REC UPDATE

Monthly environmental news for DoD facilities in EPA Regions 1, 2 & 3

GENERAL INTEREST

ORN and Nation's Engineers Tackle Noise at Hydroelectric Plants

By Tammy J. White – Office of Naval Research

Using research designed to protect warfighters from noise-induced hearing loss in the naval environment, the Office of Naval Research has joined the Bureau of Reclamation and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to turn down the volume at the nation's power plants. ONR will lend its extensive expertise in noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL) to help identify noise sources and propose engineering controls at dams and hydroelectric plants nationwide as part of the interagency agreement. "The Navy in general, and ONR in particular, is leading the curve when it comes to understanding the dangers of noise," said Kurt Yankaskas, a program manager in ONR's Warfighter Performance Department. "It's a serious problem not only in the Navy and Marine Corps, but across modern society."

The Bureau of Reclamation maintains and operates 476 dams and 58 hydroelectric power plants across 17 western states. Collectively, dams like the Grand Coulee in Washington and the Hoover in Colorado produce more than 40 billion kilowatts of energy. By its estimates, that's enough power to satisfy the needs of 9 million people for one year, offsetting the need for an equivalent 6.8 billion tons of coal or 23.5 million barrels of oil.

The dams have been labeled national strategic assets but that power comes at a substantial cost. "Of our worker's comp costs, about 20-25 percent are due to hearing loss compensation," said James Meredith, who manages safety and occupational health, security safety and law enforcement at the Bureau of Reclamation. "That amounts to $1.5 to 2 million dollars per year ... Dollar-wise, it's the largest single component of claims that we have."

The intense roar of the water threatens the hearing of approximately 5,300 of the organization's workers across the country, despite attempts to provide employees with personal hearing protection. "Down near the lower elevations of the power plant, where the water is coming down through the pen stocks and coming down over the turbines, noise can range as much as 115-120 decibels, which is quite loud," Meredith said. "And every five decibel increase equates to the loudness increasing by a factor of seven or eight." That is louder than the sound output at an average rock concert or music venue, which is estimated to range between 110-115 decibels by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Field measurements, including acoustic octave band and vibration analyses, will be taken at selected facilities in the Pacific Northwest and Colorado regions through May 2012: Grand Coulee, Roza, Chandler, Dalles, Detroit, Estes, Mary's Lake and Flatiron. Following a data evaluation period this summer, ONR will propose areas for noise improvement through a range of engineering and technology controls. For more information, go to: http://www.navy.mil/search/display.asp?story_id=66092.

MCPON Message: Sexual Assault Awareness Month

"It is incomprehensible that a shipmate would commit such a horrible crime on another shipmate. Sexual assault in our Navy undermines teamwork, morale, unit cohesion, and operational readiness. Also, the long-term effects of sexual assault dramatically impact the victim for years to come. For these reasons, sexual assault does not belong in our Navy." The goal of this year's SAAM campaign is to heighten awareness and prevention efforts. Using the Department of Defense message of "Hurts one, affects all - Prevention of Sexual Assault is Everyone's Duty," as the overarching theme for SAAM, four complementary sub-themes were developed, one for each week of the Navy's effort:

(1) Week of April 02 - "Hurts One"
(2) Week of April 09 - "Affects All"
(3) Week of April 16 - "Prevention is Everyone's Duty"

(4) Week of April 23 - "We Will Not Tolerate Sexual Assault"
Read the facts and watch the awareness videos on the Navy's SAAM website at:
http://www.public.navy.mil/bupers-npc/support/readiness/Pages/SexualAssault.aspx.

More Families to get Mock Utility Bills

By Karen Jowers – Navy Times
About one-third of military families living in privatized housing on military bases are getting either test bills or actual bills for their utilities – and that population is about to expand.

Following the lead of the Army and Air Force, which started the process in 2006, the Navy and Marine Corps will begin sending test or "mock" bills this summer reflecting residents' utility usage. If the experience of soldiers and airmen to date is any indication, most Sailors and Marines won't have to pay extra for utilities – and many will make a little extra money each month.

Ivan Bolden, chief of Army privatization, said that by making soldiers living on post responsible for their utility usage, "We've changed the culture. We've found soldiers and families are being good stewards." Since the Army program began, housing residents in the utilities program have cut consumption by 14 percent to 18 percent, a savings of $40.1 million. That translates into extra money in the pockets of about one third of soldiers living in privatized housing because these utilities programs reward those who conserve energy and penalize those who use more than an established baseline.

Billing residents in privatized housing for utilities is a mandate from the Defense Department. But there are no set deadlines for metering the houses or for actually starting to bill, said Air Force Lt. Col. Melinda Morgan, a DoD spokeswoman. "We are pushing the services to implement actual billing as soon as possible," she said.

One of the first Navy bases expected to start mock billing is Naval Support Activity New Orleans - with a target date of sometime around July, said Corky Vazquez, Navy housing program manager. The Navy expects all of its privatized housing residents to be billed by October 2013. The target for the Marine Corps is September 2013.

Utilities billing has arrived at all Army bases, with about 70 percent of the privatized housing inventory in either mock or real billing. The Army estimates the rest of its privatized houses will be in actual billing by late 2013 or early 2014. Twelve of 51 Air Force bases with privatized housing have launched utility billing; the Air Force expects to have all bases on board by 2018, said Air Force spokeswoman Ann Stefanek.

Many Will Come Out Ahead

The basic allowance for housing is designed to offset most of the rental costs of privatized housing, including utilities. If the experiences of soldiers and airmen hold true, most Sailors and Marines can expect to come out ahead on their bills, or at least break even. The Army gives refunds to soldiers who stay below their assigned consumption baseline. The Air Force specifies a utility allowance for each residence, then subtracts that amount from the BAH rate to come up with the rent. For example, if the BAH is $1,000 and utilities are estimated at $100, a 10 percent buffer is added and the utilities allowance is set at $110. That subtracted from $1,000 equals $890, which is the rent. If utilities usage is less than $110, the airman keeps the difference. Stefanek said about 75 percent of airmen in privatized housing consume less than their utility allowance.

Bolden said about one-third of soldiers are in the neutral zone each month, with usage at or close to their baseline, which is based on average utility usage of units similar in characteristics such as size, number of bedrooms and construction type. For the one-third of soldiers who get refunds for staying below their baseline, monthly payments average $32. The one-third of soldiers who are over their baseline pay a monthly average of $39.

The Navy and Marine Corps will follow the Army model, providing refunds for those using less than their baseline and requiring payment from those who use more. The Navy, taking lessons from the Army and Air Force, will phase in its program to prepare residents nine months before actual billing begins. Vazquez said residents will receive a constant flow of information, and town hall meetings will be held.

In addition to helping officials ensure they're collecting accurate data, mock billing lets residents see their actual usage, avoiding surprises when real bills start to arrive. Officials will check residences with high usage levels to see if something is wrong with the house and will do energy audits, Vazquez said. A Navy pilot program for billing at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, netted a 9.7 percent reduction in energy consumption among residents, with savings of $1.4 million in utility costs, Vazquez said.

The services make allowances for special circumstances, such as wounded warriors and families that require medical equipment that draws more electricity.

Next Generation Biofuels are Making Solid Progress

By John Brian Shannon – Energy Boom

The gasoline available in North America today has a biofuel component of between 5 and 10 percent. Newer cars and trucks are E85 compatible, meaning they can operate with up to 85 percent ethanol blended into the gasoline -- which means there is a total growth opportunity of up to 75 percent in the North American biofuel market.

CORE Biofuels Inc has a patented process using enzymes to turn the wood, grass and paper waste they receive into a pure form of high-octane gasoline, but with ultra-low benzene levels. The only by-products are pure water, pure CO2 for use in carbonated beverages, and heat which they use to generate 10 megawatts of electricity to sell to the local electrical grid. Commercial and consumer waste in Quebec, Canada, are now going to be processed into bioethanol by Enerkem instead of ending up in landfills. Boeing Aircraft has successfully tested biofuel use on its aircraft. In 2010, Boeing tested passenger jets and a U.S. Navy F/A 18E Super Hornet with a 50/50 blend of (petroleum-based) aviation fuel and (crop-based) camelina biofuel with excellent results.

Boeing's Sustainable Biofuels Research & Technology Program (SBRTP) reported up to 80 per cent less CO2 emissions for camelina-based biofuel -- when compared to petroleum-based jet fuel. An excerpt from the SBRTP summary states: "The Bio-SPK fuel blends used in the test flights have all either met or exceeded the performance specifications for jet fuel. For example, the Bio-SPK fuel blends demonstrated higher energy density per unit mass than typical jet fuel, enabling airplanes to travel farther using less fuel. For all of the test flights, the blended biofuel displayed no adverse effects on any of the aircraft systems."

Besides gasoline for cars and trucks made from waste wood and paper and jet fuel for aircraft made from household and commercial waste, other biofuels are also available. Biodiesel fuel can be made from used cooking oil and is already being collected from restaurants and homes then filtered to become vegetable-oil based diesel fuel. Some cities have done the calculations, and, surprise -- it's more cost effective to re-process cooking oil than to deal with the harm to the environment from toxic used oils. Not only that, many government vehicles run on that free fuel (for the cost of pick-up and filtering it) including city buses, trucks, and other government fleet vehicles.

