ENVIRONMENTAL BREAKFAST CLUB
REGULATORY SUMMARY

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

Final Statutes, Regulations and Guidance

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
AIR			
FEDERAL **Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Nonattainment New Source Review: Final Action on Reconsideration of Project Aggregation Interpretation** 40 CFR Parts 51 and 52 83 Fed. Reg. 57324 (Nov. 15, 2018)	EPA has concluded reconsideration of its 2009 action **clarifying when activities must be considered together (i.e., "aggregated") for purposes of determining whether New Source Review (NSR) applies**. Assessing NSR for modifications at a major source is a two-step process. During Step 1, the owner/operator must determine whether the project itself is a modification—i.e., a physical change or change in method of operation that will increase emissions above pollutant-specific thresholds. If the project itself exceeds the significant emission increase threshold, the owner/operator must then assess contemporaneous emission increases and decreases. If the net emission increase also exceeds one or more significant emission increase thresholds, the modification triggers NSR and the source must comply with stringent emission control and other NSR requirements. Over the years, significant questions have arisen about what activities are considered part of the same project and thus should be considered during Step 1 of the NSR process. Until 2009, the issue was addressed primarily via interpretive letters, which identified a range of factors to consider in deciding whether activities should be aggregated together for NSR purposes. In 2009, EPA published a final action announcing an interpretation of the existing NSR regulations that called for sources and reviewing authorities to aggregate emissions from nominally separate programs together when they are "substantially related," including economic or technical dependence. At the time, EPA also declared that projects undertaken three or more years apart would be presumed not to be substantially related. In response to a petition for reconsideration from an environmental group, the Obama Administration EPA announced that it was considering revoking the 2009 action and returning to its original policy. With the recent notice, EPA ended its reconsideration and implemented the 2009 interpretation relating to project aggregation. The notice announcing EPA's final action can be found in the November 15, 2018 Federal Register at: www.govinfo.gov.	In the past, many permitting agencies have assumed that activities occurring at a single facility over a comparatively short time period must be considered a single project for NSR purposes. This assumption increased the likelihood that the project would require emission netting and potentially trigger NSR. The recent decision shifts the focus toward whether the projects are substantially related from a technical or economic perspective, although timing remains a factor in defining projects for NSR purposes. Because EPA is merely announcing a change in interpretation—rather than adopting a rule—states are not required to adopt EPA's approach.	EPA's action adopting the new interpretation took effect November 15, 2018.

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AIR			
FEDERAL **2015 Ozone NAAQS Nonattainment Area State Implementation Plan Regulations** 40 CFR Part 51 83 Fed. Reg. 62998 (Dec. 6, 2018)	EPA finalized the regulation containing the **requirements for implementing the 2015 ozone national ambient air quality standards** (NAAQS). EPA lowered the primary and secondary ozone NAAQS from 0.075 to 0.070 parts per million (ppm) in 2015 following a contentious review process. Earlier this year, EPA established the scheme for classifying nonattainment areas as marginal, moderate, serious, severe or extreme under the 2015 ozone NAAQS and set a compliance schedule for each category of attainment area measured from the effective date of designation using the timeframes in the Clean Air Act (three years for marginal areas, six years for moderate, etc.). The recent rule contains the requirements for developing state programs to implement the 2015 ozone NAAQS. In general, EPA retained without significant revision most of the requirements applicable to the 2008 NAAQS. State implementation plan (SIP) requirements addressed by the rule include attainment demonstrations and extensions, reasonable further progress and associated milestone demonstrations, reasonably available control technology and reasonably available control measures, major nonattainment new source review, emission inventories, the timing of required SIP submissions, and compliance with emission control measures in the SIP. In addition, a section of the rulemaking contains a discussion of SIP-related issues on which EPA took comment but did not propose specific regulatory provisions. These topics include: managing emissions from wildfire and wildland prescribed fire; transportation conformity and general conformity; background ozone; additional policies and programs for achieving emissions reductions, including multi-pollutant planning, land use planning, and travel efficiency; and additional requirements relating to enforcement and compliance. EPA postponed final decision on the rules for revoking the 2008 ozone NAAQS and implementing anti-backsliding requirements for areas that are designated nonattainment under the 2008 NAAQS. The regulation can be found in the December 6, 2018 Federal Register at: www.govinfo.gov.	The regulations are primarily of interest to states and other entities that are responsible for adopting SIPs to implement the 2015 ozone NAAQS. Owners and operators of sources of nitrogen oxides (NOx) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) (i.e., ozone precursors) also may be affected by the rule to the extent states adopt measures restricting emissions of these pollutants in order to help attain the NAAQS.	The final rule takes effect February 4, 2019.

