ENVIRONMENTAL BREAKFAST CLUB
REGULATORY SUMMARY

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Final Statutes, Regulations, Guidance and Cases

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
CLIMATE CHANGE			
NEW YORK STATE **Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative Model Rule**	The states participating in the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) revised the **model rule developed to implement the RGGI program**. The RGGI states established a multi-state carbon dioxide (CO_2) cap-and-trade program for power plants in the Northeast. Following a rigorous review process, the nine RGGI states made the following changes to the program, which are scheduled to take effect January 1, 2021: • ***Emission cap.*** The RGGI states reduced the regional CO_2 budget from 91 million tons in 2020 under the current model rule to 75 million tons in 2021 under the new rule. The cap will then decline by 2.275 million tons per year thereafter, resulting in a 30% reduction in the regional cap from 2020 to 2030. The bank of allowances held by market participants will be adjusted over a 5-year period from 2021 through 2025 based on the size of the bank at the end of 2020. The cap has been designed to closely align with current emission trends. • ***Cost containment reserve (CCR).*** The CCR is a fixed additional supply of allowances that is available for sale to stabilize the market if allowance prices exceed specified thresholds. Under the new CCR provisions, allowances within the CCR will be equal to 10% of the regional cap. The trigger price will be $13.00 in 2021 and will rise 7% each year through 2030, ensuring that the CCR will only trigger if emission reduction costs are higher than projected. • ***Emissions containment reserve (ECR).*** The model rule establishes a new ECR—a quantity of allowances that will be withheld from circulation to secure additional emission reductions if prices fall below established trigger prices. The ECR is intended to prevent the potential collapse of the allowance market if emissions are trending significantly below the cap. • ***Offsets.*** In general, RGGI participants have not significantly relied on offsets—the generation of CO_2 credits through projects that reduce emissions outside the electricity generation sector. Under the model rule, the participating states will eliminate two offset categories—reduction in emissions of sulfur hexafluoridein the electric power sector and end-use energy efficiency in the building sector. Any emissions generated in the remaining categories of offset projects will remain fully fungible across the states. Information about the new RGGI model rule can be found at: www.rggi.org.	The RGGI program applies only to power plants. During its early years, the RGGI program did not result in significant reductions in GHG emissions because actual emissions from participating sources were well below the RGGI cap owing to various factors, including a weak economy and the decision by many utilities to switch from petroleum and coal to natural gas. In 2013, the participating states modified the model rule to lower the emission cap and make other changes designed to improve the efficiency of the allowance market. The recent changes continue that trend and are intended to help the participating states achieve ambitious CO_2 reduction goals. Over the years, the sale of CO_2 allowances generated over $2.8 billion for the participating states, much of which has been used to fund energy efficiency and renewable energy programs.	DEC must revise 6 NYCRR Part 242 to incorporate the changes contained in the RGGI model rule. The revisions must be completed in time for the requirements to take effect by January 1, 2021.

