

Young / Sommer LLC

ENVIRONMENTAL BREAKFAST CLUB REGULATORY SUMMARY

July 11, 2018

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Proposed Statutes, Regulations and Guidance

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
<p>AIR</p> <p>FEDERAL Standards for Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incinerators 40 CFR Part 60, subparts CCCC and DDDD 83 Fed. Reg. 28068 (June 15, 2018)</p>	<p>EPA proposed technical amendments to its emission standards and guidelines for new and existing commercial and industrial solid waste incineration (CISWI) units, which were adopted in 2011 and amended in 2013. In June 2016, EPA issued a final response to petitions for reconsideration of key aspects of the CISWI standards, which are set forth at 40 CFR Part 60, subparts CCCC and DDDD. In the wake of receipt of requests for clarification, EPA is proposing changes to the standards to address testing and monitoring issues and clarify aspects of the rules. Key changes are summarized below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regulations currently contain concentration-based limits (milligrams per dry standard cubic meter) for mercury emissions from waste-burning kilns but do not contain any production-based limits. With this rulemaking, EPA is proposing to set an equivalent production-based limit, measured in pounds per million tons of clinker, the same format used in the Portland cement National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants. • Currently, performance evaluations of continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) equipment must be conducted within 60 days of installation while the initial performance test for the affected source must be conducted within 180 days of the first compliance date. EPA is adjusting the timing of the CEMS testing to match that for the initial performance test for purposes of streamlining the testing process. • EPA is proposing to extend the deadline for submitting initial, annual and deviation reports electronically to allow the agency additional time to develop and test its new forms. • EPA is revising the regulations to clarify that CEMS data may be used to demonstrate compliance (both initial and continuing) with the emission limits in the standards. EPA also clarified which types of units are required to install continuous opacity monitoring systems. • The regulations allow facilities to follow a reduced performance testing schedule if they show compliance for an extended period. EPA’s proposal clarifies the intended sequence of testing (two consecutive annual tests showing 75 percent or less of the applicable standard followed by two years of no testing, followed by an annual test meeting the 75 percent threshold). <p>The proposed regulation can be found in the June 15, 2018 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.</p>	<p>The rule is primarily of interest to owners/operators of CISWIs subject to regulation under 40 CFR Part 60, subparts CCCC and DDDD, i.e., units at industrial and commercial facilities that burn solid waste as defined in 40 CFR Part 241. This list includes incinerators designed to discard waste materials, energy recovery units that burn solid waste, waste-burning kilns, and small remote incinerators.</p>	<p>EPA is accepting comments on the draft revisions until July 30, 2018.</p>

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
CLIMATE CHANGE			
<p>NEW YORK STATE Draft New York State Flood Risk Management Guidance for Implementation of the Community Risk and Resiliency Act; Draft Community Risk and Resiliency Act: Guidance for Smart Growth Public Infrastructure Assessment June 2018</p>	<p>DEC recently issued a pair of draft guidance documents required to implement the 2014 Community Risk and Resiliency Act (CRRA), which was enacted to ensure that decisions regarding certain State permits and expenditures consider climate risk, including sea level rise. The CRRA calls for implementation of several measures, including: adoption of science-based sea-level rise projections; consideration of sea-level rise, storm surge and flooding in facility siting, permitting and funding; and inclusion of these impacts in the list of Smart Growth Public Infrastructure Policy Act assessment criteria.</p> <p>The first draft guidance document recently made available by DEC—entitled <i>New York State Flood Risk Management Guidance for Implementation of the Community Risk and Resiliency Act</i>—provides guidance to state agencies on considering flooding risk by applicants for projects involving new and substantially improved structures or repair of substantially damaged structures in New York State (hereinafter “FRM Guidance”). Agencies are expected to consider the guidelines in the FRM Guidance in place of the one-percent floodplain typically used in funding and regulatory programs to define areas potentially affected by flooding. Ultimately, this information is expected to be considered as agencies, including DEC and the New York State Department of State (DOS), develop regulations, guidance and other instructions for programs covered by the CRRA, including protection of waters, mined land, wetland, petroleum bulk storage, coastal zone consistency determinations and other permits and approvals. The first section of the guidance focuses on the proper approach to assessing flood risk under future conditions while the remainder of the document addresses considerations for managing that risk.</p> <p>The second, much shorter, guidance document—entitled <i>Guidance for Smart Growth Public Infrastructure Assessment</i>—explains how the risks associated with sea-level rise, storm surge, and flooding should be considered in conjunction with the new smart growth assessments required under the Smart Growth Public Infrastructure Policy Act before any commitment to acquire, construct or finance public infrastructure projects can be made.</p> <p>The guidance documents can be found on DEC’s website at: www.dec.ny.gov/energy/102559.html.</p>	<p>The guidance documents—in particular the FRM Guidance—are potentially of interest to new, reconstructed or modified facilities potentially requiring permits covered by the CRRA, including protection of waters, wetland, coastal erosion hazard area, hazardous waste, and petroleum and hazardous bulk storage permits.</p> <p>As required by the CRRA, in 2017, DEC adopted 6 NYCRR Part 490, which contains a range of five sea level rise projections (low, low-medium, medium, high-medium and high) for three regions of the State (Mid-Hudson, New York City/Lower Hudson Region, and Long Island Region). The draft FRM Guidance is expected to inform changes to various regulations required to implement the permitting requirements of the CRRA. The guidance also will provide the foundation for several additional guidance documents that DEC and DOS intend to develop as part of CRRA implementation.</p>	<p>DEC is accepting comment on the draft guidance documents until August 20, 2018. A public information meeting on the proposed guidance is scheduled July 19, 2018, 2:00 p.m. at DEC’s central office, 625 Broadway, Room 919, Albany. Additional public information meetings are scheduled for mid/late July in Avon and Hauppauge.</p>

