

Young / Sommer LLC

ENVIRONMENTAL BREAKFAST CLUB REGULATORY SUMMARY

June 7, 2013

Prepared by:
Elizabeth Morss
Young/Sommer LLC
5 Palisades Drive
Albany, NY 12205
(518) 438-9907, ext. 232
emorss@youngsommer.com
<http://www.youngsommer.com>

Final Statutes, Regulations, Guidance and Cases

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
AIR			
<p>NEW YORK STATE Surface Coating Processes and Commercial and Industrial Adhesives, Sealants and Primers 6 NYCRR Part 228</p>	<p>DEC overhauled its surface coating regulations to address several EPA-issued control techniques guidelines (CTGs) and make other changes, including: (1) restructuring the rule for ease of use; (2) lowering certain applicability thresholds and volatile organic compound (VOC) content limits; (3) adding coating subcategories; and (4) increasing the overall removal efficiency rating for add-on controls. Specific changes to the surface coating rules include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicability. DEC revised the applicability provisions, assigning each type of coating line to one of five classes (A through E) and revising the applicability thresholds downward for several common types of coating lines. For example, the threshold for upstate miscellaneous metal parts coating lines was reduced from 10 tons per year (tpy) VOC potential to emit to three tpy of actual VOC emissions; the threshold for miscellaneous plastic parts decreased from 50 tpy potential emissions to 3 tpy actual emissions. • Definitions. DEC added several dozen new definitions, many of which are found in the CTGs addressed by the revisions. • General requirements. DEC clustered the operating requirements applicable to all coating lines into § 228-1.3 (e.g., opacity, recordkeeping, prohibition of sale or specification, and handling, storage and disposal of VOCs). DEC also added a new general requirement limiting the types of application techniques that may be used at Class A and most Class B coating lines. • Compliant materials. DEC revised the VOC content limits for many types of coating lines. In many cases, the changes include increasing the number of coating categories, reducing the allowable VOC content of certain coatings, and establishing different content limits for air dried versus baked coatings. • Add-on controls. DEC increased the overall removal efficiency of add-on control devices from 80 to 90% for incinerators and 85 to 90% for air cleaning devices. <p>DEC also made minor changes to the commercial and industrial adhesives, sealants and primers standards adopted in 2010.</p> <p>The rule can be found on DEC’s website at: www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/propregulations.html.</p>	<p>With this rulemaking, DEC revised the reasonably available control technology requirements in 6 NYCRR subpart 228-1 to reflect seven recently-issued CTGs, each of which covers surface coating operations already included in the subpart. The new regulations revise the VOC content limits and applicability thresholds for sources in these categories while leaving the limits for other surface coating categories largely intact. The following surface coating categories are most affected by the changes: metal furniture, large appliance, flat wood paneling, miscellaneous metal parts, miscellaneous plastic parts, auto/transportation and business machine parts, marine pleasure crafts, motor vehicle materials, automobile and light duty truck assembly, and wood finishing. In addition, any facility that relies on emission controls to meet its subpart 228-1 obligations will be required to satisfy stricter overall removal efficiency standards.</p>	<p>The rule took effect June 5, 2013. Existing facilities must be in compliance as of the effective date of the regulation; facilities that require additional time must submit a schedule and plan to DEC within three months of the effective date of the regulations (i.e., by September 3, 2013) and must comply with the standards within nine months of the effective date of the regulations.</p> <p>DEC made minor changes to the proposed regulations in response to public comment.</p>

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
WATER			
<p>NEW YORK STATE Freshwater Wetland Adjacent Area General Permit GP-0-13-001</p>	<p>DEC issued a 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 Freshwater Wetland Adjacent Area General Permit, GP-0-13-001, authorizes specific activities in previously disturbed DEC-regulated freshwater wetland adjacent areas that do not have natural vegetation and are located at least 50 feet from the wetland boundary. Activities allowed under the permit include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demolition of existing accessory/appurtenant structures. • Construction of driveways or parking areas of 1,000 square feet or less within the adjacent area. • Additions to existing structures of 1,000 square feet basal area or less within the adjacent area. • Installation of garages, decks, porches, sheds, pools, utility lines and other accessory/appurtenant structures of 1,000 square feet basal area or less within the adjacent area. • In-kind, in-place replacement of existing accessory/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-0-13-001 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>The general permit can be found on DEC’s website at: www.dec.ny.gov/permits/91184.html.</p>	<p>The general permit is potentially of interest to individuals engaging in minor development activity near DEC wetlands.</p>	