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
HAZARDOUS WASTE			
FEDERAL **Hazardous Waste Manifest User Fees** 40 CFR Parts 260, 262, 263 et al. 83 Fed. Reg. 420 (Jan. 3, 2018)	EPA **adopted user fee regulations applicable to electronic and paper manifests** submitted via the e-manifest system currently being established by EPA to fulfill the requirements of the Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Establishment Act. EPA adopted regulations implementing the electronic manifest law in February 2014 and has spent the last several years developing the e-manifest computer system. With the current rulemaking, EPA set the fees that will be imposed on users to recoup the costs of the system and make it essentially self-sustaining. The following issues are addressed by the rule. • ***Scope of covered costs/fees.*** User fees will be levied on all manifests (electronic and paper). The fees will cover both the costs of processing the manifests and those associated with providing public access to manifest data. EPA declined to impose additional fees on special manifest-related transactions, such as rejections, split loads, or consolidations or on comparatively high-cost transactions/activities, such as use of help desk services and managing/returning extraneous documents. • ***Responsible entity.*** Payment will be the responsibility of the "receiving facility" named on the manifest, which may include commercial hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities, facilities that use manifests to ship state-only wastes, and other hazardous waste destination facilities such as hazardous waste recycling facilities that do not require permits. The imposition of fees on state-only wastes will necessitate the development of a system for assigning handler identification numbers since the facilities managing these wastes often do not have EPA ID numbers. • ***Fee formula/methodology.*** EPA adopted a two-tiered approach to setting fees, setting a higher fee for paper manifests during the first four years of the e-manifest program to cover the marginal labor cost of processing each manifest and potentially increasing the fees for paper manifests if electronic manifest usage has not reached a 75% adoption rate by the end of the four-year period. • ***Fee trajectory.*** EPA will review the e-manifest fees every two years and make adjustments to ensure that the fees remain aligned with any changes to program costs. The revisions will not be subject to public notice and comment. The rule addresses other matters, including fee dispute resolution, financial and other sanctions, and submission of data corrections. The final rule can be found in the January 3, 2018 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.	The rule is potentially of interest to anyone engaged in the generation, storage, recycling treatment or disposal of hazardous waste shipped under a hazardous waste manifest. Beginning June 30, 2018, EPA will charge hazardous waste receiving facilities a fee on a per manifest basis. Although the fees will be levied on the receiving facility, the additional costs are likely to be passed on to hazardous waste generators. EPA will submit an invoice to each receiving facility monthly based on manifest activity for the prior month. The e-manifest system, including user fees, will be administered by EPA. However, states must eventually adopt the user fee provisions of the final rule to maintain consistency with the federal hazardous waste regulations.	The rule is scheduled to take effect June 30, 2018. At that time, EPA expects to launch the e-manifest system nationwide. The June 30, 2018 date is limited to the collection of domestic hazardous waste manifests and domestic shipments of state-only regulated waste subject to the manifest system. EPA plans to adopt a separate regulation addressing waste exports. Until that occurs, export manifests should continue to be completed as paper documents.

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
WATER			
FEDERAL **Public Notification Requirements for Combined Sewer Overflows to the Great Lakes Basin** 40 CFR Parts 122 and 123 83 Fed. Reg. 712 (Jan. 8, 2018)	EPA adopted a rule implementing section 425 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016, which requires EPA to work with the Great Lakes states to **establish public notification requirements for combined sewer overflow (CSO) discharges to the Great Lakes** for purposes of limiting public exposure to raw sewage in lakes and rivers after storm events. The regulation requires CSO operators in the Great Lakes Basin to implement the following measures: • Install signs at CSO outfalls and potentially impacted public access areas to raise public awareness of the potential for CSO discharges and impacts. The regulation specifies sign location, content and maintenance requirements. • Notify the local health department (or state health department if there is no local health department) and any potentially affected public entity of CSO discharges as soon as possible but no later than four hours after discovery as determined by monitoring, modeling or other means of detection with seven day follow-up unless all required information was provided in the initial notice. • Notify the public of CSO discharges via text alerts, social media, posting on website, or other appropriate means within four hours of discovery as outlined above. The rule requires the same minimum information for both notices. • Prepare an annual notice by May 1st of each year summarizing information about CSO discharges for the previous year and the steps taken to implement the long-term CSO control plan. • Prepare a public notification plan to provide system-specific detail describing the discharger's public notification efforts following outreach to public health departments and other potentially affected public entities. The rule will be implemented directly by EPA in the short term under regulations set forth at 40 CFR § 122.38. Ultimately, the public notice requirements for CSOs discharging to the Great Lakes Basin will be incorporated into NPDES permits when such permits are reissued. The rule can be found in the January 8, 2018 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.	The rule is primarily of interest to municipalities that operate CSOs in the Great Lakes Basin. The statute and proposed regulation establish uniform notification requirements for the approximately 165 CSOs discharging to the Great Lakes Basin. As set forth in the preamble to the proposed regulation, New York already has requirements in place that meet most of the key aspects of the notification rule.	The rule takes effect February 7, 2018. As an initial matter, the rule applies directly to CSO dischargers as follows: August 7, 2018, compliance with public notification plan requirements; November 7, 2018, compliance with notification requirements, including signage and health department and public notification requirements; February 7, 2019, submission of first annual notice by May 1, 2019 or alternative date agreed to by EPA. The CSO requirements must be implemented as a condition of NPDES/SPDES permits issued/reissued after February 7, 2018, unless the permit has been proposed prior to that date, in which case the requirement will be incorporated into the next SPDES permit.