Getting two different kinds of uses instead of one -- for every million liters of cooking oil -- is a sign of progress. Some companies in Europe buy used oil or freshly-harvested vegetable oil, filter it, and sell it on the open market for use in vehicles. Interestingly, vegetable oil-based diesel fuel emits far less carbon dioxide and other pollutants per gallon of fuel than petroleum-based diesel fuels. Quite unlike fossil fuels which cause a huge net gain to our atmosphere, the CO2 equation couldn't be better for plant-based diesel. The CO2 gathered by the plant during its lifetime is (obviously) stored in the plant (which then becomes stored in the biofuel) and after combustion simply returns to the atmosphere from whence it came -- making plant-based biofuels completely CO2 neutral.

Plants endlessly recycle the Earth's existing CO2 and have been doing a good job of it for over 3 billion years. The more CO2 we have locked up in green plants and trees, the better for our environment, which is why we shouldn't mind creating green biofuel plantations out of barren desert land.

Some countries have decided that biofuels belong in their future and have set thousands or millions of hectares aside for biofuel crop agriculture. China recently set aside an area the size of England to produce jatropha and other non-food plants for biodiesel. India has up to 60 million hectares of non-arable land available to produce

jatropha, and intends to replace 20 per cent of diesel fuels with jatropha-based biodiesel. In Brazil and Africa, there are significant programs underway dedicated to producing non-food crops jatropha and castor for biodiesel. A potential game-changer for biofuel has come about with the introduction of algae as a means to produce synthetic crude oil, at the same location as existing oil refineries using the familiar on-site petroleum storage tanks as algae growing ponds. The economics for oil refineries couldn't be better. When "going green" equals profit, that's when environmental progress in the transportation sector will take off for real.

Although biofuels offer an exciting new transportation fuel source, the biofuel industry does have its detractors, sometimes for good reason, but often the criticisms are unfounded.

First generation biofuel crops such as corn and sugar cane require a constant supply of water, fertilizers, and plenty of land management with tractors and other equipment. Without subsidies in place, these crops cannot compete in the real world. Also, these biofuel crops displace millions of hectares of human-food crop land.

Second generation biofuels, such as camelina (known as a weed which will grow almost anywhere) and jatropha (a tree native to hot deserts with a bitter poisonous fruit) are very tolerant of poor soils where human-food crops will not grow easily and usually do not require additional irrigation and can survive on rainfall only. The great thing about second generation biofuel crops is that as they are often grown in third-world nations where the plantations require hundreds of manual laborers to tend the crops throughout the year and many thousands of laborers during harvest times. This provides much needed income to poverty-stricken families in arid regions of the world where jobs are otherwise quite scarce.

Third generation biofuels, such as algae or enzyme-assisted conversion, require large amounts of water as part of the process but then release that water in a very pure form at the end of the process. In fact, trace minerals must be re-added to that water for normal taste and ph balance purposes.

While biofuels by themselves will not replace all transportation fuels, they can add to existing fuel stocks in a major way, lower our dependence on foreign oil, dramatically lower CO2 and other toxic pollutants, and provide hundreds of thousands of jobs for impoverished third-world nation citizens. It also "greens" (natural carbon dioxide capturing) vast swathes of land.

USDA, DOE, and Navy to Co-Host Roundtable

By Jim Lane – Biofuels Digest

In Washington, the US Department of Agriculture – along with the Department of Energy, and the Department of Navy – will co-host an Advanced Biofuels Industry Roundtable in Washington D.C. on 18 MAY 12 as the next step in the partnership with the private sector to produce advanced biofuels to power military and commercial transportation. Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack made the announcement today during his keynote address to the Advanced Biofuels Leadership Conference.

"Advanced biofuels are a key component of the 'all-of-the-above' energy strategy to limit the impact that foreign oil has on our economy and take control of our energy future," said Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack. "By bringing together farmers, scientists, and the private sector to produce fuel for the American military, we can help spur an industry producing biofuels from non-food feedstocks all over the nation, strengthen our middle class, and help create an economy built to last."

"The Biofuels Industry Roundtable will produce the market and industry expertise necessary to develop a domestic biofuel market capable of producing alternative fuel that is cost-competitive with traditional fuel," stated Secretary of the Navy Ray Mabus. "The Departments of Navy, Agriculture, and Energy are investing in an existing private industry to spur growth and each department will closely monitor how that investment is used to achieve the stated objectives."

NAS Oceana Engineer Wins National Award for "Green" Ideas

By Mike Gooding – WVEC ABC Norfolk (VA)
An engineer at Naval Air Station Oceana is receiving national recognition for his efforts to save the Navy money and be environmentally-friendly at the same time.

Jets repeatedly swoop down onto the runways at Oceana, as pilots practice what it's like to land on an aircraft carrier. The problem is the lights they rely upon are apparently not very efficient. Naval Facilities Engineering Command Mid-Atlantic electrical engineer John Puvogel came up with an idea to swap transformers in the control boxes with more modern, automated technology. Power distribution for the lights suddenly became more energy efficient. "Everything is being driven by going green and saving money and energy for the Navy," said Puvogel. "I'm not a money guy. I'm just an engineer but I'm sure the majority of money we spend is on utilities so anything we can save in that department, it's more money for the Navy to spend on things that actually matter, like the equipment and the soldiers than spending it on electrical bills."

Now Oceana is trading 32 watt lights for 20 to 25 watt lights. In addition, the low-impact resistant radar deflector is powered entirely by the sun. For these ideas, Puvogel has earned the American Military Engineers Tudor Medal. To view the video clip, go to: View Clip.

EPA Approves First Applications for Registration of Ethanol to Make E15

The EPA has approved the first applications for registration of ethanol for use in making gasoline that contains up to 15 percent ethanol – known as E15. Ethanol is a renewable fuel that can be mixed with gasoline. For over 30 years ethanol has been blended into gasoline but the law limited it to 10 percent by volume for use in gasoline-fueled vehicles. Registration of ethanol to make E15 is a significant step toward its production, sale, and use in model year 2001 and newer gasoline-fueled cars and light trucks.

To enable widespread use of E15, the Obama Administration has set a goal to help fueling station owners install 10,000 blender pumps over the next 5 years. In addition, both through the Recovery Act and the 2008 Farm Bill, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and U.S. Department of Agriculture have provided grants, loans, and loan guarantees to spur American ingenuity on the next generation of biofuels.

This approval follows an extensive technical review required by law. Registration is a prerequisite to introducing E15 into the marketplace. Before it can be sold, manufactures must first take additional measures to help ensure retail stations and other gasoline distributors understand and implement labeling rules and other E15-related requirements. EPA is not requiring the use or sale of E15.

Ethanol is considered a renewable fuel because it is generally produced from plant products or wastes and not from fossil fuels. Ethanol is blended with gasoline for use in most areas across the country. After extensive vehicle testing by DOE and other organizations, EPA issued two partial waivers raising the allowable ethanol volume to 15 percent for use in model year 2001 and newer cars and light trucks.

E15 is not permitted for use in motor vehicles built prior to 2001 model year and in off-road vehicles and equipment such as boats and lawn and garden equipment. Gas pumps dispensing E15 will be clearly labeled so consumers can make the right choice.

For more information, go to: http://www.epa.gov/otaq/regs/fuels/additive/e15/.

USS Ford Successfully Sails on Biofuel Blend

HeraldNet (Washington)
The Everett-based Navy guided-missile frigate USS Ford (FFG 54) successfully sailed from the ship's homeport to San Diego on 2 MAR 12 using 25,000 gallons of a 50-50 algae-derived, hydro-processed algal oil-and-petroleum blend in the ship's gas turbines. Naval Sea Systems Command said USS Ford's transit on the algal

blend marks the first demonstration of the alternative fuel blend in an operational fleet ship. "We've done basically every range of research vessel we could test: the experimental riverine command boat, the Naval Academy's yard patrol, a landing craft utility, a landing craft air cushion amphibious and self-defense test ship," said Richard Leung, Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA) Navy Fuels engineering manager. "Each test has brought us a little closer to the upcoming Green Strike Group demonstration set for later this year."

Meeting the secretary of the Navy's call for a drop-in fuel replacement, no changes were required to the infrastructure of the ship or fueling pier for the test. The blended fuel was stationed on a barge in Puget Sound off Bremerton and immediately available to the Ford for testing.

"We didn't embark any personnel or instrumentation for the transit because we wanted to minimize impact to the ship's normal operations and because we weren't conducting the same quantitative tests and analysis we've done previously," said Leung. "Instead, we provided the ship's engineers a list of fuel and engine performance system questions and parameters, so they could provide feedback on how the ship performed using the blend as compared to its typical fuel."

The ship burned all 25,000 gallons of biofuel during the transit and, according to Leung, feedback from the ship's engineers was favorable. "The crew reported no change in their typical procedures when receiving, handling, or processing the biofuel. They reported operational performance of the fuel system and gas turbine engines on the blend was almost identical to operations on traditional F-76 (petroleum)," said Leung.

"Having feedback from the Ford's engineers is extremely useful as we move forward with validating the algal oil blend and as we prepare for the upcoming Green Strike Group demonstration later this year," said Greg Toms, NAVSEA technical warrant holder for fuels and lubricants. Naval Sea Systems Command said its alternative fuels efforts help the Navy increase energy security and safeguard the environment. The alternative fuels efforts also support the secretary of the Navy's goals to demonstrate a green strike group by 2012, to deploy the "Great Green Fleet" in 2016, and to obtain 50 percent of the fleet's liquid fuel from alternative sources by 2020.

