



# AIR & WASTE MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION

SINCE 1907

NEWSLETTER | APRIL 2026

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## Alabama Chapter Air & Waste Management Association Newsletter

Click below to find us on LinkedIn, Facebook and Instagram so you'll be the first to receive notifications of upcoming conferences, networking opportunities, and the latest A&WMA news.



**Like & Follow** the Alabama Chapter Page now & please share the pages and events with other environmental professionals!

We look forward to seeing you at one of our upcoming meetings!

*Jessica L Rayfield*

AL Chapter A&WMA Secretary

03.04.2026 | By Schuyler K. Espy

On February 24, 2026, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") proposed new rules that would revise the procedural requirements for service of Notices of Intent to file citizen suits ("NOIs") on EPA under several federal environmental statutes. The proposed amendments to 40 CFR 54.2, 135.2, 210.2, 254.2, 374.2, and 702.61 would apply to NOIs served on EPA under the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Noise Control Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, and the Toxic Substances Control Act.

EPA is seeking to address how NOIs are served on the EPA Administrator and, as applicable, on the Regional Administrator – planning a switch from the current method of service by mail to a centralized, electronic method. As an alternative, the proposal allows for service by certified mail in situations where electronic service on EPA is not practicable. However, no change is proposed as to service of the NOI on the alleged violator and any applicable state administrator or agency. EPA provided the following rationale for the proposed amendments:

The EPA is proposing to require electronic submission of NOIs to ensure the Agency receives and processes such NOIs in a modern, more timely, and efficient manner. The proposed change would better serve the purpose of the 60-day waiting period that these statutes prescribe because the EPA would receive electronic NOIs instantaneously and would have more time to potentially address the concern provided in the NOI before the NOI submitter files a judicial complaint. Such a change could alleviate the need for costly and protracted litigation, which would conserve the resources of the Agency and the public. Additionally, centralizing an electronic NOI repository would allow the Agency to more effectively monitor the NOIs received and quickly post them to EPA's public-facing website, which is important for public transparency. The EPA also expects that electronic service would benefit the public because it is more convenient and less costly than the existing process, which requires NOI submitters to bear the costs of paper printing and sending potentially voluminous collections of documents via certified mail. Finally, electronic service is generally more reliable and less likely to result in potential disputes over the timing of service or whether the requirement to serve the Agency with an NOI was met, which would also conserve public and Agency resources.

Link to the article: [www.burr.com/environmental-law-matters/u-s-epa-proposes-revisions-to-citizen-suit-notice-regulations](http://www.burr.com/environmental-law-matters/u-s-epa-proposes-revisions-to-citizen-suit-notice-regulations)

## **FINAL RULE: RESCISSION OF THE GREENHOUSE GAS ENDANGERMENT FINDING AND MOTOR VEHICLE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION STANDARDS UNDER THE CLEAN AIR ACT**

On February 12, 2026, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency finalized its rescission of the 2009 Greenhouse Gas Endangerment Finding, which served as a prerequisite for regulating emissions from new motor vehicles and new motor vehicle engines. Absent this finding, EPA lacks statutory authority under Section 202(a) of the Clean Air Act to prescribe standards for GHG emissions. Therefore, EPA also finalized the repeal of all subsequent GHG emission standards from its regulations for light-, medium-, and heavy-duty on-highway vehicles and engines. This is the single largest deregulatory action in U.S. history and will save Americans over \$1.3 trillion.

As a result of these changes, engine and vehicle manufacturers no longer have any future obligations for the measurement, control, and reporting of GHG emissions for any highway engine and vehicle, including model years manufactured prior to this final rule. This final action is only related to GHG emissions and does not affect regulations on any traditional air pollutants. Rather, this action realigns EPA's regulatory framework with the best reading of the CAA, which does not authorize EPA to regulate GHG emissions from new motor vehicles.

[FIND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION HERE](#)

Source: U.S. EPA Proposed Rulemaking / Federal Register Notice (2026)

# Carbon Capture in Alabama: A Debate That's Heating Up

From economic promise to environmental concern, carbon capture and storage (CCS) continues to spark conversation across Alabama. As legislation evolves and projects are proposed, communities, industry leaders, and policymakers are weighing the potential benefits against the risks.

## WHAT IS CARBON CAPTURE?

Carbon capture and storage (CCS) is a process that captures carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions from industrial sources and stores them deep underground. It's often promoted as a way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions while allowing existing industries to continue operating.

