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GENERAL INTEREST

Navy's Green Strike Group is All That – and Energy Efficient Too

By Tina Casey – Clean Technica

Biofuel fans have been following the bio-powered ships and aircraft of the Navy's Green Strike Group as it tools around the Pacific in this year's Rim of the Pacific maritime exercise, but advanced biofuel isn't the only green innovation on display. The Navy is also using the Green Strike Group to show off its new energy efficiency technologies at RIMPAC, which is the largest exercise of its kind in the world.

Three of the ships in the Green Strike Group earned prizes for energy efficiency before they even set off for RIMPAC through a program called Incentivized Energy Conservation. i-ENCON is based on rewarding behavior changes that lead to energy conservation, and rewarding innovation from the bottom up.

Aside from saving energy, this kind of approach can have a ripple effect that improves well being. One recent example is the replacement of the humming, flickering old fluorescent bunk lights with high-quality LED lighting. That program began when a Sailor reported that the old lights were interfering with rest. The new lights have been credited with providing a more healthful environment.

The i-ENCON program launched in 1993 and continued under the Bush administration. Under President Obama, it has expanded to embody the "energy warrior" mindset that is beginning to emerge throughout the armed services.

Other key energy efficiency elements in the Navy's Great Green Fleet program are a "smart" Energy Dashboard system that enables the crew to respond more quickly to changing energy demands and a "Smart Voyage Planning Decision Aid" that advises ships on routes that combine safety with energy efficiency. A new compressor maintenance system will eliminate the need to burn fuel when engines are shut down and restarted, and ship hulls have been modified to reduce drag and turbulence.

Incandescent bulbs are also on the way out (sorry, Michele!), as ships in the Green Fleet will have lighting provided by energy-efficient LED's, with a particular focus on replacing incandescent lights as well as older, less-efficient fluorescent lights.

The Navy has been field testing biofuels with great success over the past year but RIMPAC marks the first major demonstration that military operations can be carried out using biofuel with no loss of performance. The RIMPAC tests have been conducted on a biofuels supplied by the Solazyme company and by Dynamic Fuels (a Tyson Foods venture with Syntroleum Corporation).

In addition to the performance of biofuels in aircraft and ships, the RIMPAC tests have also been designed to demonstrate the integrity of the fuel infrastructure on biofuel. That includes refueling a destroyer under way, refueling aircraft both in flight and on deck, and landing biofuel-powered aircraft on a carrier in a marine environment.

In a statement announcing the successful tests, Navy Secretary Ray Mabus said that "the ability to use fuels other than petroleum is critical to our energy security because it will increase our flexibility and reduce the services' vulnerability to rapid and unforeseen changes in the price of oil."

EPA Needs Better Information on New Source Review Permits

A Government Accounting Office (GAO) Review found the EPA does not maintain complete information on New Source Review (NSR) permits issued to fossil fuel electricity generating units. State and local permitting agencies track the NSR permits they issue but EPA does not maintain complete or centralized information on

permits, despite a 2006 recommendation by the National Research Council that it do so. EPA maintains several databases that compile data on draft and issued NSR permits but these sources are incomplete and thus cannot be used to identify all of the NSR permits that have been issued nationwide. In addition, EPA has the opportunity to review and comment on every draft NSR permit issued by state and local permitting agencies but it does not compile data on whether the permitting agencies address EPA's comments in final permits. The absence of more complete information on NSR permitting makes it difficult to know which units have obtained NSR permits or to assess how state and local permitting agencies vary from EPA in their interpretations of NSR requirements. For more information, go to: <http://www.gao.gov/assets/600/591820.pdf>.

Navy Aiming for Grid Independence

By Travis Mitchell – Fierce Energy

Through the creation of regional smart grids and the development of new demand response programs, the Navy's Smart Power Partnership Initiative is working to improve grid reliability and efficiency of Southern California's power grid

The SPPI was conceived in 2011 and sparked in part by the 8 SEP 11 blackouts that swept across the San Diego area. On that day, the Navy was asked by local utility San Diego Gas & Electric to take its ships off the grid in order to provide about 60MW of power back to the community. More recently, the Navy's Twentynine Palms base suffered a prolonged power outage that interrupted personnel deployment training and preparation.

The SPPI pilot is based in San Diego, a city home to the 51-ship Pacific Fleet and a high concentration of Naval bases. The Marine Corps Installation West and San Diego Gas & Electric are also involved in developing the project. In addition to increasing energy security within the Navy, the hope is to increase energy security throughout the surrounding community. "This initiative is a regional smart grid initiative," said Tom Hicks, deputy assistant secretary for the Navy for energy, adding that it will "fundamentally change how we get and rely on power. For us, as we look at energy security, energy security improves as we prioritize our critical loads," he said, in an interview with FierceSmartGrid.

Specifically, the SPPI will bring together Navy and Marine Corps installations with the intention of sharing power. The project is being financed from existing investments and there are plans to identify financing needs going forward. In March 2012, the Navy began real-time tests on the pilot program in order to assess its benefits. "What we found in the testing that we did in March was that there was some benefit that we derived from our demand response activities," Hicks said. "It gave us a sense that things are succeeding and moving forward, and we are going to continue with the effort."

In April, the Navy met with California government officials about continuing the project build out. Hicks said the Navy was able to implement the project within six to nine months, without needing to start from scratch. The Navy is in the process of rolling out 27,000 smart meters and already has in place its industry control systems and other reporting capabilities. All of this is helping quicken the project's development.

With successful tests completed, the Navy is continuing towards the ultimate goal of integrating renewables into its grid and plans to involve utility representatives and surrounding community in the process. Hicks added that other areas such as Norfolk, VA could be targeted for future pilots but that there are currently no plans to expand the initiative.

US, Australian Navies to Cooperate on Biofuel Research

By Nigel Pittaway – Defense News

The Royal Australian Navy will observe biofuel development undertaken by the US Navy following the signing of an historic Statement of Co-operation aboard the aircraft carrier USS Nimitz on 19 JUL 12. Following the agreement, signed by Australian Navy Chief Vice Adm. Ray Griggs and US Navy Secretary Ray Mabus, an Australian Seahawk helicopter was refueled with a biofuel blend aboard Nimitz and subsequently made the first biofuel-powered flight by an Australian Navy helicopter.

The US Navy has a requirement to meet half of its fuel needs from alternative sources by 2020 and is planning to sail a fleet across the Pacific to Australia sometime in 2016 as a demonstration of sustainable fuels use. The demonstration will commemorate the arrival of the Great White Fleet in Sydney harbor in 1907 and will then take on biofuels made in Australia for the return journey. "All of us have a responsibility to be more environmentally aware. As things stand today, biofuel remains too costly to use across our fleet; however, this project could lead to a cheaper alternative fuel," said Australian Navy Fleet Commander Rear Adm. Tim Barrett. "We are making sure that we look to the future so that we can continue to operate with the US Navy as we do in company around the world," he said.

Susan Pond, adjunct professor with the U.S. Studies Centre's Dow Sustainability Program at the University of Sydney, said the agreement between the two countries is welcome. "The US Navy initiatives to find affordable and sustainable alternatives to fossil fuels should be encouraged. Alternatives include advanced biofuels. These are fuels that are produced from nonfood biomass sources, interchangeable with petroleum in existing supply lines, ships, aircraft, and all other vehicles, at price parity to petroleum, and have lower 'ground to tail pipe' greenhouse gas emissions," she says. "Demand by customers such as the US Navy and the Australian Navy sends a strong signal to the emerging advanced biofuels industry as it continues along the trajectory toward production at commercial scale.

In working with the U.S. Navy, the Australian Navy will ensure its interoperability with its US counterpart," she said. "It will also foster the development of a strong Australian advanced biofuels industry and the associated benefits of increased fuel security, regional development and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions."

Resident Energy Conservation Program Continues to Succeed

By Commander, Navy Installations Command Public Affairs Office

Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC) has found a proven way to conserve energy and save money through their Resident Energy Conservation Program (RECP) pilot program in Hawaii. The RECP pilot on Hawaii is a successful energy conservation program.

Public/private venture (PPV) residents on average are reducing their utility consumption and improving the sustainability of the project by reducing operating costs. The vast majority of the savings from the RECP project returns to the project to fund housing and neighborhood requirements. "The success of RECP in Hawaii is directly related to our service members and their families becoming more aware of the amount of electricity they were consuming," said Vice Admiral William French, Commander, Navy Installations Command. "As their awareness increased, families made a conscious choice to curb their utility usage without affecting their quality of life."

Hawaii residents who have already begun live billing will see their allowable bandwidth decrease from 20 percent to 10 percent above or below the average normal usage rate beginning on 1 OCT 12

RECP began as a pilot program for PPV housing in Navy Region Hawaii on 1 JAN 11. The program transfers the responsibility for payment of utilities from the PPV project to the residents whose homes are individually metered, which is consistent with OSD policy.

Since Hawaii's launch of RECP, the Navy PPV project has saved:

- 7,775 Megawatt hours (MWH) of electricity - approximately 10% savings
- \$1,537,060 (dollar value of the saved electricity)
- Over 5,300 tons of greenhouse gases.

"The Navy could not have achieved these savings if it were not for the cooperation of our PPV residents - my hats off to them," said Corky Vazquez, CNIC Housing Program Manager. "Our residents got onboard with RECP and realized that their quality life did not change while reducing consumption. The money the project does not have

to expend on excess utility charges will be reinvested back into our PPV housing communities to improve the quality of homes and neighborhoods."

The schedule for the RECP Navy-wide rollout will be in phases. All PPV projects will begin live billing in 2013. The tentative rollout schedule for live billing is shown by Region of the country as follows (check with the local housing office for more details):

- New Orleans: January 2013
- Northwest, Midwest, Southeast: April 2013
- Southwest: July 2013
- Mid-Atlantic and Northeast: October 2013

The Navy RECP program was initiated in response to an Office of the Secretary of Defense established requirement for PPV projects to transfer responsibility for payment of utilities to the residents. The program requires homes to be individually metered for utilities and initially will focus on electricity and gas usage. CNIC research indicates residents reduce utilities usage when they are responsible for the payment of utilities separate from their rent.

Agencies Buying Energy Credits to Meet Mandates

By Andy Medici – Federal Times

Cash-strapped agencies are turning increasingly to renewable energy credits to meet energy mandates. A renewable energy credit (REC) represents the environmental benefits of one megawatt hour of clean energy. Agencies purchase RECs to lay claim to those benefits and report the energy toward their renewable energy goals. More than 77 percent of the renewable energy that agencies claimed to use last year was in the form of RECs, according to the Energy Department.

