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ENVIRONMENTAL BREAKFAST CLUB REGULATORY SUMMARY

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Final Statutes, Regulations and Guidance

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
AIR			
<p>FEDERAL Standards for Oil and Natural Gas Production, Transmission and Storage 40 CFR Part 60, subparts KKK, LLL and OOOO and Part 63, subparts HH and HHH 77 Fed. Reg. 49490 (Aug. 16, 2012)</p>	<p>EPA revised the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for the oil and natural gas sector. EPA’s existing NSPS, set forth at 40 CFR Part 60, subparts KKK and LLL, address emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and sulfur dioxide from new, modified and reconstructed natural gas processing plants. Following a periodic review required under 42 USC § 7411(b), EPA adopted new standards, set forth at 40 CFR Part 60, subpart OOOO, addressing emissions from processing plants as well as upstream production activities and transmission and storage facilities—sources that were not previously subject to the NSPS. Of particular note, EPA adopted operational standards for completion of hydraulically fractured gas wells and standards to reduce VOC emissions from gas-driven pneumatic controllers, compressors, and storage vessels. As part of the same rulemaking, EPA revised the NESHAP regulating hazardous air pollutant emissions associated with oil and natural gas production (40 CFR Part 63, subpart HH) and natural gas transmission and storage (40 CFR Part 63, subpart HHH), including: (1) establishing maximum achievable control technology standards for storage vessels and revising requirements for other sources at oil and natural gas production plants; (2) eliminating the exemption from NESHAP compliance for emissions during startup, shutdown and malfunctions; and (3) establishing an affirmative defense to civil penalties for exceedances occurring during malfunctions. As part of the NESHAP rulemaking, EPA also announced that no changes were needed to incorporate recent technological developments or address residual risk.</p> <p>The rule can be found in the August 16, 2012 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.</p>	<p>The rules are primarily of interest to companies engaged in petroleum and natural gas production and processing, including hydraulic fracturing, natural gas transmission and storage, and pipeline distribution of crude oil. With respect to natural gas wells, the rule requires the use of reduced emissions completions (REC or “green completions”) to reduce emissions during the actual hydraulic fracturing process (i.e., flowback period). However, in response to public comment, EPA delayed the REC requirement until January 1, 2015 to ensure sufficient equipment and expertise is available. Until then, sources may instead use flares to reduce emissions. Certain natural gas wells are exempt altogether from the REC requirement.</p>	<p>The final rules take effect October 15, 2012.</p>

Proposed Statutes, Regulations and Guidance

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
AIR			
<p>FEDERAL Standards of Performance for Stationary Combustion Turbines 40 CFR Part 60, subparts GG and KKKK 77 Fed. Reg. 52554 (Aug. 29, 2012)</p>	<p>EPA proposed major revisions to the New Source Performance Standards for stationary combustion turbines, set forth at 40 CFR Part 60, subpart KKKK. The revisions respond to an industry petition and address problems identified by EPA. Key changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicability. (1) consider only the combustion turbine engine and not other equipment when determining if a unit is new or reconstructed; (2) exempt from subpart KKKK turbines complying with the stricter SO₂ standards for petroleum refineries and SO₂ and NO_x standards for municipal solid waste combustors; (3) exempt turbines required to use certain low sulfur liquid and/or gaseous fuels from subpart KKKK; and (4) allow facilities to petition EPA to comply with subpart KKKK instead of subpart GG and the electric generating unit NSPS (applicable to the associated heat recovery equipment). EPA also is seeking comment on how to determine whether a stationary combustion turbine that is overhauled offsite is “reconstructed” as defined under the NSPS rules. • NO_x emission standards. (1) where a unit burns multiple fuels, determine the applicable NO_x standard based on the type of fuel being burned in the combustion turbine engine alone (without considering the duct burner); (2) allow site-specific NO_x limits where the turbine burns byproduct fuels; (3) include startup and shutdown emissions in assessing compliance with the NO_x limit; (4) consider extending the averaging time for simple cycle turbines; (5) change the optional output-based standard from gross to net to take account of the energy associated with operating peripheral equipment such as fuel compressors and pumps (i.e., “parasitic loads”) and the benefits of avoided transmission and distribution losses associated with combined heat and power. • SO₂ emission standards. (1) allow fuel blending to achieve the SO₂ standard; (2) apply the SO₂ standard during startup and shutdown; and (3) expand the standard for landfill gas to other low-Btu gases. <p>The proposed revisions can be found in the August 29, 2012 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.</p>	<p>Stationary combustion turbines are located at power plants, pipeline compressor stations, chemical and manufacturing plants, oil fields, landfills, and institutional facilities. They are used to produce electricity and drive heavy equipment such as compressors.</p>	<p>EPA is accepting comments on the proposed revisions until October 29, 2012.</p>