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
WATER			
<p>NEW YORK STATE Regulations Addressing Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations and Related Activities 6 NYCRR subparts 360-4, 360-5 and 750-1</p>	<p>DEC revised its State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) and solid waste regulations to reduce the requirements applicable to certain concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs) and revise the rules governing land application, storage and composting of certain organic materials. Specific changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adding a definition of CAFO as well as different types of CAFOs (small, medium and large) to 6 NYCRR subpart 750-1 and excluding from the definition of medium CAFO animal feeding operations with 200-299 mature dairy cows and no wastewater discharges. This change excludes these facilities from the requirement to obtain CAFO SPDES permit coverage. • Revising 6 NYCRR subpart 360-4, Land Application and Associated Storage Facilities, to: (1) clarify the scope of the exemption from permit requirements for land application facilities handling animal manure and associated bedding material; (2) exempt land application facilities managing waste from state-owned or licensed fish hatcheries; and (3) exempt land application or manure storage facilities at CAFOs with SPDES permits that accept food processing or other waste covered by a comprehensive nutrient management plan. • Revising 6 NYCRR subpart 360-5, Composting and Other Class A Organic Waste Processing Facilities, to: (1) clarify the exemptions from permitting requirements for composting facilities that accept crop residues, animal manure, and associated bedding materials and those that accept no more than 3,000 cubic yards of yard waste annually; (2) add exemptions for certain anaerobic digestion (AD) facilities and animal mortality composting facilities at farms or CAFOs; (3) allow registrations instead of permits for certain organics processing facilities for animal mortalities or parts and composting facilities for dewatered AD solids that are located at non-exempt facilities; and (4) establish design criteria and operational requirements for AD facilities. <p>The final regulation can be found on DEC's website at: www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/propregulations.html.</p>	<p>According to DEC, the rulemaking was proposed in large part to promote the yogurt industry in New York. DEC hopes that relieving nondischarging dairies with 200-299 cows from the requirement to obtain coverage under a SPDES permit will encourage farmers to increase their herds without adversely affecting the environment. The revisions to the solid waste regulations are intended to facilitate recycling of whey and similar food processing wastes by reducing certain composting requirements.</p>	<p>The majority of the revisions will take effect June 17, 2013.</p> <p>DEC made minor revisions to the rule in response to public comments. DEC rejected suggestions that the changes to the CAFO rules violate the Clean Water Act's anti-backsliding prohibition and/or are less protective than required by federal and state law, noting, among other things, that New York's law remains stricter than its federal counterpart because it requires permits for certain non-discharging CAFOs.</p>