In fiscal 2011, agencies spent \$2.5 million on 2.4 million megawatt hours of RECs — helping most agencies reach a goal to get 5 percent of their facility energy from renewable sources. By 2013, agencies must get 7.5 percent of their facilities' energy needs from renewable sources.

One megawatt hour is enough to power one home for a month. A renewable energy credit can cost around \$1 per megawatt hour. The Energy Department purchased 452,000 megawatt hours in 2011 — accounting for 8 percent of its electricity consumption. Since 2009, the Energy Department has almost tripled its use of RECs, according to the agency. The Agriculture Department increased its purchase of RECs almost tenfold, from 10,700 megawatt hours in 2009 to 104,000 megawatt hours in 2011. The agency said decisions to purchase RECs are made annually and are budget-based.

But some agencies are trying to buck the trend and reduce their reliance on RECs. The Interior Department said it plans to build more renewable energy projects and purchase fewer RECs. For example, the National Park Service plans to install solar panels on top of its visitor station at Assateague Island, in Berlin, Md. "We anticipate a reduced reliance on RECs to meet mandated renewable energy goals," spokesman Drew Malcomb said.

The Defense Department intends to buy fewer RECs and instead invest money in on-site projects.

For more information, go to:

<http://www.federaltimes.com/article/20120722/FACILITIES02/307220006/Agencies-buying-energy-credits-meet-mandates?odyssey=tab%7Ctopnews%7Ctext%7CFRONTPAGE>.

Dealing with Waste aboard an Aircraft Carrier

By Sabrina Rodriguez - KTXL Fox Sacramento

An aircraft carrier like the USS John C. Stennis is massive but any space on the ship is critical. Cmdr. Steven

Johnson is an Auxiliary Officer aboard the Stennis and he says when there are 6,000 people on a ship that's a thousand feet long, they have to be smart about space. "It can get pretty crowded pretty fast with all the stuff."

After being underway for only five days at sea, the Stennis had quite a collection of packed up cardboard, and that's with only having 3,000 people on board. Half the people still means plenty of waste but they have ways to deal with it and stay environmentally friendly. With plastic products, Johnson explained, it's shredded up into small pieces, put into a compressor melt unit, and turned into what they call a "puck." The puck is a 5 lbs. plastic disk that's compact and stackable. The pucks stay onboard until the ship pulls into port or can give it to another ship.

As for paper products those take a trip to the incinerator. The resulting ash is mixed with water form a paste and that is discharged from the ship. That's not the only waste item that goes into the sea. Johnson said food items are mulched and discharged, making the carrier very popular with sea life. The work to get rid of waste is non-stop, but without it, "We'd have bags and bags and bags," said Johnson, "It would be unwieldy for a ship this size."

EPA Identifies Substitutes for Toxic Flame Retardant Chemical

In its quest to identify possible substitutes for a toxic flame retardant chemical known as decabromodiphenyl ether (decaBDE), the EPA has released a draft report on alternatives. This comprehensive assessment, developed with public participation under EPA's Design for the Environment (DfE) program, profiles the environmental and human health hazards on 30 alternatives to decaBDE, which will be phased out of production by December 2013.

DecaBDE is a common flame retardant used in electronics, vehicles, and building materials. It can cause adverse developmental effects, can persist in the environment, and can bioaccumulate in people and animals. This technical assessment can help manufacturers identify alternatives to decaBDE. In addition, EPA will continue to work with manufacturers to investigate both chemical and non-chemical alternatives for flame retardants.

The alternatives to decaBDE characterized in the report are already on the market and will be used increasingly as decaBDE is phased out. The alternatives have differing hazard characteristics and are associated with trade-offs. For example, some alternatives that appear to have a relatively positive human health profile may be more persistent in the environment. Some alternatives appear to be less toxic than decaBDE. Preliminary data suggests that these flame retardants may have a lower potential for bioaccumulation in people and the environment. It is important to understand that these health and environmental profiles are largely based on computer-model generated estimates, and that the models are limited in their ability to predict concern. Laboratory testing and ongoing environmental monitoring is necessary to fully understand the potential for concern associated with these chemicals.

Forms and procedures for Submitting Compliance Reports (Final)

EPA's Office of Transportation and Air Quality (OTAQ) is announcing that compliance reports submitted or due on or after 31 AUG 12 must be submitted via EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX). This notice affects parties subject to reporting requirements under 40 CFR 80, including requirements pertaining to reformulated gasoline, anti-dumping, gasoline sulfur, ultra-low sulfur diesel, benzene content, and the renewable fuel standard. This notice also affects parties subject to greenhouse gas reporting requirements related to coal-based liquid fuels and petroleum products under 40 CFR 98, subparts LL and MM. The reporting procedures described in this notice are effective starting with reports due or submitted to EPA on or after 31 AUG 12. For more information, go to: <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2012-07-27/html/2012-18377.htm?CFID=1464947&CFTOKEN=17289228>.

Naval Energy Efficiencies Fact Sheets

Supporting SECNAV's energy goals, the Department of the Navy is pursuing science and technology investments in energy distribution and control, energy storage, and power generation and loads – all with an eye toward enhancing our war fighting capability. Below are just five of the new technologies the Navy is showcasing with the Great Green Fleet demonstration in 2012.

- **Stern Flaps** -A Stern Flap is an extension of the hull bottom surface which extends aft of the transom. It is a relatively small steel plate appendage that is welded to the transom. Stern Flaps modify the flow field under the hull afterbody, decreasing flow velocity and increasing pressure, resulting in reduced drag, reduced turbulence, and thus, reduced hull resistance. Stern Flaps have been proven, at sea, to increase propulsion efficiency and reduce exhaust emissions to foster significant fuel cost savings while increasing both ship speed and range. Stern Flaps decrease the strain on main engines, decrease propeller loading, cavitation, vibration and noise, and thereby increase the interval between engine overhauls and extend the service life of the propulsion machinery. Stern Flaps are currently installed (or being installed) on Cruisers (CG 47 Class), Destroyers (DDG 51 Class), and certain amphibious ships (LPD 4/17 Classes, LHD 1 Class, and LSD 41/49 Classes).
- **Gas Turbine Online Water Wash** - Currently, US Navy surface ship gas turbine generators and main propulsion engines are periodically shutdown and washed to improve compressor performance and extend operating life. The online water wash system allows the compressor wash to be performed while the engine is in operation. This extends the period between offline washes and improves performance in the interim. For affordability, the online waterwash system utilizes and augments the existing offline wash equipment architecture. For each Ship Service Gas Turbine Generator (SSGTG) and Gas Turbine Main (GTM) engine, it consists of a set of nozzles, hoses and an automated 3-way diverter valve to send wash fluid to either online or offline nozzles. Online water wash will reduce maintenance, improve starter life and reduce fuel consumption by extending the time between offline washes and keeping the compressor section of the gas turbine cleaner in the interim. This system has been installed on USS Prebble (DDG-88).
- **Smart Voyage Planning Decision Aid** - Smart Voyage Planning Decision Aid (SVPDA) is a computer software application that will be used by the Navy's Fleet Weather Centers in Norfolk and San Diego to push optimized ship routes to all Navy ships for both maximum fuel efficiency and safety. SVPDA reduces energy consumption by exploiting real-time knowledge of the physical environment including: Weather, Waves, Currents, and Ship-specific hydrodynamic and propulsion data. SVPDA capitalizes on real-time data and computing power to plot routes with the potential to save 3% across the Fleet in annual fuel costs.
- **Solid State Lighting** - Light Emitting Diodes (LED) are replacements for incandescent and fluorescent lighting fixtures. SSL lamps are arrays of individual LEDs producing light at the same quality and brightness as legacy lamps with an increased lifespan. All SSL replacements are engineered to meet military specification for lighting (MIL-DTL-16377) and are in the process of being qualified for shipboard use. Incandescent and berth lights will be replaced with fixture-form-fit-function SSL bulbs, and legacy fluorescent tubes will be replaced with SSL tubes. SSL improves energy efficiency, saves fuel at-sea, and saves shore power in-port. SSL also improves lamp lifespan and drives down maintenance and sparing costs. Removal of mercury-containing fluorescent tubes drives down handling and storage costs.
- **Shipboard Energy Dashboard** - Energy Dashboard is a shipboard tool that provides the Sailor with real-time situational awareness of the energy demand associated with equipment lineups and mission. Energy Dashboard uses the Integrated Condition Assessment System (ICAS) to collect data from shipboard equipment. The Energy Dashboard includes the Fuel Management System (FMS), which assists pre-underway planning by recommending efficient equipment lineups. Energy Dashboard calculates and instantly displays daily energy consumption rates. Energy Dashboard will raise awareness of how certain plant lineups and equipment affect fuel consumption rates. It will also build ownership in energy conservation efforts by showing how the actions of ship's force can instantly and dramatically affect fuel consumption.

Hydrogen Fuel Station is a Model for Others

By Alan Yonan, Jr. – Honolulu Star Advisor

An innovative hydrogen production and vehicle fueling station jointly developed by the military and the state of Hawaii over the past six years is ready for prime time. The concept, proved successful during a demonstration project at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, will be emulated in projects planned in the coming months for Schofield Barracks and Marine Corps Base Hawaii.

The Hickam fueling station is powered by photovoltaic panels and produces enough hydrogen to support a fleet of 30 fuel cell vehicles, including an aircraft tug used to tow F-22 fighter jets to and from the flight line. The hydrogen is extracted from water using electrolysis and then stored in tanks. The hydrogen is pumped into the vehicles under pressure. The fuel cell then converts the hydrogen into electricity to power the vehicle's electric motor. The Hickam project is overseen by the Hawaii Center for Advanced Transportation Technologies, an arm of the state-run High Technology Development Corp. It is the largest hydrogen production and vehicle fueling program in the Department of Defense, said Tom Quinn, HCATT director.

The prototype facility, which can be stored in three shipping containers, is designed to be modular and deployable, Quinn said. "If you can make fuel on site and not have to deal with the logistics burden, that's a tremendous cost savings," he said. "Conceptually that's what we're demonstrating here."

