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ENVIRONMENTAL BREAKFAST CLUB REGULATORY SUMMARY

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Final Statutes, Rulemakings, Guidance and Cases

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
REMEDICATION			
<p>FEDERAL OSWER Technical Guide for Assessing and Mitigating the Vapor Intrusion Pathway from Subsurface Sources to Indoor Air OSWER Publication 9200.2-154 (June 2015)</p>	<p>EPA issued its final <i>OSWER Technical Guide for Assessing and Mitigating the Vapor Intrusion Pathway from Subsurface Sources to Indoor Air</i>, which describes the recommended framework for assessing vapor intrusion (VI) and monitoring and terminating building mitigation systems. The guidance begins with a brief overview of VI, addressing the definition of VI, relevant statutory authorities, the scope and recommended uses of the guidance, additional companion documents and technical resources (including EPA’s Vapor Intrusion Screening Level Calculator), historical context, and public involvement. The remainder of the document consists of nine sections addressing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conceptual model of vapor intrusion, describing VI and identifying the variables that affect vapor migration and entry. • Overview of VI guidance. • Considerations for nonresidential buildings, including issues associated with worker handling of hazardous chemicals. • Preliminary analysis of VI, addressing situations where only limited site-specific data may be available. • Detailed investigation of VI involving site-specific VI assessments emphasizing multiple lines of evidence. • Risk assessment and management framework containing general recommendations about decisionmaking pertaining to VI. • Building mitigation and subsurface remediation, including combining subsurface VI remediation and other final cleanup actions with institutional controls. • Preemptive mitigation/early action. • Planning guide for community involvement. <p>The guidance also includes appendices addressing: (1) recommended attenuation factors used to develop screening levels; (2) data quality assurance considerations; and (3) procedures for calculating vapor source concentration from groundwater sampling data.</p> <p>The final guidance can be found on EPA’s website at: www.epa.gov/oswer/vaporintrusion.</p>	<p>The guidance describes vapor intrusion as “the general term given to migration of hazardous vapors from any subsurface vapor source, such as contaminated soil or groundwater, through the soil and into an overlying building or structure.” The guidance applies to both residential and non-residential buildings and so is of potential interest to anyone involved with sites affected by subsurface volatile organic contamination, in particular, chlorinated solvents. The document is specifically intended for use at federal Superfund and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) corrective action sites and by EPA brownfield grantees.</p>	<p>EPA last published guidance relating to VI in 2002. The agency considered public comments submitted from 2002 through 2012 as well as recommendations from the EPA Office of the Inspector General. EPA made a revised draft available for public review in 2013.</p>

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REMEDATION			
<p>FEDERAL Technical Guide for Addressing Petroleum Vapor Intrusion at Leaking Underground Storage Tank Sites EPA 510-R-15-001 (June 2015)</p>	<p>EPA issued its final <i>Technical Guide for Addressing Petroleum Vapor Intrusion at Leaking Underground Storage Tank Sites</i>, which provides guidance on investigating and assessing petroleum vapor intrusion (PVI), with a focus on underground storage tanks (USTs). The guidance outlines the following steps for addressing PVI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess and mitigate immediate threats to safety (i.e., explosion/fire). • Conduct a site characterization and develop a conceptual site model (i.e., characterize the physical, biological and chemical systems at the site with an emphasis on determining the spatial and temporal relationships between receptors and sources of contamination). • Delineate a lateral inclusion zone (i.e., the spacing between clean monitoring points). • Determine vertical separation distances for each building within the inclusion zone to narrow the investigation to potential receptors overlying contamination. Additional investigation is generally unnecessary if the vertical separation distance exceeds certain thresholds. • Evaluate vapor source and attenuation of petroleum hydrocarbon vapors, with different procedures depending on whether the contamination is in direct contact with the building. • Mitigate PVI, as appropriate. <p>The document includes a table and flowchart outlining the PVI assessment process as well as detailed supporting technical guidance on various subjects.</p> <p>The guidance can be found on EPA’s website at: www.epa.gov/oswer/vaporintrusion.</p>	<p>The guidance is primarily of interest to gasoline stations and non-marketing facilities regulated under the federal UST program. However, it may also be of interest to petroleum-only brownfield sites with conditions similar to those found at typical leaking UST sites. Other sites with petroleum contamination typically will be addressed under EPA’s general VI guidance.</p>	<p>EPA developed a separate PVI guide to address the specific characteristics/needs of PVI sites with USTs.</p>

