**PROPOSED RULEMAKING**
**ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY BOARD**
**(25 Pa. Code, Chapters 218 and 240)**

**Radiological Health and Radon Certification Fees**

The Environmental Quality Board (Board) proposes to amend Chapter 218 (relating to fees) and Chapter 240 (relating to radon certification) to read as set forth in Annex A. The proposed amendments in Chapter 218 would increase the annual fees for radiation-producing machine and vendor registrations, accelerator licenses and radioactive material licenses, add license amendment fees, add a financial assurance professional fee and increase the hourly rate professional fee associated with accelerators and certain full cost recovery licenses. The proposed amendments in Chapter 240 would increase the certification fees for radon service providers, amend them from biennial to annual fees, increase certifications from 2 years to 5 years and eliminate several radon certification fees.

This proposed rulemaking was adopted by the Board at its meeting of __DATE__.

A. *Effective Date*

This proposed rulemaking will be effective upon final-form publication in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*.

B. *Contact Persons*

For further information, contact John Chippo, Chief, Division of Radiation Control, P.O. Box 8469, Rachel Carson State Office Building, Harrisburg, PA 17105-8469, (717) 783-9730, or Lindsay Williamson, Assistant Counsel, Bureau of Regulatory Counsel, P.O. Box 8464, Rachel Carson State Office Building, Harrisburg, PA 17105-8464, (717) 783-8075. Information regarding submitting comments on this proposal appears in Section J of this preamble. Persons with a disability may use the Pennsylvania Hamilton Relay Service by calling (800) 654-5984 (TDD users) or (800) 654-5988 (voice users). This proposed rulemaking is available on the Department of Environmental Protection's (Department) website at https://www.pa.gov/agencies/dep.html (select "Public Participation," then "Environmental Quality Board" and navigate to the Board meeting of__DATE__).

C. *Statutory Authority*

This proposed rulemaking is authorized under sections 301, 302 and 401 of the Radiation Protection Act (RPA) (35 P.S. §§ 7110.301, 7110.302 and 7110.401), which direct the Board to establish fees in amounts at least sufficient to cover the costs of the Department's radiation protection programs mandated by the RPA and review of those fees every 3 years; section 8 of the Radon Certification Act (63 P.S. § 2008), which requires the Department to establish fees to cover the costs of the radon certification program, and section 1920-A of The Administrative Code of 1929 (71 P.S. § 510-20), which authorizes the Board to promulgate rules and regulations necessary for the performance of the work of the Department.

D. *Background and Purpose*

The Department's Radiation Protection Program was established to carry out the comprehensive program of radiation protection in this Commonwealth as required by the RPA (35 P.S. §§ 7110.101—7110.703). Section 401 of the RPA and section 8 of the Radon Certification Act require that fees be established to cover the Department's Radiation Protection Program costs. Section 302(b) of the RPA (35 P.S. § 7110.302(b)) requires the Board to review the radiation protection fee structure every 3 years.

On December 9, 2025, the Department presented its "Three-Year Regulatory Fee and Program Cost Analysis Report" (fee report) to the Board, in accordance with § 218.11(l) (relating to registration, renewal of registration and license fees) and Chapter 240, Appendix A (relating to radon certification fee schedule). The fee report covered the period of 2022-2025 and analyzed costs for three Radiation Protection Program areas: accelerator, radiation-producing machines, and service providers; radioactive materials and decommissioning; and radon.

*Accelerator, radiation-producing machines, and vendors and service providers analysis*

The Radiation Protection Program's Radiation Control Division, with staff in the Department's central office and its field divisions, administers the radiation-producing machine registration and inspection program, the Mammography Quality Standards Act program, the particle accelerator licensing and inspection program, and the vendor registration program.

The Radiation Control Division is responsible for the registration and inspection of over 10,000 facilities possessing about 33,000 X-ray units. These facilities include hospitals, clinics, and medical and dental offices. Users of radiation-producing machines are required to register with the Radiation Control Division, indicate the number and type of units possessed and designate an individual responsible for radiation safety. Users pay annual registration fees based on the type of facility and the number of X-ray units they have. The fee amounts are listed in § 218.11(a).