The original facility, built in 2006 at a cost of \$1.1 million, used two electrolyzers capable of producing 50 kilograms of hydrogen a day. HCATT later installed a single electrolyzer with a maximum output of 65 kilograms a day. The General Motors Equinox hydrogen fuel-cell vehicles being used by the military on Oahu hold 4.2 kilograms of pressurized hydrogen and can travel up to 200 miles on a single tank.

The military is building a similar facility at Schofield Barracks with a 65-kilogram production capacity. The project planned for Marine Corps Base Hawaii will have a 12-kilogram capacity. Both projects are scheduled to be completed before year's end, Quinn said. "Someday they will be able to take it anywhere in the world," Quinn said. "Go to the Middle East, go to the desert. Envision dropping this equipment out, laying it out on the sand. You throw a hose in the Persian Gulf and you start sucking up water and making fuel. I'm really simplifying it, but conceptually that's what we're talking about," Quinn said.

The major cost at this point in the development of hydrogen fuel cell technology is the fuel cell stack that converts the hydrogen into electricity, he added. One of the hydrogen fuel cell buses that ferry airplane passengers to and from the flight line costs \$1 million, almost as much as the hydrogen production facility itself, Quinn said.

"Having said that, most of the major car manufacturers by 2015 will be producing hundreds if not thousands of vehicles for the average consumer," he said. "It's extremely encouraging to me when I know that fuel cells are stepping out of development and are ready for production."

Some private industry players in Hawaii also are preparing for the eventual arrival of hydrogen fuel cell vehicles. Officials at The Gas Co. say the company plans to be a major supplier of hydrogen, which it generates as part of its production of synthetic natural gas. The utility could deliver hydrogen to fueling stations on Oahu via the company's network of 1,000 miles of underground pipelines. Hydrogen could be delivered to the neighbor islands in tanks. Jeff Kissel, president and chief executive officer of The Gas Co., has said the company would be able to produce enough hydrogen to power the equivalent of up to 10,000 vehicles annually.

Defense Department, Department of the Interior Seek to Speed Renewables on Military Lands

By Ben German – The Hill

The Pentagon and Interior Department have inked an agreement aimed at developing green electricity projects to feed power-thirsty military bases, a plan that officials said would help ensure energy for bases if the commercial grid is disrupted.

Interior Secretary Ken Salazar and Defense Secretary Leon Panetta's plan calls for several steps to steer industry investment in wind, solar and other projects towards 16 million acres of Interior lands that have previously been "withdrawn" for use by military installations. "Developing renewable energy is the right thing to do for national security as well as for the environment and our economy," Panetta said in a statement. "Renewable energy projects built on these lands will provide reliable, local sources of power for military installations; allow for a continued energy supply if the commercial power grid gets disrupted; and will help lower utility costs." It's also aimed at helping to develop offshore wind projects to power Defense Department sites along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the Gulf of Mexico, and Hawaii.

The MOU details several joint efforts, such as a pilot process to authorize solar projects at the Air Force's Barry Goldwater Range East in Arizona, the Army's Fort Irwin Front Gate in California and other sites. Administration officials say developing more green power in concert with so-called micro-grid technology can help reduce the military's \$4 billion annual utility bill while increasing security. There are large amounts of untapped solar, wind, geothermal and biomass resources on and around U.S. military sites, the agencies said. Dorothy Robyn, the deputy under secretary of Defense for installations and environment, said reliance on the commercial power grid is risky. Right now, she said, the department has large numbers of backup generators. "They are expensive, they are not particularly environmentally friendly. We want to be in a position where we can rely more on the combo of micro-grids, which is game changing technology we are helping to pioneer, with renewable energy," she told reporters on a conference call. Robyn reiterated comments she has made about grid security in congressional testimony. "DoD installations are almost entirely dependent on a commercial power grid that is vulnerable to disruption due to aging infrastructure, weather related events and (potentially) direct attacks.

According to the Defense Science Board, DoD's reliance on a fragile grid to deliver electricity to its bases places critical missions at risk," she said in testimony to a Senate Appropriations Committee panel in March. The memorandum adds to other green energy programs at Interior and the Pentagon. Each of the military branches is seeking deploy a total of one gigawatt of renewable energy on or near its installations by 2025.

NAVFAC Hawaii Adds 36 Electric Vehicles to JBPHH Inventory

By Thomas Obungen – Navy News Service

Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam's (JBPHH) has added 36 electric Slow-Moving Vehicles (SMVs) to its inventory. According to CAPT John Coronado, NAVFAC Hawaii commanding officer, "These SMVs offer a safer and smarter alternative to the smaller, outdated neighborhood electric vehicles that have been in use for the past 10 years. A range of 40 miles and maximum speed of 25 mph make them perfect for commuting in and around JBPHH, transporting people, tools, and supplies to keep our fleet ready."

The models, manufactured by Vantage Vehicle International, Inc., include two- and four-passenger trucks and cargo vans and have virtually the same capability as full-size automobiles. They also have hard doors, windshield wipers, air conditioning/heat, radio, and instrument gauges, which other SMVs do not. Vantage SMVs use conventional 110-volt charging cables; however, each one is also equipped with a roof-mounted solar panel to reduce charging time and resources at the charging station, while extending battery life and usage.

Distribution of the new vehicles will first be to commands that already have SMVs and power stations in place. NAVFAC Hawaii plans to purchase more vehicles in the future to keep up with the president's fossil fuel reduction mandate. In addition, new charging stations supplemented by photovoltaic systems on their roofs are on track for installation at NAVFAC Hawaii's main transportation compound off USS Russell Avenue within the next year.

The SAVE Award

On 10 JUL 12, the President launched the Securing Americans Value and Efficiency (SAVE) Award. This program began in 2009 and it encourages federal employees to submit ideas for innovative ways to reduce spending within their respective agencies and departments. Since 2009, federal employees have submitted more

than 75,000 ideas. These ideas help save millions of dollars, root out redundancy and waste, and promote a more efficient, effective, and accountable way of doing business.

The period for submitting ideas for the 2012 SAVE Award is now closed. If you have an idea to submit, please keep it in mind for next year. Any questions about the SAVE Award should be directed to DoDSAVEAward@osd.mil.

US Navy Veterans Urge Congress to Fund “Critical” Green Fleet Program

By Suzanne Goldenberg – The Guardian

Hundreds of military veterans joined the fight to keep the US Navy's "green [fleet](#)" afloat, calling on the White House and Congress to fund military research on alternative fuels.

A letter, signed by about 380 retired generals, admirals and other military officials, urges Congress to drop plans to bar the navy from research on [biofuels](#), or from buying fuels which cost more than traditional diesel or jet fuel. Republicans in Congress are demanding the Navy scrap its research on biofuels, arguing the fuels are prohibitively expensive and a diversion from more urgent security needs.

The veterans, pushing back, said such research was critical to national security. "As a country, we must support efforts inside and outside the department of defense to reduce dependence on fossil fuels, deploy clean energy technology, and move our nation toward energy independence," the letter said. "It is vital to our national security, our economic security, and our obligation to the brave men and women in uniform who serve in missions around the world."

Two former marine generals, meeting a small group of reporters at the Pew Project on National Security, Energy and Climate, argued the research was in line with a core Pentagon priority of reducing the military's use of fossil fuel. Military strategists have argued for a decade that fuel convoys in Iraq and Afghanistan exposed US forces to great risk from IEDs and ambushes.

John Warner, a former navy secretary and the Republican chair of the Senate armed services committee, said the biofuels project should be viewed as a top security priority. He also said the Navy needed just \$11 million over the next year to see how military equipment runs on the fuel. "The department of defense should be looking at the widest possible diversity of fuel sources," he said. "We should continue to allow the department to move ahead with its innovation."

The Pentagon has been working to green its bases and operations for a number of years by installing solar panels on wind turbines on bases and testing energy saving measures on the battlefields of Afghanistan. But the Navy's testing of biofuels in its jet fighters and ships became politically toxic late last year when it emerged that it was paying \$15 per gallon to blend used chicken fat and algae with conventional fuels. The Navy successfully deployed a strike force powered on a 50-50 mix of conventional fuels, used cooking oil, and algae.

Republicans said such projects are wasteful. But General John Castellan, Chief of Staff at Central Command during the Iraq War, argued the demonstration voyage proved the new fuels were a viable alternative to diesel and jet fuel. The Navy's demand for such fuels would eventually create economies of scale, bringing down prices. "Many have criticized the military for moving out to [alternative fuel](#)," he said. "This is something that is going to get traction as long as we stay on the glide path that gets us to the end of the decade where we should be on a commercial scale when it comes to biofuels production."

GSA Announces New Discount Airfares for Feds Beginning 1 OCT 12

The General Services Administration announced airfares beginning 1 OCT 12 under its City Pairs program. Federal travelers can save up to 73 percent off commercial airfare under the program, GSA said. For more information, go to: <http://www.federaltimes.com/article/20120809/TRAVEL02/308090003/GSA-announces-new-discount-airfares-feds-beginning-Oct-1?odyssey=tab%7Ctopnews%7Ctext%7CFRONTPAGE>.

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

Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Title V Greenhouse gasses Tailoring Rule Step 3 and GHG Plantwide Applicability Limits (Final)

This regulation promulgates the third step (Step 3) of EPA's phase-in approach to permitting sources of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that EPA committed to do in the GHG Tailoring Rule. This rule completes Step 3 by determining not to lower the current PSD and title V applicability thresholds for GHG-emitting sources established in the Tailoring Rule for Steps 1 and 2. EPA is also promulgating regulatory revisions for better implementation of the federal program for establishing plantwide applicability limitations (PALs) for GHG emissions, which will improve the administration of the GHG PSD permitting programs. This action is effective on 13 AUG 12. For more information, go to:

<http://www.fedcenter.gov/plugins/programs/remotelink/rlink.cfm?dest=http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2012-07-12/html/2012-16704.htm>.

Method 16C for the Determination of Total Reduced Sulfur from Emissions Sources (Final)

This action promulgates Method 16C for measuring total reduced sulfur (TRS) emissions from stationary sources. Method 16C offers the advantages of real-time data collection and uses procedures that are already in use for measuring other pollutants. Method 16C will be a testing option that is used at the discretion of the tester. This final rule is effective on 30 JUL 12. For more information, go to: <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2012-07-30/html/2012-18513.htm?CFID=1464983&CFTOKEN=53807900>.