Proposed Statutes, Regulations and Guidance

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
AIR			
<p>FEDERAL Tier 3 Motor Vehicle Emission and Fuel Standards 40 CFR Parts 79, 80, 85, et al. 78 Fed. Reg. 29816 (May 21, 2013)</p>	<p>EPA proposed stricter motor vehicle and fuel standards for light-duty vehicles (LDVs), light-duty trucks (LDTs), medium-duty passenger vehicles (MDPVs), and heavy-duty vehicles (HDVs) up to 14,000 pounds gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) to be phased in over eight years beginning in 2017. The Tier 3 standards adopt a “systems approach” to reducing emissions, addressing the vehicle and fuel as an integrated system. Key components of the Tier 3 standards include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle emission standards. EPA is proposing new fleetwide average standards for exhaust emissions of nonmethane organic gases (NMOG) and nitrogen oxide (NOx) as well as new particulate matter (PM) standards that apply on a per vehicle basis. Similar Tier 3 standards are proposed for HDVs up to 14,000 pounds GVWR, many of which are diesel fueled. Compliance will be determined using both the traditional Federal Test Procedure and the Supplemental Federal Test Procedure, a composite test that simulates higher temperatures, speeds and accelerations. EPA also is proposing to extend the useful period during which the standards apply from 120,000 to 150,000 miles. • Evaporative emission standards. EPA is proposing evaporative emission standards that would require covered vehicles to have essentially zero fuel vapor emissions while in use; the standards are comprised of stricter emission limits, new test procedures, and a new fuel/evaporative system leak emission standard. • Fuel. Because sulfur in fuel hinders the performance of emission control equipment, EPA is proposing to reduce the sulfur content of gasoline from 30 to 10 ppm by 2017. In addition, EPA is updating its federal emission test fuel to encompass the wide variety of fuels and fuel blends currently on the market. <p>The Tier 3 standards are intended to harmonize both with California’s recently revised low emission vehicle program as well as with the agency’s recently adopted fuel economy and greenhouse gas emission standards. As a result, manufacturers should be able to produce a single fleet of vehicles that complies with all applicable regulations.</p> <p>The draft regulations can be found in the May 21, 2013 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.</p>	<p>The Tier 3 rule is primarily of interest to automobile manufacturers and fuel refiners. The proposed NMOG and NOx tailpipe standards for LDVs represent approximately an 80% reduction from today’s fleet average. The petroleum industry strongly objects to the Tier 3 proposal, arguing that it will substantially increase the cost of gasoline.</p>	<p>EPA is accepting comments on the proposed regulations until July 1, 2013 (extended from June 13, 2013).</p>

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
REMEDATION			
FEDERAL Lead Renovation, Repair, and Painting Program: Possible Extension to Public/ Commercial Buildings 40 CFR Part 745 78 Fed. Reg. 27906 (May 13, 2013)	<p>EPA reopened the public comment period for its 2010 advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPR) on the possible extension of the residential lead renovation, repair and painting program to public and commercial buildings. In 2008, EPA established accreditation, training, certification, work practice, and recordkeeping requirements for persons performing renovations for compensation on pre-1978 housing and child-occupied facilities. In 2010, EPA published an ANPR announcing its intention to establish a lead renovation, repair and painting program for public and commercial buildings. The ANPR provided an overview of the health and environmental issues associated with lead renovation activities and sought comment on key issues, including: (1) the definitions of public building and commercial building; (2) the extent of lead paint hazards associated with these buildings (both interior and exterior); (3) typical renovation activities and building management practices for these buildings; (4) renovation waste; (5) the renovation workforce; and (6) exposure considerations.</p> <p>The notice announcing reopening of EPA’s 2010 lead renovation ANPR can be found in the May 13, 2013 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.</p>	<p>The current rule regulates commercial renovation activities that involve disturbing lead-based paint in pre-1978 housing and child-occupied facilities such as day care centers. EPA is considering extending the renovation program to activities involving disturbance of lead paint at public and commercial buildings, including industrial facilities.</p>	<p>EPA is accepting comments on the reopened ANPR until July 12, 2013.</p>

Other Recent Developments (Final)

AIR

NEW YORK STATE: DEC **repealed its indirect source regulations**, set forth at 6 NYCRR Part 203. These regulations, which only apply south of 60th Street in Manhattan, require a permit prior to constructing or modifying any facility, structure or installation which generates traffic that contributes to air pollution. According to DEC, since promulgation of Part 203, other rules have been adopted that regulate air pollution from indirect sources, most notably the transportation conformity rules set forth at 6 NYCRR Part 240. In addition, non-highway, non-federal projects such as private office buildings or parking garages are subject to review under the State Environmental Quality Review Act. These regulatory developments have rendered Part 203 unnecessary. The rulemaking repealing Part 203 can be found on DEC's website at: www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/propregulations.html.

Implications: The repealed rule affected only development activities south of 60th Street in Manhattan.