Proposed Statutes, Regulations and Guidance

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
AIR			
FEDERAL **New Source Performance Standards for Residential Wood Heaters, Residential Hydronic Heaters, and Forced-Air Furnaces** 40 CFR Part 60, subparts AAA and QQQQ 83 Fed. Reg. 61574 (Nov. 30, 2018) (proposed rule); 83 Fed. Reg. 61585 (Nov. 30, 2018) (advance notice of proposed rulemaking)	EPA is considering **changes to its 2015 standards for new wood heaters.** The 2015 New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) updated emission standards for adjustable burn rate wood stoves (40 CFR Part 60, subpart AAA) while adopting standards for new wood-fired residential hydronic heaters and forced air furnaces (subpart QQQQ). The new and revised standards primarily regulate equipment manufacturers rather than users. Manufacturers must test representative heaters/stoves from each model line using EPA-approved testing methods to determine whether they meet the particulate matter emissions standards set forth in the regulation and can therefore be certified. The regulation implements the new standards in two "steps'" setting a deadline of May 15, 2020 for selling new Step 1 hydronic heaters and forced air furnaces. With the recent rulemaking, EPA is proposing to add a two-year sell through period that would allow all affected hydronic heaters and forced air furnaces manufactured before May 15, 2020 to be sold at retail through May 15, 2022. EPA is also accepting comment on whether to set a similar sell through date for all affected new residential wood heaters. Finally, EPA is taking comment on whether to retain/revise minimum quality requirements for pellet fuel. In a related development, EPA published an ANPR seeking comment on issues arising from the 2015 standards, including: whether the existing test methods for determining compliance are appropriate (including whether to transition to a method based on cord rather than crib wood to better reflect real world conditions); the feasibility of the Step 2 compliance date of May 15, 2020; the costs and/or feasibility of the Step 2 emission limits; possible changes to EPA's compliance audit testing and ISO-accredited third-party review provisions for demonstrating compliance; establishment of electronic reporting for submission of non-confidential business information; and whether EPA has authority to require owners/operators of wood burning heating devices to burn only certain materials. The proposed rule and ANPR can be found in the November 30, 2018 Federal Register at: www.govinfo.gov.	The rule applies to manufacturers of new woodstoves, wood heaters (including indoor and outdoor wood-fired boilers), hydronic heaters, and forced air furnaces. The rule does not cover existing units or outdoor fireplaces, pizza ovens, barbecues, cook stoves, camp stoves, manufactured or site-built masonry fireplaces, traditional Native American bake ovens, or heaters fueled solely by coal, gas or oil. The proposed rule would allow retailers additional time to sell already manufactured "Step 1" units without changing the effective date of the stricter "Step 2" standards. At the same time, EPA is accepting comment on the broader question whether the Step 2 standards are, in fact, feasible as well as on other aspects of the 2015 NSPS.	EPA is accepting comments on the proposed rule establishing a May 2022 sell-by date until **January 14, 2019**. Comments on the ANPR must be submitted by **February 13, 2019**.

