



Southern Review of Legislative & Regulatory Actions

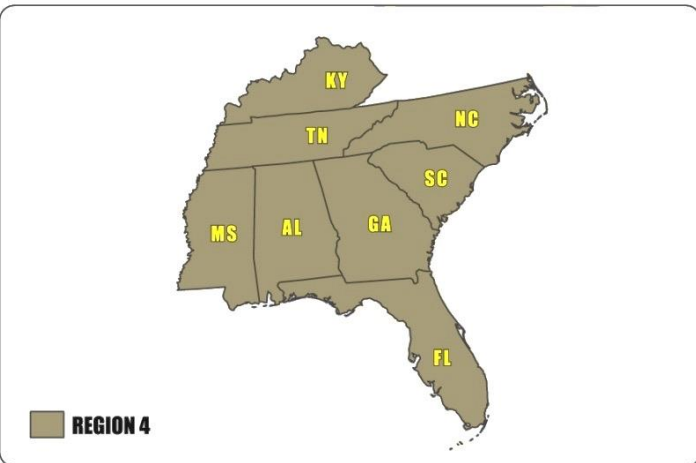
The U.S. Army Regional Environmental & Energy Office

February 2021

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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SENTINEL LANDSCAPES PARTNERSHIP 2021 DESIGNATION CYCLE

On 26 JAN 21, the Department of Defense Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration (REPI) program launched the Sentinel Landscapes Partnership 2021 designation cycle. The partnership brings together federal agencies, state and local governments, and non-governmental organizations to advance military readiness, conserve natural resources, strengthen agriculture and forestry economies, and increase climate change resilience.

The partnership awards sentinel landscape designations on a biennial basis. A typical sentinel landscape is anchored by at least one military installation; encompasses agricultural and forestry lands; and would significantly benefit from natural resource restoration projects such as water quality and quantity improvement, disaster risk reduction, or wildlife habitat enhancement. Sentinel landscape designations may lead to benefits for local partnerships, including funding to hire a partnership coordinator and priority consideration for certain federal funding opportunities.

Parties applying for a designation must submit a pre-proposal through the [partnership's website](#) by 8:00 p.m. Eastern time 29 MAR 21. All finalists will be notified and given at least 60 business days to complete their full proposals. The selected landscape designations will be announced no later than December 2021.

Since 2013, the Sentinel Landscapes Partnership has worked with private landowners to permanently protect over 467,000 acres of land and implement sustainable management practices on an additional 2.3 million acres around military testing and training areas. The partnership's [2020 Accomplishments Report](#) highlights past designees including Fort Huachuca (strengthening water security in southern Arizona); and the Avon Park Air Force Range (increasing access to recreation in Central Florida).

For more information about the Sentinel Landscapes Partnership, visit the initiative's [website](#).

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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

HB 121, LEAD REDUCTION ACT. The bill regulates lead hazardous reductions, revises the State Board of Health's authority to conduct lead inspections, enforces the Alabama Lead Reduction Act of 1997, and increases penalties for violations of the act. The bill was introduced 2 FEB 21.

SB 80, PROXIMITY TO MILITARY INSTALLATIONS. The bill requires a county or municipality whose territorial boundaries are within two miles of any portion of a military installation give notice and an opportunity for review of any proposed tall structure or wind energy facility for potential impacts. The bill was referred to the Veterans and Military Affairs Committee.

REGULATORY ACTIVITY

AMOUNT OF FEES. The Onsite Wastewater Board has [adopted](#) rulemaking to increase license fees and remove the penalty fee. The final rule became effective 14 FEB 21.

LABORATORY CERTIFICATION. The Alabama Department of Environmental Management has [proposed](#) rulemaking to codify laboratory requirements for drinking water in Alabama. This will formalize the procedures for the department's Public Water System Supervision program. The public [hearing](#) and comment deadline are scheduled for 11 MAR 21.

Florida

LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 2 MAR 21 THROUGH 30 APR 21

HB 617, GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS. The bill prohibits adoption and enforcement of certain state and regional programs to regulate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions without specific legislative authorization. The bill was introduced 29 JAN 21.

HB 539 (SB 896), DEFINING RENEWABLE ENERGY TERMS. The bill provides definitions for biogas and renewable natural gas, and revises the definition for renewable energy to include energy created to displace traditional fuel sources. The bill was introduced 26 JAN 21.

HB 315 (SB 514), OFFICE OF RESILIENCY. The bill establishes a statewide Office of Resiliency within the Executive Office of the Governor and provides for the appointment of a Chief Resilience Officer. The bill also creates a statewide Sea-Level Rise Task Force and requires the Environmental Regulation Commission to take certain action on task force recommendations. The bill was referred to the Environment and Natural Resources Committee.

SB 834, PUBLIC SCHOOL DRINKING WATER STUDY. The bill requires the Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability to conduct a study on the prevalence and effects of lead in public school drinking water. The bill was introduced 26 JAN 21.