REMEDICATION

NEW YORK STATE: The New York State Comptroller issued a report entitled *Brownfield Restoration in New York State: Program Review and Options*. The report assesses the State's three major brownfield programs – the Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP), the Environmental Restoration Program (ERP) and the Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) – and recommends ways to improve the brownfield cleanup process. The report provides an overview of the three programs, including their comparative costs, as well as the major issues raised by the BCP; it also examines the remediation programs in place in neighboring states. Based on that review, the report identifies various options for reform, including, but not limited to: (1) restructuring the BCP tax credit program to mitigate the financial risk to the state associated with redevelopment costs, require applicants for redevelopment credits to meet additional criteria (relating to the economic status of the community, the likelihood of reuse absent credits, etc.) and offer lower cost incentives to allow more projects to benefit from the regulatory and liability incentives of the program; (2) maintaining tax credits associated with cleanup costs; (3) considering state support for site assessments; (4) examining options for financing the ERP; and (5) reducing the administrative burdens of the program (e.g., reducing public participation requirements for less contaminated sites, limiting reimbursable DEC oversight costs, simplifying soil cleanup objectives). The report can be found on the Comptroller's website at: www.osc.state.ny.us/reports/environmental/brownfields_restoration13.pdf.

Implications: The report provides a useful overview of the current status of brownfield cleanup programs in the state.

NEW YORK STATE: DEC issued Program Policy DER-38, entitled *Cleanup Guidelines for Soils Contaminated with Radioactive Materials*. The guidance specifies that the total effective dose equivalent to the maximally exposed individual of the general public from radioactive materials remaining at a site after cleanup shall be as low as reasonably achievable and less than 10 millirem above background levels. It goes to summarize the process for determining the appropriate cleanup requirements for soils contaminated with

radioactive materials, which includes: (1) performing a site assessment to determine exposure levels at the site, the extent of contamination, and the concentration of radionuclides; (2) providing a review of current land use and a rationale for potential use of the site; (3) identifying reasonable pathways; and (4) analyzing remedial alternatives (e.g., removal of contaminated soil, isolation of contamination, such as by covering with clean soil, and/or other remedial techniques). The guidance replaces DSHM-RAD-05-01. The technical content of the document has not changed; however, it has been revised to reflect the fact that DEC's Division of Environmental Remediation is now responsible for the radiation program. The guidance can be found on DEC's website at: www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/23472.html.

Implications: The guidance is primarily of interest to individuals involved in site remediation activities.

WATER

NEW YORK STATE: DEC recently took the first important step toward **implementing the Sewage Pollution Right to Know Act**, which was enacted by the Legislature in 2012. Effective May 1, 2013, publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) must notify DEC within two hours of any discharge of untreated or partially treated sewage. To facilitate notification, DEC has developed an electronic reporting form for POTWs to use when reporting sewage bypasses. DEC also is drafting regulations that will require POTWs and publicly owned sewer systems to directly notify the public of unpermitted sewage discharges. DEC expects to release the regulations for public comment this fall. Information about the Sewage Pollution Right to Know Law and access to the reporting form is available on DEC's website at: www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/90315.html.

Implications: The announcement is primarily of interest to POTWs.

OTHER

FEDERAL: As part of an ongoing effort to integrate environmental justice (EJ) into its programs, EPA issued a notice announcing the availability of **a pair of documents intended to enhance the ability of "overburdened" communities to participate in the environmental permitting process**. This EJ initiative requires each EPA region to develop, implement, and make publicly available a regional implementation plan outlining the actions they plan to take to promote community involvement in the permitting process. The plan must identify how the region will prioritize EPA permits for enhanced engagement and identify the steps it plans to take to promote greater public involvement, including planning and information gathering measures, intra-agency coordination, and measures for improving communications with the community and permit applicant. The notice announces the availability of two documents – *Actions that EPA Regional Offices Are Taking to Promote Meaningful Engagement in the Permitting Process by Overburdened Communities* and *Promising Practices for Permit Applicants Seeking EPA-Issued Permits: Ways to Engage Neighboring Communities*. The EPA regions are expected to use these documents to help develop their EJ regional implementation plans. The documents can be found in the May 9, 2013 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.