Northeast Regulators Sound Warning on Diesel Generators

By Gabriel Nelson – Greenwire

There may be as many as 30,000 backup generators in the Northeast. All together, they could produce 10 gigawatts of electricity, says the Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management, or NESCAUM, which represents the six New England states, New York and New Jersey. Generator owners typically only run them for testing and emergencies but they are increasingly signing contracts with demand-response companies that get paid to reduce the number of megawatts that power companies must send onto the grid.

NESCAUM says that is a problem. These engines tend to produce far more air pollution than conventional power plants and, even if they only run for a few dozen hours per year in the summertime, the spikes in diesel emissions would "occur at the worst possible times for air pollution," the report says.

Older generators produce a disproportionate amount of the chemicals that form smog and soot, as well as toxic chemicals like benzene, said Paul Miller, the group's deputy director. Most worrying, he said, is that they tend to be located where people live and work. For more information, go to:

<http://www.eenews.net/public/Greenwire/2012/08/02/2>.

WATER

Expedited Approval of Alternative Test Procedures for the Analysis of Contaminants under the Safe Drinking Water Act; Analysis and Sampling Procedures

The EPA announces the approval of alternative testing methods for use in measuring the levels of contaminants in drinking water and determining compliance with national primary drinking water regulations. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) authorizes EPA to approve the use of alternative testing methods through publication in the Federal Register. EPA is using this streamlined authority to make 10 additional methods available for analyzing drinking water samples required by regulation. This expedited approach provides public water systems, laboratories, and primacy agencies with more timely access to new measurement techniques and greater flexibility in the selection of analytical methods, thereby reducing monitoring costs while maintaining public health protection. For more information, go to: <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2012-06-28/html/2012-15727.htm>.

CHESAPEAKE BAY

What You Can Do to Help the Chesapeake Bay

We can all do something to help restore and maintain the Chesapeake Bay. Everyday actions - from fertilizing our lawns and using water to driving our cars to work and school – can have a major impact on the Bay. By making simple changes in our lives, everyone can take part in restoring the Bay. Simple things like fixing leaky toilets and faucets to prevent wasting water to washing your car on a grassy area so that the detergents and grime do not run directly into a storm sewer are easy ways to help the Bay. For many more tips, go to: <http://www.chesapeakebay.net/takeaction/howtotips>.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

2011 Toxics Release Inventory Preliminary Data

The EPA released the 2011 TRI preliminary dataset used to allow the public to review what toxic chemicals are being produced and used at industrial facilities, including federal facilities, in their local area and how they are being managed. The 2011 TRI preliminary dataset contains the most current TRI data available and reflects toxic chemical releases and pollution prevention activities that occurred at TRI facilities during the 2011 calendar year. The data are available in Envirofacts, EPA's environmental information center, and in downloadable files on the TRI website. Individual TRI reports, by facility, by year and by chemical are available for review.

The dataset is not complete but will change as the TRI Program continues to process TRI submissions. The TRI Program provides this dataset annually in late July to give the public an opportunity to see the most recent TRI information prior to the publication of the TRI National Analysis report in December.

Additional TRI Program information and National Analysis reports from previous years, are available at <http://www.epa.gov/tri/tridata/tri10/nationalanalysis/index.htm>.

The dataset is available at <http://www.epa.gov/enviro/facts/tri/search.html>.

Further Information:

TRI Information Center, (800) 553-7672

Full Text Document Location:

<http://www.epa.gov/tri/tridata/preliminarydataset/?CFID=1372581&CFTOKEN=55127369>.

REGION 1



CONNECTICUT

Note: The Connecticut General Assembly convened on 8 FEB 12 and adjourned on 9 MAY 12.

Proposed Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

[Notice Of Tentative Determination To Renew A National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit For The Following Discharges Into The Waters Of The State Of Connecticut](#) - The Commissioner of the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection hereby gives notice of a tentative determination to renew for two years without modification the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems under section 22a-430b of the Connecticut General Statutes for discharges of stormwater from municipal separate storm sewer systems into the waters of the state.



MAINE

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

Proposed Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

[Surface Coating Facilities](#) - The Department of Environmental Protection has proposed amendments to Ch. 129, Surface Coating Facilities. The Clean Air Act (CAA) requires states to implement or update their regulations to require control technology on certain sources of volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions which contribute to the formation of ground-level ozone. This proposal amends the VOC limits for miscellaneous metal parts and products coating operations and expands the categories covered by the rule. In addition, miscellaneous plastic parts and products are covered by the proposed amendments. The compliance date for the rule is January 1, 2014. This rule will be submitted to EPA as a revision to Maine's State Implementation Plan.

Regulations

Auxiliary Power Units - The Department of Environmental Protection has adopted rulemaking concerning auxiliary power units (APU). Currently Ch. 127 requires APUs installed on heavy-duty diesel trucks to meet California standards. Diesel truck owners who need to have continuous power to their vehicle even when resting, use APUs rather than idle the main truck engine. The amendment allows for the installation of a Federal Tier IV certified APU, a lower cost alternative to the California certified APU. This regulation passed and became effective on 29 JUL 12.

Incorporation of National Ambient Air Quality Standards - The Department of Environmental Protection has adopted amendments to its Ch. 110 Ambient Air Quality Standards to explicitly incorporate the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) and ambient increments for prevention of significant deterioration (PSD). In addition to the explicit establishment of the NAAQS, the adopted amendments also update the ambient increments to establish an increment for PM_{2.5}, and repeal the state standard for chromium (there is no NAAQS for chromium or chromium compounds). These amendments will be submitted to EPA for incorporation in the Maine State Implementation Plan. This regulation passed and became effective on 6 AUG 12.

Priority Toxic Chemical Reporting and Pollution Prevention Planning - The Department of Environmental Protection has adopted the Priority Toxic Chemical rules CMR 81 and 82 as promulgated by Maine's Priority Toxic Chemical Use Reduction laws, 38 MRSA §2321 to 2330. These rules encourage the reduction of the use of priority toxic chemicals in the commercial and industrial sectors. Ch. 81 designates substances as priority toxic chemicals pursuant to Maine's Priority Toxic Chemical Use Reduction laws that, as a result of use, subject certain facilities to reporting and pollution prevention planning requirements. Ch. 82 details the reporting requirements for commercial and industrial facilities that use chemicals designated in state law as "priority toxic chemicals" under Maine's Priority Toxic Chemical Use Reduction laws, and sets forth the pollution prevention planning requirements and reduction goals for commercial and industrial facilities using those chemicals in excess of quantities established in this rule. This regulation passed and became effective on 6 AUG 12.

Reduction of Regulatory Burdens - The Department Of Conservation has adopted rule-making concerning Ch. 10 rules which establish land use standards for lands under the jurisdiction of the Land Use Regulation Commission. The goal of this rule-making is to reduce the regulatory burden on applicants and reduce staff time and paperwork for small projects with little or no impact. These rule changes will allow the construction of accessory structures less than 750 square feet in size in certain subdistricts without a permit subject to certain standards and conditions. This regulation passed and became effective on 28 JUL 12.

Siting of Oil Storage Facilities - The Department of Environmental Protection has adopted amendments to Ch. 692. This regulation protects against contamination of drinking water supplies through restrictions on the siting of oil storage facilities. The department has amended the chapter to specify the conditions under which a diesel fuel supply tank for refueling heavy equipment in a borrow pit may be installed in an area that is mapped as a "significant sand and gravel aquifer" by the Maine Geological Survey. This practice is prohibited under current rules. The chapter was also amended to streamline the process for demonstrating that the proposed site of an oil storage facility was erroneously mapped as a significant aquifer and therefore is not subject to the siting restrictions of the rule. This regulation passed and became effective on 23 JUL 12.

Snow Dumps: Best Management Practices for Pollution Prevention - The Department of Environmental Protection has adopted a rule amendment (repeal and replace) to define siting criteria and best management practices for pollution prevention associated with snow dumps that, when followed, will not result in a discharge of pollutants and will not require a waste discharge permit. Further, the rule will specify that the owner or operator of a snow dump facility that cannot meet the siting criteria and best management practices may apply for a general permit, when available. A general permit scheme of permitting snow dumps will expedite the

permitting process and have lower annual permit fees. This regulation passed and became effective on 29 JUL 12.

Surface Water Quality Criteria for Toxic Pollutants - The Department of Environmental Protection has adopted rulemaking relating to surface water quality criteria for toxic pollutants. The surface waters of the State are managed to prevent contamination from toxic pollutants in toxic amounts in order to meet the goals of the Clean Water Act and Maine's water quality standards. Toxic compounds may not be discharged in amounts that may cause toxic impacts on aquatic organisms or affect human health. This rule revision changes the cancer risk level, statewide fish consumption rate, bioconcentration factor, and establishes a percent inorganic factor for inorganic arsenic for use in calculating ambient water quality (human health) criteria. It also establishes revised inorganic arsenic criteria accordingly. Further, this revision updates Maine's ambient water quality and human health criteria for pollutants for which USEPA has updated criteria since Maine's last revision in 2005, using Maine-specific parameters where applicable. This regulation passed and became effective on 29 JUL 12.



MASSACHUSETTS

Note: The Massachusetts General Court meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 30 JUL 12, an unsponsored bill was introduced. [MA HB 4347](#) would authorize governmental bodies to enter into contracts for the inspection, maintenance, repair, or modification of water storage facilities.

On 30 JUL 12, the Senate Committee on Ways and Means introduced [MA SB 2403](#) which is one of several bills that seeks to reduce phosphorus runoff.

Proposed Rules

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

Allowable Sulfur Content of Fuels is Lowered

Amendments 310 CMR 7.00 and 7.05: Fuels All Districts lowers the allowable sulfur content of distillate oil and residual oil combusted at stationary sources to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions and the formation of fine particle pollution. These amendments will reduce regional haze and protect public health, and increase existing heating equipment efficiency, thereby reducing carbon dioxide emissions. This regulation became effective on 3 AUG 12. For more information, go to: <http://www.mass.gov/dep/air/laws/regulati.htm#705>.

Proposed Amendments to the Low Emission Vehicle (LEV) Program

The proposed amendments to 310 CMR 7.40, the LEV program regulations, would adopt the latest revisions to the California Air Resources Board (ARB) regulations known as the "Advanced Clean Cars Program," also known as the "CA LEV". These proposed amendments include three parts: 1) more stringent tailpipe and evaporative motor vehicle standards for model year (MY) 2015-2020 vehicles at 310 CMR 7.40(2)(a)5; 2) more stringent GHG emission standards for MY 2017-2025 vehicles at 310 CMR 7.40(2)(a)10; and 3) requirements for

the placement of increasing numbers of advanced technology vehicles (e.g., electric vehicles) in Massachusetts starting in MY 2016 at 310 CMR 7.40(13)(b) and (c). For more information, go to: <http://mass.gov/dep/service/regulations/newregs.htm#740>.