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW			
NEW YORK STATE **Assessing and Mitigating Visual Impacts** Program Policy DEP-00-2	DEC is accepting comments on its program policy, entitled ***Assessing and Mitigating Visual Impacts***, which establishes a standardized method for evaluating the significance of visual impacts under the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA). The program policy—which applies when an action is proposed within the viewshed of a designated aesthetic resource and DEC is lead agency— establishes a six-step process for evaluating a project's visual impacts: 1.***Verify the project sponsor's inventory of visual resources***. A list of categories of aesthetic resources of statewide significance is included in the policy. Examples include properties of historic significance, state parks, heritage areas, the state forest preserve, and national wildlife refuges, among many others. However, not all individual resources included in the listed categories were designated for their aesthetic value. The test of significance should focus on the impairment of the aesthetic quality associated with a resource not its mere presence within a viewshed. DEC staff may consider aesthetic resources of local concern only if they have been officially designated. 2.***Verify the sponsor's inventory of viewer characteristics, visual character and aesthetic value***. During this step, DEC establishes a "baseline" assessment of the resource's visual character, including who is using the resource and why it is important aesthetically. 3.***Verify the sponsor's visual assessment*** (via methods such as desktop analyses using line of site profiles and computer-generated viewsheds, field verification techniques, and computer visual techniques such as photo and video simulations). The Program Policy includes specific guidance on determining distance limits for visual analysis. 4.***Determine or verify the project sponsor's assessment of the potential significance of the visual impact***. Per DEC, the aesthetic significance of a visual impact is based on magnitude (severity, size and extent of action) and importance (how many people may be impacted by the project, its geographic scope and additional social or environmental consequences). 5.***If a significant visual impact is identified, determine the measures that may be needed to avoid, mitigate or offset that impact***. 6.***Enforce mitigation measures***. The draft Program Policy can be found on DEC's website at: www.dec.ny.gov/permits/115147.html.	The program policy applies to DEC staff when DEC is lead agency under SEQRA or when no lead agency has been established, as in the case where DEC staff is responsible for making a determination of significance. The policy also may be used where an agency other than DEC is lead agency. The draft updates DEC's current visual assessment program policy, which was issued in 2000. Major changes include: updating the inventory of aesthetic resources; adding a new "applicability" section to clarify when visual impact assessments are necessary; clarifying how visual impacts fit into the SEQRA framework; providing guidance on establishing a baseline to assess visual impact; clarifying the process for making a determination of significance; and revising the guidance for assessing aesthetic resources of local concern.	DEC is accepting comments on the proposed revisions to its visual impacts guidance until **December 28, 2018**.

Other Recent Developments (Final)

AIR

FEDERAL: EPA **updated/corrected the regulations for source testing of emissions** found in 40 CFR Part 51 (Requirements for Preparation, Adoption and Submittal of Implementation Plans), Part 60 (Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources) and Part 63 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants or NESHAPs). EPA has identified methods for testing emissions from sources under various Clean Air Act (CAA) programs. With this rulemaking, EPA amended source test methods, performance specifications, quality assurance/quality control procedures, and testing regulations to correct typographical errors, update testing procedures, and add alternative equipment and methods that EPA has deemed acceptable. The changes cover: methods found in 40 CFR Part 51; the NSPS for boilers, glass manufacturing plants, and new residential wood heaters as well as numerous test methods and performance specifications spelled out in Part 60, Appendix A and B; and the NESHAPs for wool fiberglass manufacturing, industrial, commercial and institutional boilers and process heaters, and coal and oil-fired electric utility steam generating units and various methods contained in Part 63, Appendix A. The final rule, which takes effect January 14, 2019, can be found in the November 14, 2018 Federal Register at: www.govinfo.gov.

Implications: The rule is of general interest to anyone required to conduct source emission testing under the CAA.

WATER

NEW YORK STATE: The New York State Office of the State Comptroller issued a **report assessing whether the New York State Department of Health (DOH) is providing effective oversight of the State's public water systems** (PWS). Under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), EPA sets maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for PWSs. PWSs sample drinking water to ensure it meets the MCLs and report the results to the DOH; certain exceedances also must be reported to the public, and steps must be taken to return to compliance. The report—entitled *Oversight of Public Water Systems*—concluded that the DOH offices generally have established adequate controls to ensure PWSs conduct required water testing, have certified operators, conduct timely sanitary surveys, and properly track and monitor PWS emergencies that pose imminent public health hazards. However, several opportunities for improved DOH oversight were identified. In particular, the report found that when MCL violations occurred, DOH offices did not always take appropriate and/or timely action to ensure that the PWS properly notified the public. In addition, the report found that information in EPA's Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) was not being consistently updated, impairing the ability to track SDWA compliance. Finally, the report examined the State's efforts to address emerging contaminants of concern, summarizing data collected from PWSs participating in the unregulated contaminant monitoring program and discussing the status of State efforts to implement the 2017 Emerging Contaminant Monitoring Act, which gave DOH authority to create a new program to identify and address emerging contaminants such as perfluorinated compounds. The report recommended that DOH "[p]rioritize actions to regulate emerging

contaminants with known adverse health effects." The Comptroller's report can be found at: https://osc.state.ny.us/audits/allaudits/093018/17s45.htm.