Implications: The notice is primarily of interest to entities required to obtain environmental permits from EPA.

Other Recent Developments (Proposed)

AIR

FEDERAL: EPA made available for comment **draft revisions to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for kraft pulp mills** following a periodic review of the standards required under 42 USC §7411. The NSPS impose technology-based standards on new, reconstructed and modified stationary sources of air pollution in specific source categories. EPA established the first NSPS for kraft pulp mills in 1978 and has modified it on several occasions since then. With the current rulemaking, EPA is revising the standard to fulfill its periodic review obligations and address recent changes to agency policy regarding startups, shutdowns and malfunctions. The proposed standards, which will be set forth at 40 CFR Part 60, subpart BBa, apply to the following new, reconstructed and modified units at kraft pulp mills: digester systems, brown stock washer systems, evaporator systems, condensate stripper systems, recovery furnaces, smelt dissolving tanks, and lime kilns. Major changes include: (1) revising certain limits for filterable PM and opacity (which is regulated to ensure proper operation of electrostatic precipitators); in some cases, the changes were made to conform the standard to the limits in the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for chemical recovery combustion sources; (2) establishing new or revised testing, monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping requirements; (3) requiring compliance with the proposed standards at all times, including during startup and shutdown; (4) establishing an affirmative defense to penalties for violations of emission standards caused by malfunctions; and (5) requiring mills to submit electronic copies of performance test reports to EPA. EPA is accepting comments on the proposed rulemaking until **July 8, 2013**; it can be in the May 23, 2013 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.

Implications: The rule is primarily of interest to owners of kraft pulp mills.

NEW YORK STATE: DEC **made available for comment its proposed annual monitoring network plan**, which describes New York's air monitoring network. As required by the Clean Air Act, DEC maintains a network of air monitors throughout the state to collect ambient air quality monitoring data for various pollutants, including ozone, particulate matter, and nitrogen oxides, as well as key meteorological data. These data are used by DEC to determine whether an area is achieving national ambient air quality standards; they are also used to determine the impact of a project under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration and other programs. The proposed plan includes an overview of New York's air quality monitoring program, followed by a detailed description of each of the state's air monitoring locations. The only proposed change to the state's air monitoring plan is the suspension of PM₁₀ monitoring at PS 19 in New York City. DEC is accepting comments on the proposed plan until **June 14, 2013**; it can be found on DEC's website at: www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/33276.html.

Implications: The plan is primarily of interest to engineers performing air impact analyses.

NEW YORK STATE: DEC made available for comment revised **draft program policy DAR-2, entitled *Oversight of Private Air Monitoring***, which contains the procedures for DEC oversight of long-term, private air monitoring networks and the conditions under which DEC will accept data collected by such networks for air permitting and State Environmental Quality Review Act purposes. The policy identifies the following oversight steps for developing and implementing a private air monitoring network: (1) deciding whether air quality and/or meteorological monitoring is necessary; (2) network design and installation, including submission of a detailed Quality Assurance Project Plan containing the technical specifics of the monitoring program; (3) network operation; (4) data transmission and receipt (requiring at least monthly transmission of data to DEC); (5) quality assurance/quality control following guidelines included as Appendix A to the policy; (6) data review to ensure only accurate/precise data are accepted and entered into the DEC data record; and (7) data reporting, including quarterly reports containing air quality data and data quality assurance information. The draft guidance revises and supersedes DEC's existing DAR-2. DEC is accepting comments on the revised draft policy until **June 24, 2013**; it can be found on DEC's website at: www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/2404.html.

Implications: The draft policy is primarily of interest to large facilities required to conduct on-site air quality monitoring.