SB 64 (HB 263), RECLAIMED WATER. The bill requires certain domestic wastewater utilities to implement and update plans eliminating nonbeneficial surface water discharge and submit the plans to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). The bill was referred to the Community Affairs Committee.

SB 720 (HB 283), STATE RENEWABLE ENERGY GOALS. The bill directs the Office of Energy within the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to develop statewide renewable energy, electricity, and carbon emission reductions by specified dates. The bill also creates a Renewable Energy Advisory Committee; directs the Commissioner of Agriculture to submit specified annual reports to the Legislature; and prohibits drilling, exploration, and production of oil, gas, or other petroleum products on the lands and waters of the state. The bill was referred to the Environment and Natural Resources Committee.

SB 518 (HB 433), USE OF DRONES. The bill expands the authorized use of drones by a state agency or political subdivision to include the assessment of damage due to natural disasters. The bill was referred to the Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security Committee.

REGULATORY ACTIVITY

EVERGLADES TECHNICAL OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE. The South Florida Water Management District held a public meeting for the Everglades Technical Oversight Committee to provide an update on water quality conditions in the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge and inflows to Everglades National Park. The [meeting](#) was held 26 JAN 21.

Georgia

LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 11 JAN 21 THROUGH 30 APR 21

HB 3, ETHYLENE OXIDE. The bill revises permit requirements and provides conditions for monitoring and reporting for facilities that emit ethylene oxide. The bill was introduced 13 JAN 21.

HR 70, STATE GOAL FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY. The resolution supports the creation of green jobs, an equitable clean energy transition, and a state goal of 100% clean energy by 2050. The resolution was introduced 29 JAN 21.

HR 52, JOINT STUDY ON CHILDHOOD LEAD EXPOSURE. The resolution creates the Joint Study Committee on Childhood Lead Exposure. The resolution was introduced 28 JAN 21.

REGULATORY ACTIVITY

There are no significant regulatory activities to report.

Kentucky

LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 5 JAN 21 THROUGH 30 MAR 21

HB 124 (BR 989), SANITATION DISTRICT. The bill prohibits 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 introduced 5 JAN 21.

HJR 11 (BR 434), ELECTRONIC WASTE STUDY. The bill directs 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 introduced 5 JAN 21.

HB 236, PESTICIDE USE AND APPLICATION. The bill adds new definitions, increases fees, and amends license revocation provisions for state-licensed pest management activities. The bill was referred to the Agriculture Committee.

REGULATORY ACTIVITY

There are no significant regulatory activities to report.



LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 5 JAN 21 THROUGH 15 MAR 21

HB 594, COASTAL WETLANDS PROTECTION. The bill amends the Coastal Wetlands Protection Act to define "ordinary high water mark" to mean a mark on the shore determined by the department staff. The definition of "coastal wetlands" would be updated to mean all publicly owned lands subject to the ebb and flow of the tide that are below the ordinary high water mark. The bill was referred to the Marine Resources Committee.

HB 949, SOLID WASTE FACILITY LOCATIONS. The bill provides that a reverse referendum election may be held if there is a solid waste management plan for any new proposed solid waste facility located within one mile of an existing permitted solid waste facility including landfills, rubbish sites, processing facilities, land application sites, composting facilities, waste incinerators, and transfer stations. The bill passed the Conservation and Water Resources Committee.

HB 1037, GEOLOGIC SEQUESTRATION OF CARBON DIOXIDE. The bill enacts the Mississippi Geologic Sequestration of Carbon Dioxide Act to amend sections of the Mississippi Code of 1972 and replace the Mississippi Environmental Permit Board with the State Oil and Gas Board for jurisdiction and authority over all persons and property necessary to enforce effectively the provisions of this chapter relating to the geologic sequestration of carbon dioxide streams. The bill was referred to and passed the Energy Committee.

HB 1200, MASK USAGE ACT. The bill requires a mask or face covering to be worn while inside all federal, state, county and municipal government facilities or the facilities of any political subdivision thereof located within the state of Mississippi from 1 FEB 21 and for 100 consecutive days thereafter. The bill was referred to the Public Health and Human Services Committee.

HB 1063, RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS. The bill authorizes the board of supervisors of any county to designate projects as transformative renewable energy projects for certain tax purposes. The bill was referred to the Energy Committee.

HB 2487, TRANSPORTATION OF WILD HOGS. The bill clarifies that the transportation of wild hogs in Mississippi is a Class I violation and removes the authority of the Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks to issue permits for the transportation of feral hogs, live swine or Russian boars. The bill was referred to the Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks Committee.

REGULATORY ACTIVITY

There are no significant regulatory activities to report.

North Carolina

LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 13 JAN 21 THROUGH 30 JUL 21

There are no significant legislative activities to report.

REGULATORY ACTIVITY

GROUNDWATER TRIENNIAL REVIEW. The North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality issued notice for the Groundwater Triennial Review. A hearing was held 2 FEB 21 and comments are due 16 MAR 21.