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
WATER			
<p>FEDERAL Clean Water Act Hazardous Substance Spill Prevention 40 CFR Part 151 83 Fed. Reg. 29499 (June 25, 2018)</p>	<p>EPA announced its intention not to establish new hazardous substance spill prevention requirements under Clean Water Act (CWA) § 311(j)(1)(C), 33 USC § 1321(j)(1)(C). This section directs EPA to issue regulations to prevent the discharge of oil and hazardous substances from onshore and offshore facilities and contain such discharges when they occur. Although EPA adopted the spill prevention, control and countermeasures (SPCC) program for oil almost four decades ago, it never adopted a comparable program for hazardous substances. In a 2015 lawsuit challenging this omission, a federal court ordered EPA to establish a schedule for proposing and finalizing such a rulemaking. In fulfillment of that mandate, requirement, EPA proposed no new requirements under CWA § 311 after concluding that additional rules were not necessary given the frequency and impact of hazardous substance discharges and the extent of existing regulations. EPA made the decision after conducting the following review:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EPA analyzed National Response Center data over a 10-year period and identified reported hazardous substance discharges to waterways, as well as the subset of those discharges with non-transportation impacts (evacuations, injuries, hospitalizations, fatalities, waterway closures and water supply contamination). • EPA identified the elements of existing regulatory programs, broken down by spill prevention (safety information, hazard review, mechanical integrity, personnel training, incident investigations, compliance audits), containment provisions (secondary containment), and mitigation (emergency response plan, coordination with state and local responders). • EPA then reviewed existing federal programs and corresponding regulations to identify whether they include the program elements identified above. <p>Based on its analysis of the frequency and impacts of reported CWA hazardous substance discharges and the existing regulatory framework, EPA decided not to propose additional regulatory requirements at this time. EPA is taking comment on this approach as well as on proposals to develop a CWA hazardous substance discharge program that addresses the program elements identified above and a more targeted program that focuses on hazard review, mechanical integrity, personnel training and secondary containment.</p> <p>The proposed decision can be found in the June 25, 2018 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.</p>	<p>The proposed action is primarily of interest to facilities that store hazardous substances in bulk which, if released, could potentially impact surface waters. The lawsuit prompting the rulemaking was commenced in the wake of a major hazardous substance release from tanks in West Virginia that disrupted potable water supplies to over 300,000 people for nine days. The subsequent investigation revealed that the chemicals had leaked from aboveground storage tanks. Federal law (in particular, the underground storage tank and SPCC programs) does not currently regulate the storage of hazardous substances in aboveground tanks.</p>	<p>EPA is accepting comments on its proposed decision until August 24, 2018.</p>

Other Recent Developments (Final)

AIR

NEW YORK STATE: DEC has set the 2018 **fees for Title V facilities**. Under State law, all facilities must pay a base fee of \$2,500 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 CAA 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 \$566.82 per ton for 2018, an amount that reflects ongoing deficits in the Title V program. Actual Title V fees are capped in accordance with the schedule outlined above. Notice concerning the 2018 Title V fees can be found in the June 27, 2018 Environmental Notice Bulletin at: www.dec.ny.gov/enb/20180627_not0.html.