The Federal Mammography Quality Standards Act (MQSA) (42 U.S.C. § 263b) was signed into law on October 27, 1992, to ensure that women and men receive high-quality mammography services for early breast cancer detection through the establishment of a Federal certification and inspection program. The MQSA authorizes the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to obtain state and local assistance for inspections and enforcement of the MQSA requirements. The Department, under an approximately $680,000 reimbursement contract with the FDA, conducts inspections of each of this Commonwealth's more than 300 facilities which perform mammographic X-ray procedures.

The Radiation Control Division licenses and inspects all particle accelerators within this Commonwealth for industrial use, research or medical purposes. An application for a license must be submitted within 30 days after the initial order is issued to obtain any or all parts of the accelerator. Annual fees for licensed particle accelerators are listed in § 218.11(d). About 140 facilities have approximately 245 licensed accelerators within this Commonwealth.

The Radiation Control Division also administers a registration program for vendors who sell, lease, install or service radiation-producing machines. The Department's regulations require that each vendor doing business within this Commonwealth must be registered prior to providing

these services. To register, the vendor must complete a registration application and return that application with the associated fee to the Department. The registration is renewable for 12-month periods following submission of the applicable fee as listed in § 218.11(k).

In analyzing the annual costs and revenue associated with the accelerator, radiation-producing machines and vendors fee categories, the Department found that with the existing reserves and current fees, the fund balance will be negative in fiscal year (FY) 2027-2028 for accelerators, radiation-producing machines and vendors categories. The number of licenses and registrations have remained consistent over the years, and the amount of work required for registering and inspecting has not changed. However, operational costs and personnel costs have increased more than anticipated since the Department initiated the previous rulemaking in 2022 to increase fees. These cost increases will require an increase in annual fees or the Department will be required to curtail spending on needed equipment, infrastructure upgrades, and training and hiring of qualified personnel.

*Radioactive materials and decommissioning analysis*

The Radiation Protection Program's Radiation Control Division is also responsible for the regulation, licensing and inspection of radioactive material user operations and, along with the Decommissioning Section of the Decommissioning and Environmental Surveillance Division, is responsible for termination of radioactive material licenses (such as for by-product, source and special nuclear material).

Users of all by-product, source and special nuclear material are required to obtain a license from the Department prior to obtaining those radioactive materials. This material is used in hospitals, colleges and industries for medical, research and industrial purposes. The Department issues specific, general and reciprocity licenses for the use of radioactive material in this Commonwealth. The objective of the licensing program is to ensure radioactive material is used safely, disposed of properly and facilities are free from contamination when licensed operations are terminated. Annual license fees for radioactive material are listed in Chapter 218, Appendix A (relating to fees for radioactive material licenses).

The Decommissioning Section performs technical reviews of decontamination and decommissioning activities for radioactive materials licensees and non-licensed radiologically contaminated sites in accordance with appropriate Commonwealth regulations. Typical reviews include site characterization plans, health and safety plans, decommissioning plans, survey reports and the evaluation of decommissioning funding plans and financial assurance mechanisms. The Decommissioning Section also performs on-site reviews and inspections of decontamination and decommissioning activities for occupational, public and environmental radiation protection concerns. These activities include performing confirmatory surveys and sampling to ensure the cleanup levels established for the site have been met.

Fee collections for radioactive material licensing have been trending down since the National economic recession of 2008. Universities and industries that use radioactive material have been consolidating or finding other operational methods that do not require a license. Many licensees have applied to be licensed under a small business fee category at a lower cost, which is specified in Chapter 218, Appendix A. The consolidation of licenses does not decrease the

Department's workload. Each location must still be inspected and the information filed with the license or amendment requires the same review by location. Operational and personnel costs have continued to increase since the Department initiated the previous rulemaking in 2022 to increase fees.

The Department's fiscal analysis showed that with existing reserve funds and current fees, the fund balance will be negative in FY 2027-2028 for the radioactive materials and decommissioning area.

*Radon analysis*

This Commonwealth has some of the highest indoor air radon levels in the country. According to the National Academy of Sciences and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer. The Department's radon program is one of the most robust in the Nation and provides a variety of regulatory and public service activities. These activities include implementing the EPA State Indoor Radon Grant (SIRG); certifying radon laboratories, mitigators and testers; performing inspections of mitigation installations, mitigation offices, testing and laboratory facilities; assisting homeowners and mitigators with difficult to remediate buildings; providing free confirmatory testing to homeowners who have installed active mitigation systems and to homes with radon levels greater than 100 picocuries per liter (pCi/L); and providing a wide variety of public information services to increase radon awareness and encouraging testing and mitigation.