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HYDRAULIC FRACTURING			
<p>NEW YORK STATE Findings Statement for the Supplemental Generic Environmental Impact Statement on High-Volume Hydraulic Fracturing</p>	<p>DEC released its Findings Statement on its Final Supplemental Generic Environmental Impact Statement (FSGEIS), which implements New York’s ban on the controversial practice of horizontal drilling and high-volume hydraulic fracturing (HVHF) to extract natural gas. The Findings Statement marks the end of New York’s seven-year review of HVHF under the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA). DEC announced the ban in December 2014 based on a report from the New York State Department of Health identifying “significant uncertainties” about the adverse health outcomes associated with HVHF. DEC followed up with the FSGEIS in May 2015, which contains a detailed analysis of all environmental aspects of HVHF, including geology, natural gas development activities and HVHF, potential environmental impacts (water resources, ecosystems and wildlife, air resources, greenhouse gas emission impacts, socioeconomic impacts, visual, noise and community character impacts, transportation impacts, and seismicity), mitigation measures, and the permit process and regulatory coordination, among other issues. The recent Findings Statement concluded that even with implementation of extensive mitigation measures, the significant adverse environmental impacts and potential public health impacts of HVHF could not be adequately avoided or minimized. As a result, DEC selected the “no action alternative,” meaning the Department would not establish an HVHF permitting program. The Findings Statement includes an overview of the action and review process, a summary of the potential environmental impacts of HVHF, an assessment of possible mitigation measures, and the findings and selected alternative.</p> <p>The Findings Statement and related documents can be found on DEC’s website at: www.dec.ny.gov/energy/75370.html.</p>	<p>The Findings Statement represents the end of the HVHF review process and is directly of interest to natural gas production companies and landowners in the Marcellus shale region who are barred from pursuing natural gas extraction using HVHF in New York.</p>	<p>New York imposed a moratorium on HVHF in 2008 when DEC began preparing a SGEIS to assess the environmental impacts of the process. DEC followed up the SGEIS with draft regulations addressing HVHF. DEC received over 260,000 public comments on the SGEIS and regulations.</p>