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
WATER			
NEW YORK STATE **Lead Testing of School Drinking Water** 10 NYCRR subpart 67-4	The New York State Department of Health (DOH) adopted a fifth emergency rule imposing **lead testing requirements for school drinking water** to extend the program while it finalizes a permanent rule. The rule requires all school districts, including those already classified as public water systems, to test potable water outlets for lead and develop and implement a lead remediation plan, where necessary. For buildings serving elementary school age children (prekindergarten through fifth grade), the first samples were required to be collected by September 30, 2016, with an October 31, 2016 deadline for all other schools. If the results exceed 15 parts per billion, the school must: prohibit use of the outlet until the problem is remediated; supply the building with adequate potable water; immediately report the test results to the local health department; and notify staff and parents in writing and via the school's website. Schools also must post a list of buildings found to be lead-free and report the sample results to DOH and others by November 11, 2016 through DOH's electronic reporting system. Additional samples must be taken in 2020 and at least every five years thereafter. The emergency rule can be found at: https://regs.health.ny.gov/regulations/proposed-rule-making.	The regulation implements A.10740, which was signed by Governor Cuomo on September 6, 2016. The emergency rule is primarily of interest to school districts and board of cooperative education service facilities (collectively public schools) and to the students, teachers and staffs in those schools. The rule does not apply to private schools.	DOH proposed a permanent regulation to replace the emergency rule and accepted comment through June 26, 2017. The current emergency rule expires January 25, 2018.

Proposed Statutes, Regulations and Guidance

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
CLIMATE CHANGE			
FEDERAL **Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Regarding Establishment of GHG Emission Guidelines to Replace Clean Power Plan** 40 CFR Part 60 82 Fed. Reg. 61507 (Dec. 28, 2017)	EPA published an advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPR) **seeking input from the public on the establishment of emission guidelines to limit greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from existing power plants**. The ANPR follows an October 2017 proposal to repeal the Clean Power Plan (CPP), President Obama's signature climate change initiative, in the face of the Trump administration's conclusion that EPA lacked the statutory authority for the CPP program. EPA adopted the CPP under Clean Air Act (CAA) § 111(d), 42 USC § 7411(d), which requires EPA to set emission guidelines for existing sources based on the "best system of emission reduction" (BSER) for any non-criteria pollutant regulated under a New Source Performance Standard (NSPS). The emission guidelines are implemented pursuant to plans developed by the states. The CPP established GHG reduction goals and allowed states to implement programs to meet statewide goals that relied on GHG reduction measures, such as renewable energy initiatives, that are not implemented by/at the sources subject to the NSPS. The Trump administration EPA proposed to repeal the CPP based on its conclusion that these types of measures were not, in fact, authorized under CAA § 111(d). With the recent ANPR, EPA is soliciting comment from the public on issues relating to development of new emission guidelines for GHG emissions from existing power plants under the CAA. These issues include: (1) the state's role and responsibilities under CAA § 111(d), including possible changes to the schedule for review of state compliance plans, the extent of flexibility that should be afforded states in setting emission standards, whether to allow states to use mass as well as rate-based standards, and the role, if any, of emissions averaging (either within a single facility or among facilities); (2) EPA's role and responsibilities in the guideline setting process, including establishing BSER, whether the emission guidelines should include presumptively approvable limits, and the amount of discretion states have to depart from EPA's emission guidelines; (3) feedback both on the use of heat-rate improvements for boilers and natural gas-fired combustion turbines (the primary technology/strategy contemplated by EPA) and other possible strategies for reducing GHG emissions; and (4) potential interactions with other regulatory programs. The ANPR can be found in the December 28, 2017 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.	The ANPR is primarily of interest to owners/operators of existing fossil fuel-fired power plants. Consistent with the rationale for the proposed CPP repeal, the ANPR focuses on developing emission guidelines targeted at reducing GHG emissions at regulated facilities by implementing measures to improve combustion efficiency and abandoning the broader approach of the CPP.	EPA is accepting information pursuant to the ANPR until **February 26, 2018**. .