The Department receives funding for its radon program through a certification fee on radon laboratories, mitigators and testers, and fees for mitigation system installations. Additionally, grant funding from the EPA SIRG provided a percentage of revenue to offset administrative costs. SIRG funds have been about $425,000 annually in recent years, which is used mainly for staff training, public service announcements, equipment and supplies, home shows and some support of salaries and benefits. The SIRG funds can be discontinued at any time. For example, in 2025 the proposed Federal budget would have discontinued this grant's funding. This would further decrease the funding of the radon program.

The Board last revised fees for the radon certification program in 2016. The Department's fiscal analysis has indicated that there is not sufficient revenue to maintain the radon program and a fee increase is necessary.

*Summary of Radiation Protection Program Funding Needs*

Based on the findings of the fee report, the Board proposes this rulemaking to address the discrepancy between anticipated fees and needed revenue for the accelerator, radiation-producing machines, and vendors and service providers program area; the radioactive materials and decommissioning program area; and the radon program area.

The program is attempting to decrease costs through several measures. Recent staff vacancies are not being filled with the workloads being shifted to other staff. A new billing and inspection platform is being created through the Administration's modernization efforts, which will help the program to continue to evaluate staffing levels as the need for staff to send out invoices and process payments is reduced. The program is exploring GPS capabilities to maximize inspections

by coordinating multiple inspections in a single trip, which may also lessen the cost for vehicle usage. Outsourced printing jobs have been brought back in-house, including invoices, certificates, licenses, radon literature and overdue notices. A 5-year equipment calibration and service contract has been implemented to prevent annual cost increases, which have averaged 4.5% in the past few years.

In March 2008, the Commonwealth signed an agreement with the Chairperson of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) for the Commonwealth to become an Agreement State. This allows the Department to oversee and regulate licensure of radioactive materials for entities in this Commonwealth. These duties are funded through Chapter 218 fees. As part of the agreement, the Commonwealth committed to implementing a radiation protection program comparable to the NRC's program and ensured that Department regulations would be compatible with NRC regulations.

The proposed amendments to fees for radiation-producing machines, vendors, and accelerators are necessary to ensure adequate funding is available for the Commonwealth to carry out its duties under the RPA. The proposed amendments to fees for radioactive material licenses and decommissioning are necessary to ensure adequate funding is available for the Commonwealth to carry out its duties under the Agreement State program. If the Commonwealth ceded its authority to regulate radioactive materials back to the NRC, the regulated community would experience higher costs under the NRC's fee regulations.

The proposed amendments to Chapter 240 fees are necessary to ensure adequate funding is available for the Commonwealth to carry out its duties under the Radon Certification Act. Without continued adequate resources, it will be difficult to exercise effective quality assurance over the Statewide radon program, data reporting and the quality of radon testing and mitigation services being provided to the public. There are about 580 certified radon service providers that pay the required certification fees and associated late penalties. The proposed increases in certification fees and the radon mitigation system fee would help ensure the quality of all radon services.

To ensure there is adequate funding for these program areas and for the Commonwealth to maintain its status as an NRC Agreement State, the Board proposes a graduated increase to all annual fees each year for 5 years, an increase to the hourly rate for accelerator license reviews and inspections that exceed the license annual fee, radioactive material license and decommissioning full-cost recovery professional hourly rate, and an increase to the radon mitigation system fee.

*Outreach*

The Department presented the proposed amendments to fees for radiation-producing machines, vendors, accelerators, radioactive materials and decommissioning, and radon to the Radiation Protection Advisory Committee (RPAC). RPAC represents various stakeholders, including radiation-producing machine registrants, radioactive materials licensees and radon service providers, as well as the public. The Department presented its fee report to RPAC on October 15, 2025. The Department also discussed the need for fee revisions and presented the draft proposed amendments to Chapters 218 and 240 with RPAC on February 4, 2026. At that meeting, RPAC

asked the Department for clarifications to the accelerator amendment language and the professional fee that is added as a requirement for licensees that submit a decommissioning cost estimate as part of their financial assurance obligation. The Department added clarifying language to the proposed regulation. RPAC endorsed moving forward with this proposed rulemaking.