NEW HAMPSHIRE

Note: The NH General Court convened on 4 JAN 12 and adjourned on 27 JUN 12.

Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

Hazardous Waste Amendments re: Permits, Generators, Transporters, Facility Owners/Operators, Recycling, HW Cleanup Fund, Universal Waste - The Department of Environmental Services has proposed rule changes to (1) correct out-dated citations, (2) clarify certain provisions, (3) exclude additional materials from regulation as hazardous wastes, (4) align the rules with federal requirements that have changed since the rules were last adopted, and (5) move telephone numbers to an Appendix so they can be quickly updated as needed.

Hazardous Waste Definitions - The Department of Environmental Services has proposed amendments to Env-Hw 100 to (1) clarify the definitions of full quantity generator and small quantity generator; (2) adopt definitions for household waste and pharmaceutical; (3) update the definition of spent material to reflect a statutory change; and (4) add synthetic oil to the definition of used oil to mirror the federal definition.



RHODE ISLAND

Note: The RI General Assembly convened on 3 JAN 12 and adjourned on 13 JUN 12.

Legislation

On 8 FEB 12, Representative Slater introduced **RI HB 7412** which would provide further regulation of the use of former hazardous waste sites for new construction. This bill was signed by the Governor on 8 JUN 12.

On 28 FEB 12, Representative Handy introduced [RI HB 7803](#) pertaining to soil erosion and sediment control. It would establish guidelines for the use of alternative paving materials for non-residential driveways and parking lots under the soil erosion and sediment control model ordinance. This act would provide that city and town ordinances and regulations may require compliance with the Rhode Island stormwater design and installation standards manual for any development, redevelopment, or land disturbance. This act would take effect upon passage. This bill was signed by the Governor on 13 JUN 12.

On 18 JAN 12, Senator Ruggerio introduced [RI SB 2083](#) relating to the proper management of unused paint. It would create a program by which the disposal of unused paint products would be managed by a paint trade organization created for that purpose and funded by a tax on retail paint products. This bill was signed by the Governor on 25 JUN 12.

Proposed Rules

[Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Program \(Red Book\) - Section 210.2](#) - The Coastal Resources Management Council has proposed changes to the management plans, policies, procedures and regulations of the agency regarding planning and management of the coastal resources of the State relative to Chapter 46-23 of the State of Rhode Island. Revisions to Section 210.2 modify prohibitions regarding vehicles and walkover structures on barriers, add standards for "limited parking areas," and reformat Table 4 - list of CRMC-designated barriers.

[Rules and Regulations for Asbestos Control](#) - The Department of Health has proposed amendments to the Rules and Regulations for Asbestos Control to remove the specific dollar value of all fees for licensing, laboratory and administrative services provided by the Department of Health and reference all such fees to a new consolidated fee regulation (to be promulgated separately).

[Rules and Regulations for Lead Poisoning Prevention](#) - The Department of Health has proposed amendments to the Rules and Regulations for Lead Poisoning Prevention to remove the specific dollar value of all fees for licensing, laboratory and administrative services provided by the Department of Health and reference all such fees to a new consolidated fee regulation (to be promulgated separately).

[Rules and Regulations Pertaining to the Fee Structure for Laboratory Services Provided by the Department of Health Laboratory](#) - The Department of Health has proposed Rules and Regulations Pertaining to the Fee Structure for Licensing, Laboratory and Administrative Services Provided by the Department of Health [R23-1-17-Fee]. These Regulations are proposed pursuant to general authority set forth in §23-1-3(b), §23-1-17 and §23-1-54 of the Rhode Island General Laws, as amended, and the authority to establish the specific licensing, laboratory or administrative fee contained in the individual statute(s) cited in these Regulations. The purpose of the proposed regulations is to adopt a consolidated fee schedule for licensing, laboratory and administrative services provided by the Department.

Regulations

[Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Program \(Red Book\) - Section 210.1](#) - The Coastal Resources Management Council has adopted changes to the management plans, policies, procedures and regulations of the agency regarding planning and management of the coastal resources of the State relative to Chapter 46-23 of the State of Rhode Island. The following changes are adopted:

- Revise Section 210.1.C Coastal Beaches/Policies; add new Section 210.1.C.4(b)(10) to add vehicular management requirements on coastal beaches in coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service management and protection efforts for federally-protected beach nesting bird species, specifically Piping Plovers and Least Terns.

This regulation passed and became effective on 16 AUG 12.

Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Program - Management Procedures - The Coastal Resources Management Council has adopted changes to the management plans, policies, procedures and regulations of the agency regarding planning and management of the coastal resources of the State relative to Chapter 46-23 of the State of Rhode Island. The following changes are adopted:

- Revise Section 4.3 – Schedule of Fees; add new Section 4.3.10 to require an annual fee for active transatlantic cables making landfall in Rhode Island in accordance with R.I.G.L. § 46-23-1(f)(2).

This regulation passed and became effective on 16 AUG 12.

Rules for the Discharge of Non-Sanitary Wastewater and Other Fluids To or Below the Ground Surface - The Department of Environmental Management has adopted amendments to the Underground Injection Control Program Rules and Regulations. The primary purpose of the amendments is to incorporate required federal language associated with the Underground Injection Control Program in order to retain State primacy of the program. The language does not change the existing requirements of the UIC Program, but sets them more clearly in writing. Additionally, the requirements for Groundwater Quality Certification, under Section 17 of the Groundwater Quality Rules, have been incorporated with the UIC Rules in order to establish a single comprehensive set of rules for non-sanitary discharges to groundwater. The rules also clarify requirements for stormwater infiltration practices. The new title of the amended rules is Rules for the Discharge of Non-Sanitary Wastewater and Other Fluids To or Below the Ground Surface. The amendments are intended to make the State requirements for non-sanitary discharges to groundwater easier to understand and follow for rule compliance purposes. This regulation passed and became effective on 12 JUL 12.



VERMONT

Note: The Vermont General Assembly convened on 3 JAN 12 and adjourned on 5 MAY 12.

Proposed Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

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

REGION 2



NEW JERSEY

The New Jersey Legislature meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 30 JUL 12, Assemblywoman McHose introduced [NJ AB 3218](#) which seeks to modify the "inherently beneficial use" definition for purposes of zoning variance to discourage siting of wind and solar energy facilities on agricultural land and open space.

On 30 JUL 12, Assemblyman Burzichelli introduced [NJ ACR 157](#) which states that DEP rules and regulations concerning requirement of domes on certain storage tanks are inconsistent with legislative intent.

Proposed Rules

[Draft General Permit \(GP-009A\) for Boilers and Indirect Fired Process Heaters, Each Greater Than or Equal to 10 MMBTU/hr and Less Than 50 MMBTU/hr](#) - The Department of Environmental Protection, Air Quality Program has given notice that it is seeking public comment on a draft new general permit for certain boilers and heaters. The general permit will replace GP-009, Boiler(s) & Other Indirect Fired External Combustion Equipment [≥ 10 MMBTU per hour & < 50 MMBTU per hour]. GP-009A allows for the construction, installation, reconstruction, modification and operation of: a single boiler and/or indirect fired process heater with a maximum gross rated heat input to the burning chamber of greater than or equal to 10 million BTU/hr (MMBTU/hr) and less than 50 MMBTU/hr; or multiple boilers and/or indirect fired process heaters, each with a maximum rated gross heat input to the burning chamber of greater than or equal to 10 MMBTU/hr and less than 50 MMBTU/hr. Boilers and heaters with a maximum gross heat input of less than 10 MMBTU/hr do not qualify for GP-009A, but may qualify under existing GP-017 or GP-018, which apply to boilers and heaters with a maximum gross heat input less than 10 MMBTU/hr. GP-009A is applicable to boilers and/or indirect fired process heaters burning only natural gas or propane as the regular fuel. No. 2 fuel oil may be used during periods of gas curtailment.

[Soil Erosion and Sediment Control on Land Disturbance Activities](#) - The Department of Agriculture has proposed rule amendments relating to soil erosion and sediment control on land disturbance activities. The Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Act of 1975, N.J.S.A. 4:24-39 et seq., as amended, requires the approval of applications for development where more than 5,000 square feet of land surface area is disturbed. The approval is conditioned upon certification of a plan for soil erosion and sediment control by the local soil conservation district where the soil disturbance occurs. In addition, the Soil Restoration Act (P.L. 2010, c. 113) requires the development of standards to provide for cost-effective restoration of the optimal physical, chemical, and biological functions for specific soil types and intended land use. The State Soil Conservation Committee (SSCC) is empowered and required to promulgate technical and administrative standards for such controls for Statewide implementation. The proposed amendments establish revised and new Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control (Standards) as the basis for design and installation of vegetative and engineering practices applicable to construction, mining, and other related land disturbance activities.

Regulations

Schedule of Rates, Charges and Debt Service Assessments for the Sale of Water from the Raritan Basin System

- The New Jersey Water Supply Authority has adopted amendments to its Schedule of Rates, Charges and Debt Service Assessments for the Sale of Water from the Raritan Basin System (System), to cover expenses for Fiscal Year (FY) 2013, commencing 1 JUL 12. The amendments to specific aspects of the rate structure proposed in this rulemaking will result in no change to the overall rate of \$ 231.00 per million gallons (MG). This regulation passed and became effective on 2 JUL 12.

Uniform Construction Code Rules - International Energy Conservation Code - The Department of Community Affairs has adopted amendments to Subchapters 2, 4, and 9 of the Uniform Construction Code rules, N.J.A.C. 5:23. Amendments pertain to updating the reference to the International Energy Conservation Code, requirements for the installation of a photovoltaic system and forms. This regulation passed and became effective on 16 JUL 12.