### The Case FOR Carbon Capture

*Economic Development*  
*Favorable Geology*  
*Policy Momentum*  
*Emissions Reduction Tool*

### The Case AGAINST Carbon Capture

*Property Rights Concerns*  
*Environmental Risks*  
*Long-Term Effectiveness*  
*Local Control Issue*

## WHERE THINGS STAND

The debate over carbon capture in Alabama reflects a broader balancing act:

- **Economic growth vs. environmental protection**
- **Statewide policy vs. local control**
- **Innovation vs. long-term risk**

*One thing is clear: the conversation is far from over.*

**Alabama is currently hosting several active and proposed carbon sequestration projects, primarily utilizing geologic storage in the Gulf Coastal Plain.**

Project Name	Location	Status	Description
<b>Pine Hills Storage Hub</b>	Covington County	Proposed	Aims to store ~30 million metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> annually using 44 injection wells.
<b>Citronelle Project</b>	Citronelle	Active	Demonstrates anthropogenic capture from Plant Barry and storage in saline formations.
<b>Timberlands Sequestration</b>	Alabama	Proposed	Aims to capture ~2 million metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> annually from a pulp and paper mill.
<b>Project OASIS</b>	Shelby County	Proposed	Seeks to establish a commercial-scale storage complex for CO <sub>2</sub> captured from Plant Gaston.
<b>Longleaf CCS Hub</b>	South Alabama	Proposed	A public-private partnership focused on reducing emissions in the region.
<b>Southeast DAC Hub</b>	Mobile County	Proposed	Focuses on Direct Air Capture (DAC) technology to remove CO <sub>2</sub> directly from the atmosphere.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON WHAT CARBON CAPTURE IS AND HOW IT WORKS.

[HTTPS://WWW.NETL.DOE.GOV/CARBON-MANAGEMENT/CARBON-STORAGE/FAQS/CARBON-STORAGE-FAQS](https://www.netl.doe.gov/carbon-management/carbon-storage/faqs/carbon-storage-faqs)



# The Race to Expand U.S. Power Generation: Trends, Strategic Planning, and Air Permitting

by Austin Angeline

A close look at key considerations for environmental professionals evaluating strategies to meet changing power demands.

The U.S. power sector is entering a pivotal era. After years of relative stability, the last three years have seen a surge in both electricity demand and generation capacity. While renewable energy sources—including solar, wind, and battery storage—have dominated headlines and policy discussions, the reality on the ground is more complex. Significant growth in fossil fuel generation capacity is actively underway, reflecting the urgent need for dispatchable, reliable power. According to the Energy Information Administration (EIA), generation by the electric power sector will have grown by 2.4% in 2025 from the prior year and is expected to grow 1.7% in 2026—exceeding a January 2025 forecast of 1.5% growth per year—with a

forecasted short-term energy outlook (STEO) growth in power sector generation from approximately 4,250 terawatt-hours (TWh) in 2025 to over 4,300 TWh in 2026.<sup>1</sup>

Slightly longer-term forecasts through 2029 show sharp acceleration in nationwide generation capacity growth largely driven by hyperscale data centers, artificial intelligence (AI) computing, and manufacturing expansion. Major changes have already occurred to expedite this growth, notably in Texas where the Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT) has forecasted an approximate 37-GW increase in the state's 2029 forecasts alone, which would result in a total Texas load growth forecast of 43 GW from 2025 through 2029. Other regions with significant contributions to the load growth through the end of the decade include 30 GW of growth in Northern Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio (all served by the PJM Interconnection),

as well as 13 GW of growth forecasted for the Atlanta, Georgia region (served by the Georgia Power Company).<sup>2</sup> Beyond 2030, forecasted trends have intensified. Studies from BloombergNEF in December 2025 forecast electricity demand from data centers alone is expected to hit 106 GW by 2035, nearly a 36% increase in data center demand from BloombergNEF's previous outlook seven months prior.<sup>3</sup>

These electricity generation demand trends are expected to continue to be driven by the exponential growth of AI and data centers alongside the desire to unleash affordable and reliable energy and natural resources as expressed by President Trump's administration. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) recently announced a \$625 million investment to expand and reinvigorate America's coal industry, aiming to boost energy production and support coal communities nationwide.<sup>4</sup> These forces are reshaping the landscape of American energy, demanding novel strategies, advanced technologies, and extremely adept regulatory navigation.

To meet this challenge, energy project sponsors must take a proactive and site-specific approach to permitting to keep pace with the increasingly urgent power demand. The success of new capital projects within the power sector depends on several factors, including, but not limited to, the following key considerations:

- ▶ **Site Selection and Due Diligence:** Identify optimal locations—whether greenfield or at existing generation locations—for new power assets—through comprehensive environmental, regulatory, and logistical assessments. At existing locations, consider evaluation of retrofit/life extension projects.
- ▶ **Air Permitting:** Navigate complex air quality regulations and secure timely approvals for construction authorization for both life extension and new power asset projects.
- ▶ **Utility Commission Interaction:** Secure a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity (CPCN), participate in Integrated Resource Planning (IRP) processes, and proactively address requirements to justify load growth need.