US Expands Use of Underwater Unmanned Vehicles

Antoine Martin – Nation Defense Magazine

There are today an estimated 450 underwater unmanned vehicles in the U.S. military inventory. They range in size, although most are small UUVs such as glider or hand-launched drones that are used to gather oceanographic data and survey the seafloor in search of mines. One of the more significant recent procurements has been a contract award to Bluefin Robotics – as a subcontractor to General Dynamics – to provide countermeasure systems that can detect and identify undersea mines in cluttered environments for the Navy's Littoral Combat Ships.

The Office of Naval Research, meanwhile, has received proposals for a "large displacement UUV" to navigate the seas up to 60 days at a time. The craft would be launched and recovered by surface combatant ships and submarines.

A major hurdle for UUV technology is the launch and recovery from other vehicles because of low speed, relatively low endurance, and short-range communications. Underwater robots are covert by nature because of their small size and low sonar signature. If the host platform has to alter its operation to launch and recover one, it can be put at risk. This is especially sensitive when the launching and recovering is done from submarines. With limited launch tubes, using torpedo tubes for UV launch/recovery is a tough choice.

Traditional mid-size UUVs are more stable than small UUVs and can endure more than a day underwater but, by design, they are prevented from moving in a cluttered environment, navigating against currents, and operating in confined spaces. For that, new designs are needed.

The most immediate need is for unmanned underwater vehicles to reduce human and material risks. In that vein, most of the procurement funding is likely to be allocated to mine countermeasures. In the mid- and long-term,

"UUVs will be increasingly used as a force multiplier or to extend the reach in range and capabilities of manned assets," said David Olszewski of Atlas North America. "Shallow water infrastructure and ports and harbors facilities are subject to asymmetric threats," said David P. Kelly, president and CEO of Bluefin Robotics. The company is offering the Bluefin-9 UUV to survey ship lanes and map the underwater environment and a hovering UUV submersible to inspect ship hulls in ports.

For more information, go to:
http://www.nationaldefensemagazine.org/archive/2012/April/Pages/USExpandsUseOfUnderwaterUnmannedVehicles.aspx.

Navy to US: Geothermal Drill Baby, Drill

Tina Casey – Talking Points Memo
The US Navy has teamed up with the Department of Energy's Sandia National Laboratory to revive decades-old technology for a high performance drill bit but they don't have drilling for oil or gas in mind. The drill bit, called a polycrystalline diamond compact (PDC) bit, is being retested evaluated and improved to help lower the cost of drilling for geothermal energy.

The partnership of the Navy with the development of high efficiency geothermal drilling technology is a natural one, given that the Navy has been investigating geothermal energy for decades, and the Navy's Air Weapons Station China Lake research facility in California is the site of a major geothermal power plant that has been in operation for 15 years.

As a whole, in recent years the Department of Defense has ramped up its pursuit of geothermal energy and other forms of locally generated energy such as solar power, wind and biogas in order to unchain U.S. national defense facilities from reliance on grid-supplied sources. Ironically, Sandia originally helped to develop polycrystalline diamond compact technology about 30 years ago specifically to help the geothermal industry cut costs. However, given the industry's small size at the time, there were relatively few opportunities to refine the technology in practice. Consequently, the oil and gas industry picked up the ball and ran with it.

PDC technology is based on a process called sintering, which involves fabricating objects from powders. According to Sandia's press materials:

> "Polycrystalline diamond compact cutters on the cutting faces of bits allow more aggressive drilling than bits traditionally used for geothermal drilling. They are created by a process called sintering. Graphite powder is applied to the leading face of a cutter made of tungsten carbide. The material assembly is compressed in three directions at pressures of 1 million pounds per square inch. When heated to a transition temperature, the graphite converts a to a 1-millimeter layer of synthetic diamond."

Since oil and gas drilling generally takes place in sedimentary rock, which is relatively softer and cool, commercially available PDC bits still haven't been fully tested and developed for geothermal drilling.

Geothermal drilling generally involves much more complicated conditions than found in oil and gas fields. Aside from involving higher temperatures and greater depths, geothermal drilling typically occurs in igneous and metamorphic rock, which is much harder and contains abrasive materials such as quartz. Fracturing in these formations also creates sudden changes in conditions that can damage the drill. As explained by researcher David Raymond of Sandia:

> "Oil and gas drilling is normally done in softer and less-fractured rock, resulting in fewer problems with fluid circulation to remove debris and cool the bit. Oil and gas drilling also doesn't usually involve the higher temperatures that geothermal wells exhibit."

For the first round of tests, Sandia worked with the Navy's contractor to drill in a section of the Chocolate Mountain Aerial Gunnery Range at the Salton Sea in California, using commercially available PDC bits. Chocolate Mountain is an area that the Navy has been exploring for geothermal energy since the 1970's. The

drilling site is in the Camp Billy Machen/Hot Mineral Spa section, which is characterized by granite and andesite, a type of volcanic rock. The test involved drilling down about 3,000 feet, almost 1,300 of which was accomplished with two PDC bits. At a rate of about 30 feet per hour, they performed almost three times better than standard bits.

The next phase involves data analysis and evaluation leading to improvements in the bit's design and materials. As the oil and gas industry exhausts the drilling potential in "easier" rock, it could also stand to benefit from further improvements in PDC technology, courtesy of the Department of Energy.

Alternative energy is also just one small example of the Navy's long history of technological innovation leading to private sector benefits and, in that regard, it is a little odd that Senator John McCain, a Navy man, chose to throw stones at both the Department of Energy and at the Navy's current research into biofuels when Navy Secretary Ray Mabus testified at a recent Senate Armed Services Committee hearing. Specifically, according to an account in *The Hill*, McCain appears ready to monkey wrench the Navy's entire alternative energy program through amendments to the Pentagon's 2013 budget. So much for "Drill baby, drill."

Army to Exceed Alternative Energy Mandates

Alysha Sideman – Washington Technology

In a move toward a healthier planet, the Army announced it will probably double the federal government's mandate for energy-efficiency projects required by the president's 2011 Memorandum. That brings the total of alternative-financed Army energy projects to $800 million over the next two years, or almost $2.5 billion in total Army investments through performance contracting -- satisfied largely through either Energy Savings Performance Contracts or Utility Energy Services Contracts.

For minimal up-front costs, these contracts allow the private sector "to design, provide capital investment, construct, operate, and maintain new energy-efficient equipment, products, or systems for federal facilities" and these investments are paid back over time through yearly energy savings.

"The Army, working closely with the Department of Energy and the Defense Logistics Agency, has undertaken significant process improvements over the last two years, cutting cycle times required to award energy performance contracts down to 12-14 months versus a Federal average in 2010 of 26 months," said Richard Kidd IV, the Army's deputy assistant secretary for energy and sustainability, in the announcement.

US Army to Invest $7 Billion in Renewable Energy

The U.S. Army reported on 19 MAR 12 that it will partner with industry to invest up to $7 billion over the next 10 years in renewable energy sources, including wind, solar, biomass, and geothermal energy. The military department has released a draft request for proposal (RFP) that could allow multiple projects to begin nationwide. The draft RFP indicates that the Army intends to primarily purchase renewable-generated electricity through power purchase agreements with the project developers.

The investment will help the Army reach its goal of having 25% of its estimated 2.5 million megawatt hours come from renewable sources by 2025. In addition to energy conservation, installations will strive to establish alternative forms of energy that will allow them to "island" or continue to operate should the power grid fail. For more information, go to: http://www.offshorewind.biz/2012/03/28/u-s-army-to-invest-usd-7-billion-in-renewable-energy/?utm_source=Offshore+Wind.biz&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=045de50ad7-RSS_EMAIL_CAMPAIGN.

The GSA Green Products Compilation: Simplifying the Complexities of Green Purchasing

The General Service Administration's web-based Green Products Compilation (GPC) http://www.fedcenter.gov/_plugins/programs/remotelink/rlink.cfm?dest=http://www.sftool.gov/greenprocurement is now live. The GPC is a publicly available, web-based resource that allows users to identify applicable

environmental programs, such as Energy Star and WaterSense, by product type and category. It serves as a centralized resource that supports compliance with federal green purchasing requirements and the achievement of agency sustainable acquisition goals.

DOE Webinar: New Guide to Help Federal Leaders procure Fuel Cells for Stationary Power

The Energy Department will present a live webinar on 8 MAY 12 from 1200 to 1300 featuring an overview of a recently issued guide designed to aid federal facility managers seeking to implement fuel cell stationary power sources on federal sites. The guide, titled "Procuring Fuel Cells for Stationary Power: A Guide for Federal Facility Decision Makers" can be found at: http://www.fedcenter.gov/_plugins/programs/remotelink/rlink.cfm?dest=http://www1.eere.energy.gov/hydrogenandfuelcells/pdfs/fed_facility_guide_fc_chp.pdf. It presents concise, step-by-step recommendations to help federal decision makers more easily transform their interest in fuel cell technologies into successful installations. The webinar will give an overview of the guide, concluding with a question and answer session with participants.

Federal Green Challenge – Electronics Webinar

Through this webinar series, the EPA will provide sessions covering implementation and tools for addressing each of the six target areas - electronics, waste, purchasing, energy, transportation and water. Each webinar will feature expert speakers on the topic, including a federal facility case study. There will be a question and answer session following each presentation. The 26 APR 12 session will take place from 1245 to 1400 and will focus on electronics stewardship and management opportunities at federal facilities - including equipment lifespan, electronics recycling, power management and purchasing EPEAT registered equipment. For more information about this and other webinars available to you, go to: www.epa.gov/federalgreenchallenge.