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

CHEMICAL

FEDERAL: EPA adopted **reporting requirements to assist the agency in developing an inventory of mercury supply, use and trade** in the United States under Section 8(b)(10) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). EPA published its initial mercury inventory report on March 29, 2017, which identified numerous data gaps and limitations in the publicly available data on the mercury market in the United States. With the current rulemaking, EPA is requiring persons who manufacture (including import) mercury or mercury-added products, or otherwise intentionally use mercury in a manufacturing process, to report amounts of mercury (in pounds) used in such activities during a designated reporting year. Reports will identify the specific mercury compounds, mercury-added products, manufacturing processes, and how mercury is used in those processes, as applicable, from pre-selected lists. This information will allow EPA to prepare a national mercury inventory as required by TSCA. It will also help the United States fulfill its obligations under the Minamata Convention, an international agreement targeted at protecting human health and the environment from manmade mercury emissions and releases. The rule, which takes effect August 27, 2018, can be found in the June 27, 2018 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.

Implications: The rule is primarily of interest to companies that use or import mercury for manufacturing purposes. The reporting requirements do apply to persons engaged in the generation, handling or management of mercury-containing waste.

FEDERAL: In fulfillment of various obligations under the 2016 revisions to TSCA, EPA issued several **guidance documents relating to the chemical review process**: (1) *Strategic Plan to Promote the Development and Implementation of Alternative Test Methods Supporting the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)*, intended to fulfill a commitment to reduce, refine or replace vertebrate animal testing where possible and identify alternatives; (2) guidance addressing the disclosure of confidential business information (CBI) under

TSCA to the following three additional categories of people—state, tribal and local governments, environmental health and medical professionals, and emergency responders; (3) guidance on assigning a unique identifier (UID) to a chemical whenever EPA approves a CBI claim; the UID is used to protect the identity of the chemical in documents submitted to EPA under TSCA; and (4) guidance entitled *Points to Consider When Preparing TSCA New Chemical Notifications* to assist submitters in preparing a Premanufacture Notice, Significant New Use Notice, or Exemption Notice under TSCA Section 5. In a related development, EPA published a draft guidance document entitled *Guidance for Creating Generic Names for Confidential Chemical Substance Identity Reporting under TSCA*, which provides assistance to companies in creating structurally descriptive generic names for chemical substances whose specific chemical identities are claimed to be CBI but are required to be publicly listed in the TSCA Chemical Substances Inventory. EPA is accepting comment on the draft guidance until **August 27, 2018**; notice concerning most of the guidance documents can be found in the June 27, 2018 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys. The guidance regarding preparing new chemical notifications can be found at: www.epa.gov/reviewing-new-chemicals-under-toxic-substances-control-act-tsca/points-consider-when-preparing-tsca.

Implications: The guidance documents are primarily of interest to companies that manufacture or import chemicals.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

FEDERAL: The Occupational Safety and Health Administration recently announced creation of a new **Occupational Chemical Database**, which compiles information from several government agencies and organizations into one online resource. The information available includes chemical identification and physical properties, exposure limits, and sampling information. The database also provides access to additional resources as well as a list of literature references for each chemical. Chemicals can be searched by name or identification number, or grouped by exposure limits, carcinogenic level, or whether they pose an immediate threat when inhaled. The database can be accessed at: www.osha.gov/chemicaldata.

Implications: The database is potentially of interest to any employer that uses hazardous chemicals in the workplace.

Other Recent Developments (Proposed)

AIR

FEDERAL: As a follow-up to its May 2018 memorandum entitled *Back-to-Basics Process for Reviewing National Ambient Air Quality Standards*, EPA is seeking **information to facilitate the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee's (CASAC) consideration of adverse public health, welfare, social, economic and energy effects** which may result from strategies to attain the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). Under the Clean Air Act (CAA), EPA must review NAAQS every five years with input and oversight from the CASAC. As part of that review, the CAA specifically tasks the CASAC with advising EPA on the public health, welfare, social, economic and energy effects of strategies for attaining and maintaining the NAAQS. With this notice, EPA is asking for information from the public on these effects in relation to existing, new or revised NAAQS. EPA is also seeking information on

interpollutant trade-offs from strategies to attain and maintain the NAAQS. In a related notice, EPA announced that it is beginning a new periodic review of the ozone NAAQS and requested relevant scientific and policy information. EPA is accepting comment on the non-environmental effects of NAAQS attainment strategies until **October 24, 2018**; the deadline for submitting information on the new ozone NAAQS review is **August 27, 2018**. Both notices can be found in the June 26, 2018 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.

Implications: The notices are part of a broader effort by EPA to reshape the NAAQS review and implementation process.