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WATER			
<p>FEDERAL EPA and Army Corps Rule Defining “Waters of the United States” 33 CFR Part 328; 40 CFR Parts 110, 112 et al. 80 Fed. Reg. 37054 (June 29, 2015)</p>	<p>EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) issued a joint final rule describing how the agencies will identify waters protected by the Clean Water Act (CWA) and addressing U.S. Supreme Court decisions on this issue. The CWA prohibits the discharge of pollutants into “navigable waters” except in compliance with specific CWA requirements. Navigable waters, in turn, is defined as “waters of the United States.” Over the years, many questions have arisen about the scope of CWA jurisdiction in light of this definition. In 2001, the U.S. Supreme Court concluded that CWA jurisdiction did not extend to isolated ponds. A 2006 decision considered whether CWA jurisdiction extended to wetlands adjacent to non-navigable tributaries but failed to reach a consensus. The final rule defines “waters of the United States” to include the following categories of jurisdictional waters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waters that are jurisdictional by rule (e.g., traditional navigable waters, interstate waters, territorial seas, and impoundments of jurisdictional waters, hereinafter “traditional waters”); • Tributaries that are characterized by the presence of physical indicators of flow (e.g., bed and banks and ordinary high water mark) and contribute flow directly or indirectly to traditional waters; • Adjacent waters, defined as waters located within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark of traditional waters or tributaries as defined above, waters located within the 100-year floodplain that are within 1,500 feet of the ordinary high water mark of traditional waters or tributaries; and waters within 1,500 feet of the high tide line of most traditional waters or the ordinary high water mark of the Great Lakes. <p>The following five specific types of waters will be assessed on a case-by-case basis to determine whether there is a sufficient nexus to justify regulating them as a water of the United States: Prairie potholes, Carolina and Delmarva bays, pocosins, western vernal pools in California, and Texas coastal prairie wetlands. These waters will be analyzed as a group within the watershed that drains to a traditional water to determine whether they have a significant nexus. Certain other waters also may be assessed on a case-by-case basis to determine whether they have sufficient nexus to downstream waters to justify regulation. The rule excludes specified waters from the definition of waters of the United States, including wastewater treatment systems, prior converted cropland, water transfers, certain ditches, groundwater, erosional features, and stormwater control features, among others.</p> <p>The rule can be found in the June 29, 2015 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.</p>	<p>The rule potentially affects virtually all CWA programs, including ACOE § 404 permits, National/State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System wastewater discharge permits, and CWA § 401 water quality certifications. According to EPA, the rule clarifies the scope of the “waters of the United States” that are protected by the CWA based on the text of the statute, Supreme Court decisions, public input, best available peer-reviewed science, and the expertise and experience of the agencies implementing the statute. Despite significant revisions following the public comment period, representatives of a wide variety of industries, including agriculture, oil and gas, residential development and others have strongly objected to the rule, arguing that it significantly expands the agencies’ jurisdiction. Numerous states have filed suit challenging the rule on the ground that the agencies exceeded their statutory authority and ignored Supreme Court precedent by regulating certain smaller waterbodies under the rule.</p>	<p>The rule takes effect August 28, 2015.</p> <p>The agencies received over one million comments on the proposed rule. In response, they adopted more specific criteria for determining whether adjacent waters are regulated, replacing a general definition of adjacency with one based on specific measures of proximity to jurisdictional waters. The agencies also expanded the list of exempt waters.</p>

Proposed Statutes, Rulemakings, and Guidance

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
REMEDICATION			
<p>NEW YORK STATE Brownfield Cleanup Program Regulations Implementing Recent Statutory Changes 6 NYCRR Part 375</p>	<p>DEC proposed revisions to New York’s Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) regulations, set forth at 6 NYCRR Part 375, to implement key provisions of the legislature’s recent law extending the existing BCP tax credits and limiting eligibility for the tangible property component with respect to projects in New York City. In particular, consistent with the statute, DEC proposed to revise the definition of “brownfield site” from sites that are “complicated by the presence or potential presence” of contamination to sites that are contaminated at levels exceeding DEC soil cleanup objectives or other health or environmental standards adopted by the Department. This statewide change means applicants must conduct sampling before submitting applications. DEC also proposed changes necessary to implement the limits on property tax credits available for downstate projects. The statute specifies that sites in New York City must meet the following criteria to qualify for the tangible property component of the brownfield redevelopment tax credit: (1) at least half of the site is in an “environmental zone;” (2) the property is “upside down” (property where cost of investigation/remediation equals or exceeds 75% of property’s appraised value if uncontaminated) or “underutilized” (to be defined by DEC in regulations adopted by October 1, 2015); or (3) site will be used for affordable housing. With this rulemaking, DEC proposed a definition of “underutilized” that considers various factors, including the extent of recent usage (based on permissible floor area), future use (commercial or industrial only), need for substantial government assistance, and other factors. DEC also proposed a definition of “affordable housing project” that requires participation in federal, state or local government affordable housing programs or other agreements and identifies future tenants/residents based on their annual gross income. For the most part, these changes must be adopted by DEC immediately in order to comply with the April 2015 legislation; DEC plans to propose additional regulatory changes later to address other aspects of the BCP legislation, including the possible establishment of a fast track program known as BCP-EZ.</p> <p>The proposed regulations can be found on DEC’s website at: www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/101908.html.</p>	<p>The rule is primarily of interest to those engaged in brownfield redevelopment efforts in New York City, although the revised definition of “brownfield site” applies statewide.</p>	<p>DEC is accepting comments on the proposed regulation until August 5, 2015. A public hearing on the proposed regulation is scheduled for July 29, 2015 at 1:00 p.m. at New York City Department of Health, 125 Worth Street, New York, New York.</p>

Other Recent Developments (Final)