FEDERAL ACTIVITY

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA) SECTION 21 PETITION FOR RULEMAKING DENIED. On 22 JAN 21, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) denied a petitioner request for health and environmental effects testing on 54 per- and polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) substances asserted to be manufactured by the Chemours Company chemical production facility in Fayetteville, North Carolina ([86 FR 6602](#)). According to EPA, the petition does not set forth the facts necessary to demonstrate that there is "insufficient information and experience" for each of the 54 PFAS.

STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (SIP). EPA has proposed to approve portions of revisions to a SIP submitted by the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality ([86 FR 5091](#)). The proposed revisions seek to modify the state's rules that define the categories of facilities that are exempted from Title V permitting requirements by limiting their potential emissions and the categories of facilities that are exempted from the state's rules that address the permitting requirements for non-Title V facilities. Comments are due 18 FEB 21.

South Carolina

LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 12 JAN 21 THROUGH 3 JUN 21

HB 3515, MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS (MCLs) FOR POLLUTANTS IN PUBLIC WATER. The bill requires the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) to promulgate regulations to establish MCLs for certain pollutants including PFAS in public water systems. The bill was referred to the Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Committee.

HB 3204 (SB 100), RENEWABLE ENERGY SITING. The bill revises 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 also amends 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 was referred to Committee on Labor, Commerce and Industry.

HB 3574, SAFE WATER ACT. The bill requires 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 referred to the Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Committee.

HB 3222, WASTE TIRES. The bill amends 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 referred to the Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Committee.

HB 3272, FAIR ACCESS TO RESIDENTIAL WATER ACT. The bill provides that a municipality may not charge people who reside outside the corporate boundaries higher rates for water services than it charges municipal residents, and provides that out of state water utilities may not charge South Carolina residents an unfair rate for water services. The bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs.

SB 107, COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT. The bill applies 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 referred to the Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee.

SB 108, TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING. The bill requires 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 referred to the Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee.

SB 152, COUNTY GREEN SPACE SALES TAX ACT. The bill enacts 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 referred to the Finance Committee.

SB 220, THIRTY-BY-THIRTY CONSERVATION ACT. The bill establishes 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 make reporting requirements. The bill was referred to the Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee.

HB 3753 (SB 162), POST-USE POLYMERS AS RECOVERED MATERIALS. The bill provides 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 referred to Committee on Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs.

SJR 219 (HJR 3514), MCLs FOR POLLUTANTS IN PUBLIC WATER. The joint resolution requires SCDHEC to promulgate regulations to establish MCLs for certain pollutants including PFAS in public water systems. The bill was referred to the Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Committee.

SJR 445, GENERAL HEALTH AND SAFETY. The joint resolution requires certain individuals to wear face coverings in public to prevent the spread of COVID-19. The bill was referred to the Medical Affairs Committee.

REGULATORY ACTIVITY

There are no significant regulatory activities to report.



LEGISLATIVE SESSION: 12 JAN 21 THROUGH 6 MAY 21

HB 46, DRINKING WATER IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS. The bill requires 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 referred to the Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee.

HB 60, SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS LAW. The bill rewrites the Soil Conservation Districts Law to be the Soil and Water Conservation Districts Law making corresponding changes. The bill was referred to the Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee.

HB 147, WATER POLLUTION. The bill prohibits the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) from requiring any permit, inspection, or approval of plans for the construction, installation, or modification of any land application system authorized pursuant to § 69-3-105(l), including a land application system qualifying as a public sewerage system. The bill was referred to the Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee.

HB 393 WATER POLLUTION. The bill requires that the recommendations submitted by a regional historic zoning commission to a county or municipal legislative body regarding the creation of a historic district or zone identify the statutory criteria or criterion met by the proposed historic zone or district. The bill was introduced 25 JAN 21.

HB 199 (SB 113), STORM WATER FEES. The bill requires a municipality to abate the storm water fees owed by a property owner until such fees equal the construction costs of any holding or retention ponds constructed by the property owner pursuant to the Clean Water Act. The bill was introduced 14 JAN 21.

HB 203 (SB 209), QUIET ZONES ON WATERWAYS. The bill authorizes the Tennessee Fish and Wildlife Commission to promulgate rules to create quiet zones on waterways to prohibit disturbance of adjacent residences from 9:00 p.m. to 9:00 a.m. The bill was introduced 19 JAN 21.

HB 227, IN-LIEU FEE MITIGATION. The bill authorizes TDEC to take certain actions to ensure that in-lieu fee sponsors secure mitigation for permanent impacts to waters. The bill was introduced 19 JAN 21.

HB 148 (SB 155), SERVICE MEMBER ELECTRIC VEHICLE REGISTRATION FEES. The bill exempts electric vehicles registered in Tennessee to active duty service members stationed outside Tennessee from the additional registration fee imposed on electric vehicles. The bill was introduced 14 JAN 21.