FEDERAL NEWS

Notice: With regard to any regulation or legislation, installation staff is requested to contact their respective component REC with information on mission or installation impacts, questions, or comments.

AIR

EPA Proposes Amendment to HFO-1234ysf SNAP Rule for Motor Vehicle Air Conditioning Sector (Draft)

The EPA is proposing to revise one of the use conditions required for use of hydrofluoroolefin (HFO)-1234yf (2,3,3,3-tetrafluoroprop-1-ene), a substitute for ozone-depleting substances (ODSs) in the motor vehicle air conditioning end-use within the refrigeration and air conditioning sector, as acceptable subject to use conditions under the EPA's Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) program. For more information, go to: http://www.fedcenter.gov/Articles/index.cfm?id=20652.

Revision to Definition of Volatile organic Compounds (Draft)

The EPA is proposing to revise its definition of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) for purposes of preparing State Implementation Plans (SIPs) to attain the national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) for ozone under Title I of the Clean Air Act (CAA). This proposed revision would add four chemical compounds to the list of compounds excluded from the definition of VOC on the basis that each of these compounds makes a negligible contribution to tropospheric ozone formation. For more information, go to: http://www.fedcenter.gov/Articles/index.cfm?id=20651.

Withdrawal of the Quality Assurance Requirements for Continuous Opacity Monitoring Systems at Stationary Sources (Final)

The EPA published a direct final rule titled "Quality Assurance Requirements for Continuous Opacity Monitoring Systems at Stationary Sources" in the Federal Register on 14 FEB 12. Because EPA received adverse comments to the parallel proposed rule issued under the same name on 14 FEB 12, the EPA is withdrawing the direct final rule. For more information, go to: http://www.fedcenter.gov/Articles/index.cfm?id=20664.

Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions for new Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units (Draft)

The EPA is proposing new source performance standards for emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2) for new affected fossil fuel-fired electric utility generating units (EGUs). Comments must be received on or before 12 June 2012. For more information, go to: http://www.fedcenter.gov/Articles/index.cfm?id=20781.

WATER

EPA Releases Template for Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans

The EPA has posted a new template for construction operators to use in developing stormwater pollution prevention plans, which are site-specific documents required as part of EPA's new 2012 Construction General Permit. The template is designed to help construction operators develop a stormwater pollution prevention plan that is compliant with the minimum requirements of the new permit. The template allows operators to customize the document to the needs of the site, and includes tables and other fields that are easy to fill out. For more information, go to: http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/swppp.cfm?CFID=7837537&CFTOKEN=91681787.

HAZARDOUS WASTE

Emergency Planning and Extremely Hazardous Substances (Final)

The EPA is taking final action to revise the manner for applying the threshold planning quantities (TPQs) for those extremely hazardous substances (EHSs) that are non-reactive solid chemicals in solution. This revision allows facilities subject to the Emergency Planning requirements that have a non-reactive solid EHS in solution to first multiply the amount of the solid chemical in solution on-site by 0.2 before determining if this quantity equals or exceeds the lower published TPQ. This rule is effective 23 April 2012. For more information, go to: http://www.fedcenter.gov/Articles/index.cfm?id=20649.

EPA Proposes Rule to require Electronic Reporting for Chemical Information

The EPA has proposed a rule to require electronic reporting for certain information submitted under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). This action is an effort to increase transparency and public access to chemical information in order to help Americans protect their health and environment. Electronic reporting will make reported information more quickly and easily available to the public, increase accuracy, and provide the public with quick and easier access to chemical information.

The proposed rule would require electronic reporting rather than paper-based reporting for various TSCA actions, including submission of information relating to chemical testing, health and safety studies, and other information. When final, EPA will only accept data, reports, and other information submitted through its Central Data Exchange, a centralized portal that enables streamlined electronic submission of data via the Internet.

Over the coming months, the EPA will offer a number of opportunities for potential users to become familiar with the new requirements. These opportunities will include an initial webinar to introduce the web-based electronic reporting tool, follow-up webinars and testing of specific applications, and opportunities for submitters and others to provide feedback to the agency on their experiences using the tool before its release.

For more information on the proposed rule: http://www.epa.gov/oppt/chemtest/.

For more information on OPPT's increasing transparency efforts:
http://www.epa.gov/oppt/existingchemicals/pubs/transparency.html.

CHESAPEAKE BAY

Hampton Roads Clean the Bay Day 2012

The 24th Annual Clean the Bay Day will take place 2 JUN 12 from 0900 to 1200. Clean the Bay Day is a locally-sponsored waterway and shoreline cleanup managed by the Chesapeake Bay Foundation. The Navy is partnering with the Chesapeake Bay Foundation and the City of Norfolk to make this year's event the most successful ever. The REC Bay staff serves as the Regional Coordinator for Navy installations involved in the Clean the Bay Day. All active duty and civilian employees and their families from Hampton Roads military installations are encouraged to participate in this event to remove trash and debris. For more information, contact Eddie Durant at 757-341-0455 or edward.m.durant@navy.mil.

Naval Academy Contributes to Chesapeake Bay Oyster Restoration

Danian Douglas – Navy News Service
A U.S. Naval Academy team of researchers and Navy divers completed a year of collecting oyster samples from the Severn River on 20 MAR 12 as part of an ongoing effort to study and restore oyster populations in the

Chesapeake Bay watershed. The team helps rejuvenate the declining oyster population by monitoring water quality and testing the collected samples.

The project was initiated two years ago, when a group of oceanography and ocean engineering faculty and staff working independently on Chesapeake Bay-related issues saw the Army Corps of Engineers were reconstructing local oyster reefs. The USNA group contacted the Army's engineers to suggest that the Naval Academy could play a role, according to ocean engineer Louise Wallendorf, who works in the academy's hydromechanics laboratory.

Oyster larvae need a hard surface on which to attach, so they can change to young oysters called "spat," and grow. Normally larvae settle on the shells of oysters that make up the bay's reefs but overharvest and changes in the oyster reefs have led to a dramatic decline in oyster populations. Oyster restoration involves building reefs made of oyster shells, granite, recycled concrete and slag and placing them in known oyster breeding spots, including an area in the Severn River near the Naval Academy yard.

The Academy works with researchers from the University of Maryland who hatch oyster larvae and grow the spat on shell and with the Oyster Recovery Partnership which coordinates placement of the oyster spat on the Army's artificial reefs, said Wallendorf.

The Naval Academy Sailing Center also became involved by supplying boats to enable the placement of water quality instrumentation and Navy divers to collect oyster samples from the reefs. "What we do on each dive is harvest a certain amount of oysters from each type of reef," said Navy Diver 2nd Class Casey Mrozek, of Lake Zurich, Ill. "The Academy team then conducts biological tests to determine which areas promote the best growth rates."

Cecily Steppe, associate professor in the Oceanography Department, examines the maturity and gender of the oysters under microscopes and compares it to measurements of the water's salinity, temperature and dissolved oxygen at each reef site. This helps determine the oysters' ability to survive and reproduce. Reports are then sent to the Army Corps of Engineers for evaluation.

Only since diving for the project did Mrozek realize how important the oyster culture is to the community. "It's cool to know that you're part of something that's helping the environment and the whole ecosystem around here," he said. "Participating in projects like this shows that the Navy is not just concerned about defense; we're concerned about the environment that we need to live in and sustain ourselves."

Chesapeake Bay Grasses Declined 22% in 2011

Karl Blankenship – Bay Journal

Tropical storms and hot temperatures proved to be a lethal combination for the Chesapeake's underwater grasses, which declined 22 percent Baywide last year, according to the latest aerial survey. Much of the damage was inflicted by an unusually wet spring followed by record-setting September flows from the Susquehanna River after Tropical Storm Lee and Hurricane Irene that left much of the Upper Bay awash with sediment, nutrients and debris.

That's bad news for grasses. Like all plants, they need light to survive. Sediment clouds the water while nutrients spur algae blooms and the growth of epiphytes directly on blades of grass, all of which block sunlight. Also contributing to the decline were the warmer than normal temperatures during summer 2010 that led to a die-off of eelgrass in the lower Bay. The die-off wasn't evident until the 2011 aerial Bay grass survey, which is conducted by scientists from the Virginia Institute of Marine Science.

The actual amount of submerged aquatic vegetation, or SAV, observed in last year's survey was about 58,000 acres, the lowest level seen since the late 1980s. But water conditions remained so muddy for such a long time last fall that some areas could not be surveyed. If they had been, scientists think the actual amount of grasses might have been closer to 62,800 acres, which would have been the third lowest level since 1990.

Because of their tight link to water quality, the acreage of grasses is one of the most closely watched indicators of how the Bay is doing. It is also one of the most critical components of the Bay ecosystem. Grass beds pump oxygen into the water, trap sediments, and provide food for waterfowl and shelter for fish and blue crabs. One of the goals of the Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load, or "pollution diet," is to restore water quality to allow 185,000 acres of underwater grasses to thrive in the Bay and its tidal tributaries.

For more information, go to: http://www.bayjournal.com/newsite/article.cfm?article=4321.