AIR

FEDERAL: EPA revised the **National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for ferroalloys production** following a residual risk/periodic technology review. Under Clean Air Act § 112, EPA must assess whether any residual risk remains after imposing technology-based NESHAPs and revise the standard as necessary; EPA also must conduct a periodic review of the underlying technology to confirm that it remains current. With the recent rulemaking, EPA revised 40 CFR Part 63, subpart XXX, to establish stricter particulate matter emission limits for new, reconstructed and existing electric arc furnaces and other equipment and require enhanced capture of fugitive emissions using a system of primary hoods. According to EPA, technological improvements justify the imposition of the stricter standards; the new standards will, in turn, reduce emissions sufficiently to address any residual risk concerns. EPA also adopted emission limits for formaldehyde, hydrochloric acid, mercury, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons—all pollutants not covered by the previous standards. Consistent with other recent NESHAP rulemakings, EPA eliminated exemptions for excess emissions during startup, shutdown and malfunction events and required electronic submission of certain key emission reports. The final rule took effect June 30, 2015 and can be found in the Federal Register issued on that date at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.

Implications: According to EPA, there are two facilities in the country subject to the ferroalloys NESHAP.

NEW YORK STATE: DEC has set the 2015 **fees for Title V facilities** consistent with recent revisions the fee statute. Under the law, all facilities must pay a base fee of \$2,500.00 plus additional per ton fees levied as follows (up to 7,000 tons annually per pollutant): \$60.00 per ton for facilities with total annual emissions of less than 1,000 tons; \$70.00 per ton for facilities with total annual emissions of 1,000 tons or more but less than 2,000 tons; \$80.00 per ton for facilities with total annual emissions of 2,000 tons or more but less than 5,000 tons; and \$90.00 per ton for facilities with total annual emissions of 5,000 tons or more. The Clean Air Act requires states to impose fees on Title V facilities sufficient to cover the costs of the Title V program. Applying this principle, DEC calculated Title V fees at \$239.50 per ton for 2015; however, actual Title V fees are capped in accordance with the schedule outlined above. Notice concerning the 2015 Title V fees can be found in the June 17, 2015 Environmental Notice Bulletin at: www.dec.ny.gov/enb/20150617_not0.html.

Implications: The notice is primarily of interest to facilities with Title V air permits.

Other Recent Developments (Proposed)

AIR

NEW YORK STATE: DEC **proposed to accept delegation of new and updated federal New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) and NESHAPs**, which will give the Department authority to implement and enforce these regulations on behalf of EPA. The list of standards for which DEC is seeking delegation includes: seven new NSPS; 27 revised NSPS; eight new NSPS test methods and performance specifications; nine new NESHAPs; and 19 revised NESHAPs. The rulemaking, which involves revising the list of regulations incorporated by reference in 6 NYCRR Part 200, for the first time includes the NSPS general provisions contained in 40 CFR Part 60, subpart A. DEC decided not to accept delegation of 40 CFR Part 63, subpart ZZZZ, the NESHAP for reciprocating internal combustion engines. According to the Department, the standard requires regulation of all types of engines regardless of size and the Department lacks the resources to successfully implement the program. DEC also declined to accept delegation of the following standards for the same reason: 40 CFR Part 60, subpart IIII (standards of performance for stationary compression ignition internal combustion engines) and subpart JJJJ (standards of performance for stationary spark ignition internal combustion engines), and 40 CFR Part 63, subpart JJJJJ (industrial, commercial and institutional boiler area sources). DEC is accepting comments on the proposed regulation until **September 1, 2015**; a public hearing on the proposal is scheduled for August 24, 2015 at 1:00 p.m. at DEC Headquarters, 625 Broadway, Albany. The proposal can be found on DEC's web site at: www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/102207.html.

Implications: The rule, if adopted, will make DEC primarily responsible for enforcing most NSPS and NESHAPs.