SB 202, AIR QUALITY STANDARDS FOR HYDROGEN SULFIDE. The bill requires the Air Pollution Control Board to promulgate rules establishing ambient air quality standards for hydrogen sulfide. The bill was introduced 15 JAN 21.

REGULATORY ACTIVITY

There are no significant regulatory activities to report.

Federal Activity

AIR

CARBON BLACK PRODUCTION. On 14 JAN 21, EPA proposed amendments to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for the carbon black production major source category ([86 FR 3054](#)). The proposed rule addresses the results of the residual risk and technology review (RTR) required under the Clean Air Act (CAA) for this source category. The proposed amendments address hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions that occur after the main unit filter of a carbon black production unit, as well as emissions from boilers and process heaters. The proposed amendments also address the

startup, shutdown, and malfunction (SSM) provisions of the existing standards, and would require electronic reporting of certain notifications, performance test results, and semiannual reports. Comments on the proposed rule are due 1 MAR 21; comments on the information collection provisions are requested by 16 FEB 21.

POLYURETHANE FOAM PRODUCTION AND FABRICATION AREA SOURCE TECHNOLOGY REVIEW. On 11 JAN 21, EPA published the proposed results of the RTR required for the NESHAP for major source Flexible Polyurethane Foam Fabrication Operations and the proposed results for the NESHAP for two area source categories, Flexible Polyurethane Foam Production and Flexible Polyurethane Foam Fabrication ([86 FR 1868](#)). EPA has proposed to establish a numeric emission limit for one major source subcategory; remove exemptions for periods of SSM and specify that the emissions standards apply at all times; require periodic performance tests; and require electronic reporting of performance test results and compliance reports. Comments are due 25 FEB 21.

VOLATILE ORGANIC LIQUID STORAGE VESSELS. EPA has issued a final rule that amends the 1987 Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (including petroleum liquid storage vessels) for which construction, reconstruction, or modification commenced after 23 JUL 84 ([86 FR 5013](#)). The amendments allow owners or operators of storage vessels subject to the standards and equipped with either an external floating roof or internal floating roof to voluntarily elect to comply with requirements of the *National Emission Standards for Storage Vessels (Tanks) — Control Level/2*, as an alternative standard, in lieu of the 1987 standards. The final rule establishes certain caveats and exceptions for monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting. The final rule became effective 19 JAN 21.

ELECTRIC UTILITY GENERATING UNITS. On 13 JAN 21, EPA issued a rule to finalize a significant contribution finding (SCF) for purposes of regulating source categories for GHG emissions, under CAA section 111(b) for electric generating units (EGUs) ([86 FR 2542](#)). The finding reaffirms that EGUs remain a listed source category. EPA reached the finding by articulating a framework under which source categories are considered to contribute significantly to air pollution due to their GHG emissions if the amount of those emissions exceeds 3% of total U.S. GHG emissions. The final rule is effective 15 MAR 21.

ANNUAL AUTOMOTIVE TRENDS REPORT. On 6 JAN 21, EPA [released](#) its annual Automotive Trends Report, which provides the public with a single source of information about new light-duty vehicle GHG emissions, fuel economy, technology data, and auto manufacturers' performance in meeting EPA's GHG emissions standards. Data in this 2020 report for model years 1975 through 2019 are final; data for model year 2020 is preliminary, generally reported to EPA before the outbreak of COVID-19 and therefore may change significantly before being finalized. According to the report, innovation in the automobile industry has led to a wide array of technology available to achieve CO₂ emissions, fuel economy, and performance goals. The 2020 report indicates that fuel economy remains high but has slipped slightly from the pace set in previous years.

CLEANUP

LEAD DUST CLEANUP LEVELS. On 7 JAN 21, EPA issued a final rule lowering the clearance levels for lead that can remain in dust on floors and windowsills after lead removal activities or abatement ([86 FR 893](#)). These new clearance levels will reduce lead dust-related risks to children in pre-1978 homes and child care 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 below 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. The final rule will not impose retroactive requirements on previously performed post-abatement clearance testing. For more information, click [here](#). The final rule is effective 8 MAR 21.

VAPOR INTRUSION MITIGATION GUIDANCE WEBSITE. The Interstate Technology and Regulatory Council (ITRC) has [announced](#) a new guidance website, *Technical Resources for Vapor Intrusion Mitigation*. The website is intended to guide regulators and project managers through the critical elements of selection, design, implementation, and operation of vapor intrusion mitigation. The technical guidance document provides an overview of the various processes, steps, and critical

elements of vapor intrusion mitigation, including detailed fact sheets, technology information sheets, and checklists. In addition, ITRC's Vapor Intrusion Mitigation Team will host live internet-based training sessions starting June 2021. The training sessions will provide an in-depth look into *Technical Resources for Vapor Intrusion Mitigation*. Access the website [here](#).