TANKS

EPA Continues to Enforce Federal Facility UST Requirements & FEMA's UST Management Program

Because federal facilities with USTs occupy significant portions of land in urban, suburban, and rural settings, the U.S. government has a responsibility to ensure its tanks are used and maintained so they do not damage the environment or pose a risk to the local community. For a brief look at federal facility requirements under the UST program, highlighting some recent EPA enforcement and oversight activity in the federal sector, as well as FEMA's approach to managing their tanks in a comprehensive and environmentally sound manner, go to: http://www.fedcenter.gov/_kd/go.cfm?destination=ShowItem&item_id=20785.

REGION 1

CONNECTICUT

Note: The Connecticut General Assembly will convene on 8 FEB 12 and will adjourn on 9 MAY 12.

Proposed Legislation

On 22 FEB 12, the Environment Committee introduced CT HB 5259 which would require the inspection of vessels and vessel trailers to protect the waters of the state from aquatic invasive species. This legislative proposal says anyone transporting a vessel must inspect vessel and trailer for presence of vegetative and aquatic invasive species, and remove them if they are visible and identifiable with naked eye.

On 29 FEB 12, the Commerce Committee introduced CT HB 5344 which would allow the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) commissioner to have independent professionals certify whether stormwater general permits meet state and federal requirements. Under current law, DEEP reviews and certifies the permits, which address activities causing pollution of rain and melted snow that runs off into streams, rivers, lakes, and other water bodies.

On 24 FEB 12, the Environment Committee introduced CT SB 254 which would restrict the application of fertilizers that contain phosphate to reduce the effect that phosphate runoff has on the state's bodies of water.

Proposed Rules

Notice of Intent to Request Redesignation to the Status of Attainment for the Fine Particulate Matter (PM2.5) National Ambient Air Quality Standard – On 29 FEB 12, the CT Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) published a Notice of Intent to Request Redesignation for portions of the State from nonattainment to attainment with respect to the 1997 annual and the 2006 24-hour PM2.5 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). This revision to the State Implementation Plan (SIP) will be submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for review and approval. Section 107(d)(3) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA) provides the requirements for said request: 1) air quality data must demonstrate that the area has attained the NAAQS; 2) the applicable implementation plan is fully approved (as required under CAA section 110(k)); 3) the air quality improvements are due to permanent and enforceable emission reductions; 4) a fully approvable maintenance plan (as required under CAA section 175A) has been submitted; and 5) the State has met all applicable requirements under CAA section 110 and part D. All of these requirements are addressed and satisfied in the proposed SIP revision.

MAINE

Note: The Maine General Assembly convened on 4 JAN 12 and adjourned on 18 APR 12.

Legislation

On 5 APR 12, Governor LePage signed ME LD 1658. This law will protect gasoline marketers from liability for selling federally mandated gasoline. This bill provides that a distributor or retail dealer of motor fuel is not liable for damages caused by the use of motor fuel containing more than 10% ethanol sold, consigned or distributed by that distributor or retail dealer if the sale, consignment or distribution of that motor fuel is required by federal law.

On 30 MAR 12, Governor LePage signed ME LD 1753. This law will improve transportation in the state. Part A eliminates the requirement that commercial airports, utility airports, private airports with commercial activity, heliports, and temporary landing areas be registered with the Department of Transportation. It also contains language relating to the reconstruction of the Sarah Mildred Long Bridge. The Sarah Mildred Long Bridge reconstruction is vital to the operation of a nearby naval installation.

On 20 MAR 12, Governor LePage signed ME LD 1768. This law will improve the Department of Environmental Protection's Annual Waste Discharge License Fee System Emergency Preamble.

Proposed Rules

Environmental Covenant Templates and Subordination Agreements - The Department of Environmental Protection has made available for public comment proposed revisions to Environmental Covenant Templates and Subordination Agreements that are used to apply Institutional Controls as part of risk mitigation at sites contaminated with hazardous substances. In order to ensure that the templates are useful and appropriately drafted, DEP is seeking comment on wording and format from interested parties.

Operator Training for Oil and Hazardous Substance Storage Facilities - The Department of Environmental Protection has proposed a rule which establishes training requirements for operators of underground oil storage facilities regulated under 38 MRSA §§ 561 through 570-L and underground hazardous substance storage facilities regulated under Rules For Underground Hazardous Substance Storage Facilities, 06-096 CMR Ch. 695. The training requirements specified in the proposed rule are modeled after guidelines provided by USEPA (Grant Guidelines to States for Implementing the Operator Training Provision of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (August 2007)). The proposed rule establishes three operator classes (A, B, and C) and sets out the specific training requirements for each class of operators. The rule also requires the department to develop and administer operator training and testing requirements.

MASSACHUSETTS

Note: The Massachusetts General Court meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 6 FEB 12, the Joint Committee on State Administration and Regulatory Oversight introduced ME SB 2126 which would authorize governmental bodies to enter into contracts for the inspection, maintenance, repair or modification of water storage facilities.

Regulations

Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions – On 30 MAR 12, the Department of Environmental Protection adopted 310 CMR 7.71: Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions to comply with the requirements of the Global Warming Solutions Act (GWSA). The regulation requires 200 - 300 facilities to report greenhouse gas emissions annually to the MA GHG Registry. Approximately 80 retail sellers of electricity are also required by the regulation to report annually. The purpose of the changes in this regulation amendment is to improve consistency between MassDEP's and the US Environmental Protection Agency's reporting regulations.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Note: The NH General Court convened on 4 JAN 12 and will adjourn on 7 JUN 12.

Proposed Legislation

On 18 JAN 12, Representative Ritter introduced NH HB 1721 which would relate to permitting for the replacement of sewage disposal systems and to oil spillage prevention, control, and countermeasure plans. This bill allows certain sewage disposal systems to be replaced after approval by the department of environmental services and requires the department of environmental services to adopt rules regarding requirements for oil spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans.

Proposed Rules

Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Fund - The NH Department of Health and Human Services has proposed a rule relating to fees for the transfer of low-level radioactive waste. The rule establishes the fee amount ($15/cubic foot of waste), the reporting and payment mechanism, record-keeping requirements, and exemptions for certain wastes. The rule has been expired since 2001, and the Department has relied on the authority granted in RSA 125-F:8-a to collect the fees. The fee amount and the reporting mechanism in the proposed rule are not being changed. Changes to rule citations and other minor changes have been made for correctness and clarity.

Pesticide Procedural Rules; Certification of Registration Requirements; and Continued Status - The Pesticide Control Board has proposed the readoption of rules relating to pesticides. Chapter Pes 200 contains procedural rules including declaratory rulings and the process of appeals. Chapter 300 sets for the certificate of registration procedures, for example, exam requirements, for obtaining private and commercial pesticide applicator certification; and also pesticide dealer certification. Chapter 300 also identifies the categories and levels of certification. Chapter 400 covers the maintenance of a certificate of registration, that is, the continuing status of pesticide applicators to maintain registration, such as certificate renewals and recertification; and the process of revocation, denial and modification.

RHODE ISLAND

Note: The RI General Assembly convened on 3 JAN 12 and will adjourn on 22 JUN 12.

Proposed Legislation

On 25 JAN 12, Representative Carnevale introduced RI HB 7254 which would repeal the provision of the general laws requiring water suppliers to formulate a program for the installation of radio frequency reading systems.

On 31 JAN 12, Representative Handy introduced RI HB 7284 which would require that all natural gas emergencies be reported to a central dispatch office staffed by professionally trained gas dispatchers.

Proposed Rules

DEM Seeks Public Comment on Draft Pesticide General Permit - The Department of Environmental Management is inviting public comment on a draft Pesticide General Permit (PGP) for point source discharges into the waters of the state resulting from the application of pesticides. The Department has determined that four pesticide use patterns which are consistent with those in EPA's general permit encompass the majority of applications that require a RIPDES permit. Among the use patterns that result in the discharge of pesticides to the waters of the state are:

- Mosquito and other flying insect pest control
- Weed and algae control
- Animal pest control (e.g. insects) at cranberry bogs
- Forest canopy pest control

Discharges of pesticides to waters of the state that are not included in these use patterns must be covered by an individual permit. The permit does not cover, nor is permit coverage required, for pesticide applications that do not result in a discharge to waters of the state such as for controlling pests on agricultural crops, forest floors, or range lands. It is DEM's expectation that the vast majority of pesticide applications in Rhode Island will not need to seek coverage under the permit. It remains a violation to apply pesticides in a manner inconsistent with their labels and for pesticides to drift into waters of the state.

VERMONT

Note: The Vermont General Assembly convened on 3 JAN 12 and will adjourn on 31 MAY 12.

Proposed Legislation

On 15 MAR 12, the House Committee on Ways and Means introduced VT HB 769 which proposes to adjust department of environmental conservation fees. This could result in increased fees for air, stormwater, underground storage tank, and solid waste hauling permits.

Proposed Rules

Draft 2012 303(d) List of Impaired Waters and the 2012 List of Priority Waters - The Department of Environmental Conservation has made available for public comment the Draft 2012 303(d) List of Impaired Waters and the 2012 List of Priority Waters. The draft 2012 303(d) List of Impaired Waters consists of the following:

- Part A - impaired waters scheduled for TMDL development.
- Interim List - previously listed impaired waters proposed for de-listing.

The draft 2012 List of Priority Waters consists of the following:

- Part B - impaired waters which do not need a TMDL.
- Part C - waters in need of further assessment.
- Part D - waters for which TMDLs have been completed and approved by EPA.
- Part E - waters altered by exotic species.
- Part F - waters altered by flow regulation.
- Part G - waters altered by natural fluvial geomorphic adjustments.