This article provides a high-level discussion of key considerations for environmental professionals evaluating strategies to meet required power demands. Emphasis is placed on navigating permitting timelines and regulatory hurdles, including securing air agency and utility commission approvals, to ensure timely authorizations are obtained before constructing new or modifying existing electric generation assets.

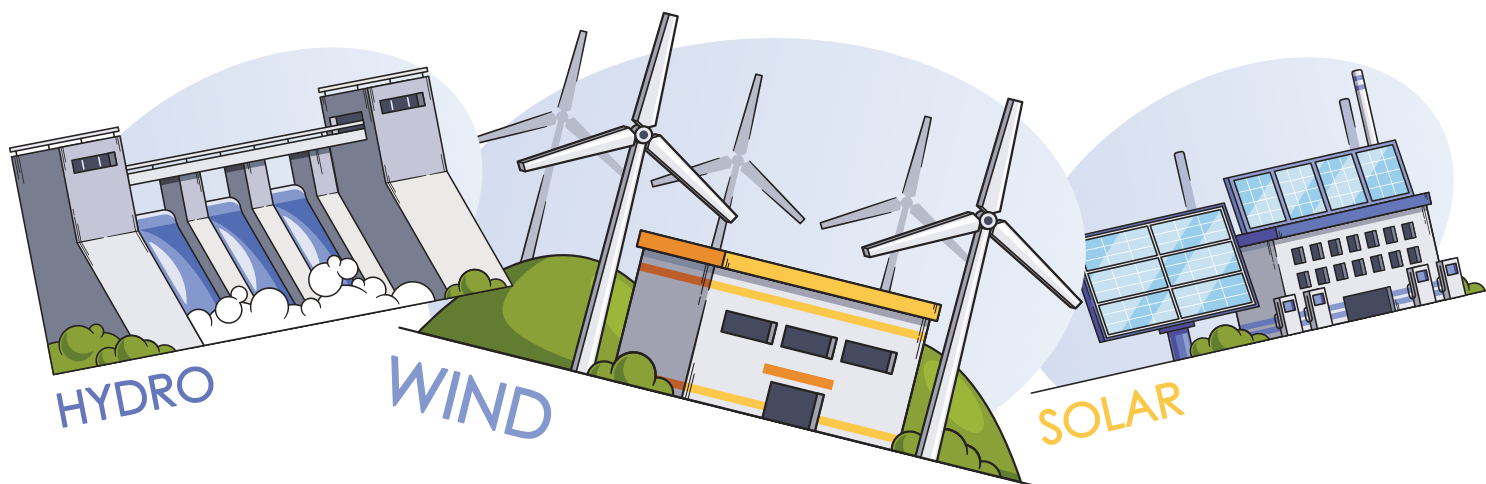
## The Sprint for Capacity Expansion

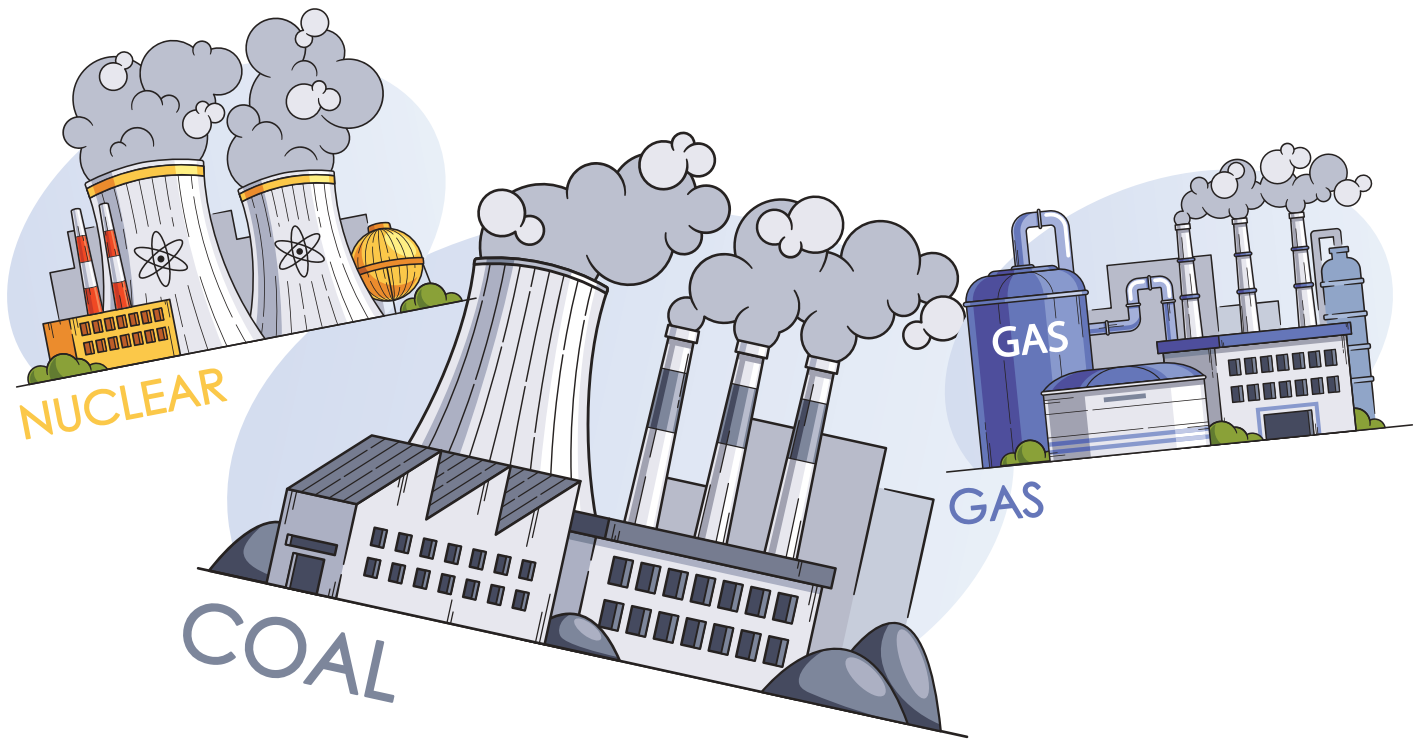
### Renewables at the Front of the Pack

Renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, and battery storage have led the charge in new capacity additions despite the federal government's emphasis on increasing fossil fuel-based energy generation. Through August 2025, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) calculated approximately 19 GW of the 26 GW electric generation capacity additions during the 2025 calendar year are attributable to solar alone.<sup>5</sup> This trend is expected to continue in the near term as the FERC estimates a three-year forecast of approximately 136 GW of "high probability additions" in American power capacity between September 2025 and August 2028, more than 80% of which is projected to be led by renewable sources.<sup>5</sup> While their appeal is clear, their deployment is not without constraints:

- ▶ **Transmission limitations:** Many renewable projects are located in areas where transmission infrastructure has not kept pace.
- ▶ **Grid interconnection backlogs:** Lengthy approval processes and technical hurdles due to the backlog of proposed renewable energy projects slow down integration.
- ▶ **Timing mismatches:** Renewable projects—already slowed by permitting and interconnection queue backlogs—risk missing critical windows to support rapidly accelerating power demand.

While renewables offer significant opportunities for decarbonization, innovation, and long-term cost savings, utilities are expanding fossil fuel capacity in response to the more immediate concerns of dispatch reliability, regulatory pressures, and demand growth. A complex balancing act is in play to integrate cleaner energy sources while maintaining grid stability and meeting peak load requirements.





### Non-renewables Closing the Gap

Across the country, substantial increases in non-renewable generation capacity are in motion. Recent observations of facility siting, feasibility studies, and environmental permitting point to a resurgence in fossil fuel-based generation capacity, reflective of the following types of capital projects:

- ▶ **Natural Gas-Fired Generation**
  - Baseload and intermediate load combined-cycle turbine plants
  - Simple-cycle turbines and reciprocating engines, including uprates of existing units
- ▶ **Diesel Generation**
  - Backup and emergency systems, especially for data center support such as server rack assemblies and testing
- ▶ **Solid-Fuel Asset Life Extensions**
  - Extending the operational life of coal assets to meet reliability needs
- ▶ **Emerging Technologies**
  - Fuel cells and linear generators are gaining traction for niche applications

### Permitting and Licensing: Clearing the Hurdles

As generation capacity expands, permitting and licensing remain defining factors in project success. Energy project sponsors must navigate a complex web of federal, state, and local regulations, each with its own timelines, thresholds, and political dynamics.

### Site Selection Feasibility and Due Diligence:

#### A Complex Starting Line

This multi-factorial process demands effective site selection review and the capacity to quickly review and select operational locations that will allow for effective regulatory compliance. This can include characterization of the existing site conditions as well as potential regulatory entanglements on the local, state or federal level. Common critical considerations include previous site use and legacy contamination, existence of federally regulated wetlands or habitats, and applicability of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) based on the potential for a “federal nexus.”

An integrated approach to defining environmental, health, safety, and sustainability (EHS&S) strategies early in a project involves one or a combination of the following:

- ▶ Defining site selection criteria identifying permitting and regulatory paths and risks;
- ▶ Assessing land risks: Phase I/Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs), cultural resources assessments, threatened and endangered species assessments, etc.;
- ▶ Initiating multimedia permitting;
- ▶ Determining the pollutant-by pollutant Prevention of Significant Determination (PSD)/Nonattainment New Source Review (NNSR) applicability assessment;

- ▶ Performing air dispersion modeling;
- ▶ Developing financial assurance estimates, as necessary; and
- ▶ Understanding local infrastructure capacity to support operations.