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

EXECUTIVE ORDER (EO) 13973 — PROVIDING AN ORDER OF SUCCESSION WITHIN EPA. On 8 JAN 21, President Trump issued EO 13973, Providing an Order of Succession Within the EPA ([86 FR 3733](#)). The EO provides a list of EPA officials who shall act as and perform the functions and duties of the office of the EPA administrator during any period in which the EPA administrator and deputy administrator have died, resigned, or otherwise become unable to perform the functions and duties of the office of administrator. The president retains discretion, to the extent permitted by law, to designate an acting administrator. This EO revoked the previous EO providing an order of succession within EPA, EO 13763 of 13 JAN 17. This EO was published 15 JAN 21.

EO 13992 — REVOCATION OF CERTAIN EXECUTIVE ORDERS CONCERNING FEDERAL REGULATION. On 20 JAN 21, President Biden issued EO 13992, Revocation of Certain Executive Orders Concerning Federal Regulation ([86 FR 7049](#)). The order revokes: (1) EO 13771 — Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs; (2) EO 13777 — Enforcing the Regulatory Reform Agenda; (3) EO 13875 — Evaluating and Improving the Utility of Federal Advisory Committees; (4) EO 13891 — Promoting the Rule of Law Through Improved Agency Guidance Documents; (5) EO 13892 — Promoting the Rule of Law Through Transparency and Fairness in Civil Administrative Enforcement and Adjudication; and (6) EO 13893 — Increasing Government Accountability for Administrative Actions by Reinvigorating Administrative PAYGO. The order also directs the director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the heads of agencies to take steps to rescind any orders, rules, regulations, guidelines, policies, or portions thereof, implementing or enforcing the revoked executive orders. This EO was published 25 JAN 21.

EO 13990 — PROTECTING PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT AND RESTORING SCIENCE TO TACKLE CLIMATE CRISIS. On 20 JAN 21, President Biden issued EO 13990, Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis ([86 FR 7037](#)). The order directs all executive departments and agencies to immediately review and, as appropriate, take action to address the promulgation of federal regulations and other actions during the last four years that conflict with the current administration's national objectives, and to immediately commence work to confront the climate crisis.

PRESIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM — MODERNIZING REGULATORY REVIEW. On 20 JAN 21, President Biden issued a memorandum for the heads of executive departments and agencies directing the OMB director, in consultation with other executive departments and agencies, to develop a set of recommendations for improving and modernizing regulatory review ([86 FR 7223](#)). The recommendations should include concrete suggestions on how the regulatory review process can promote public health and safety, economic growth, social welfare, racial justice, environmental stewardship, human dignity, equity, and the interests of future generations. This memorandum was published 26 JAN 21.

PRESIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM — REGULATORY FREEZE PENDING REVIEW. On 20 JAN 21, President Biden issued a memorandum for the heads of executive departments and agencies directing that agencies should not propose or issue any rule until an agency head appointed by the president reviews and approves the rule ([86 FR 7424](#)). This direction excludes certain circumstances, including urgent circumstances relating to environmental or national security matters. The memo states that agencies should: (1) delay sending regulations to the Office of the Federal Register (OFR) until a newly appointed head has reviewed and approved them; (2) withdraw any rules already sent to the OFR but not yet published; and (3) consider postponing for 60 days the effective date of any rules already published that have not yet taken effect, for the purpose of reviewing any questions of fact, law, and policy the rules may raise. This memorandum was published 28 JAN 2021.

FUELS

E15 FUEL DISPENSER LABELING AND COMPATIBILITY WITH UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS (UST). On 19 JAN 21, EPA published a proposed rule to amend the UST regulations regarding the labeling and storage of ethanol blend fuels ([86 FR 5094](#)). EPA currently requires fuel dispenser labels for gasoline-ethanol blends of greater than 10 volume percent (vol%) and up to 15 vol% ethanol (E15). The label was designed to alert consumers to the appropriate and lawful use of the fuel. EPA has co-proposed to either modify the E15 label or remove the label requirement entirely. Also, to facilitate the proper storage of E15 in USTs, EPA has proposed to modify the UST regulations to grant certain allowances for compatibility demonstration for storage of ethanol blends. EPA also has proposed compatibility requirements for future UST installations or component replacements that would ensure compatibility with higher blends of ethanol. Comments are due 19 APR 21; comments on the information collection provisions are requested by 18 FEB 21.

MISCELLANEOUS

INFORMATION COLLECTION REQUEST — CROSS-MEDIA ELECTRONIC REPORTING. EPA drafted an information collection request (ICR) regarding electronic reporting ([86 FR 4066](#)) that was published 15 JAN 21. The scope of the ICR is the electronic reporting components of the Cross-Media Electronic Reporting Rule (CROMERR), which is designed to provide a uniform, technology-neutral framework for electronic reporting across all EPA programs; allow EPA programs to offer electronic reporting as they become ready for CROMERR; and provide states with a streamlined process for approval of their electronic reporting provisions for all their EPA-authorized programs. Comments are due 16 MAR 21.