Other Recent Developments (Final)

AIR

FEDERAL: EPA **denied a petition from various environmental rights and citizens groups seeking to compel EPA to establish New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) and emission guidelines for new, modified, reconstructed and existing concentrated animal feeding operations** (CAFOs) under 42 USC § 7411(b) and (d) of the CAA. The petition alleged that CAFOs emit hydrogen sulfide, ammonia, volatile organic compounds, particulate matter, methane and nitrous oxide in quantities that contribute significantly to pollution that is reasonably anticipated to endanger public health and welfare and that new and existing CAFOs therefore require regulation under the NSPS program. In rejecting the petition, EPA argued that: (1) additional research was needed to develop methods to quantify emissions from CAFO sources; (2) regulating CAFOs at this time was not consistent with EPA's comprehensive strategy to address CAFO emissions and would therefore be premature; and (3) regulating CAFOs would require EPA to divert limited resources from other, more pressing tasks. The announcement of the denial can be found in the December 26, 2017 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.

Implications: The announcement is primarily of interest to owners/operators of large-scale animal farms.

FEDERAL: EPA adopted a **final rule clarifying that small cans of non-exempt substitute refrigerants without self-sealing valves manufactured or imported before January 1, 2018 can continue to be sold for use in motor vehicle air conditioners** (MVACs). In November 2016, EPA adopted a comprehensive rule extending the requirements for air conditioning/refrigeration repair to substitute refrigerants (i.e., refrigerants other than chlorofluorocarbons and hydrochlorofluorocarbons). Among other things, the rule prohibits the sale of refrigerants, including most substitute refrigerants, to individuals who are not certified technicians. However, the regulation allows the sale of small cans of refrigerant (two pounds or less) of non-exempt substitute refrigerants to non-certified individuals for the servicing of MVACs provided the cans have a self-sealing valve. In adopting this provision, EPA did not expressly authorize the sale of the remaining stocks of noncompliant small refrigerant cans. With the recent rulemaking, EPA revised the regulation to authorize the sale of small cans without self-sealing valves to uncertified individuals provided the cans were manufactured or imported before January 1, 2018. EPA originally adopted the regulation as a direct final rule but received negative comments, prompting its withdrawal. With the recent rulemaking, EPA withdrew the direct final rule at the same time it adopted a final rule, which can be found in the December 27, 2017 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.

Implications: The rule is primarily of interest to manufacturers/sellers of small cans of substitute refrigerant that can be used in MVACs and to individuals servicing their own vehicles using these products.

FEDERAL: EPA **revised the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for certain wool fiberglass manufacturing sources** as part of the residual risk/periodic technology review process. Under CAA § 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 technology underlying the NESHAP to confirm that the standard remains current. With the recent rulemaking, EPA amended the maximum achievable control technology standards for the wool fiberglass manufacturing source category at 40 CFR Part 63, subpart NNN, to address issues that were deferred during the 2015 residual risk/periodic technology review owing to data quality concerns. EPA undertook a complete technology review of rotary spin (RS) lines under 42 USC § 7412(d)(6) and made various amendments to the subpart NNN NESHAP as applied to RS lines, including readopting formaldehyde emission limits, setting methanol emission limits, and establishing work practice standards for phenol, among other changes. The final rule, which took effect December 26, 2017, can be found in the Federal Register published on that date at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.

Implications: The rule is primarily of interest to facilities regulated under the wool fiberglass manufacturing standard.