Early project due diligence allows for an effective management approach, establishing a sound project plan, and enables adaptation to change while continuing to maintain the project's priorities.



### Air Permitting: Choosing the Fastest Lane

Air permitting requirements vary dramatically based on location, source type, and project scope. Some projects benefit from expedited approvals available in select jurisdictions, while others face multi-year processes and significant costs. The recent surge in air permitting projects within the power sector runs the gamut of permitting timelines and complexities, all aimed at addressing the growing energy generation demand. Examples of the potential hurdles and key permitting considerations from four recent projects that saw expedited, intermediate, and extended air permitting timelines are summarized in Table 1.



### Passing the Baton to Utility Commissions

Today in the United States, state commissions typically regulate the retail sale of electricity, while federal law authorizes FERC to regulate wholesale markets that involve interstate commerce and interstate transmission of electricity. Many state commissions have the authority to approve—or reject—proposed power plants. New generation projects must navigate state-level utility siting processes and may need to obtain specific approvals, such as a CPCN. Some states may use an IRP process where the utility prepares a long-term plan to guide future energy efficiency, generation, transmission, and distribution investments to determine whether construction of a power plant is necessary and prudent.

**Table 1.** Examples of Air Permitting Timelines, Hurdles, and Key Considerations for Recent Power Projects.

	Expedited Timelines	Intermediate Timelines	Extended Timelines	
<b>Construction Approval Timeline<sup>1</sup></b>	Immediate	0.5-1.5 years	~0.5 years	0.5-2 years
<b>Area Classification</b>	Severe Ozone Nonattainment Area	Ozone Nonattainment Area	Attainment Area	Attainment Area
<b>Generation Type</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ~1 GW Emergency Generation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1x1 Combined-Cycle Combustion Turbine</li> <li>• Coal Asset Retirement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simple-Cycle Combustion Turbine Upgrading</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2x1 Combined-Cycle Combustion Turbine</li> <li>• Life Extension for Existing Coal Asset</li> </ul>
<b>Air Permitting Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aggressive emissions controls</li> <li>• Stringent operational restrictions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complex interplay with emissions netting to avoid PSD/NNSR</li> <li>• Baseline period selection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact of associated transmission upgrades on projected maximum annual emission rates</li> <li>• Baseline period selection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BACT analysis, including GHG BACT</li> <li>• Establishing air dispersion model short-term emission rates</li> <li>• Limited guidance for including backup/emergency fuel operations in Class I AQRV analyses</li> </ul>
<b>Key Air Permitting Strategy Considerations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leverage state-specific automatic approval mechanisms (e.g., Permit-by-Rule or Standard/General Permits)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider contemporaneous shutdowns in limited window prior to final emissions increase from proposed project, and leverage Emissions Reduction Credits (ERCs)</li> <li>• Prepare robust emissions tracking calculations for existing activities early</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider project aggregation for all uprates</li> <li>• Determine whether project meets the definition of a “modification” or “reconstruction” under New Source Performance Standards (e.g., NSPS KKKK) introducing new federal regulatory applicability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider contemporaneous shutdowns</li> <li>• Determine whether project meets the definition of a “modification” or “reconstruction” under New Source Performance Standards (e.g., NSPS KKKK)</li> <li>• Conduct load analyses to define short-term emission rates for air dispersion modeling</li> <li>• Evaluate atypical environmental factors contributing to elevated background concentrations of modeled pollutants</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Typical state agency processing timelines.

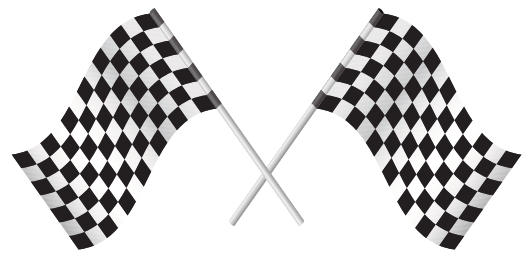
With electricity generation capacity expected to accelerate dramatically, electricity demand projected to increase almost 50% by 2050, and \$625 million allocated by the U.S. DOE to reinvigorating non-renewable energy, the stakes are high.

Most state commissions consist of three to seven appointed or elected commissioners and generally have some authority over the utility's selection of new generation assets to serve its consumers, but that authority varies greatly from state to state. When making a formal need determination, a state commission may consider the needs for electric system reliability and integrity, resulting consumer electricity cost, fuel diversity and supply reliability, available cost-effective alternatives, and options for utilizing—to the extent possible—available renewable energy sources and technologies. Many state legislators, commissions, and voters have adopted energy portfolio standards, which require utilities to meet a certain percentage of their sales as designated renewable resource types.