Implications: The report is of general interest to owners/operators and users of PWS.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

FEDERAL: OSHA **updated its standard for cranes and derricks in construction** to clarify each employer's duty to ensure the competency of crane operators through training and certification. The previous rule required employers in the construction industry to ensure that crane operators were certified in one of four ways, the most common of which was by an accredited independent testing organization. After the rule was issued, OSHA received complaints that the one-time certification requirement did not adequately ensure that crane operators could operate their equipment safely, prompting OSHA to delay implementation and impose a provision requiring employers to ensure that operators of equipment covered by the standard are competent to operate safely and provide training and evaluation as appropriate. OSHA extended the deadline for the rule several times while it considered permanent changes. With the recent rulemaking, OSHA revised 29 CFR Part 1926, subpart CC to: require employers to evaluate the competency of each operator before permitting him/her to operate equipment without oversight; allow testing organizations to certify operators by crane type only or by crane type and capacity; and establish minimum requirements for determining operator competency. The final rule took effect December 10, 2018 (except for certain evaluation and documentation requirements, which take effect February 7, 2019); the rule can be found in the November 9, 2018 Federal Register at: www.govinfo.gov.

Implications: The rule is primarily of interest to employers that utilize cranes and derricks in construction.

GENERAL

FEDERAL: EPA issued a memorandum **identifying best practices for compliance and enforcement-related information requests**, with the goal of creating a consistent practice among EPA divisions and improving certainty for the regulated community. EPA has authority under its clean air, clean water, hazardous waste and other programs to request information from the regulated community that may be used to assess facility compliance with environmental regulations. The recent memorandum outlines considerations relating to information collection and identifies best management practices to facilitate the process without unnecessarily burdening those receiving the requests. Best practices identified include: obtaining the information using the most effective and efficient method, including via informal means such as telephone or email requests; minimizing transaction costs, including using existing sources of information where available, asking only for information EPA expects to use, and perhaps asking for information in phases; using appropriate tone, including potentially omitting mention of statutory penalties for failure to respond; clearly communicating the request and the process for responding and providing an opportunity to ask questions; and providing a reasonable time to respond. In a separate memorandum, EPA established policy on addressing the use of Clean Water Act Section 308 letters to collect information to support regulatory decisionmaking from nine or fewer individuals or entities. The general best practices guidance for compliance and enforcement-related

information requests can be found at: www.epa.gov/enforcement/best-practices-compliance-and-enforcement-related-information-requests. The CWA § 308 memorandum can be found at: www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-11/documents/policy-use-of-cwa-308-letters.pdf.

Implications: The enforcement-related memoranda is of general interest to EPA-regulated entities who may potentially receive requests for information and reflects a more "business-friendly" approach to information gathering for compliance and enforcement purposes.

Other Recent Developments (Proposed)

AIR

FEDERAL: EPA is **proposing various actions for 11 areas classified as moderate nonattainment under the 2008 ozone NAAQS**. Areas designated moderate nonattainment under the standard were required to achieve attainment under the 2008 standard of 0.075 ppm by July 20, 2018 or be reclassified upward. Based on ambient air quality data for ozone collected from 2015-2017, EPA is proposing to: reclassify two moderate ozone nonattainment areas as attainment; grant a one-year extension to two other moderate ozone nonattainment areas; and reclassify the remaining seven nonattainment areas as serious, setting a new attainment deadline of July 20, 2021. Of particular note, EPA found that the New York City metropolitan area had failed to attain the 2008 NAAQS by the moderate nonattainment deadline. As a result of that finding, EPA is proposing to reclassify the area as serious nonattainment, meaning DEC must submit a revised state implementation plan to EPA within one year of publication of the final reclassification notice. EPA is accepting comments on the proposed attainment determinations and reclassifications until **December 14, 2018**; the proposed rule can be found in the November 14, 2018 Federal Register at: www.govinfo.gov.