EPA Region 2 Removes Fort Dix Landfill Superfund Site from the National Priorities List

EPA Region 2 is publishing a direct final Notice of Deletion of the Fort Dix Landfill Superfund Site (Site), located in Pemberton Township, New Jersey, from the NPL. This direct final deletion is being published by EPA with the concurrence of the State of New Jersey, through the NJ Department of Environmental Protection, because EPA has determined that all appropriate response actions under CERCLA, other than operation, maintenance, and five-year reviews, have been completed. However, this deletion does not preclude future actions under Superfund. This direct final deletion is effective 24 SEP 12 unless EPA receives adverse comments by 24 AUG 12. DoD personnel are reminded that official comments should be submitted through their REC representative. For more information, go to:

<http://www.fedcenter.gov/plugins/programs/remotelink/rlink.cfm?dest=http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2012-07-25/html/2012-18136.htm>

NJ DEP Reached Milestone with Statewide Sewer Mapping Compliance

For the first time, updated sewer maps have been proposed for all 21 counties statewide to provide clear direction on where sewer service and potential development is appropriate, while protecting nearly 210,000 acres of environmentally sensitive lands and better safeguarding the state's water quality, Department of Environmental Protection Commissioner Bob Martin announced. Counties and municipalities across the state worked with the DEP since January to meet a 15 JUL 12 deadline set by the Legislature to submit to the DEP either a sewer service area map or full wastewater management plans.

Sewer service area maps steer development to areas such as those identified by the State Planning Commission as suitable for growth and away from environmentally sensitive areas. They are part of overall Water Quality Management Plans that counties are required to update under state law. The maps, which the DEP is currently reviewing, will protect large, contiguous areas of ecologically sensitive lands such as wetlands, stream corridors, endangered species habitats and natural heritage priority sites.

Sixteen counties met the July 15 legislated deadline to submit sewer service area maps or full wastewater management plans. In Warren County, municipalities have complied by submitting individual maps by the deadline. Substantial portions of four other counties - Union, Bergen, Hudson, and Passaic - already were in compliance prior to the Legislature's establishment of the deadline.

The DEP has determined that all submitted maps and plans are in compliance with regulatory requirements. The next phase will be a public comment period, with hearings to be scheduled for each county's plan. The DEP expects the maps to be formally approved this year.

For more information, please visit: <http://www.nj.gov/dep/wqmp/wmpnotices.html>.



NEW YORK

The New York State Legislature meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 13 JUN 12, Senator LaValle introduced [NY SB 7670](#) which is an act to amend the environmental conservation law in relation to special groundwater and surface water protection areas.

On 15 JUN 12, Senator Fuschillo introduced [NY SB 7724](#) which would require the NY Department of Environmental Conservation to establish groundwater standards, for Nassau and Suffolk counties, limiting nitrogen to no more than 2 mg per liter.

Legislation

On 25 MAY 11, Assemblyman Sweeney [NY AB 7988](#) which would establish the seagrass protection act, define terms, and outline the Department of Environmental Conservation's responsibilities in developing seagrass management areas. The bill was signed by the Governor on 31 JUL 12.

On 7 JUN 12, the Rules Committee introduced [NY AB 10585](#) - the "sewage pollution right to know act" – that would require publicly owned treatment works to report discharges of untreated or partially treated sewage. The bill was signed by the Governor on 9 AUG 12.

On 8 APR 11, Senator Marc Grisanti introduced [NY SB 4522](#) which would exempt minimal risk pesticides from pesticide applicator certification requirements. The bill was signed by the Governor on 1 AUG 12.

Proposed Rules

[Permitting and Registration Requirements for Stationary Emission Sources](#) - The Department of Environmental Conservation has proposed rule making concerning permitting and registration requirements for stationary emission sources. The purpose of this rule making is to comply with the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments by establishing a comprehensive statewide air permit program.

Regulations

[Open Fires](#) – The Department of Environmental Conservation has adopted emergency rule making relating to open fires to expand the high fire-risk burn ban period until 10 OCT 12. This regulation passed and became effective on 13 JUL 12.

Analysis of Environmental Justice Issues Associated with the Siting of Major Electric Generating Facilities

- The Department of Environmental Conservation has adopted rule making to promulgate regulations for the analysis of environmental justice issues associated with the siting of a major electric generating facility. This regulation passed and became effective on 12 JUL 12.

Pollution Prevention Program Expanded throughout the State

After a successful pilot program that saw dramatic increases in compliance with environmental laws in small regulated facilities, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) has expanded Operation ECO-Quality to include the South Bronx in New York City, Wyandanch on Long Island, and specific neighborhoods in the cities of Buffalo and Albany. This program combines enhanced outreach, consultation, and community environmental policing activities to help prevent pollution in some of the state's most environmentally burdened communities.

Operation ECO-Quality was successfully piloted in three Westchester County communities in 2010 and the compliance rate more than doubled in two of the locations. [View DEC's report on the pilot program.](#)

Environmental conservation officers (ECOs) will conduct enforcement activities such as addressing excessive emissions from idling trucks. Informed by relevant public health data, including asthma hospitalization rates and input about local environmental problems and priorities, officers will also patrol communities to determine whether any enforcement action is needed in low-income and minority areas.

REGION 3



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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

Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

Limited Modification to NPDES Permit DC0000221 - The Director of the District Department of the Environment (DDOE) hereby gives notice that the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing a limited modification to National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit DC0000221 issued to the Government of the District of Columbia for discharges from its Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4), issued on 30 SEP 11. EPA has submitted the proposed draft MS4 Permit to DDOE for certification that the draft permit modifications will not violate the District's water quality standards. The proposed modifications are intended to provide:

- additional public notice and input on the District's development of its Consolidated TMDL Implementation Plan;
- additional clarity and accountability for specific water quality-related outcomes; and
- clarity that the Government of the District of Columbia is the sole permittee.

Stormwater Management, and Soil Erosion and Sediment Control - The Department of the Environment has proposed rulemaking to amend chapter 5 (Water Quality and Pollution) of title 21 (Water and Sanitation) of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations (DCMR), comprehensively amending the stormwater regulations and the soil erosion and sediment control regulations. The Department also gives notice of its intent to adopt a revised Stormwater Management Guidebook (SWMG). DDOE has updated and expanded the SWMG to be consistent with and provide guidance on compliance with the proposed regulatory amendments. This includes design specifications for stormwater management practices that can be used to achieve compliance.

Updated Version of Federal Regulations Governing Generation, Transportation, and Disposal of Hazardous Waste - The Department of the Environment has announced its notice of intent to adopt the most updated version of federal regulations governing generation, transportation and disposal of Hazardous Waste. The proposed adoption would repeal and replace the existing incorporations by reference in the Hazardous Waste Management Regulations found in Title 20 DCMR Chapter 42 and incorporate, by reference, the most current corresponding federal Resource Recovery and Conservation Act ("RCRA") regulations, published at 40 Code of Federal Regulations ("CFR") Parts 124, 260 through 266, 268, 270, 273 and 279. The existing District rules are patterned after the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act regulations in 40 CFR Parts 260 through 266, 268, 270, 273, 279, and the procedural regulations in 40 CFR Part 124.

Regulations

[Amend District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority Pretreatment Fees](#) - The Water and Sewer Authority has adopted 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.

This regulation passed and becomes effective on 1 OCT 12.

[Amend Water and Sanitary Sewer Service Rates, Impervious Surface Area Charge, Right of Way Occupancy Fee, and Payment in Lieu of Taxes Fee](#) - The Water and Sewer Authority has adopted rulemaking to amend sections 4100, "Rates for Water Service," and 4101, "Rates for Sewer Service," of chapter 41, "Retail Water and Sewer Rates," and section 112, "Fees," of chapter 1, "Water Supply," of title 21, "Water and Sanitation," of the DCMR. This regulation passed and becomes effective on 1 OCT 12.

[Impervious Surface Area Charge Billing Frequency for Impervious Only Properties](#) - The Water and Sewer Authority has adopted rulemaking to amend the impervious surface area charge billing frequency for impervious only properties. This regulation passed and becomes effective on 1 OCT 12.



DELAWARE

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

Legislation

On 28 JUN 12, Representative Wilson introduced **[DE HB 402](#)** which authorizes the department of natural resources and environmental control to designate and manage non-native wildlife species such as coyotes through regulation and order. The bill was signed by the Governor on 20 JUL 12.

Proposed Rules

[State Implementation Plan \(SIP\) Revision to address the Clean Air Act Section 110 Infrastructure Elements for the 2008 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard \(NAAQS\)](#) - The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC), Division of Air Quality (DAQ) is proposing to revise the SIP to address the implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of the 2008 8-hour Ozone NAAQS. On 27 MAR 08, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) promulgated a new NAAQS for the pollutant ozone. The level of the NAAQS was lowered from 0.08 parts per million (ppm) to 0.075 ppm, based on 8-hour average concentrations. Pursuant to sections 110(a)(1) and 110(a)(2) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), each State is required to submit to EPA a SIP to provide for the implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of a newly promulgated or revised NAAQS. This SIP fulfills this requirement relative to the 2008 ozone NAAQS. The SIP document consists of a determination and certification that Delaware has reviewed its SIP and determined that all elements required in CAA § 110(a)(2) for the 0.075 ppm ozone NAAQS have been met through earlier SIP submissions in connection with previous ozone standards, dated 13 DEC 07, and 16 SEP 09. In addition, a more detailed

demonstration detailing how Delaware complies with the requirements of 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I) of the CAA is included.

Regulations

Clarification of the Definition of "Subject to Regulation" - The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control has adopted a revision of Section 1.9 "Definitions" of 7 DE Admin. Code 1125 to clarify the definition of "Subject to Regulation". This language was added to 1125 as part of the December 2010 revisions made to implement the EPA's greenhouse gas tailoring rule. This new language can be read to provide that Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) review is required only for pollutants that are emitted in major amounts. This change will clarify that a major source for any pollutant subject to regulation under the CAA is subject to PSD review for all pollutants emitted at greater than the significance level. The December 2010 revisions were submitted to the EPA as a revision to Delaware's State Implementation Plan (SIP). This clarification is necessary to enable the EPA to approve this SIP revision. This regulation was passed and became effective on 11 AUG 12.

Regulations Governing Hazardous Substance Cleanup - The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control has adopted changes to the Regulations Governing Hazardous Substance Cleanup. The Hazardous Substance Cleanup Act was enacted in 1990, and the Regulations implementing the Act were completed in 1996. There was a revision in 2002 that established criteria for designating a Brownfield property. Since 1996, new protocols, investigatory techniques, legal requirements and the enactment of the Brownfields Development Program have occurred. These changes in the last sixteen years have mandated reviews and changes to meet current practices. Major issues include, but are not limited to, participation in the new brownfields program, consultant certifications, notification requirements, investigation procedures, long term stewardship, facility closure, and natural resource damage assessment. This regulation passed and became effective on 11 AUG 12.