REGION 2

NEW JERSEY

The New Jersey Legislature meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 10 JAN 12, Assemblyman DiMaio introduced NJ AB 511 which would prohibit the Department of Environmental Protection from requiring a deed restriction or from imposing any other conditions or requirements upon a property, applicant, property owner, or person whose project, development, or activity qualifies for an exemption from the provisions of the Highlands Water Protection and Planning Act, as a condition of the department issuing a Highlands applicability and consistency determination or otherwise acknowledging entitlement to a statutory exemption. This bill would prohibit the department from imposing such conditions on projects, developments, or activities statutorily exempt from the act. This bill would be retroactive to the effective date of the Highlands Water Protection and Planning Act.

Regulations

Waiver of Department Rules - The Department of Environmental Protection has adopted new rules at N.J.A.C. 7:1B to establish the conditions and procedures for the Department to approve waivers from strict compliance with its rules where appropriate to address situations where rules conflict, or a rule is unduly burdensome in specific application, or a net environmental benefit would be realized, or a public emergency exists. This regulation became effective on 2 APR 12.

NEW YORK

The New York State Legislature meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 27 MAR 12, Senator O'Connor Little introduced NY SB 6826 which would require the Department of Environmental Conservation to take action with respect to nonnative animal and plant species. If it passes, it could lead to invasive species control efforts on DoD bases.

On 17 JAN 12, Senator Alesi introduced NY SB 6246 which, if passed, would mandate that any engine coolant or antifreeze that contains more than ten percent ethylene glycol shall only be sold if it contains at least thirty parts

per million and a maximum of fifty parts per million of denatonium benzoate as a bittering agent to render it unpalatable.

Proposed Rules

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Nationwide Permits - In F-2011-0198 (DA), The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) has submitted a consistency determination for the Final Notice for the reissuance of the Nationwide Permits (NWPs), general conditions, and definitions. The Corps also announced the issuance of two new NWPs, three new general conditions, and three new definitions. These NWPs are issued on a national basis to streamline the authorization of activities that result in minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment.

REGION 3

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Note: The Council of the District of Columbia meets twice per month throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

No new environmental legislation of significant importance to the DoD was identified during this reporting period.

Proposed Rules

Amend District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority Pretreatment Fees - The Water and Sewer Authority has proposed rulemaking to amend pretreatment fees. The rulemaking involves the following fees:

- Waste Hauling - Annual Fee per Vehicle;
- Industrial User Permitting Fee; and
- Industrial User Annual Compliance Fees.

DELAWARE

Note: The Delaware General Assembly convened on 10 JAN 12 and will adjourn on 30 JUN 12.

Proposed Legislation

On 28 MAR 12, Representative Hudson introduced DE HB 286 which would require all state agencies to hold public hearings on all proposed regulatory changes except emergency regulations under § 10119 of the administrative procedures act and those presently exempted under § 10113 of the administrative procedures act. At present many agencies may choose not to hold public hearings for many proposed regulations. Agencies may choose to hold monthly meetings to consider proposed regulations, using existing staff and facilities to mitigate costs. DNREC and the division of professional regulation are already required to hold these public hearings.

On 3 APR 12, Representative Bunting introduced DE SB 197 which would define regulatory responsibilities of federal and state government with respect to radioactive material licensing and enforcement, revises text for brevity and makes other technical corrections.

Proposed Rules

No new environmental regulations of significant importance to the DoD were identified during this reporting period.

MARYLAND

Note: The Maryland General Assembly convened on 11 JAN 12 and adjourned on 9 APR 12.

Proposed Legislation

On 1 FEB 12, Delegate Busch introduced MD HB 446 which would alter certain Bay Restoration Fees paid by users of wastewater facilities, onsite sewage disposal systems, and sewage holding tanks beginning on a certain date. It would also maintain certain Bay Restoration Fees paid by users of wastewater facilities, onsite sewage disposal systems, and sewage holding tanks that do not discharge into or are not located within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed or the Coastal Bays Watershed. Finally, it would provide for the collection of the fees by certain billing authorities under certain circumstances altering certain Bay Restoration Fees for certain buildings, groups of buildings, or nonresidential users beginning on a certain date and maintain certain Bay Restoration Fees for certain buildings, groups of buildings, or nonresidential users that do not discharge wastewater into the Chesapeake Bay Watershed.

Proposed Rules

Criteria for Local Critical Area Program Development - The Critical Area Commission for the Chesapeake and Atlantic Coastal Bays has proposed to adopt regulations for mapping the 1,000 foot Critical Area boundary line. The regulations will list the appropriate source documents to use in the mapping process, the mapping

methodology for accessing the physical features of the shoreline, the mapping methodology for determining the Critical Area classification of new lands in the Critical Area, the process for approval of an updated Critical Area map, and the periodic review of the maps. Updating the maps periodically will ensure the most accurate boundary line. In addition, these maps will be maintained by the Commission and accessible to all on the internet.

PENNSYLVANIA

Note: The Pennsylvania General Assembly meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 10 JAN 12, Representative Vitali introduced PA HB 2113 which would consolidate the Air Pollution Control Act; provide for air contaminant emissions, for exemptions from air pollution requirements for unconventional gas production processes prohibited, and for permit fees; and make a related repeal. The bill could affect mobile sources, DOD coatings, VOCs, etc.

Proposed Rules

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Vessel General Permits - In a letter dated December 9, 2011, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requested that the Department of Environmental Protection (Department) make a written determination regarding certification under section 401 of the Federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C.A. § 1341) with respect to two Draft National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permits issued by the EPA, which are scheduled for publication as final General Permits in 2013. The Draft General Permits are the Vessel General Permit (VGP) and Small Vessel General Permit (sVGP). Notice of these Draft General Permits was published at 73 FR 76716 (December 8, 2011). The proposed VGP would generally apply to discharges incidental to the normal operation of vessels that are greater than or equal to 79 feet long (with certain exceptions) into waters of the United States. The proposed sVGP would generally apply to discharges incidental to the normal operation of vessels less than 79 feet long into waters of the United States.

PA Submits Revised Phase II Chesapeake bay Implementation Plan

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) submitted Pennsylvania's Final Phase II Chesapeake Watershed Implementation Plan to the EPA on 30 MAR 12. The Final Phase II WIP was the subject of a public comment period extending from 17 DEC 11 to 30 JAN 12.

The WIP describes the state's plan to address the EPA's expectation that the states develop a Phase II WIP so that local partners:

- are aware of the WIP strategies;
- understand their contribution to meeting the TMDL allocations; and
- are provided with the opportunity to suggest any refinements to the WIP strategies.

The Final Phase 2 WIP was developed to meet EPA's 1 AUG 11 Revised Nutrient and Sediment Planning targets for the Chesapeake Bay TMDL. The planning targets are the result of a revised watershed model.

DEP also provided Pennsylvania's Programmatic Two-Year Milestones for the year 2012 through 2013. The milestones identify on-going activities to implement Pennsylvania's Phase I and II WIPs. A copy of the Phase II Plan is available online.

For more information, go to:
http://www.paenvironmentdigest.com/newsletter/default.asp?NewsletterArticleID=22013&SubjectID=.

Managing Municipal Stormwater Workshop Set for 7 May in Carlisle

A Municipal Stormwater Management Workshop will be held to help municipalities, municipal engineers and community planners implement new cost effective stormwater management practices in Carlisle. By participating in this workshop, participants will learn how some of these new techniques are being used in the field and how well they are working. The workshop will take place from 0900 to 1600 at the Cumberland County Service Center which is located at 310 Allen Road in Carlisle. Registration Fee is $35 per person if received by 27 APR. Online registration is available. If you do not have Internet access, you can call the toll free number at 877-489-1398 for assistance. The deadline for registration is 1 MAY and seating is limited. Certificates of Attendance will be issued for Engineer PDH Credits. For more information, go to: http://www.cvent.com/events/managing-municipal-stormwater-carlisle/event-summary-6620da1997e844009023e33e81c2c033.aspx.

VIRGINIA

The Virginia Legislature convened on 12 JAN 12 and adjourned on 10 MAR 12.

Legislation

On 5 JAN 12, Senator Watkins introduced VA SB 77 which directs the Virginia Soil and Water Conservation Board to adopt regulations governing the certification of certain nutrient credits. Referring to Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), the legislation sets out certain requirements of the regulations, directs the Department of Conservation and Recreation to establish an online registry of certified credits, and provides for enforcement and appeals. The bill provides that an operator of a credit-generating facility found to be in violation of the Nutrient Trading Act or any attendant regulations shall be subject to a civil penalty not exceeding $10,000. This bill passed and becomes effective on 1 JUL 12.

On 11 JAN 12, Delegate Sherwood introduced VA HB 1065 which would integrate elements of the Erosion and Sediment Control Act, the Stormwater Management Act, and the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act so that these regulatory programs can be implemented in a consolidated and consistent manner, resulting in greater efficiencies (one-stop shopping) for those being regulated. The bill also eliminates the Chesapeake Bay Local Assistance Board and places its responsibilities with the Virginia Soil and Water Conservation Board. This bill passed and becomes effective on 1 JUL 12.