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

INTERIOR LEAST TERN. The Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) has issued a final rule to remove the inland population of the interior least tern (*Sterna* (now *Sternula*) *antillarum*) from the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife due to recovery ([86 FR 2564](#)). Interior least terns currently nest along more than 2,800 miles of river channels across the Great Plains and the Lower Mississippi Valley, with nesting colonies documented in Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi. The final rule was published 13 JAN 21 and became effective 12 FEB 21.

MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT. FWS has issued a final rule determining that the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) prohibitions on pursuing, hunting, taking, capturing, killing, or attempting to do the same, apply only to actions directed at migratory birds, their nests, or their eggs. ([86 FR 1134](#)). This regulatory change is not expected to change current implementation or enforcement of the MBTA. The final rule was published 7 JAN 21 and became effective 8 FEB 21.

DRAFT BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF GLYPHOSATE. EPA has extended the comment deadline for 45 days for the draft biological evaluation (BE) registration review of the pesticide glyphosate, used in the herbicide Roundup ([86 FR 4067](#)). The review is being conducted as part of a 22 OCT 19 settlement in Center for Biological Diversity *et al.* v. EPA *et al.* that includes other pesticides. The draft BE executive summary indicates that glyphosate has the potential to adversely affect most (1,676) of the 1,795 species reviewed, which includes mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, fish, plants, and aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates. Notice was published 15 JAN 21 and the comment deadline was extended to 12 MAR 21.

TOXICS

ANNUAL TOXICS RELEASE INVENTORY. In January 2021, EPA [released](#) the 2019 Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) National Analysis, which shows that between 2018 and 2019 total releases of TRI chemicals decreased by 9%. For the first time in five years, industrial and federal facilities reported an increased number of new source reduction activities that aim to reduce or eliminate the amount of chemical-containing waste facilities create. For more information on the TRI analysis, click [here](#).

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN EPA AND OSHA. On 8 JAN 21, EPA and the Occupational Safety and Health

Administration (OSHA) [signed](#) a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that advances collaboration and communication related to EPA's review of new chemicals under TSCA, Section 5. This MOU provides a framework for coordination and communication between the two agencies on exposure to new chemicals in the workplace and will help achieve a common goal of ensuring workers are protected from potential risks. This MOU will remain in effect for three years from the effective date. To read the full memorandum, click [here](#).

FINAL RISK EVALUATIONS. On 14 JAN 21, EPA [announced](#) the completion of the first 10 risk evaluations under TSCA, reaching a major chemical safety milestone and serving as a guide for future EPA action. The final risk evaluations have been released for:

- C.I. Pigment Violet 29 (PV29) ([86 FR 6322](#)). EPA determined that there are unreasonable risks to workers from 10 out of 14 conditions of use and no unreasonable risks to the environment, consumers, or the general public. PV29 is a pigment that is primarily used as an intermediate to create or adjust the color of other perylene pigments, as well as in paints and plastics in the automotive sector. For those conditions of use for which EPA has found an unreasonable risk, EPA must address that unreasonable risk through risk management measures. The final risk evaluation is available [here](#). EPA's notice was published 21 JAN 21.
- Asbestos (Part 1: Chrysotile Asbestos) ([86 FR 89](#)). EPA determined that specific conditions of use for chrysotile asbestos present an unreasonable risk of injury to health and EPA must take regulatory action to address unreasonable risk through risk management measures. EPA will evaluate legacy uses and associated disposals for asbestos in Part 2 of the risk evaluation, which is under expedited development. The final risk evaluation is available [here](#). EPA's notice was published 4 JAN 21.
- 1,4-dioxane ([86 FR 1495](#)). EPA has determined that specific conditions of use of 1,4-dioxane present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment. 1,4-dioxane is used primarily as a solvent in a variety of commercial and industrial applications, the manufacturing of other chemicals, as a processing aid, a laboratory chemical, and in adhesives and sealants. For those conditions of use for which EPA has found an unreasonable risk, EPA must address that unreasonable risk through risk management measures. The final risk evaluation is available [here](#). EPA's notice was published 8 JAN 21.

More information about the risk evaluation process required by TSCA is available [here](#).

FEES FOR ADMINISTRATION OF TSCA. EPA has proposed updates and adjustments to the 2018 fees rule for manufacturers (including importers) to defray some of EPA's costs related to activities under TSCA sections 4, 5, and 6 regarding collection, processing, and review ([86 FR 1890](#)). EPA is required to review and, if necessary, adjust the fees every three years; EPA is proposing modifications to the TSCA fees and fee categories for fiscal years 2022, 2023 and 2024. The proposed rule would add three new fee categories: a Bona Fide Intent to Manufacture or Import Notice, a Notice of Commencement of Manufacture or Import, and an additional fee associated with test orders. The proposed rule was published 11 JAN 21 and comments are due 25 FEB 21.