Implications: The proposed rule is directly of interest to DEC, which is required to submit a revised SIP. The rule is indirectly relevant to affected sources of ozone precursors (VOCs and NOx) in the New York City moderate ozone nonattainment area, which includes New York City, Long Island and Rockland and Westchester counties.

CLIMATE CHANGE

NEW YORK STATE: DEC is accepting comment on a possible rulemaking that would **bar certain uses of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) in refrigerants, aerosol propellants, and foam-blowing agents** in the wake of an EPA decision to roll back a comparable federal prohibition under the Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) program. The SNAP program was adopted under Title VI of the CAA, which regulates the manufacture and use of substances that deplete the ozone layer. Under SNAP, EPA reviews and approves substitutes for ozone depleting substances such as hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) before they are introduced into commerce. Prompted by concerns about the global warming impact of HFCs that had previously been approved as substitutes for HCFCs under the SNAP program, EPA conducted a new review and concluded that the HFCs were no longer acceptable substitutes because of their high

global warming potential. In a challenge to the rule, a federal court held that EPA did not have the authority under the SNAP program to require manufacturers to replace HFCs with a substitute substance because HFCs are not ozone depleting substances. Earlier this year, EPA announced that it would not apply the HFC listings in the 2015 rule pending a rulemaking to address the court's remand. This means that EPA will not apply the HFC use restrictions or unacceptability listings in the 2015 rule for any purpose prior to completing the rulemaking required by the court. With the recent notice, DEC announced that it is considering adopting the use prohibitions as state regulations, to be set forth at 6 NYCRR Part 494. The regulation would prohibit the use of specific substances in new or retrofitted equipment and new consumer products in the categories to be listed in the regulation. Information about the initiative can be found on DEC's website at: https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/administration_pdf/hfcstandrep112818.pdf; no deadline for receipt of comments has been set.

Implications: The announcement is primarily of interest to manufacturers and users of refrigerants, refrigeration and air conditioning equipment, and other consumer products that contain HFCs.

NEW YORK STATE: DEC is seeking stakeholder input on **possible regulations to limit emissions of VOCs and methane from sources in the oil and natural gas sector**. In 2016, EPA issued control techniques guidelines (CTGs) for the oil and natural gas industry that contained recommendations for reducing VOC emissions from existing sources in ozone nonattainment areas. The proposed guidelines were intended to establish presumptive reasonably available control technology (RACT) and so help states fulfill their obligation to require RACT for certain existing sources in ozone nonattainment areas while also reducing emissions of methane, a powerful greenhouse gas. In March 2018, however, the Trump administration EPA proposed to withdraw the CTG on the ground that it relied on data and conclusions used to develop standards for the oil and gas industry NSPS that were under reconsideration by EPA. In the wake of these developments, DEC is considering regulations to implement RACT for existing oil and gas sources in New York. According to the DEC notice, some of the proposed requirements go beyond the CTG to specifically address methane emissions as well as New York air quality and nonattainment area concerns. Sources potentially subject to the rule include: oil and natural gas production; crude oil, condensate and produced water separation and storage; natural gas storage; natural gas gathering and boosting stations; and natural gas transmission compressor stations. For each broad category of sources, the outline identifies what sources/equipment is covered and the requirements to be imposed. In some cases, DEC is specifically requesting comment on certain compliance options. More generally, DEC has asked for input on whether the requirements for oil and gas production should apply to economically marginal and low producing oil and gas wells. The oil and natural gas sector stakeholder regulation outline can be found on DEC's website at: www.dec.ny.gov/docs/air_pdf/oilgasoutline.pdf; no deadline for receipt of comments has been set.

Implications: The notice is primarily of interest to oil and natural gas production and related industries in New York.