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AIR			
<p>NEW YORK STATE Requirements for Heavy-Duty Vehicles Owned/Operated on Behalf of State Agencies 6 NYCRR Part 248</p>	<p>DEC proposed additional revisions to the rules implementing the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) of 2006 to address court decisions rejecting key elements of the rule and recent legislative changes. DERA requires heavy-duty vehicles that are owned by, operated by or on behalf of, or leased by any state agency to implement measures to reduce sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide and other emissions. The implementing regulations, which are set forth at 6 NYCRR Part 248, require state agencies, state and regional public authorities, and contractors working on behalf of these entities to use only heavy-duty vehicles (HDVs) that are: (1) fueled with ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel; and (2) equipped with best available retrofit technology (BART) that achieves specified reductions in particulate matter and, potentially, nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions (unless the HDV has received a BART waiver). Also, certain HDVs must be equipped with low NOx rebuild kits, which are designed to correct flaws in the engine’s software that lead to excess NOx emissions.</p> <p>Under Part 248, “contractor” was originally defined to include both prime and subcontractors. A pair of courts rejected this provision, concluding that the phrase “on behalf of” contained in the statute referred only to prime contractors. Also, the legislature revised the statute to extend the compliance schedule and add a new waiver provision. With this rulemaking, DEC proposed to: (1) revise the definitions of “contractor,” “prime contractor” and “on behalf of” to clarify that the rule does not cover subcontractors; (2) exclude most companies delivering materials to the work site from regulation; (3) replace the three-part compliance schedule with a single compliance deadline of December 31, 2013 for using and maintaining BART; and (4) add a new “useful life” waiver provision that allows DEC to exclude from regulation equipment that will be permanently taken out of service by December 31, 2013.</p> <p>The proposed regulation can be found on DEC’s website at: www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/propregulations.html.</p>	<p>Under the proposed revisions to Part 248 any HDVs owned/operated by a state agency or prime contractor that are used to provide “regulated entity work” to the state must satisfy Part 248. For purposes of the regulation, a HDV is any on or off-road vehicle powered by diesel fuel with a gross vehicle weight of more than 8,500 pounds; in the case of off-road vehicles, the term also includes vehicles with an engine of 50 horsepower or greater. The term does not include heavy-duty construction vehicles, emergency vehicles, most agricultural equipment, and certain other vehicles.</p>	<p>DEC is accepting comments on the proposed revisions to Part 248 until October 5, 2012.</p> <p>DEC proposed revisions to Part 248 earlier this year; however, the Department re-proposed the rule after the legislature extended the compliance date one year to December 31, 2013.</p>