FEDERAL/NEW YORK STATE: EPA **approved New York's recent state implementation plan (SIP) submissions implementing reasonably available control technology** (RACT) for the 2008 8-hour national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for ozone. EPA adopted a stricter ozone standard in 2008 compelling states with ozone nonattainment areas to submit revised SIPs clarifying whether their existing RACT standards meet the requirements for nitrogen oxides (NOx) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs)—the two ozone precursor pollutants. With the recent rulemaking, EPA found that, with one exception, New York has implemented RACT controls statewide for all major VOC sources subject to control technique guidelines (CTGs), non-CTG major VOC sources and NOx major sources. EPA conditionally approved DEC's SIP submission subject to the State's commitment to adopt revisions to 6 NYCRR Part 226, Solvent Metal Cleaning Processes, by November 30, 2018 that are consistent with EPA's CTG document for the source category. The final rule, which takes effect January 11, 2018, can be found in the December 12, 2017 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.

Implications: The incorporation of the RACT changes into New York's SIP means that the rules covered by the approval are enforceable by EPA as well as DEC.

CLIMATE CHANGE

FEDERAL: EPA adopted **renewable fuel standards (RFS) for gasoline and diesel transportation fuel produced or imported for 2018** (2019 for biomass-based diesel). 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 that is transferred along with the fuel. Refiners and importers subject to the RFS program must have sufficient RFS credits to meet their obligations under the program. With the current rulemaking, EPA established the volume standards for the four types of fuel subject to the RFS program for the year 2018 (2019 for biomass-based diesel) at levels below those 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. Of particular relevance, production of cellulosic biofuel has been much lower than projected, making it infeasible to meet the production targets set in the statute. EPA therefore exercised its waiver authority under the cellulosic biofuel provisions, which allow EPA to reduce the standards for advanced biofuel and renewable fuel by the amount of the cellulosic biofuel shortfall. The standards, which take effect February 12,

2018, can be found in the December 12, 2017 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys. In a related development, EPA issued a document explaining its interpretation of a provision of the RFS statute requiring the agency to conduct certain periodic reviews of the RFS standards addressing existing technologies, the feasibility of achieving compliance with the requirements, and the impacts of the requirements on entities regulated under the RFS program. The announcement of the interpretative guidance can also be found in the December 12, 2017 Federal Register.

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

SOLID WASTE

NEW YORK STATE: DEC issued its second report to the Governor and Legislature **summarizing the results of New York's 2010 Electronic Equipment Recycling and Reuse Act**. The Act requires manufacturers who sell or offer for sale certain covered electronic equipment (CEE) such as televisions and computers to register their brands with DEC and establish a program for collecting, handling and recycling or reusing e-waste. Under the program, each manufacturer must meet a goal for e-waste collection and recycling based on their share of the CEE market in New York. The Act also established a phased ban on disposal of covered e-waste. The recent report, entitled *NYS E-Waste Recycling and Reuse Act: Implementation & Results for 2013, 2014 & 2015*, provides an update on the Act's implementation, evaluates the overall progress of the program, and outlines the program's strengths, challenges and recommendations for future improvements. In addition to summarizing overall collection results for the program, the report discusses registration and reporting compliance, activities of collective e-waste acceptance programs, and manufacturer performance, including the imposition of surcharges for manufacturers who fail to meet the applicable acceptance standards. The report identified several program challenges, including: difficulties with managing data submitted under the program (which have eased following introduction of a new online registration and reporting data management system); problems tracking and accounting for e-waste generated by in-state consumers but processed out of state; delayed submission of annual reports by regulated entities leading to delays in calculating manufacturer acceptance standards for the following year; and continued problems with management of cathode ray tubes (CRTs) in the wake of the collapse of the market for CRT glass. A copy of the report can be found on DEC's website at: www.dec.ny.gov/docs/materials_minerals_pdf/ewasterep17.pdf.

Implications: The report is primarily of interest to electronics manufacturers and companies engaged in the collection, management and recycling of e-waste.