CHEMICALS

FEDERAL: EPA is proposing to **amend the release notification regulations under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) to add a reporting exemption for air emissions from animal waste at farms**. Section 304(a) of EPCRA

requires reporting of certain releases of listed hazardous substances above specified reporting quantities to local and state emergency response agencies for any area likely to be affected by the release. Because decomposing animal waste at farms can emit pollutants such as ammonia and hydrogen sulfide that are listed as hazardous substance under the EPCRA emergency reporting rule, questions arose about whether releases of such pollutants from farms must be reported. In 2008, EPA issued an administrative reporting exemption for air releases from animal waste at farms under a similar provision of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) that was vacated by a federal court on the ground that EPA could not rely on its general rulemaking authority or a de minimis exception to issue an administrative reporting exemption for this category of releases. In the wake of that decision, Congress adopted a law exempting air emissions from animal waste from reporting under CERCLA, which EPA implemented via an August 2018 rule. With the recent rulemaking, EPA is proposing to adopt a similar exemption under the EPCRA program. EPA is accepting comment on the proposed rule until **December 14, 2018**; it can be found in the November 14, 2018 Federal Register at: www.govinfo.gov.

Implications: The proposed rule is primarily of interest to large farms that generating significant quantities of ammonia, hydrogen sulfide and other hazardous air emissions from animal waste.

FEDERAL: EPA proposed **revisions to its formaldehyde emission standards for composite wood products** to address technical issues and better align the standards with an existing California program. In late 2016, EPA adopted a rule under TSCA **implementing the 2010 Formaldehyde Standards for Composite Wood Products Act**, which regulates formaldehyde emissions from hardwood plywood, particleboard, and medium-density fiberboard (collectively, composite wood products). The rule establishes formaldehyde emission standards, together with emission testing and quality assurance/quality control requirements and product certification by an EPA-accredited third party. Thereafter, EPA adopted various changes to the rule, including extending certain compliance deadlines. With the recent rulemaking, EPA is proposing changes to the testing and certification provisions of the rule to address stakeholder concerns and better align the federal standard with its California counterpart. Key changes include: eliminating the annual requirement to demonstrate a correlation between certain testing methods; implementing a provision allowing averaging of emission test results during quarterly and non-complying lot testing; revising the provisions for third party certifiers to demonstrate equivalence; amending the testing and labeling requirements for no-added formaldehyde and ultra-low emitting formaldehyde products; updating the list of voluntary consensus standards; and clarifying the rules governing non-complying lots (i.e., products that have been found to be non-compliant after the have been distributed and fabricated into finished goods). The deadline for submitting comments on the proposed rule has closed; it can be found in the November 1, 2018 Federal Register at: www.govinfo.gov.

Implications: The revisions are potentially of interest to composite wood product manufacturers and importers and companies that manufacture the formaldehyde-based chemicals used in the manufacture of such products. The revisions also are potentially of interest to industries that use composite wood, such as manufacturers of manufactured and prefabricated homes, recreational vehicles, and furniture.

Upcoming Deadlines

NOTE: This calendar contains items of general interest.

December 14, 2018: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposed reclassification of the downstate ozone nonattainment area from moderate to serious under the 2008 ozone NAAQS. See the November 14, 2018 Federal Register at www.govinfo.gov for details.

December 14, 2018: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposal to exempt hazardous air emissions from animal waste on farms from the emergency reporting requirements of EPCRA. See the November 14, 2018 Federal Register at www.govinfo.gov for details.

December 17, 2018: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposed revisions to the NSPS for sources in the oil and natural gas sector. See the October 15, 2018 Federal Register at www.govinfo.gov for details.

December 28, 2018: Deadline for submitting comments on DEC's proposed revisions to DEP-00-2, *Assessing and Mitigating Visual Impacts.* See DEC's website at http://www.dec.ny.gov/permits/115147.html for the draft guidance document.

January 3, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposal to modify the deadlines for completing the CAA § 111(d) emission guidelines planning process for municipal solid waste landfills (extended from December 14, 2018). See the October 30, 2018 Federal Register at www.govinfo.gov for details.

January 14, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposal to add a new sell-through date and make other changes to the NSPS for new residential wood heaters, hydronic heaters, and forced-air furnaces. See the November 30, 2018 Federal Register at www.govinfo.gov for details.

February 13, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments EPA's ANPR concerning possible changes to the NSPS for new residential wood heaters, hydronic heaters, and forced-air furnaces. See the November 30, 2018 Federal Register at www.govinfo.gov for details.