MARYLAND

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

Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

Control of Incinerators - The Department of the Environment has proposed an amendment to COMAR 26.11.08.08-2 and the 111(d) Plan pertaining to the compliance schedule for hospital, medical, infectious and medical waste (HMIWI) incinerators and the HMIWI requirement 111(d) Plan. Based on testing and analysis conducted by affected sources, flexibility in meeting the interim compliance dates is needed to better accomplish and optimize the required level of control and achieve compliance by 6 OCT 14. The proposed amendment allows a source to propose and follow an alternate plan and schedule for meeting the 6 OCT 14 compliance date.

MD Accounting for Growth Draft Policy

Maryland's Final Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP) is almost complete. Bay watershed states, including Maryland, are required to reduce the amount of nutrients and sediment that currently enter the Bay under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). The TMDL represents the maximum amount of nutrients and sediment that the Bay can receive and still maintain the water quality necessary for a healthy environment.

One of the key components of the plan is to adopt policies and procedures to offset new pollutant loads in the future. Because population growth and new development add to the load, Maryland is committed to having a growth offset process in place by 2013. The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) has planned a series of public meetings throughout the State to present the Accounting for Growth draft policy to you. The Draft Policy can be found at: http://r20.rs6.net/tn.jsp?e=0017Bf-_A9LqH97GXXKJ5sWY2NxO8FJF0P0CpCKAHY2InRv4HWU5qkF9UC_vfRcNJ5r_n4YjDkx9iyGOy4IPWQ0KRmS2rc95KVHTOG3_drtMnhILVz5K2u15WyAaQpQ9aQGJWmd58GO_IIOJbU0LdDT8bCsO-vOtnoudLK7ZpFC2XF1gtBqoa657qdppQVHcPdSQTxJY4o0sMMIWTQ58pM2NYg34UCMuBx3. The document sets out Maryland's proposed plan for managing the pollution from both residential and non-residential growth. A series of public meetings has been set up for residents share their ideas and opinions. The proposal will be adjusted and refined as stakeholders, citizens and State agencies share ideas.

Comments on the draft should be submitted in writing to the Maryland Department of the Environment no later than 1 OCT 12 by email (preferred) to: afg@mde.state.md.us or by post to: Paul Emmart, Maryland Department of the Environment, 1800 Washington Boulevard, Baltimore MD 21230-1718. MDE will consider all the comments received as the Department prepares the draft regulations, which will be subject to a public process before promulgation.

Meeting Dates:

Wednesday, 22 AUG 12
From 1330 to 1600
Gudelsky Environmental Education Center
1020 Old Frederick Road
Woodstock, Maryland 21163

Tuesday, 11 SEP 12
From 1730 to 2000
Maryland Department of the Environment
1800 Washinton Boulevard
Baltimore, Maryland 21230



PENNSYLVANIA

Note: The Pennsylvania General Assembly meets throughout the year.

Legislation

On 23 FEB 11, Representative Sonney introduced [PA HB 807](#) providing for definitions, for biodiesel content in diesel fuel sold for on-road use and for cellulosic ethanol content in gasoline; providing for blending, registration and other requirements; further providing for department authority and responsibility; providing for fees; establishing the Biofuel Development Account; and imposing penalties. The bill was signed by the Governor on 5 JUL 12.

On 26 JAN 12, Senator Vogel introduced [PA SB 1386](#) repealing control of volatile organic compounds from gasoline-dispensing facilities. This bill was signed by the Governor on 5 JUL 12.

Proposed Rules

[Commercial Fuel Oil Sulfur Limits for Combustion Units](#) - The Environmental Quality Board has proposed rulemaking relating to commercial fuel oil sulfur limits for combustion units. The draft final rulemaking establishes in Chapter 123 (relating to standards for contaminants) lower maximum allowable sulfur limits in commercial fuel oils used in oil-burning combustion units in this Commonwealth by replacing existing area-specific sulfur content limits with a statewide sulfur content limit. The draft final rulemaking adds two terms and revises definitions of eight terms in Chapter 121 (relating to general provisions). Combustion of sulfur-containing commercial fuel oils releases sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emissions, which contribute to the formation of regional haze and fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), both of which are serious human health and public welfare threats. The control measure in the draft final rulemaking is an important part of the Commonwealth's efforts to meet the 2018 reasonable progress goals for reducing regional haze established by the Commonwealth in consultation with the member states of the Mid-Atlantic/Northeast Visibility Union (MANE-VU). The control measure in the draft final rulemaking is also reasonably necessary to attain and maintain the National Ambient Air Quality Standards in this Commonwealth. If published in the Pennsylvania Bulletin as a final-form rulemaking, the regulations will be submitted to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a revision to the State Implementation Plan (SIP).

Draft National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Systems General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (PAG-02)

- A summary of the revisions for the draft PAG-02, 2012 amendment are as follows: long-term operation and maintenance of post construction stormwater Best Management Practices (BMP), licensed professional obligations and Notice of Termination were added to become compliant with the revisions made on November 19, 2010, to 25 Pa. Code Chapter 102 (relating to erosion and sediment control); Part A includes effluent monitoring conditions and limitations for turbidity to maintain compliance with 40 CFR Part 450 (relating to construction and development point source category); Part C changes preconstruction meetings from voluntary to mandatory unless the applicant is informed by the Department or delegated conservation district that it is not necessary; Part C provides for the creation of voluntary riparian forest buffers; Part C allows for municipal separate storm sewer systems to use the Commonwealth's Chapter 102 permitting program to satisfy their minimum control measures 4 and 5 (BMPs 1-2). The Department is also implementing a disturbed acreage fee (\$100 per disturbed acre) that is added to the base fee (\$500) for the permit.

[Measurement and Reporting of Condensable Particulate Matter Emissions](#) - The Department of Environmental Protection has proposed rulemaking that would amend Chapter 139 to update and clarify what sampling and testing methods are used to demonstrate compliance with certain particulate matter (PM) emission limitations. The proposed amendment to § 139.12(a) (relating to emissions of particulate matter) explains the process used for determining compliance with filterable PM emission standards in §§ 123.11—123.13 (relating to

combustion units; incinerators; and processes). The proposed amendments to § 139.12(b) and (c) explain the process used for determining compliance with filterable and condensable PM emission limitations. The proposed amendment to § 139.12(d) explains the compliance demonstration process. The proposed amendment to § 139.53 (relating to filing monitoring reports) specifies where monitoring reports must be filed. In addition to these substantive changes, the proposed rulemaking would amend Chapter 121 to add the following terms and definitions in § 121.1 (relating to definitions): "condensable particulate matter" and "filterable particulate matter."

Regulations

Portable Fuel Containers - The Department of Environmental Protection has adopted amendments to Chapter 130 (relating to standards for products). The purpose of this final-omitted rulemaking is to rescind the portable fuel container requirements in Chapter 130, Subchapter A for the sale, supply, offer for sale and manufacture of portable fuel containers and spouts for sale and for use in this Commonwealth on or after 1 JAN 03. This final-omitted rulemaking rescinds §§ 130.101—130.108, which were approved as a final-form rulemaking by the Board on 16 JUL 02 and published at 32 Pa.B. 4819 (5 OCT 02).

Notice of proposed rulemaking is omitted under section 204(3) of the act of July 31, 1968 (P.L. 769, No. 240) (45 P.S. § 1204(3)), known as the Commonwealth Documents Law (CDL). Section 204(3) of the CDL provides that an agency may omit the notice of proposed rulemaking if the agency for good cause finds that the notice of proposed rulemaking procedure is in the circumstances impracticable, unnecessary or contrary to the public interest. Omission of notice of proposed rulemaking for the rescission of §§ 130.101—130.108 is appropriate because the notice of proposed rulemaking procedure in sections 201 and 202 of the CDL (45 P.S. §§ 1201 and 1202) is, in this instance, impracticable, unnecessary and contrary to the public interest. As more fully explained in the rule adoption notice, the portable fuel containers regulations are superseded by more stringent Federal regulations, applicable Nationwide, that were promulgated at 72 FR 8428 (February 26, 2007). Sections 59.600—59.699 of 40 CFR (relating to control of evaporative emissions from new and in-use portable fuel containers) apply to portable fuel, diesel and kerosene containers and spouts manufactured in or imported into the United States beginning January 1, 2009. This regulation passed and became effective on 14 JUL 12.

Regulatory Agenda - Executive Order 1996-1 requires all agencies under the jurisdiction of the Governor to submit for publication an agenda of regulations under development or consideration. The following is the 33rd publication of the Administration's regulatory agenda, grouped by agency. **Subsequent agendas will be published on the first Saturdays in February and July**.

The agendas are compiled to provide members of the regulated community advanced notice of regulatory activity. It is the intention of the Administration that these agendas will serve to increase public participation in the regulatory process.

Agency contacts should be contacted for more information regarding the regulation and the procedure for submitting comments.

This Agenda represents the Administration's present intentions regarding future regulations. The nature and complexity of an individual regulation obviously will determine whether and when any particular regulation listed below (as well as any considered subsequent to publication of this Agenda) is published.

DEP Declares Drought Watch for 15 Western Pennsylvania Counties

The Department of Environmental Protection issued [a drought watch](#) for 15 Western Pennsylvania counties. The 15 counties under the drought watch are Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Clarion, Crawford, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Greene, Lawrence, Mercer, Somerset, Venango, Warren and Washington. A drought watch declaration is the first and least severe level of the state's three drought classifications. It calls for a voluntary five percent reduction in nonessential water use and puts large water consumers on notice to begin planning for the possibility of reduced water supplies. Precipitation deficits over the past 90 days are as great as 5.5 inches below normal in Beaver County and 4.9 inches below normal in Lawrence and Mercer counties.

DEP is notifying all water suppliers in the affected areas of the need to monitor their supplies and update their drought contingency plans as necessary. DEP partners with the [U.S. Geological Survey](#) to help fund a statewide network of gages to monitor groundwater levels and stream flows. This network provides the state's drought coordinator with comprehensive data that is used to determine drought classifications.

In addition to precipitation, groundwater and stream flow levels, DEP monitors soil moisture and water supply storage. This data is shared with other state and federal agencies.