CLIMATE CHANGE

FEDERAL: In response to a 2007 petition from environmental groups, EPA proposed a long-awaited **finding that greenhouse gases (GHGs) from aircraft may endanger public health and welfare**, setting the stage for the agency to regulate aircraft GHG emissions under Clean Air Act (CAA) § 231(a), 42 USC § 7571(a). More than five years ago, EPA assessed available scientific information concerning the impact of GHG emissions on the climate both now and in the future, and analyzed the impact of those effects on public health and welfare. Based on that information, EPA concluded that the following six GHGs collectively must be considered an air pollutant under the CAA: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. EPA went on to find that emissions of these “well-mixed greenhouse gases” from motor vehicles contribute to air pollution that is endangering public health and welfare. After reviewing research collected since its 2010 motor vehicle endangerment finding, EPA reaffirmed its earlier conclusions regarding the potential dangers of GHG emissions and proposed to find that emissions of the same six GHGs from aircraft also endanger public health and welfare. Concurrent with these proposed findings, EPA issued an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPR) seeking input on issues relating to the setting of international standards for carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from aircraft. The international agency charged with regulating emissions from aircraft plans to issue CO₂ standards in February 2016. The endangerment finding is a necessary prerequisite to adopting regulations implementing the same or stricter

standards in the United States. EPA is accepting comment on the proposed endangerment finding and ANPR until **August 31, 2015**; the notice can be found in the July 1, 2015 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.

Implications: The proposed endangerment finding and ANPR are primarily of interest to manufacturers of jet aircraft and larger turboprop aircraft.

FEDERAL: Following extensive delays, EPA **proposed to set the renewable fuel standards (RFS) that will apply to all gasoline and diesel transportation fuel produced or imported during calendar years 2014, 2015, and 2016.** Under the RFS program, gasoline and diesel producers and importers must use an increasing percentage of four types of renewable fuel: cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and renewable fuel. To implement the RFS, EPA established a credit program under which every gallon of renewable fuel is assigned a unique number which is transferred along with the fuel. Refiners, blenders and importers subject to the RFS program must have sufficient RFS credits to meet their obligations under the program. With the current rulemaking, EPA proposed volume percentage standards for the four types of fuel subject to the RFS program for the years 2014, 2015, and 2016 that are below the levels mandated by the CAA. According to EPA, constraints in the fuel market make it impossible to accommodate the increasing volumes of renewable fuel mandated by the Act. These constraints include a significant reduction in gasoline sales as well as a reluctance by distributors to sell E15 gasoline (i.e., gasoline containing up to 15% ethanol). Because the deadline for complying with the standards for 2014 has already passed, EPA is proposing to set the 2014 RFS at the levels that were actually produced and used as transportation fuel, heating oil or jet fuel. The standards for 2015 and 2016 are below those set by the CAA but sufficiently stringent to encourage increases in renewable fuel production, particularly advanced biofuels. EPA is accepting comments on the proposed RFS until **July 27, 2015**; the proposal can be found in the June 10, 2015 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.

Implications: The RFS rule is primarily of interest to motor vehicle fuel producers, blenders, importers and distributors.

NEW YORK STATE: DEC **proposed to amend its regulations to incorporate California's latest motor vehicle GHG emission standards and zero emission vehicle (ZEV) standards** into 6 NYCRR Part 218, Emission Standards for Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Engines. California last updated its GHG emission standards in 2012 for 2017 to 2025 model year passenger cars, light-duty trucks, and medium-duty passenger vehicles up to 10,000 pounds gross vehicle weight rating. The federal GHG emission standards are not as stringent as the California standards due primarily to differences in how California and EPA treat incentives for certain vehicles and equipment. In a related development, DEC is proposing to conform its ZEV requirements to the California program. The ZEV program requires manufacturers to sell an increasing percentage of ZEV vehicles (or equivalents) in the State. DEC is accepting comments on the proposed regulation until **September 1, 2015**; a public hearing on the proposal is scheduled for August 24, 2015 at 1:00 p.m. at DEC Headquarters, 625 Broadway, Albany. The proposal can be found on DEC's web site at: www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/102207.html.

Implications: The proposed revisions are primarily of interest to motor vehicle manufacturers.