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
WATER			
<p>NEW YORK STATE Freshwater Wetland Adjacent Area General Permit GP-0-12-003</p>	<p>DEC made available for comment a draft general permit addressing minor work activities in previously disturbed wetland adjacent areas. Under DEC's freshwater wetland law, activities disturbing the 100-foot area immediately adjacent to a DEC wetland require a permit from the Department, subject to various exceptions. The draft Freshwater Wetland Adjacent Area General Permit, GP-0-12-003, would authorize specific activities in previously disturbed DEC-regulated freshwater wetland adjacent areas at least 50 feet from the wetland boundary that disturb no more than ¼ acre. Activities allowed under the permit include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demolition of existing appurtenant structures. • Construction of driveways or parking areas of 3,000 square feet or less. • Additions to existing structures. • Installation of garages, decks, porches, sheds, pools, utility lines and other appurtenant structures. • In-kind, in-place replacement of existing appurtenant structures, roads and associated utilities. <p>Individuals interested in obtaining coverage under the general permit must submit two copies of a completed Request for Authorization for General Permit GP-0-12-003 to DEC accompanied by additional documentation (site location map, sketch drawings of project, site photographs, and Permission to Inspect Property form). If the project is approved, DEC will authorize the work by returning the signed form to the applicant. As with other general permits, the applicant is then expected to comply with the terms and conditions of the general permit.</p> <p>Notice of the draft general permit can be found in the August 15, 2012 Environmental Notice Bulletin at: www.dec.ny.gov/20120815_not0.html.</p>	<p>The general permit is potentially of interest to individuals engaging in minor development activity near DEC wetlands.</p>	<p>The deadline for submitting comments on the draft general permit closed August 31, 2012.</p>

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ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW			
<p>NEW YORK STATE Extension of Effective Date of Revised EAFs; Draft Short EAF Workbook 6 NYCRR § 617.20, Appendices A and B</p>	<p>DEC extended the effective date of its revised long and short environmental assessment forms (EAF) from October 1, 2012 to April 1, 2013 to allow it time to develop the workbooks and a GIS-based platform needed to help project sponsors and agencies use the revised forms. The EAFs are required under the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) to assess the environmental significance of projects and determine whether to require a full environmental impact statement. Major changes to the EAFs adopted earlier this year include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revising the forms to better gather information needed to analyze zoning and planning actions and address emerging environmental issues such as brownfield redevelopment and climate change. • Merging the contents of visual assessment and determination of nonsignificance forms into the main forms. • Making the forms a better tool for gathering information. <p>In addition to announcing the extension, DEC also made available for comment a draft workbook to help applicants and agencies complete the short EAF. The workbook provides instruction on how to answer each question in the short EAF, which is organized into three parts: (1) Project Information (completed by applicant or project sponsor); (2) Impact Assessment (completed by lead agency); and (3) Determination of Significance (completed by lead agency). For each question relating to Parts 1 and 2 of the short EAF, the workbook provides background information explaining what information the question is seeking and specific guidance on answering the question. With respect to Part 2, Impact Assessment, the workbook also identifies what questions in Part 1 should be reviewed, provides a list of possible subjects to consider when assessing the impact of whether the project, and offers examples illustrating each question. Part 3 consists of a series of detailed examples illustrating how significance should be assessed and offering appropriate statements of significance for each example.</p> <p>The draft workbook can be found at: www.nyseaf.net.</p>	<p>The long and short EAFs are used by agencies to assess the environmental significance of actions they plan to undertake, fund or approve and so are crucial to the SEQRA process. The long EAF had not been substantially revised since 1978, while the short EAF had not been substantially revised since 1987. The draft short EAF workbook is potentially of interest to anyone involved in the environmental assessment process under SEQRA.</p>	<p>The forms take effect April 1, 2013 (extended from October 1, 2012). DEC is taking comment on the draft Short EAF Workbook until October 22, 2012.</p> <p>DEC also plans to prepare a workbook on completing the Long EAF and provide electronic access to spatial data, such as maps that identify the location of key resources.</p>

Other Recent Developments (Final)