CHEMICALS

FEDERAL: EPA **updated the list of North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes subject to reporting under the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) program**. Under Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community-Right-to-Know Act, certain facilities that manufacture, process or otherwise use listed hazardous chemicals in amounts above specified thresholds must report the amount of the chemical released to air or water or disposed of on land on an annual basis. The TRI statute identifies industries

subject to regulation based on Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. However, the government has since switched to NAICS codes. With the recent rulemaking, EPA updated the list of codes in the TRI regulation to reflect the Office of Management and Budget's 2017 NAICS code revisions. The changes mean that certain facilities may have to identify themselves using different NAICS codes. The final rule, which took effect January 1, 2018, can be found in the December 26, 2017 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.

Implications: The rule is potentially of interest to facilities required to submit TRI reports.

OTHER

NEW YORK STATE: DEC issued the final **Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) to update its *Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement on Habitat Management Activities of the Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Fish and Wildlife***. DEC currently manages approximately 234,000 acres of state land categorized as Wildlife Management, Multiple Use, Unique, and Cooperative Areas with the goal of providing conditions favorable for wildlife survival and reproduction and opportunities for wildlife-oriented recreation. The original programmatic EIS, which was issued in 1979, identified habitat management activities, analyzed their environmental impacts, and considered the impact of no-action alternatives. The recently issued SEIS provides a brief overview of the relevant requirements and discusses deletions and additions to the list of acceptable wildlife management activities. Of particular note, the SEIS addresses preparation of Wildlife Management Area plans to guide management of habitat in a particular area for a period of 10 years. The new SEIS also addresses: forest management through even-aged management techniques (the practice of cutting a stand of trees all at once to create a new age class of trees); use of selected herbicides for management of undesirable vegetation; use of approved biological control organisms to control invasive species; and use of livestock to graze selected areas to control undesirable vegetation and restore habitats. DEC accepted comments on the draft SEIS last spring. The final SEIS can be found on DEC's website at: www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/28693.html.

Implications: The guidance is primarily of interest to individuals who visit DEC's wildlife management areas.

Other Recent Developments (Proposed)

AIR

FEDERAL: EPA **is seeking comment on its remaining intended air quality designations for the 2015 ozone NAAQS**. EPA reduced the primary (health-based) annual ozone NAAQS from 0.075 to 0.070 parts per million after concluding that the existing standard did not protect public health with an adequate margin of safety. Under the CAA, EPA must designate areas within two years of adopting a new/revised standard, meaning the deadline for finalizing area designations under the 2015 ozone NAAQS was October 1, 2017. In November 2017, EPA issued attainment/unclassifiable designations for 2,646 of 3,142 counties or county equivalents in the country under the revised ozone NAAQS covering areas with monitors showing attainment or that EPA has no reason to believe are either violating the NAAQS or contributing to violation of a NAAQS in a nearby county. With the recent notice, EPA is seeking comments

on its intended attainment/nonattainment area designations for the counties not covered by the November 2017 rulemaking. The deadline for submitting comments is **February 5, 2018**; the notice can be found in the January 5, 2018 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys.

Implications: EPA's intended nonattainment counties in New York are limited to the New York City metropolitan area (New York City, Long Island, and Westchester and Rockland counties). The remainder of the State has been designated attainment for ozone.

Upcoming Deadlines

NOTE: This calendar contains items of general interest.

January 11, 2018: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposed reporting requirements for the TSCA mercury inventory (extended from December 26, 2017). See the October 26, 2017 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

January 16, 2018: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposed repeal of the Clean Power Plan (extended from December 15, 2017). See the October 16, 2017 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

January 22, 2018: Deadline for submitting comments of DEC's proposed climate smart community projects regulations. See DEC's website at www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/propregulations.html for details.

February 5, 2018: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposed ozone nonattainment area designations. See the January 5, 2018 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

February 26, 2018: Deadline for submitting information on EPA's ANPR seeking feedback on proposed emission guidelines to limit GHG emissions from existing power plants in place of the Clean Power Plan. See the December 28, 2017 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.