OTHER

FEDERAL: EPA made available for comment a document entitled ***Draft Technical Guidance for Assessing Environmental Justice in Regulatory Analysis***. The guidance is intended to help agency staff evaluate potential EJ concerns associated with the development of EPA regulations. The document: (1) identifies the main objectives of EJ analysis, including six main recommendations to guide EJ assessments of EPA regulations; (2) reviews the analytic principles that guide EJ analysis; (3) identifies the important human health risk and economic factors that contribute to EJ concerns; (4) provides technical guidance on incorporating potential EJ concerns into the planning phase of a human health risk assessment; (5) provides technical guidance on integrating potential EJ concerns into regulatory analyses; and (6) identifies longer-term research goals to improve EJ assessments. EPA is accepting comments on the draft guidance until **July 8, 2013**; it can be found in the May 9, 2013 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.

Implications: The draft guidance is primarily of interest to EPA staff responsible for assessing the EJ implications of proposed rulemakings. However, the results of the EJ analyses conducted pursuant to the guidance will presumably influence EPA's regulatory choices and so directly affect the regulated community.

NEW YORK STATE: DEC **made available for comment a draft Commissioner's Policy entitled *Volunteer Stewardship Agreements*** establishing procedures for considering stewardship proposals made by individuals and groups volunteering to help maintain state lands and facilities. Under the policy, interested individuals or groups must submit a Volunteer Stewardship Program Application to the DEC division or region responsible for the designated natural resource. In addition, each volunteer participating in the program must submit a Volunteer Application or a Limited Use Volunteer Application to participate in volunteer activities. DEC and the Volunteer Steward must then sign a Volunteer Stewardship Agreement that contains project-specific conditions, including provisions for training and equipment to protect the health and safety of the volunteers. These agreements will be reviewed annually to

determine whether they should be continued or modified. DEC is accepting comments on the draft policy until **June 21, 2013**; it can be found on DEC's website at: www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/90822.html.

Implications: The draft policy is primarily of interest to individuals/groups seeking to volunteer to help maintain DEC-owned lands and/or facilities.

Upcoming Deadlines

NOTE: This calendar contains items of general interest.

June 11, 2013: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposal to exempt certain hydrocarbon-based refrigerants from the prohibition against venting under EPA's program regulating ozone-depleting substances. See the April 12, 2013 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

June 13, 2013: Deadline for submitting comments on DEC's proposed revisions to its transportation conformity regulations. See DEC's website at www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/propregulations.html for details.

June 14, 2013: Deadline for submitting comments on DEC's proposed 2013 Annual Monitoring Network Plan. See DEC's website at www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/33276.html for details.

June 21, 2013: Deadline for submitting comments on DEC's draft *Volunteer Stewardship Agreements* policy. See DEC's website at www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/90822.html for details.

June 24, 2013: Deadline for submitting comments on the following EPA documents relating to vapor intrusion: *OSWER Final Guidance for Assessing and Mitigating the Vapor Intrusion Pathway from Subsurface Sources to Indoor Air* and *Guidance for Addressing Petroleum Vapor Intrusion at Leaking Underground Storage Tank Sites* (extended from May 24, 2013). The general vapor intrusion guidance can be found at www.epa.gov/oswer/vaporintrusion/documents/vaporIntrusion-final-guidance-20130411-reviewdraft.pdf. The petroleum vapor intrusion guidance can be found at www.epa.gov/oust/cat/pvi/petroleum-vapor-intrusion-review-draft-04092013.pdf.

June 24, 2013: Deadline for submitting comments on DEC's draft program policy *Oversight of Private Air Monitoring*. See www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/2404.html for details.

July 1, 2013: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposed Tier 3 motor vehicle and fuel standards. See the May 21, 2013 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

July 8, 2013: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposed revisions to the NSPS for kraft pulp mills. See the May 23, 2013 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

July 8, 2013: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's *Draft Technical Guidance for Assessing Environmental Justice in Regulatory Analysis*. See the May 9, 2013 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

July 12, 2013: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's reopened ANPR seeking comment on the possible extension of the lead renovation, repair and painting regulations to public and commercial buildings. See the May 13, 2013 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.