AIR

FEDERAL: A federal appeals court vacated EPA's controversial Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) after finding that the regulation required more emission reductions than required by the Clean Air Act (CAA). The CSAPR is an emission cap-and-trade program designed to address ozone and fine particulate matter nonattainment problems in the Northeast by reducing emissions of nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide from power plants. The program, which was scheduled to begin January 1, 2012, established state-specific emission budgets based on EPA's quantification of each state's contribution to nonattainment and/or interference with maintenance of the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) downwind. In a split decision, the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit vacated the CSAPR after finding that it violates the CAA. In *EME Homer City Generation, L.P. v. EPA*, 2012 WL 3570721 (D.C. Cir. 2012), the court held that EPA exceeded its authority under the CAA's good neighbor provision by establishing a regulatory scheme that potentially required upwind states to reduce emissions by more than their significant contribution to a downwind state's nonattainment. The court went on to reject EPA's decision to implement the CSAPR via a federal implementation plan on the ground that the scheme failed to provide states with the initial opportunity to implement the required reductions. The court vacated the CSAPR and remanded the matter back to EPA for further review. The Clean Air Interstate Rule, which the CSAPR was supposed to replace, will remain in place pending development of a new rule. The decision can be found on EPA's website at: www.epa.gov/airtransport.

Implications: The decision is primarily of interest to power plants.

FEDERAL: EPA revised its New Source Performance Standards for nitric acid plants, adopting a new subpart, 40 CFR Part 60, subpart Ga, applicable to plants constructed, reconstructed or modified after October 14, 2011. The nitric acid standards were first adopted in 1971 and have been the subject of several minor revisions since then. With the current rulemaking, EPA: (1) reduced the NO_x emission limit from 3.0 pounds per ton of nitric acid produced to 0.50 pounds per ton of nitric acid produced based on its review of the capabilities of available emission controls; (2) required compliance with the emission limit at all times, including during startup and shutdown; (3) established an affirmative defense to civil penalties for exceedances occurring during malfunctions; (4) required the installation, operation and maintenance of an exhaust gas flow rate monitor (in addition to continuous NO_x monitoring); and (5) imposed additional reporting and recordkeeping requirements. Although nitric acid plants also emit nitrous oxide, a powerful greenhouse gas, EPA decided not to propose a standard for this pollutant under the NSPS. The rule, which took effect August 14, 2012, can be found in the Federal Register issued on that date at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.

Implications: The rule is primarily of interest to individuals proposing to construct, modify or reconstruct nitric acid plants. According to EPA, there are currently 40 nitric acid production facilities in the United States.

FEDERAL/NEW YORK STATE: EPA took **final action on New York's regional haze state implementation plan (SIP)**. Under the federal regional haze rule, states must implement various measures to address regional haze problems, including requiring certain sources constructed between 1962 and 1977 to install best available retrofit technology (BART). With the recent rulemaking, EPA: (1) approved 17 source-specific SIP revisions containing permits for BART; (2) approved DEC's BART regulations, set forth at 6 NYCRR Part 249; and (3) adopted a federal implementation plan that addresses two sources without EPA-approved BART determinations. The final rule takes effect September 27, 2012; it can be found in the August 28, 2012 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.

Implications: The notice is primarily of interest to the power plants, cement manufacturers, and other miscellaneous sources that are subject to BART.

CLIMATE CHANGE

EPA finalized **its confidentiality determinations for certain data elements required to be reported under the mandatory greenhouse gas (GHG) reporting rule** (40 CFR Part 98), which requires facilities/operations in certain source categories to provide information on GHGs emitted or supplied. Under Section 114(c) of the Clean Air Act, "emission data" cannot be excluded from disclosure as confidential business information (CBI) under 40 CFR Part 2. With this rulemaking, EPA reviewed the data required by the mandatory GHG reporting rule for direct emitters and suppliers in specific industries and issued final confidentiality determinations for categories of information. The rule distinguishes among emission data (which is never entitled to confidential treatment), data that are not emission data and are not CBI, and data that are not emission data but are CBI. The final rule does not cover inputs to emission equations; submission of this information was previously deferred pending further study. The rule can be found in the August 13, 2012 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.

Implications: The rule is primarily of interest to sources in the following categories, among others: electronics manufacturing, utilities, petroleum and natural gas production and distribution, landfills, and industrial wastewater treatment.