Proposed Rules

Amending the General Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (VPDES) Permit for Noncontact Cooling Water Discharges - The Department of Environmental Quality, State Water Control Board, has proposed amendments pertaining to the General Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (VPDES) Permit for Non-contact Cooling Water Discharges of 50,000 Gallons or less per Day which has existed since 1998. This

regulation amendment will reissue the existing general permit which expires on March 1, 2013. This general permit establishes effluent limitations and monitoring requirements for point source discharges of 50,000 gallons or less per day of non-contact cooling water and cooling equipment blow down to surface waters. The effluent limits in the general permit are set to protect the quality of the waters receiving the discharges.

Virginia Draft Phase II WIP Available for Review and Comment

The Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) seeks written comments from interested persons on the draft Phase II watershed implementation plan (WIP) for the Chesapeake Bay total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) to address the water quality impairment in Virginia's tidal waters of the Chesapeake Bay. A copy of Virginia's draft Phase II WIP is available at http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/vabaytmdl/index.shtml. Supporting documentation is also available at this address. DoD personnel interested in submitting official comments should submit them to Ms. Sarah Diebel (sarah.diebel@navy.mil) by COB on 22 MAY 12. This will allow time for the comments to be organized and submitted by the 31 MAY 12 comment deadline.

Dominion Virginia Power Interested in Offshore Wind Leases

Dominion Virginia Power has told the federal government that it is interested in obtaining leases off the Virginia coast in an area that has the potential to generate approximately 1,500-2,000 megawatts of electricity from offshore wind turbines. The exact capacity would be dependent on detailed site investigations.

Dominion expressed its interest in the entire 113,000 acres the government is making available approximately 24 miles off the Virginia coast in its response to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)'s Call for Information and Nominations that was issued 3 FEB 12.

"Offshore wind generation holds great promise in the long term as a scalable source of emissions-free renewable electricity," said Mary C. Doswell, executive vice president-Alternative Energy Solutions. "Virginia is well positioned to accommodate offshore wind with the existing electric grid and world-class port facilities in Hampton Roads. The challenge remains the high cost of building this generation and bringing it to customers."

The U.S. Energy Information Administration projects the cost of offshore wind generation in 2016 at approximately 24 cents per kilowatt-hour generated. This is a significant premium over the 7.3 cents per kilowatt-hour that comprise the generation portion of Dominion Virginia Power's residential rate today of about 10.9 cents per kilowatt-hour. The company has received a two-year, $500,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Energy with a goal to find innovative ways to reduce the cost of offshore wind generation by 25 percent.

As with any utility generating project, the Virginia State Corporation Commission would have to approve any Dominion Virginia Power offshore wind power generation project. If awarded a lease, Dominion said it would conduct detailed site assessment activities, including the erection of a meteorological tower to study wind strength and patterns.

The leasing area is divided into 19 whole blocks, each 3-by-3 miles, and 13 partial ones. Because navigational and environmental studies may further limit suitable areas for development, Dominion nominated all of the lease blocks so it would be positioned to propose a project with beneficial economies of scale. BOEM said responses to its call for information could lead to initiation of a competitive bidding process for tracts where more than one expression of interest is received or a noncompetitive process if there is not more than one.

Dominion Virginia Power, the largest subsidiary of Dominion and the state's largest electric utility, has been involved in offshore wind studies since 2010. It has completed two electric transmission studies related to offshore wind generation. One found that Virginia has an advantage compared to many states because it has the capability to interconnect large scale wind generation facilities with the existing grid in Virginia Beach, and the other found cost savings were possible by building the wind facility in phases with a potential for standardization of offshore transmission infrastructure.

Dominion is one of the nation's largest producers and transporters of energy, with a portfolio of approximately 28,000 megawatts of generation, 11,000 miles of natural gas transmission, gathering and storage pipeline and 6,300 miles of electric transmission lines. Dominion operates the nation's largest natural gas storage system with 947 billion cubic feet of storage capacity and serves retail energy customers in 15 states.

WEST VIRGINIA

The West Virginia Legislature convened on 11 JAN 12 and adjourned on 13 MAR 12.

Proposed Legislation

No new environmental legislation of significant importance to the DoD was identified during this reporting period.

Regulation

Transportation of Hazardous Wastes upon Roads and Highways - Department of Transportation, Division of Highways has adopted amendments to the rule governing the transportation of hazardous wastes upon roads and highways. This rule filing is necessary to comply with time limitations established by changes to federal statute, 40 CFR and 49 CFR. This regulation passed and became effective on 17 APR 12.

REGION 4

NORTH CAROLINA

Note: The NC General Assembly convened on 4 JAN 12 and will adjourn on 13 JUL 12.

Proposed Legislation

On 19 APR 11, Senator Hartsell introduced NC SB 747 which would encourage the development of the state's offshore wind energy resources and to attract jobs and economic development. A new review of this bill is underway at this time.

Proposed Rules

No new environmental regulations of significant importance to the DoD were identified during this reporting period.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Conferences

Utility Energy Service Contracts (UESC) Workshop (Classroom) (Multiple Offerings)
This FEMP workshop is provided for Federal procurement teams, providing an overview of the contracting options and services available from serving utility companies to engineer, finance, and install cost-effective energy and water savings projects. Participants will be walked through the typical project process spanning the audit phase to commissioning the equipment. For more information, go to: http://www.fedcenter.gov/_kd/go.cfm?destination=ShowItem&item_id=19437.

Climate Resilience Evaluation and Awareness Tool (CREAT) 101 (Web-based, On Demand)
This training provides an overview of climate change impacts and the methodology and functionality of CREAT. The CREAT software provides drinking water, wastewater, and storm water utilities with practical tools, training, and technical assistance to confront climate change through climate related risk assessment. For more information, go to: http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/watersecurity/climate/creat.cfm. For the on-line training classes, go to: http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/watersecurity/climate/.

2012 Remediation Innovation Technology Seminar, 1-2 MAY 12, Washington, DC
The seminar is geared toward Navy Remedial Project Managers (RPMs), but will welcome other Department of Defense personnel, federal/state/local regulators, and contractors (with a current, active Navy ER contract) to attend. The RITS is offered only one time in 2012, so don't miss this opportunity to benefit from high-caliber, Navy-focused information. For more information and to register, see https://portal.navfac.navy.mil/portal/page/portal/NAVFAC/NAVFAC_WW_PP/NAVFAC_NFESC_PP/ENVIRONMENTAL/ERB/RITS_PAGE

1st Annual Region 3 Stormwater Compliance Conference, 8-10 MAY 12, Philadelphia, PA
The conference includes training and certification as a Stormwater Inspector, presentations by EPA, and more. This promises to be an exciting learning and sharing event! For more information, go to www.npdes.com and click on 'Special Events".

NEIWPCC Annual Nonpoint Source (NPS) Pollution Conference, 15-16 MAY 12, Portsmouth, NH
The Annual Nonpoint Source (NPS) Pollution Conference is the premier forum in the NE Region for sharing information and improving communication on NPS pollution issues and projects. The conference brings together all those in New England and New York State involved in NPS pollution management, including participants from state, federal, and municipal governments, the private sector, academia, and watershed organizations. For more information, go to: http://www.neiwpcc.org/npsconference/index.asp.

Environmental Law and Regulations Course, 15-17 MAY 12, Albuquerque, NM
This three-day course focuses on the environmental laws and regulations as they apply to DOE environmental management programs. Using examples from the DOE sites, the course addresses challenges such as: high level waste storage in tanks and treatment for disposal; transuranic waste characterization and disposal; low level waste disposal; mixed low level waste treatment, storage, and disposal; environmental compliance associated with operational facilities or restart issues; the repository program; decommissioning activities; and materials transportation. For more information, go to: http://www.rtii.org/pdfs/256.htm?CFID=7495173&CFTOKEN=18115866.

Global Conference on Oceans, Climate, and Security, 21-23 MAY 12, Boston, MA
A new focus is emerging on how climate change impacts ocean systems and the oceans' subsequent vital role in exacerbating or mitigating these impacts. Thus, understanding the inter-connectedness between oceans, climate and security is increasingly crucial to our collective future. Ocean acidification and polar ice reduction/sea level rise each pose critical threats to human populations, natural systems and global security. Some threats are direct such as drought impacts on global food security, and damage to civilian and military infrastructure caused by increasing frequency and intensity of storms and sea-level rise. Other threats are significant but less direct such as a decrease in agricultural productivity, forced migration of coastal populations, and destabilizations of economies due to the ocean's reduced capacity to regulate climate and provide for human needs. For more information and to register for this conference, go to: http://gcocs.org/.

37th Annual National Association of Environmental Professionals (NAEP) Conference, 21-24 MAY 12, Portland, OR
The 37th Annual National Association of Environmental Professionals Conference is four full-days of training and sessions. Subject areas include National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Transportation, Visual Resources, Energy, Cultural Resources, Brownfields, Professional Development, Land and Watershed Management, Public Participation, and Wetlands Restoration and Mitigation. Experts from federal, state, and non-governmental organizations from across the country will present on projects, issues, and findings in an interactive format. For more information, go to: http://www.naep.org/2012-conference?CFID=7486397&CFTOKEN=48459327.

Habitat Conservation Planning for Endangered Species, 11-15 JUN 12, Shepherdstown, WV
This course is presented by the US Fish and Wildlife Service and addresses the basic steps and processes regarding Habitat Conservation Planning under Section 10(a)(1)(B) of the Endangered Species Act. Case studies and interactive exercises are used to reinforce lecture sessions. For more information, go to: http://www.fedcenter.gov/Events/index.cfm?id=20491.