CLIMATE CHANGE

FEDERAL: EPA proposed **renewable fuel standards (RFS) for gasoline and diesel transportation fuel produced or imported for 2019**. 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 proposed to establish the volume standards for the four types of fuel subject to the RFS program for the year 2019 (2020 for biomass-based diesel) at levels below those mandated by the CAA. According to EPA, constraints in the fuel market—most notably, the continued failure to produce the statutory quantities of cellulosic biofuel—make it impossible to supply the increasing volumes of renewable fuel mandated by the Act. EPA therefore exercised its waiver authority to set standards below those specified in the CAA. The deadline for submitting comments on the proposed rule is **August 17, 2018**; it can be found in the July 10, 2018 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.

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

REMEDATION

FEDERAL: EPA sought input on **options for implementing recent changes to the federal brownfield statute**. The Brownfields Utilization, Investment and Local Development (BUILD) Act made various changes to the funding of EPA's existing brownfield program, including: significantly increasing annual funding from \$80 million to \$200 million through 2023; increasing the cap on the amount of grants that can be awarded per site from \$200,000 to \$500,000 with a possible waiver up to \$650,000; allowing a small percentage (up to 5%) of funds to be used for administrative costs; expanding the types of eligible sites; and allowing qualified community development entities and certain nonprofit organizations to apply for grants. In addition, the BUILD Act incentivized clean energy development and waterfront revitalization on brownfield sites and clarified the exceptions under the Superfund statute for tenants and for local governments that acquire property "involuntarily." With the recent notice, EPA sought comment from the public on the changes in the law concerning issuance of cleanup and multipurpose grants, as well as a new provision allowing EPA to make certain small grants to small or disadvantaged communities. The notice can be found in the June 26, 2018 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys; the deadline for submitting comments has closed.

Implications: The BUILD Act and accompanying notice are of general interest to state and local governments and others seeking to redevelop contaminated property.

FEDERAL: EPA is proposing to **significantly lower current dust-lead hazard standards (DLHS) for lead in dust on floors and windowsills** while retaining the existing definition of lead-based paint (LBP) under TSCA. As part of its larger program to control the risks created by the past use of lead in paint, EPA adopted the DLHS, which identify whether LBP paint hazards are present and is used to help the federal government decide where to require lead paint abatement. The DLHS also serves as the clearance standard for certain hazard reduction activities under the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Lead Safe Housing Rule, which applies to federally owned and assisted target housing. After EPA failed timely to act on a 2009 petition requesting that it reexamine the DLHS, a federal court directed EPA to take action. With the recent rulemaking, EPA is proposing to lower the DLHS for floors from 40 micrograms per square foot ($\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$) to 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ and the standard for windowsills from 250 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$ to 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ft}^2$. According to EPA, new data available since the 2001 rule adopting the DLHS indicate that health risks exist at lower blood lead levels than previously recognized. The proposed standards are more protective of public health while still being technically achievable. As part of the same petition, EPA was also asked to consider revising the definition of LBP from 1 mg/cm^2 and 0.5 percent by weight, to 0.06 percent by weight with a corresponding reduction in the mg/cm^2 standard. EPA declined to revise the LBP definition after concluding that it lacks sufficient information to justify a change. EPA is accepting comment on the proposed rule until **August 16, 2018**; it can be found in the July 2, 2018 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.

Implications: The proposal is primarily of interest to owners of target housing generally and owners of publicly owned or assisted target housing, in particular. Note that revising the DLHS will not trigger new requirements under the existing renovation, repair and painting rule, which imposes work practice requirements for LBP removal that are not predicated on dust-lead loadings.

WATER

NEW YORK STATE: DEC made available for comment its **draft list of impaired waters required by Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act**. The list, which is updated every two years, includes waters that do not support appropriate uses and identifies those waters that require and are scheduled for development of a total maximum daily load (TMDL) or other more appropriate strategy to reduce the input of specific pollutant(s) that restrict waterbody use. As in previous years, the list includes segments that are impaired for a wide range of contaminants. Among waterbodies requiring a TMDL, the list is divided into individual waterbody segments with impairments requiring TMDL development; multiple/categorical waterbody segments with impairment requiring TMDL development; and waterbodies for which TMDLs are/may be deferred. A separate draft list was released containing waters that are impaired but are excluded from the Section 303(d) list because a TMDL is not required. In conjunction with the 303(d) list, DEC also made available for comment its Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology (CALM), which outlines how monitoring data and information is used to evaluate waters and how the assessments are used to determine what waters are to be included on the 303(d) list. DEC is accepting

comments on the draft 303(d) list and CALM until **August 6, 2018**; they can be found on DEC's website at: www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/110222.html.

Implications: Adoption of a TMDL for impaired waters may lead eventually to stricter State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit limits and other discharge restrictions targeted at eliminating the impairment.