BULK STORAGE

NEW YORK STATE: DEC published a **Tank Bulletin addressing tank operator training requirements, the status of planned revisions to New York's bulk storage regulations, and the management of lubricating oil tanks**. The bulletin summarizes the status of efforts to implement underground storage tank (UST) operator training requirements in New York mandated by the 2005 Energy Policy Act. The type of training required differs depending on the operator's level of responsibility as follows: Class A (primary responsibility to maintain UST system); Class B (daily responsibility for on-site operation/maintenance); and Class C (first line of response to actual or potential emergencies). The Tank Bulletin answers key questions about the training requirements and clarifies that the requirements will take effect when either the New York or EPA regulations take effect (perhaps by late 2013). The Tank Bulletin also discusses the status of planned revisions to New York's bulk storage regulations, which are needed to implement

the requirements of the Energy Policy Act, incorporate the 2008 revisions to New York's bulk storage enabling statute, and make other changes/additions. Finally, the bulletin provides guidance on the management of new and used lubricating oil stored at automotive repair facilities. The bulletin can be found on DEC's web site at: www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/40177.html.

Implications: The Tank Bulletin is of general interest to anyone who manages a petroleum or chemical bulk storage tank.

REMEDIATION

NEW YORK STATE: DEC's Division of Environmental Remediation (DER) **issued its Annual Report providing an overview of DER's programs and accomplishments during the 2011-2012 fiscal year.** The report covers the state superfund, brownfield cleanup, environmental restoration, voluntary cleanup, spill response, bulk storage, hazardous waste management, waste transporter, and radiation programs. Items of note include the following: (1) as of March 31, 2012, 39% of approved brownfield cleanup program (BCP) applications at active sites were in DEC Regions 2 and 3, while Regions 1, 4, 5 and 6 accounted for just 13%; (2) over 14,000 spill incidents were reported to the DEC Spill Hotline in fiscal year 2011-2012, while slightly more were closed; (3) the number of bulk storage program inspections increased from 1,465 in 2005-2006 to 6,759 in 2011-2012, a change that is attributable to the federal Energy Policy Act of 2005, which requires certain facilities to be inspected at least once every three years; and (4) DEC conducted 868 hazardous waste facility inspections in fiscal year 2011-2012. The report can be found on DEC's website at: www.dec.ny.gov/about/53234.html.

Implications: The Annual Report is of potential interest to anyone regulated under DEC's remediation, hazardous waste, bulk storage, waste transportation or radiation programs.

Other Recent Developments (Proposed)

AIR

FEDERAL: EPA is **considering petitions from the governors of several states, various trade associations and others seeking a waiver of the renewable fuel standard (RFS)** because of corn shortages caused by the recent nationwide drought. Under the RFS program, fuel refiners/importers must use an increasing percentage of various types of renewable fuel in the transportation fuel they sell. However, EPA may waive the national volume requirements if it finds that implementation would severely harm the economy or environment of a state, region or the nation as a whole or if there is an inadequate domestic supply. The petitions contend that the recent drought has significantly reduced corn crops, driving up prices, and adversely affecting food and animal feed supplies. With the recent notice, EPA requested information from the public on the potential impact of compliance with the RFS on the economy and whether waiving the RFS mandate would affect demand for renewable fuel, particularly corn-based ethanol. EPA is accepting comment on the waiver requests until **September 26, 2012**; notice of the petitions can be found in the August 30, 2012 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.

Implications: The waiver request is potentially of interest to fuel suppliers and food producers.

FEDERAL/NEW YORK STATE: EPA **proposed to determine that the New York City metropolitan area has attained the 2006 24-hour fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) national ambient air quality standard** based on ambient air monitoring data collected from 2007 through 2011. If finalized, the determination will relieve New York of the obligation to submit an attainment demonstration, reasonably available control measures, a reasonable further progress plan, and contingency measures relating to attainment of the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS. The determination does not constitute formal redesignation of the area to attainment, which requires EPA approval of a maintenance plan, among other measures. Also, the determination is separate from requirements under the 1997 annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS. EPA is accepting comments on the determination until **October 1, 2012**; the notice can be found in the August 30, 2012 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.