Where the state commission requires an IRP, it often provides for the participation of stakeholders—consumers' groups, industries, environmental advocates, business groups, and others—in the planning or review process. Stakeholders may be able to intervene in the formal regulatory process, and public hearings on IRPs have been used to challenge direction of resource planning. Ultimately, state commissions may find that an applicant failed to justify the benefits of a new power plant over the costs to ratepayers, preventing a project from moving forward.

## Conclusion: Strategize for the Final Lap

The U.S. power sector is entering a period of rapid expansion that requires strategic planning, regulatory agility, and technological flexibility. Developers should start early by anticipating permitting challenges while prioritizing resilient, dispatchable capacity to meet rising demand. Considering the projected demand growth, power generation project sponsors should strive to achieve permit streamlining efforts by considering site selection, air permitting and dispersion modeling challenges, and the underlying dynamic political landscape aimed at unleashing American energy. With electricity generation capacity expected to accelerate dramatically, electricity demand projected to increase almost 50% by 2050, and \$625 million allocated by the U.S. DOE to reinvigorating non-renewable energy, the stakes are high. Unleashing American power generation will depend on timely and coordinated action by stakeholders to fully realize the potential of both existing and emerging assets. **em**



**Austin Angeline** is a Senior Consultant with Trinity Consultants, working out of Trinity's Covington, KY office. His work with the power sector includes providing regulatory and technical support on multiple PSD permitting efforts, helping identify effective strategies for permitting new power generation assets and extending the life of existing units. Email: [aangeline@trinityconsultants.com](mailto:aangeline@trinityconsultants.com).

## References

1. U.S. Energy Information Administration. Short-Term Energy Outlook. See [https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/steo/report/elec\\_coal\\_renew.php](https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/steo/report/elec_coal_renew.php) (accessed January 9, 2026).
2. Gramlich, R.; Wilson, J.; Zimmerman, Z. Strategic Industries Surging: Driving US Power Demand. See <https://gridstrategiesllc.com/wp-content/uploads/National-Load-Growth-Report-2024.pdf> (accessed January 8, 2026).
3. BloombergNEF. AI and the Power Grid: Where the Rubber Meets the Road. See <https://about.bnef.com/insights/clean-energy/ai-and-the-power-grid-where-the-rubber-meets-the-road/> (accessed January 9, 2026).
4. U.S. Department of Energy. Energy Department Announces \$625 Million Investment to Reinvigorate and Expand America's Coal Industry. See <https://www.energy.gov/articles/energy-department-announces-625-million-investment-reinvigorate-and-expand-americas-coal> (accessed January 8, 2026).
5. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Energy Infrastructure Update for August 2025. See <https://cms.ferc.gov/media/energy-infrastructure-update-august-2025> (accessed January 9, 2026).

# CALL FOR PROPOSALS

## 2027 ITRC PROJECT TEAMS



The Interstate Technology & Regulatory Council (ITRC), a program of the Environmental Research Institute of the States (ERIS) and managed by the Environmental Council of the States (ECOS), is now accepting Project Team Proposal submissions for the 2027 Project Cycle.

Environmental professionals from state, federal, and other governmental agencies, academia, and the private sector are encouraged to submit ideas that support innovative environmental technologies and improved decision-making nationwide.

**Have an idea that could improve environmental decision-making across agencies and industries? Submit a proposal and help shape ITRC's 2027 Project Teams.**

### What makes a strong proposal?

ITRC Project Teams develop practical guidance and training resources that help regulators and stakeholders implement effective environmental solutions.

Competitive proposals typically:

- ✓ Address emerging or complex environmental challenges
- ✓ Support deployment of innovative technologies or approaches
- ✓ Improve regulatory decision-making and implementation practices
- ✓ Provide nationwide applicability across agencies and organizations
- ✓ Can be completed within a 15–24 month timeframe
- ✓ Align with ITRC's strategic direction

### Why Participate?

**Serving on an ITRC Project Team allows A&WMA members to:**

- ➔ Help shape nationally recognized environmental guidance
- ➔ Collaborate with regulators, industry leaders, and technical experts
- ➔ Support implementation of innovative technologies
- ➔ Expand professional visibility and networks
- ➔ Contribute directly to improving environmental practice nationwide

**Completed proposal forms must be submitted by May 29, 2026 at 5:00 pm ET by email to:**

**Charles Reyes at [creyes@ecos.org](mailto:creyes@ecos.org).**

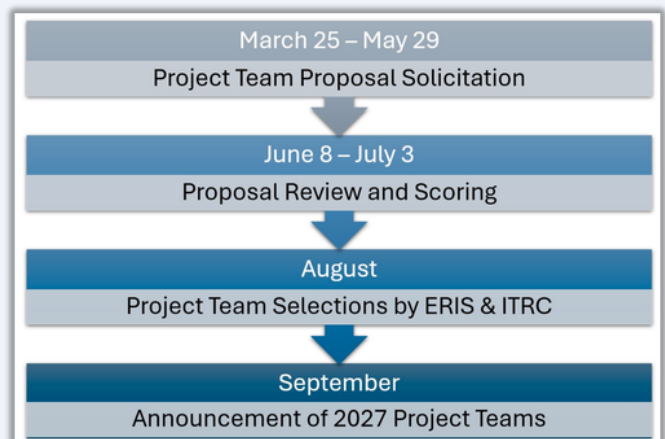


### Proposal Requirements

Submit proposals using the [Project Team Proposal Form](#).