WATER

NEW YORK STATE: DEC published an **advanced notice of modifications to its SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s)**. Under the MS4 general permit, operators of small MS4s in urbanized areas must develop and implement a stormwater management program (SWMP) and obtain coverage under the general permit. The SWMP must fulfill six required program components relating to public education and outreach, public involvement and participation, illicit discharge detection and elimination, construction site stormwater runoff control, post-construction stormwater management, and pollution prevention/good housekeeping for municipal operations. With the current advanced notice, DEC is seeking comment on planned revisions establishing a schedule for entities in watersheds covered by specific Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) to develop and implement certain best management practices (BMPs) with respect to each of the six SWMP components. The changes are needed to implement the Westchester County Supreme Court's decision in *Natural Resources Defense Council v. DEC*. Although New York's highest court ultimately upheld the MS4 general permit against various challenges, DEC never appealed the portion of the trial court decision which held that DEC "failed to specify compliance schedules with respect to effluent limitations and water quality standards." To implement the trial court's decision, the revised MS4 permit contains compliance schedules as well as draft questionnaires seeking BMP-related information relevant to each of the impaired watersheds identified in the permit. DEC is accepting comments on the planned revisions until **July 24, 2015**; the revised MS4 general permit and related documents can be found at: www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/41392.html.

Implications: The revised general permit is primarily of interest to municipalities and other that operate small MS4s.

NEW YORK STATE: DEC is **compiling data to assist it in developing a list of impaired surface waters as required under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act**. DEC assesses waters in two or three of the state's 17 drainage basins each year, ensuring the reassessment of water quality for the entire state every five years. This information is used to identify waters that do not support their designated uses and so require possible development of a total maximum daily load plan. With this notice, DEC is requesting data from the public on all drainage basins to assist it in conducting its water quality assessment. Submissions should be accompanied by a completed Waterbody Inventory/Priority Waterbodies List (WI/PWL) Assessment Worksheet. The deadline for submitting data is **September 30, 2015**. Information about the assessment process, including the WI/PWL worksheet, can found on DEC's website at: www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/31290.html.

Implications: The collected data will be used to identify waters that require TMDLs. The establishment of a TMDL frequently leads to the imposition of stricter discharge limits on facilities.

Upcoming Deadlines

NOTE: This calendar contains items of general interest.

July 17, 2015: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposed effluent limitations guidelines prohibiting the discharge of hydraulic fracturing wastewater to POTWs (extended from June 8, 2015). See the April 7, 2015 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

July 24, 2015: Deadline for submitting comments on DEC's advanced notice of proposed revisions to its MS4 general stormwater permit. See DEC's website at www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/41392.html for details.

July 27, 2015: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposed renewable fuel standards for 2014, 2015 and 2016. See the June 10, 2015 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

July 31, 2015: Deadline for submitting comments on DEC's proposed regulations implementing New York's Sewage Pollution Right-to-Know Act. See DEC's website at www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/101977.html for details.

August 5, 2015: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposal to require TSCA reporting/recordkeeping for nanoscale materials (extended from July 6, 2015). See the April 6, 2015 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

August 5, 2015: Deadline for submitting comments on DEC's proposed revisions to the BCP regulations to incorporate recent changes to the brownfield statute. See DEC's website at www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/101908.html for details.

August 24, 2015: Public hearing on DEC's proposal to: (1) incorporate by reference federal NSPS and NESHAP rules and (2) adopt California's motor vehicle GHG emission and ZEV standards to be held at 1:00 p.m. at DEC Headquarters, 625 Broadway, Albany. See DEC's web site at www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/102207.html for details.

August 31, 2015: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposed endangerment finding and ANPR addressing the regulation of GHG emissions from aircraft. See the July 1, 2015 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

September 1, 2015: Deadline for submitting comments on DEC's proposal to: (1) incorporate by reference federal NSPS and NESHAP rules and (2) adopt California's motor vehicle GHG emission and ZEV standards. See DEC's website at www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/102207.html for details.

September 30, 2015: Deadline for submitting data to assist DEC in identifying impaired waters that do not meet water quality standards. See DEC's website at www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/31290.html for details.

October 9, 2015: Deadline for submitting information in response to OSHA's RFI on alternative approaches to workplace chemical management, including possible updating of permissible exposure limits (extended from April 8, 2015). See the October 10, 2014 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.