E. *Summary of Regulatory Requirements*

*§ 218.11. Registration, renewal of registration and license fees.*

In subsection (a), the annual administrative fees and annual fees per X-ray tube or radiation generating device for radiation-producing machines are proposed to be increased by approximately 20% the first year and an average of an additional 3% each year for the following 4 years to provide adequate funding to support the oversight of radiation-producing machines in hospitals, dental offices, chiropractors offices, podiatrists offices, veterinary clinics and other facilities.

In subsection (c), paragraph (3) is proposed to be added to require a $500 amendment fee for radioactive material license transfer of control amendment requests. This additional fee is proposed due to the amount of time required to vet large corporations before the Department can issue approval to take over control of a radioactive materials license. This process requires an extensive legal background check, regardless of license size or modality. This change is also proposed because many licensees who submit for a transfer of control then withdraw or change the request after the Department has used its resources to complete the vetting process. This fee would help recover those costs. All other radioactive material license amendment fees are added to Appendix A (relating to fee for radioactive material licenses).

Subsection (d) is proposed to be amended. In paragraph (1), the annual administrative and additional unit fee amounts for accelerators below 50 megaelectron volts (MeV) are proposed to be increased by approximately 20% in the first year and an additional 3% each year for the following 4 years. Paragraph (2) is proposed to be deleted because accelerators used for ion implementation still require the same licensing and inspection as other accelerators and, therefore, the exception for ion implantation is proposed to be deleted from paragraph (1). In paragraph (3), the annual administrative and additional unit fee amounts for accelerators 50 MeV and above are proposed to be increased by approximately 20% in the first year and an additional 3% each year for the following 4 years. The hourly rate for the full cost of staff time is proposed to be increased to $310 to match the radioactive material license and decommissioning hourly rate increase. Paragraph (4) is proposed to be added to require a $500 fee for particle accelerator license amendment requests except for requests for storage-only, unit removals, license terminations, mailing address change and name changes that are not due to a change in ownership. All other accelerator amendments are complex and require a significant amount of time to review. This amendment fee would help the Department recover the costs of the resources used for these amendments.

Subsection (e) is proposed to be amended to state the payment submitted with an initial application is non-refundable. This is existing practice that is now being codified.

In subsection (i), the annual and additional unit fee amounts for electronic brachytherapy devices are proposed to be increased by approximately 20% in the first year and an additional 3% each year for the following 4 years.

In subsection (k), the annual registration fee for radiation-producing machine service providers is proposed to be increased by approximately 20% the first year, and an additional 3% each year for the following 4 years.

*Chapter 218, Appendix A. Fees for radioactive material licenses*

This proposed rulemaking would increase 39 different fee categories for radioactive material licenses by 30% in the first year and approximately 3% for each of the following 4 years based on the findings of the fee report to ensure adequate funding is available for the Commonwealth to carry out its duties under the Agreement State Program. An amendment fee is also proposed for each license category. Amendments for a license can be an involved process, and many amendments are withdrawn after the review has been started. These fees would help to recover the cost of those resources used. Radioactive material license amendments are categorized by complexity of the license type (low, medium, high), and the proposed fees reflect that categorization.

The professional hourly rate fee for full cost recovery, identified by the asterisk in the footnotes of Appendix A, is proposed to be increased from $275 to $310 per hour, which is less than the NRC's current FY 2026 hourly rate of $337 per hour. This hourly rate applies to fee categories 4A (waste storage, processing or disposal), 5B (well logging field flood tracer studies) and 14 (decontamination, decommissioning, reclamation or site restoration). This professional hourly rate is used when a non-licensee possesses radioactive material requiring decontamination and decommissioning activities and therefore has not paid a license fee to the Department, or when a licensee requests termination of their license and conversion to a decommissioning-only license. In the latter case, the Department would charge only the hourly rate if program staff had completed enough work to exceed the annual fee paid by the licensee. This allows the Department to recover the full cost of staff time spent on work that is not included to the program's revenue projections.

Footnote 5 is proposed to be amended to change the structure of the small business category, SB1, from a flat rate of $3,795, to 50% of the fee amount specified for the category of use of that radioactive material. The amendment fee would be the specified amendment fee for the category of use of that radioactive material.