Proposals should include:

1. *Environmental topic*
2. *Project title*
3. *Proposal contacts*
4. *Problem statement and significance*
5. *Optional supporting background information*





## SOUTHERN SECTION SCHOLARSHIP

For the 2026-2027 academic year, the Southern Section will present two \$1,500 scholarship awards. The Section's Student Scholarship Awards Committee will review all applications received. Scholarship award recipients will be announced by June 30 and awarded at the Southern Section Annual Meeting, to be held in September in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Follow the link to the 2026-2027 A&WMA Southern Section scholarship application package [here](http://www.ss-awma.org/ss-scholarship.html) or copy and paste the following URL in your web browser:

<http://www.ss-awma.org/ss-scholarship.html>.

**The deadline to apply is  
May 15, 2026.**

# 2026 SCHOLARSHIP OPPORTUNITY

The purpose of the Southern Section A&WMA Scholarship Program is to assist graduate students pursuing careers in the environmental areas of air quality, water quality, and/or waste management. Examples of eligible graduate study may include research and development of new or improved air or water pollution control technologies; waste treatment, reuse or recycling technologies; physical or chemical characterization of pollutants; and innovative policies aimed to achieve environmental benefits.

The applicant's goals should be directed toward achievement of A&WMA's purpose as stated in the Bylaws quoted below:

*" The purpose of the Association is to promote better understanding of problems in the fields of air pollution and hazardous waste management within the geographic area of the Section and to provide a means for exchanging information directed toward solving those problems. "*

Applicants must be pursuing a graduate-level course of study and research leading to a career related to air or water quality, waste management, pollution prevention, environmental policy/compliance/law, or sustainability. Applicants must also be attending a full-time graduate school program at a university within the area of the A&WMA Southern Section (i.e., Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi & Tennessee) for the 2026-2027 academic year.



## 2026 Alabama Chapter Membership

It's time to renew your membership.

With the rapidly changing environmental industry, there's no better way to stay up to date and involved than to become a member of the Air & Waste Management Association. As a leading international association for environmental professionals, A&WMA has more than 5,000 members, 34 Sections, and 65 Chapters worldwide. The Alabama Chapter would appreciate your support as it continues to expand educational opportunities and encourage fellowship in the environmental community.

With this membership, you are an Alabama Chapter member and part of the Southern Section of A&WMA.

Memberships are active January 1 - December 31 of each year. You must pay dues each year to remain an active member. Membership dues are **\$25.00** (+ fees if using a credit card). If you wish to renew or become an active member of the Alabama Chapter, you may do so by credit card on our website or by clicking the "Become a member now" button. If you would rather pay by check, complete the form located on page 5 along with a check made payable to the Alabama Chapter A&WMA and mail to the following address:

Alabama Chapter - A&WMA  
P.O. Box 3256  
Montgomery, AL 36109

## A Few Reasons to Join:

- NETWORKING
- EVENTS & TRAINING
- GLOBAL ORGANIZATION
- STAY INFORMED
- CAREER GROWTH
- PUBLICATIONS & RESOURCES
- LEADERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES
- OPPORTUNITIES FOR CEUs

Plus so many more!

**BECOME A  
MEMBER NOW!**



Besides being a Chapter Member, there's opportunity to become an international member of the organization. You can find out more on the association's website at:

[www.awma.org](http://www.awma.org)

If you become an A&WMA International member, this includes your local Chapter membership.



AIR & WASTE MANAGEMENT  
 ASSOCIATION  
 Alabama Chapter

## New Member or Renewal Invoice Associate Dues

Please remit \$25.00, by check or PayPal for annual dues of the A&WMA Alabama Chapter and Southern Section. Of the \$25.00 fee, \$15.00 is retained by the Chapter and \$10.00 is paid to the Southern Section of A&WMA. If you choose to pay by PayPal, please remit \$27.25 to [alawma@gmail.com](mailto:alawma@gmail.com) and send a copy of this completed form to our chapter email. Please note, the additional charge is to cover processing fees associated with PayPal. Checks should be made payable to **Alabama Chapter A&WMA** and mailed (along with this completed form) to:

A&WMA Alabama Chapter  
 P.O. Box 3256  
 Montgomery, AL 36109

Are you an A&WMA International Member?  Yes or  No  
 A&WMA International Membership renewal date: \_\_\_\_\_\*