GENERAL

FEDERAL: The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) is requesting comment on **possible updates/improvements to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)** program. NEPA requires federal agencies to incorporate environmental considerations into planning, decision-making, and permitting. The NEPA regulations were adopted in 1978 and have been revised substantially only once since then. In August 2017, President Trump issued an executive order directing the CEQ to develop a list of actions to enhance and modify the NEPA review process. With the current notice, the CEQ is seeking comment on potential revisions to update and clarify the NEPA regulations. The notice contains a list of twenty questions and seeks comment from the public as well as suggestions for NEPA rule revisions, where appropriate. The questions address a wide variety of NEPA-related issues, including: facilitating coordination/synchronization of multiple agencies; facilitating agency use of previous environmental studies, analyses, and decisions; possible changes to the format of and time limits for NEPA documents; improving clarity of NEPA documents to focus on significant/relevant issues; enhancing public involvement; adding/revising definitions; revising the alternatives analysis; identifying obsolete NEPA provisions; and considering other possible changes. The CEQ is accepting input on possible NEPA changes until **August 20, 2018**; the notice can be found in the June 20, 2018 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys.

Implications: The announcement is of potential interest to anyone involved in projects requiring certain federal environmental permits or funding.

Upcoming Deadlines

NOTE: This calendar contains items of general interest.

July 16, 2018: Public hearing on proposed revisions to various rules governing emissions from major electric generating facilities scheduled for 11:00 a.m. at DEC's central office at 625 Broadway, Public Assembly Room 129A/B, Albany. Additional hearings will be held in mid/late July in Long Island City and Avon.

July 19, 2018: Public information meeting on draft guidance documents implementing the Community Risk and Resiliency Act scheduled for 2:00 p.m. at DEC's central office at 625 Broadway, Room 919, Albany. Additional meetings will be held in mid/late July in Avon and Hauppauge.

July 26, 2018: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's draft problem formulation documents for the first 10 chemicals undergoing TSCA risk evaluations and EPA's draft document entitled *Application of Systematic Review in TSCA Risk Evaluations*. See the June 11, 2018 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

July 29, 2018: Deadline for submitting comments on DEC's proposed revisions to various rules governing emissions from major electric generating facilities. See DEC's website at www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/propregulations.html#public for details.

July 30, 2018: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposed rescission of various 2017 changes to the RMP rules. See the May 30, 2018 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

July 30, 2018: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposed revisions to the emission standards for CISWI units. See the June 15, 2018 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

August 6, 2018: Deadline for submitting comments on DEC's draft Section 303(d) list of impaired waters and revised CALM guidance outlining its process for monitoring and assessing water quality. See DEC's website at www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/110222.html for details.

August 9, 2018: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposal to retain the existing one-hour SO₂ NAAQS (extended from July 23, 2018). See the June 8, 2018 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

August 10, 2018: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposed significant new use rule requiring review of certain future uses of asbestos. See the June 11, 2018 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

August 13, 2018: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's ANPR concerning its approach to conducting cost-benefit analyses of rulemakings (extended from July 13, 2018). See the June 13, 2018 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

August 16, 2018: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposed rule requiring public access to the data/models underlying pivotal scientific studies offered to support significant rulemaking actions (extended from May 30, 2018). See the April 30, 2018 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

August 16, 2018: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposal to significantly lower the dust-lead hazard standards under TSCA for target housing. See the July 2, 2018 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

August 17, 2018: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposed RFS percentage standards for 2019 (2020 for biomass-based diesel). See the July 10, 2018 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

August 20, 2018: Deadline for submitting comments on the CEQ's request for comment on potential updates/improvements to the NEPA regulations (extended from July 20, 2018). See the June 20, 2018 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

August 20, 2018: Deadline for submitting comments on DEC's draft guidance documents implementing the Community Risk and Resiliency Act. The draft documents can be found on DEC's website at www.dec.ny.gov/energy/102559.html.

August 24, 2018: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposal not to adopt regulations under CWA § 311 to prevent discharges of hazardous substances. See the June 25, 2018 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

August 27, 2018: Deadline for submitting scientific and policy information in support of review of the ozone NAAQS. See the June 26, 2018 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

August 27, 2018: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposed guidance relating to creation of generic product names to preserve confidential business information under TSCA. See the June 27, 2018 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

October 1, 2018: Deadline for submitting comments on OGS's draft green procurement specifications for various products purchased by State government. The draft specifications can be found at www.ogs.ny.gov/greenny/green-tentative.asp.

October 24, 2018: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's request for information to facilitate the CASAC's consideration of non-environmental adverse impacts that may result from strategies for attaining/maintaining the NAAQS. See the June 26, 2018 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.