PERSISTENT, BIOACCUMULATIVE, AND TOXIC CHEMICALS. On 6 JAN 21, EPA adopted 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. 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 ([86 FR 880](#)).
- Phenol, isopropylated phosphate (3:1) (PIP (3:1)): A plasticizer, flame retardant, anti-wear additive, or anti-compressibility additive in hydraulic fluid, lubricating oils, lubricants and greases, various industrial coatings, adhesives, sealants, and plastic articles ([86 FR 894](#)).
- 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 ([86 FR 866](#)).

- Hexachlorobutadiene (HCBD): A chemical used as a halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbon that is produced as a byproduct during the manufacture of chlorinated hydrocarbons ([86 FR 922](#)).
- Pentachlorothiophenol (PCTP): A chemical used to make rubber more pliable in industrial uses ([86 FR 911](#)).

Additional information regarding current risk management activities is available [here](#). The final rules became effective 5 FEB 21.

WASTE

RENEWABLE ENERGY WASTE STREAMS. On 1 JAN 21, EPA released a briefing paper titled, [Renewable Energy Waste Streams: Preparing for the Future](#). The brief addresses issues with the reuse, recycling and proper disposal of materials used for green energy technologies (including solar panels, electric vehicle lithium-ion batteries, and windmills). The brief also summarizes some of the work that DOE's [Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy \(EERE\)](#) has done on renewable energy sources and the end-of-life issues associated with these sources.

WATER

REDUCING SIGNIFICANT NONCOMPLIANCE WITH NPDES PERMITS. In December 2020, EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance issued a compliance [advisory](#) for federal facility compliance under EPA's national compliance initiative to reduce significant noncompliance (SNC) with Clean Water Act (CWA) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits. The advisory notifies federal facilities with NPDES permits of an EPA-state enforcement and compliance initiative focused on improving permit compliance and helping permittees achieve or maintain compliance. It also contains environmental stewardship and compliance assistance information for federal facility managers and their agencies. To view EPA's NPDES SNC National Compliance Initiative (NCI), click [here](#).

EFFLUENT GUIDELINES PROGRAM. EPA has issued a notice of availability for Effluent Guidelines Program Plan 14 pursuant to CWA Section 304(m) ([86 FR 1960](#)). Plan 14 provides updates on activities discussed in the Preliminary Effluent Guidelines Program and discusses comments that were received during the public comment period. Plan 14 also provides an update on a PFAS multi-industry study. Notice was issued 11 JAN 21.

NATIONAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS: LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS. EPA has issued a final rule to revise the National Primary Drinking Water Regulation for lead and copper under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act ([86 FR 4198](#)). The intent of the revised requirements is to better identify high levels of lead, improve the reliability of lead tap sampling results, strengthen corrosion control treatment requirements, expand consumer awareness, and improve risk communication. The final rule requires community water systems to conduct lead-in-drinking-water testing and public education in schools and child care facilities. In addition, the rule accelerates lead service line replacements by closing existing regulatory loopholes, propelling early action, and strengthening replacement requirements. The final rule was published 15 JAN 21 and is effective 16 MAR 21.

DRAFT NPDES PESTICIDE GENERAL PERMIT FOR POINT SOURCE DISCHARGERS. All 10 EPA Regions are requesting comment on the draft 2021 NPDES pesticide general permit (PGP) ([86 FR 4070](#)). The draft 2021 PGP covers point source discharges from the application of pesticides to waters of the United States (WOTUS). Once finalized, the draft 2021 PGP will replace the existing 2016 PGP permit. EPA intends to issue a final 2021 PGP by 31 OCT 21. The notice was published 15 JAN 21 and comments on the draft permit are due by 16 MAR 21.

INFORMATION COLLECTION NOTICE — CWA SECTION 404. EPA has submitted an information collection request for the CWA Section 404 State and Tribe Assumed Programs ([86 FR 4068](#)). The purpose of this request is to evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of EPA functions; evaluate the accuracy of estimated burdens for the collection of information; enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of information collected; and minimize the burden of information collection on those who are to respond, including the use of appropriate automated electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques. The notice was published 15 JAN 21 and comments are

Department of Defense Activity

FY 2020 INDUSTRIAL CAPABILITIES REPORT. On 14 JAN 21, the Office of the Secretary of Defense [released](#) the [FY 2020 Industrial Capabilities Report to Congress](#). The report outlines DOD's priority industrial base risks and vulnerabilities; major developments and impacts of the coronavirus pandemic; and industrial base investments and initiatives executed in the previous fiscal year. The report promotes a strategy for a robust, resilient, secure, and innovative industrial base, which, it says, will require a substantial commitment of capital investment and resources, and continuation of the reforms undertaken in the past several years.