Contaminants of Emerging Concern in Water Resources II, 25-27 JUN 12, Denver, CO
The first two days will focus on the detection, fate, and effects of Contaminants of Emerging Concern (CECs). The third day will be a "bridge" day with the conference Riparian Ecosystems IV for information exchange among disciplines equally concerned with CECs that threaten human and environmental health and with riparian ecosystems that protect the water resources that sustain human and environmental health. For more information, go to: http://www.awra.org/meetings/Summer2012/index.html?CFID=7477465&CFTOKEN=70005658.

6th International Conference on Environmental Science and Technology, 25-29 JUN 12, Houston, TX
The intent of the conference is to provide a multidisciplinary platform for environmental scientists, engineers, management professionals and government regulators to discuss the latest developments in environmental research and applications. Topics of interest include, but are not limited to: Water Pollution and Water Quality Control; Air Pollution and Air Quality Control; Ecoassessment and Restoration, Wetlands, Global Change; Renewable Energy and Development; and Society and the Environment. For more information, go to: http://www.aasci.org/conference/env/2012/EST2012.pdf?CFID=6566146&CFTOKEN=70134364.

FedFleet and More 2012 … Taking the Lead, 26-28 JUN, Louisville, KY
The conference will be held at the Galt House Hotel and Kentucky International Convention Center. Prior to the start of the conference, there are two days of training sessions. On 24 JUN 12, there will be a daylong basic motor vehicle fleet training session. On 25 JUN, there will be a daylong aircraft safety course session. Many agencies will hold meetings that day. There will also be a personal development and a motor vehicle fleet training session as well as several "field trips." The day will culminate with a welcome reception in the exhibit hall for all attendees. On 26 JUN, the conference will officially start. For more information, go to: http://www.fedfleet.org/?CFID=7483053&CFTOKEN=40566131.

Riparian Ecosystems IV, 27-29 JUN 12, Denver, CO
The first day will serve as a "bridge" day with the conference Contaminants of Emerging Concerns in Water Resources II for information exchange among disciplines equally concerned with CECs that threaten human and environmental health and with riparian ecosystems that protect the water resources that sustain human and environmental health. The last two days will focus on issues related to the management and sustainability of riparian ecosystems and how they respond to flooding, urbanization, bio-energy production, climate variability, and greenhouse gas emissions. For more information, go to: on

12th International Symposium for Environmental Geotechnology, Energy, and Global Sustainable Development, 27-29 JUN 12, Los Angeles, CA
The objective of the symposium is to apply technical and social science knowledge from a diversity of disciplines to address critical issues in sustainable development. For more information, go to: http://www.isegnet.org/2012/.

Wetland Plant Identification (Classroom), 9-13 JUL 12, Shepherdstown, WV
This course is presented by the US Fish and Wildlife Service and is designed to improve the ability of field staff to identify wetland plants using botanical manuals and floras. The class consists of several one-day sessions on the following groups: woody plants, including winter condition; herbaceous dicots; and grasses, sedges and rushes, and other monocots. Lectures discuss morphology, terminology and identification. Plants representative of that day's topic(s) are collected daily in the field and keyed-out in the classroom, in both directed and individual keying exercises. For more information, go to: http://www.fedcenter.gov/Events/index.cfm?id=20489.

StormCon 2012 Conference, 19 – 23 AUG 12, Denver, CO
The StormCon offers the opportunity to learn from case studies presented by municipal professionals, engineering consultants, contractors, researchers, and others on the front lines of implementing stormwater programs, BMPs, sediment and erosion control techniques, low-impact development approaches, research and testing of BMPs, and water-quality monitoring programs. For more information, go to: http://www.stormcon.com/conference.html.

GreenGov Symposium 2012, 24-26 SEP 12, Washington, DC
The Symposium aims to bring together leaders from government, the private sector, non-profits and academia to identify opportunities to create jobs, grow clean energy industries, and curb pollution by incorporating sustainable practices into the Federal Government's operations. For more information, go to: http://www.greengov2012.org/.

EcoSummit 2012, 30 SEPT-5 OCT, Columbus, OH
The theme of the conference is "Restoring the Planet's Ecosystem Services." Topics include, but are not limited to: climate change, sustainability, coastal problems from upland pollution sources, and biological invasions. For more information, go to: http://www.ecosummit2012.org/index.htm?CFID=117618&CFTOKEN=41868105.

TRAINING

Only the CECOS courses offered within Regions 1-3 and North Carolina are listed here (with the exception of Natural Resources and Cultural Resources courses). For further information on the courses below, course offerings in other regions, and/or to register, visit the CECOS training website at: https://www.netc.navy.mil/centers/csfe/cecos/Default.aspx.

CECOS Classroom Courses

Beginning Date	End Date	Course	Location
30 APR 12	2 MAY 12	Intro to Hazardous Waste Generation & Handling	Cherry Point, NC
3 MAY 12	3 MAY 12	RCRA Hazardous Waste Review	Cherry Point, NC
7 MAY 12	11 MAY 12	DoD Initial Pest Mgmt PAR/QAE and IPM Coordinator	Virginia Beach, VA
22 MAY 12	24 MAY 12	National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Application	Washington, DC
25 MAY 12	25 MAY 12	National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Navy Executive Overview	Washington, DC
4 JUN 12	7 JUN 12	Environmental Geographic Information Systems/Geostatistics	Norfolk, VA
5 JUN 12	7 JUN 12	Basic Environmental Law	Norfolk, VA
5 JUN 12	8 JUN 12	Environmental Protection	Newport, RI
14 JUN 12	14 JUN 12	RCRA Hazardous Waste Review	Norfolk, VA
18 JUN 12	20 JUN 12	Intro to Hazardous Waste Generation & Handling	Camp Lejeune, NC
16 JUL 12	20 JUL 12	Intro to Public Works Dept. & FEC Operations	MIDLANT Region
17 JUL 12	20 JUL 12	Economic Analysis	MIDLANT Region
23 JUL 12	24 JUL 12	Real Estate Seminar	MIDLANT Region
23 JUL 12	27 JUL 12	Intro to FEAD/ROICC	MIDLANT Region

CECOS Classroom Courses

Beginning Date	End Date	Course	Location
23 JUL 12	27 JUL 12	Intro to FMD & Production Div. Operations	MIDLANT Region
25 JUL 12	27 JUL 12	Facilities Projects Seminar	MIDLANT Region
30 JUL 12	1 AUG 12	MCON Programming and Budgeting	MIDLANT Region
30 JUL 12	2 AUG 12	Facilities Planner	MIDLANT Region
31 JUL 12	2 AUG 12	Health & Environmental Risk Communication Workshop	Norfolk, VA
17 JUL 12	19 JUL 12	Adv. Historic Law and Section 106 Compliance	San Antonio, TX
27 AUG 12	31 AUG 12	United States Marine Corps Facilities Management	Washington, DC
27 AUG 12	31 AUG 12	Adv Pub Works Dept & Fac. Eng. Command Operations	Washington, DC
17 SEP 12	21 SEP 12	Environmental Quality Sampling	Norfolk, VA
18 SEP 12	19 SEP 12	Pollution Prevention Awareness Web Conference	Web Conference
20 SEP 12	20 SEP 12	Sustainability in the Navy: LEED	Web Conference

CECOS Online Courses/Web Conferences

Beginning Date	End Date	Course	Location
Various		Advancing an Effective EMS	On-Line
Various		EPCRA and Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Reporting	On-Line
Various		HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Workers - Refresher	On-Line

Beginning Date	End Date	Course	Location
Various		Construction Technology for Non-Engineers	On-Line

NPDES Permit Writer's Training on the Web

EPA has created a web-based training series based on its popular National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Writer's Course. This will allow students, staff, stakeholders, and the public to access NPDES permit program training content online. The Course is a five-day training session covering the key elements of NPDES permit development and is taught by experienced instructors. These recorded presentations enable one to review the material on demand in a self-paced environment to become familiar and comfortable with the concepts of the NPDES permit program. The NPDES web-based training series can be found at http://www.epa.gov/npdes/training under "Self-Paced Web Training."

CECOS

EMS General Awareness: Computer Based Training (CBT) Module Available 24/7 at www.cecosweb.com under Training by Subject>EMS. A certificate is issued to all registered users upon completion. This module is designed to provide an awareness level overview of EMS to satisfy the requirement that ALL personnel have basic EMS knowledge. It is also to be taken as a quick refresher for anyone who takes the Advancing an Effective EMS and/or Integrated EMS/Compliance trainings.

NAVOSH & Environmental Training Center

For further information on the courses and/or to register, visit NAVOSH & Environmental Training Center website at: http://www.safetycenter.navy.mil/training/default.htm.

EPA Watershed Assessment Tools Training, Various Times & Locations

More information is available at: http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/basins/training.htm.

USDA Forest Service Continuing Education Program, Various Times & Locations

More information is available at: http://www.fs.fed.us/biology/education/.

EPA Online EMS Training Course

The course is available at: http://www.epa.gov/osw/inforesources/ems/ems-101/.

MEET THE REC

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LINK HELP

SECURE SITES – Links beginning with https:// may give a security error. To get around this problem copy the link and paste it in your browser.

DENIX - Many of our links are to DENIX. To subscribe to DENIX go to: https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/register.html.

If you find a dead link, please contact us at dodrecreg3@navy.mil and we will find the link for you.

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If you or your organization would like to submit an article, story, or picture for future newsletters, send it to: dodrecreg3@navy.mil. Thanks.