*\* Disregard this invoice if your renewal date is current because Alabama Chapter dues are included in A&WMA International Membership Dues. Please note you are not required to become an international member of A&WMA to be a Chapter member. Chapter memberships run January 1 through December 31 annually.*

Please submit current member information for our records:

Today's Date \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Affiliation /Company \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Fax \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_

Another option is to pay dues online using a credit card by scanning the QR code or visiting the link below:

[\*\*Pay 2026 Alabama Chapter Dues\*\*](#)

Scan to pay dues

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact the Chapter at [alawma@gmail.com](mailto:alawma@gmail.com)





# ANNOUNCEMENTS

## JOB OPENINGS



**ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER SUPERVISOR – 20673**  
PERMANENT, FULL-TIME POSITION WITH THE STATE OF ALABAMA  
*APPLICATION MUST BE RECEIVED BY 5:00 PM ON APRIL 22, 2026*



**ALABAMA POWER COMPANY**  
**ENGINEER / ANALYST – RENEWABLE OPERATIONS COORDINATOR**  
**COMPLIANCE SPECIALIST**  
**INTEGRATED GRID PLANNING ENGINEER**  
**ELECTRICAL CENTRAL DESIGN ENGINEER**

## WEBINARS

EPA'S VIRTUAL BEACH (VB)  
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15 | 3:00-4:00 PM ET

NSR UPDATE: WHAT'S NEW, WHAT MATTERS  
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22 | 1:00 – 2:30 PM ET

TRI BASICS AND ESSENTIALS: EFFICIENT REPORTING, BURDEN REDUCTION, AND BEST PRACTICES  
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29 | 1:00 – 2:30 PM ET

DRONES AND AIRSPACE ANALYSIS IN THE SOLID WASTE INDUSTRY  
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 2026 | 2:00 - 3:00 PM ET

# Event Calendar

## UPCOMING EVENTS

April 20 - 22, 2026	<b><u>INTERSTATE TECHNOLOGY &amp; REGULATORY COUNCIL ANNUAL MEETING</u></b> Salt Lake City, Utah
May 12, 2026	<b><u>MANUFACTURE ALABAMA (MA) ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE</u></b> Montgomery, Alabama
May 12 - 14, 2026	<b><u>ODOR MANAGEMENT: PRINCIPLES, POLICY, AND PUBLIC IMPACTS</u></b> Bloomington, Minnesota
June 12, 2026	<b><u>ALABAMA ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT COMMISSION MEETING</u></b> Montgomery, Alabama
June 12, 2026	<b><u>ALABAMA BAR ENVIRONMENTAL LAW &amp; REGULATION CONFERENCE</u></b> Orange Beach, Alabama
June 21 - 24, 2026	<b><u>A&amp;WMA ANNUAL CONFERENCE &amp; EXHIBITION (ACE)</u></b> Austin, Texas
July 27 - 28, 2026	<b><u>MA HUMAN RESOURCE, SAFETY &amp; ENVIRONMENTAL CONFERENCE</u></b> Mobile, Alabama
August 14, 2026	<b><u>ALABAMA ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT COMMISSION MEETING</u></b> Montgomery, Alabama
August 18, 2026	<b><u>ADEM UST ASSESSMENT AND REMEDIATION CONFERENCE</u></b> Wetumpka, Alabama
August 23 - 26, 2026	<b><u>ALABAMA RECYCLING COALITION</u></b> Gulf Shores, Alabama
August 25, 2026	<b><u>MANUFACTURE ALABAMA (MA) ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE</u></b> Montgomery, Alabama
August 24 - 26, 2026	<b><u>ALABAMA GOVERNOR'S SAFETY &amp; HEALTH CONFERENCE</u></b> Orange Beach, Alabama
September 9 - 11, 2026	<b><u>MANUFACTURE ALABAMA ANNUAL MEETING</u></b> Point Clear, Alabama
September 2026	<b><u>A&amp;WMA SOUTHERN SECTION ANNUAL CONFERENCE</u></b> Chattanooga, Tennessee
September 22 - 24, 2026	<b><u>THE SCIENCE OF PFAS</u></b> Durham, North Carolina
October 6 - 7, 2026	<b><u>ADEM VISIBLE EMISSIONS CERTIFICATION PROGRAM (SMOKE SCHOOL)</u></b> Dean Fain Park, Montgomery, Alabama
October 21, 2026	<b><u>A&amp;WMA ALABAMA CHAPTER REGULATORY UPDATE</u></b> Wetumpka, Alabama
October 29 - 30, 2026	<b><u>ASTSWMO ANNUAL MEETING</u></b> Arlington, Virginia
November 2026	<b><u>SWANA FALL FORUM</u></b> Huntsville, Alabama