SANKEY DIAGRAMS FOR ENERGY AND WATER EFFICIENCY. On 6 JAN 21, the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations, Energy and Environment (ASA IE&E) and the Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Energy and Sustainability (ODASA E&S) [published](#) the Army Installation Water and Energy Sankey Diagrams. Sankey diagrams, flow diagrams that provide single-page references about resource and byproduct flow, highlight the impact energy and water efficiency and conservation measures can have to support resilience and reduce overall utility costs for the Army. The information can help installation energy managers and others make the case for implementing conservation and efficiency measures. The full article and individual diagrams can be viewed [here](#).

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE LLOYD J. AUSTIN III ON TACKLING CLIMATE CRISIS AT HOME AND ABROAD. On 27 JAN 21, Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin released a [statement](#) that said DOD intends to immediately take action to prioritize climate change considerations in its activities and risk assessments. "As directed by the President, we will include the security implications of climate change in our risk analyses, strategy development, and planning guidance. As a leader in the interagency, the Department of Defense will also support incorporating climate risk analysis into modeling, simulation, wargaming, analysis, and the next National Defense Strategy. And by changing how we approach our own carbon footprint, the Department can also be a platform for positive change, spurring the development of climate-friendly technologies at scale. There is little about what the Department does to defend the American people that is not affected by climate change."

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT RENAMED. In accordance of section 905 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2021, the Office of Economic Adjustment has been [redesignated](#) as the Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation. This office furthers the priorities of the National Defense Strategy by supporting the readiness and resiliency of military installations and defense communities. Grant recipients can still access grantee resources through [oea.gov](#) while the website is being redesigned to reflect the name change.

SOLICITATION FOR FY 2022 FUNDING — ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY PROJECTS. On 7 JAN 21, DOD's Environmental Security Technology Certification Program (ESTCP) released a [solicitation](#) requesting proposals for demonstrations of environmental and installation energy technologies. ESTCP demonstrations are conducted at DOD facilities and sites to document improved efficiency, reduced liability, improved environmental outcomes, and cost savings. The solicitation includes instructions and topic areas specific to DOD installations and organizations; industry, academia, and state organizations; and federal organizations outside DOD. Refer to the solicitation notice for specific topic areas and other instructions. An online seminar was held 21 JAN 21 and a recording is available. Pre-proposals are due prior to 2:00 p.m. Eastern time 4 MAR 21.

ARMY PROJECT MONITORING EAGLES WINS CONSERVATION RECOGNITION. A project utilizing unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) to monitor golden eagle nests at Dugway Proving Ground has won national recognition. The project was named the 2020 Resource Conservation and Resiliency Project of the Year by ESTCP. Dugway Proving Ground is home to multiple breeding pairs of golden eagles, which are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Because of these regulations, military testing and training activities can be restricted if they risk disturbing

active eagle nests. Therefore, it is vital for Dugway Proving Ground, and similar military testing and training ranges, to know the location and status of eagle nests. The results of the two-year project will be made available through a final technical report and a guidebook for range managers that will focus on the use of small UAS. To learn more, read the [Army news release](#).

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.

REPI WEBINAR SERIES. DOD's Readiness and Environmental Protection Integration Program (REPI) Webinar Series showcases best practices and lessons learned from REPI partnerships nationwide that support military missions, accelerate the pace of conservation, and promote military installation and community resilience. All webinars begin at 1:00 p.m. Eastern time unless otherwise noted. Part 1 of the 2021 REPI Webinar Series (3 FEB, 3 MAR, 7 APR, 5 MAY, and 2 JUN) is available for download [here](#).

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 time 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

FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL SYMPOSIUM WEBINAR SERIES. The Federal Environmental Symposium is sponsoring a series of virtual webinar training sessions to help share best practices across the federal government on important environmental issues. Sessions are generally held on Wednesdays, from 12:30-4:00 p.m. Eastern time. Registration is available [here](#).

- 17 February, Energy and Water Efficiency. The goal of this webinar is to share best practices and promote collaboration across federal agencies on energy and water conservation. This half-day event will feature presentations from federal government professionals.
- 22 April, Sustainability. The goal of this webinar is to share best practices and promote collaboration across federal agencies on common sustainability topics. This half-day event will feature several presentations from federal government sustainability professionals on climate resiliency, electric vehicle infrastructure, renewable energy, sustainable purchasing and more.
- 28 July, Environmental Management Systems (EMS). The goal of this webinar is to share information on the implementation of an effective EMS and promote collaboration across federal agencies. This webinar will feature a review of the EMS process, specific EMS elements, and significant aspects connected to the mission.

ECHO COMPLIANCE WEBINAR. The EPA [webinar](#) will provide an overview about the data in the [Enforcement and Compliance History Online](#) (ECHO) portal and guide users through how to use ECHO to answer environmental enforcement and compliance questions. The webinar will focus on a collection of short, step-by-step demonstrations geared toward new and infrequent users.

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:

- 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](#).

ITRC TRAINING. The Interstate Technology and Regulatory Council (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.

FEDERAL FACILITIES ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP AND COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE CENTER. [FedCenter.gov](https://www.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.

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