Footnote 6 is proposed to be amended to change the structure of the small business category, SB2, from a flat rate of $825, to 25% of the fee amount specified for the category of use of that radioactive material. The amendment fee would be the specified amendment fee for the category of use of that radioactive material.

Footnote 8 is proposed to be added for licensees who submit a decommissioning cost estimate as part of their required financial assurance. These licensees would be required to provide a $5,000 professional fee to ensure adequate funding for the Department's staff time and activities for review and approval. These estimates are a detailed evaluation of work and associated costs that

must be reviewed thoroughly and effectively to make sure adequate funding exists in the event of the licensee's inability or unwillingness to return the site to radiological conditions suitable for unrestricted future use. The decommissioning cost estimates are reviewed against the extensive and detailed Federal guidance as required by the NRC. These evaluations require a significant amount of staff time to review, comment and work with licensees to make sure the regulatory requirements are met, and the long-term radiological safety and environmental impacts are financially protected. Additionally, the financial assurances that are required to be maintained include legal reviews that are otherwise not recovered in the standard license fees. Therefore, the existing fees have not covered the entire cost of these facilities' licensing. This fee is also required for any future amendments and renewals of the decommissioning cost estimate.

*§ 240.102. Prerequisites for radon testing certification.*

In subsection (b)(4), subparagraph (i) is proposed to be deleted because the fee for testing firm employees is proposed to be deleted from Chapter 240, Appendix A.

*§ 240.202. Terms of certification.*

In subsection (a), the timeframe for a radon certification is proposed to be changed from 2 years to 5 years. This allows the Department to be more efficient with fewer staff while reducing the burden on the regulated industry by alleviating the full application requirements every 2 years. This does not decrease the protection of public health and safety as the requirements remain the same and are reviewed during an inspection.

*Chapter 240, Appendix A - Radon Certification Fee Schedule*

This proposed rulemaking would increase radon certification fees based on the findings of the fee report to ensure that fee revenue covers the Department's radon program costs. The radon certification fees would be simplified by combining some categories and eliminating others. Currently, there are separate fee categories for a testing individual, testing firm, mitigation individual, mitigation firm, laboratory individual and laboratory firm. This proposed rulemaking would restructure these fees by combining them into two categories, individual and firm, and to delete the testing employee fee, the primary testing device listing fee and the course provider fee.

This proposed rulemaking would amend these fees to be paid annually instead of every 2 years and restructure the fees to one fee for a certified individual and one fee for a certified firm. The late application renewal fee is proposed to be deleted because the certification's validity would also be changed to every 5 years, and the late 45-day reporting fee is proposed to be changed to late reporting because the reporting day limits are specified in the regulations at § 240.303 (relating to reporting of information).

After combining and eliminating categories and changing to annual fees, the proposed amendments would increase fees by an average of 20% in the first year and approximately 3% in each of the following 4 years. The radon mitigation system fee would increase from $50 to $75 per each system installed or activated. The late reporting fee also is proposed to be increased from $150 to $300. Reporting is an important part of the Radon Certification Act, so the late fee was added in 2009 to ensure compliance in securing these reports. The increase is consistent with

other inflation drivers. These late reports require additional resources to process outside normal operating procedures.

Paragraphs (1) and (2) are proposed to be deleted as they refer to the primary testing device and course provider fees that are proposed to be eliminated. Paragraph (3) is proposed to be amended to remove the 45-day deadline for reporting, because reporting day limits vary and are specified in the regulations.

F. *Benefits, Costs and Compliance*

*Benefits*

The proposed Chapter 218 fees for radioactive material licenses are necessary to ensure that adequate funding is available for the Commonwealth to carry out its duties under the Agreement State program and the RPA. If the Commonwealth would cede its authority to regulate radioactive materials back to the NRC, the regulated community would be subject to higher NRC fees. The NRC charges its licensees for all fee categories that apply to a license, while the Commonwealth only charges one fee category (whichever is the highest). Radioactive material controls under the Agreement State Program guard against the potential for unnecessary public radiation exposure from the use of radioactive material.

The proposed Chapter 218 fees for registration of X-ray facilities, licensing of accelerators, and registration of vendors are necessary to ensure that adequate funding is available for the Commonwealth to carry out its duties under the RPA. If fees for radiation-producing machines are not increased, oversight of radiation safety-related activities may be diminished, and the replacement of obsolete survey equipment may be delayed, reducing the assurance that regulated activities are being conducted safely.