Implications: The New York City 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} nonattainment area includes New York City and Nassau, Suffolk, Rockland and Westchester Counties; it also includes counties in northern New Jersey and southern Connecticut.

HAZARDOUS/SOLID WASTE

FEDERAL: EPA published a **direct final rule and proposed rulemaking to conform the polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) waste manifest requirements to the hazardous waste manifest regulations**, which were overhauled in 2006. Although generators currently are using the uniform hazardous waste manifest to ship PCB waste, the applicable Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) regulations, set forth at 40 CFR Part 761, were never amended to incorporate the 2006 changes. The preamble to the direct final rule contains a series of tables identifying the changes. Table 1 lists the provisions of the hazardous waste regulations that are new to the TSCA regulations. The remaining tables contain citations to the comparable sections of the TSCA and hazardous waste regulations, a brief description, an indication whether they match, and a citation to the new provision in 40 CFR Part 761. The preamble also addresses how requirements that are unique to the TSCA program will be addressed in the manifest. The revisions will take effect December 5, 2012 unless EPA receives adverse written comments by **November 5, 2012**. The direct final rule and notice of proposed rulemaking can be found in the September 6, 2012 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.

Implications: The proposed rule is primarily of interest to utilities, waste transporters and facilities that manage PCB wastes.

OTHER

FEDERAL: The Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety Administration (PHMSA) proposed to **amend the hazardous materials regulations (HMR) to maintain alignment with international standards**. The regulations, which are set forth at 49 CFR Parts 171-173 and related provisions, regulate the transportation of hazardous materials. Every two years, the PHMSA reviews the HMR to identify changes needed to conform the rules to international standards. Major changes under consideration include: (1) authorizing more flexibility when choosing packages for hazardous materials, including allowing use of metals other than steel or aluminum for

drums and boxes; (2) adopting flexible bulk container requirements (rules governing the use of reusable packaging for bulk shipments of certain authorized low-hazard commodities); (3) adopting rules addressing chemicals under pressure, which are often incorrectly classified as liquefied gases or shipped under special permits; (4) specifying a minimum size for identification markings on non-bulk packages; and (5) revising and updating the hazardous materials table. The PHMSA is accepting comments on the proposed rule until **October 15, 2012**; it can be found in the August 15, 2012 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.

Implications: The proposal is primarily of interest to individuals/companies that transport hazardous materials.

Upcoming Deadlines

NOTE: This calendar contains items of general interest.

September 19, 2012: Public hearing on DEC's proposed revisions to its air permit and motor vehicle emission standard regulations scheduled for 2:00 p.m. at DEC Headquarters, 625 Broadway, Albany. NOTE: Additional public hearings are scheduled during the same week in Avon and Long Island City.

September 24, 2012: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposed national uniform air emission standards for storage vessel and transfer operations, equipment leaks, and closed vent systems and control devices (extended from June 25, 2012). See the March 26, 2012 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

September 26, 2012: Deadline for submitting comments on the RFS waiver requests submitted to EPA. See the August 30, 2012 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

September 27, 2012: Deadline for submitting comments on DEC's proposed revisions to its air permit and motor vehicle emission standard regulations. See www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/propregulations.html for details.

October 1, 2012: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposed determination that the New York City area has attained the 2006 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS. See the August 30, 2012 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

October 5, 2012: Deadline for submitting comments on DEC's proposed revisions to its BART rules for state agency HDVs. See DEC's website at www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/propregulations.html for details.

October 15, 2012: Deadline for submitting comments on PHMSA's proposed revisions to hazardous material regulations. See the August 15, 2012 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

October 22, 2012: Deadline for submitting comments on DEC's draft Short EAF Workbook. See www.nyseaf.net for details.

October 29, 2012: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposed revisions to the stationary combustion turbine NSPS. See the August 29, 2012 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

November 5, 2012: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposed revisions to the TSCA PCB manifest regulations. See the September 6, 2012 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.