The proposed Chapter 240 fees for radon certification and mitigation system fees are necessary to ensure that adequate funding is available for the Commonwealth to carry out its duties under the Radon Certification Act. The radon program ensures that the public receives services from qualified individuals when dealing with radon, the largest controllable source of unnecessary radiation exposure in this Commonwealth. The proposed fee increases provide the Department with funding to carry out its duties and maintain a comprehensive database of radon levels in the Commonwealth. Without a fee increase for radon certification fees, it will be difficult to provide effective quality assurance for the Statewide radon program and the effectiveness of radon mitigation services.

*Compliance costs*

There would be graduated increases in fees for all registrants, licensees and certified service providers. Other than the fee increases, there is no additional cost for maintaining compliance with the proposed regulations.

*Compliance assistance plan*

The Department will notify the regulated community to expect higher fees by informing the RPAC, issuing an Information Notice to relevant registrants, licensees and certified service

providers, and publication in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*. The radioactive materials license categories also have provisions for reduced materials fees for small businesses.

*Paperwork requirements*

The proposed rulemaking does not require additional recordkeeping or reporting requirements. Current applications and invoices will need to be updated with the proposed new fees.

G. *Pollution Prevention*

The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. §§ 13101—13109) established a National policy that promotes pollution prevention as the preferred means for achieving state environmental protection goals. The Department encourages pollution prevention, which is the reduction or elimination of pollution at its source, through the substitution of environmentally friendly materials, more efficient use of raw materials and the incorporation of energy efficiency strategies. Pollution prevention practices can provide greater environmental protection with greater efficiency because they can result in significant cost savings to facilities that permanently achieve or move beyond compliance.

This proposed rulemaking is designed to support the safe and effective use of radiation-producing machines and licensed radioactive materials and promote proper radon testing and mitigation procedures to protect the health and safety of this Commonwealth's residents. Failure to increase fees may have a direct effect on the Department's ability to implement radiological pollution prevention.

H. *Sunset Review*

The Board is not establishing a sunset date for these proposed regulations because they are needed for the Department to carry out its statutory authority. As required by section 401 of the RPA, the Department will evaluate the adequacy of the Radiation Protection Program fees at least every 3 years and, when necessary, recommend regulatory changes to the Board to adjust the fees accordingly.

I. *Regulatory Review*

Under section 5(a) of the Regulatory Review Act (71 P.S. § 745.5(a)), on DATE, the Department submitted a copy of this proposed rulemaking and a copy of a Regulatory Analysis Form to the Independent Regulatory Review Commission (IRRC) and to the chairpersons of the Environmental Resources and Energy Committee of the Senate and the Environmental and Natural Resource Protection Committee of the House of Representatives. A copy of this material is available to the public upon request.

Under section 5(g) of the Regulatory Review Act, IRRC may convey any comments, recommendations, or objections to the proposed rulemaking within 30 days of the close of the public comment period. The comments, recommendations or objections must specify the regulatory review criteria in section 5.2 of the Regulatory Review Act (71 P.S. § 745.5b) which have not been met. The Regulatory Review Act specifies detailed procedures for review, prior to final publication of the rulemaking, by the Department, the General Assembly and the Governor.

J. *Public Comments*

Interested persons are invited to submit to the Board written comments, suggestions, support or objections regarding this proposed rulemaking. Comments, suggestions, support or objections must be received by the Board by DATE.

Comments may be submitted to the Board online, by email, by mail or express mail as follows. Comments submitted by facsimile will not be accepted.

Comments may be submitted online by accessing eComment at http://www.ahs.dep.pa.gov/eComment.

Comments may also be submitted by email at RegComments@pa.gov. A subject heading of this proposed rulemaking and a return name and address must be included in each transmission.

If an acknowledgement of comments submitted online or by email is not received by the sender within 2 working days, the comments should be retransmitted to the Board to ensure receipt.

Comments may also be submitted to the Board by mail or express mail. Written comments should be mailed to the Environmental Quality Board, P.O. Box 8477, Harrisburg, PA 17105-8477. Express mail should be sent to the Environmental Quality Board, Rachel Carson State Office Building, 16th Floor, 400 Market Street, Harrisburg, PA 17101-2301.

JESSICA SHIRLEY,
*Chairperson*