Residents can take a number of steps to conserve water, including:

- Installing low-flow plumbing fixtures and aerators on faucets;
- Checking for household leaks. A leaking toilet can waste up to 200 gallons of water each day;
- Taking short showers instead of baths;
- Replacing older appliances with high-efficiency, front-loading models that use about 30 percent less water and 40 to 50 percent less energy;
- Running dishwashers and washing machines only with full loads; and
- Keeping water in the refrigerator to avoid running water from a faucet until it is cold.

For current drought conditions, visit the U.S.G.S. [Pennsylvania Drought Monitoring](#) webpage.

E-Waste Collection Event Set for 15 SEP 12 in Eastern Pennsylvania

The PA Resources Council, [E-Covanta](#), and Materials Processing Corporation are sponsoring an electronic waste collection event in Eastern Pennsylvania on 15 SEP 12 at the John Heinz Wildlife Refuge in Philadelphia. For more information, visit PRC's [E-Waste webpage](#) for Eastern PA or send an email to Jayne Young at: young@prc.org.

DEP Suspends Part of Stage II Vapor Recovery Mandate, But Differs From New Law

The Department of Environmental Protection announced it will not enforce a requirement for new gas stations to install costly vapor recovery systems called Stage II. ([formal notice](#))

Current regulations require facilities in about 1,600 gasoline-dispensing facilities in Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bucks, Butler, Chester, Delaware, Fayette, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Washington, and Westmoreland counties to maintain vapor recovery systems which are attached to gas pump nozzles to siphon off fumes while pumping gasoline.

Because recent models of most vehicles include vapor recovery technology in the cars and trucks themselves, EPA is allowing states that can demonstrate widespread fleet turnover to remove from their State Implementation Plans Stage II vapor recovery requirements for gasoline-dispensing facilities once state regulations are repealed. DEP Secretary Michael Krancer said, "These so-called Stage II vapor recovery systems must still be operated and maintained at existing facilities until further notice. We will, however, use our discretion to not enforce these requirements for any new gas station in the greater Pittsburgh and Philadelphia areas because the diminishing benefits do not justify the cost of installing new systems."

There are also gas stations in the southeast and southwest regions of the state that could become subject to the rules for the first time because of an increase in their business. Krancer explained that DEP will use the same discretion to not enforce the mandate for those stations. "Gas station owners should note that DEP's enforcement discretion does not protect an owner or operator from potential legal challenges by third parties," Krancer said

A notice regarding the issue has been submitted for publication in the Pennsylvania Bulletin.

DEP's action runs counter to [claims made by sponsors](#) of [Senate Bill 1386](#) (Vogel-R-Beaver) signed into law by Gov. Corbett in July. "The legislation would remove this now redundant and environmentally counterproductive

requirement (Stage II) and reduce the financial burden on thousands of motorists and small businesses in southwestern Pennsylvania,” said Sen. Elder Vogel in a press release in January. The bill removed specific statutory language in Section 6.7 of the state Air Pollution Control Act directing DEP to implement the Stage II program.

EPA issued guidance on 7 AUG 12 that will help DEP determine what, if any, additional requirements Pennsylvania will need to implement in order to repeal the Stage II requirements and revise its State Implementation Plan.

For more information, go to:

[http://www.paenvironmentdigest.com/newsletter/default.asp?NewsletterArticleID=23112&SubjectID=.](http://www.paenvironmentdigest.com/newsletter/default.asp?NewsletterArticleID=23112&SubjectID=)



VIRGINIA

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

Proposed Legislation

On 2 AUG 12, Delegate Habib prefiled [VA HJR 537](#) which provides that the General Assembly may suspend or nullify any or all portions of any administrative rule or regulation by joint resolution agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house. The General Assembly may designate a joint legislative commission or pair of standing committees representing both houses to suspend any administrative rule or regulation during the interim that the General Assembly is not in regular session. The bill will be addressed during the upcoming 2013 Legislative Session.

Proposed Rules

[Regulations for the Enforcement of the Endangered Plant and Insect Species Act](#) - The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services has proposed amendments to its Rules and Regulations for the Enforcement of the Endangered Plant and Insect Species Act to: 1) remove one plant species from listing in these regulations, 2) add one plant species (Millboro Leatherflower) to the threatened list and 3) add two plant species (Valley Dolls Daisy and Virginia Quillwort) and one insect species (Thomas Cave Beetle) to the endangered list.

[Virginia Stormwater Management Program \(VSMP\) Permit Regulations](#) - The Department of Conservation and Recreation has proposed amendments to the applicable portions of Virginia Soil and Water Conservation Board's Virginia Stormwater Management Program (VSMP) Permit Regulations in order to reauthorize and amend the General Virginia Stormwater Management Program (VSMP) Permit for Discharges of Stormwater from Construction Activities (4 VAC 50-60-1100 et seq.) [Part XIV] (Construction General Permit). Regulations developed under the federal Clean Water Act (33 USC §1251 et seq.) and §10.1-603.1 et seq. of the Code of Virginia require that VSMP permits be effective for a fixed term not to exceed five years [§10.1-603.2:2 (B)]. The existing 5-year General Permit became effective on July 1, 2009; thus necessitating the regulatory promulgation of a new General Permit before the June 30, 2014 expiration date.

Regulations

[Virginia Emerald Ash Borer Quarantine for Enforcement of the Virginia Pest Law](#) - The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services has adopted an amendment which extends the Emerald Ash Borer quarantine to the entire Commonwealth of Virginia. This regulation passed and became effective on 26 JUL 12.

[Water Quality Management Planning Regulation](#) - The Department of Environmental Quality has adopted an exempt action final regulation which amends the state's Water Quality Management Planning Regulation (9 VAC 25-720). The amendment includes three Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) wasteload allocations and one TMDL modification. The amendments are to several river basins including the Chowan River Basin (9 VAC 25-720-100.A). The TMDLs were developed in accordance with Federal Regulations (40 CFR § 130.7) and are exempt from the provisions of Article II of the Virginia Administrative Process Act. The TMDLs were subject to the TMDL public participation process and the waste load allocations are adopted as part of 9 VAC 25-720 in accordance with Virginia's "Public Participation Procedures for Water Quality Management Planning". This regulation passed and became effective on 15 AUG 12.



WEST VIRGINIA

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

Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

[Control of Air Pollution from Combustion of Solid Waste](#) - The Department of Environmental Protection has proposed a rule that is necessary for the State to fulfill its responsibilities under the CAA. This revised rule incorporates by reference the Standards of Performance for new Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incinerators, and sets for the Emission Guidelines for existing Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incinerators.

[Covered Electronic Device Recycling Rule](#) - The Department of Environmental Protection has proposed a rule which prohibits the disposal of Covered Electronic Devices in WV landfills. This rule also establishes requirements for commercial solid waste facilities' and commercial recycling facilities' handling and recycling of covered electronic devices.

[Rules Governing Stormwater Utilities](#) - The Public Service Commission has proposed Rules Governing Stormwater Utilities, 150 C.S.R. 36, effective for all public service districts operating a stormwater utility. The new proposed rules provide definitions, require certain information to be provided to the Commission and to customers, set forth billing provisions, and provide guidance for the utility facilities, service pipes and expansion of services.

Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources - The Department of Environmental Protection has proposed a rule that will enable the State to continue to be the primary enforcement authority for the NSPS promulgated by the U.S. EPA. Revisions to this rule are necessary to maintain consistency with current federal regulations, and to fulfill the States responsibilities under the CAA. This revised rule incorporates by reference the following new or revised NSPS standards promulgated as of June 1, 2012: Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition and Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines and Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Electric Utility, Industrial-Commercial-Institutional, and Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units. A few minor miscellaneous revisions are included which are stylistic in nature.

Regulations

Solid Waste Management Rules - Department of Environmental Protection has adopted amendments to the Solid Waste Management Rules at 33-1. The revisions of this rule are to add the definition of “covered electronic devices” to the list of defined terms and to add covered electronic devices as unacceptable waste banned from disposal in the State’s landfills. This revisions is necessary due to the passage of Senate Bill 298 on March 12, 2010, which amended and reenacted W. Va. Code § 22-15A-25 to ban certain electronic devices from landfill disposal. This regulation passed and became effective on 1 JUN 12.

REGION 4



NORTH CAROLINA

Note: The NC General Assembly convened on 4 JAN 12 and adjourned on 3 JUL 12.

Legislation

On 1 APR 11, Representative Pridgen introduced [NC HB 585](#) which would exempt vehicles of the three newest model years and with less than seventy thousand miles from emissions inspections. The bill was signed by the Governor on 1 AUG 12.

On 6 APR 11, Representative McElraft introduced [NC HB 819](#) which would study and modify certain coastal management policies. The bill passed without the Governor's signature on 3 AUG 12.

On 16 MAY 12, Representative Gillespie introduced [NC HB 952](#) which would exempt from state air toxics emissions controls those sources of emissions that are subject to certain federal emissions requirements, to direct the department of environment and natural resources to require permit conditions that eliminate unacceptable risks to human health, to direct the division of air quality to review the state air toxics program, and to require reports on the implementation of this act, as recommended by the environmental review commission. The bill was signed by the Governor on 28 JUN 12.

On 7 MAR 11, Senator East introduced [NC SB 229](#) which would, among other things, amend certain environmental and natural resources laws to (1) direct the department of environment and natural resources to report on the integration of stormwater capture and reuse into stormwater regulatory programs; (2) direct the department of environment and natural resources to study the advisability and feasibility of reallocating water supply in John H. Kerr reservoir from hydropower storage to water supply storage; (3) direct the department of environment and natural resources to study and evaluate degradable plastic products and their potential to contaminate recycled plastic feedstocks; (4) direct the division of public health in the department of health and human services to report on the administration and implementation of the lead-based paint hazard management program for renovation, repair, and painting; (5) provide that type 1 solid waste compost facilities are not required to obtain a national pollutant discharge elimination system permit for discharge of process wastewater based solely on the discharge of stormwater that has come into contact with feedstock, intermediate product, or final product at the facility; (6) direct the department of environment and natural resources to accept alternative measures for stormwater control other than ponds that meet certain criteria at airports; (7) provide conditions to allow for two noncontiguous properties to be treated as a single contiguous property for purposes of compliance with local water supply watershed programs; (8) prohibit treatment of land within riparian buffers as land of the state or its subdivisions; and (8a) amend the Neuse and Tar-Pamlico river basin buffer rules to allow development on existing lots under certain conditions. The bill was signed by the Governor on 1 AUG 12.

On 17 MAY 12, Senator Rouzer introduced [NC SB 810](#) which would (1) reestablish the joint legislative administrative procedure oversight committee; (1a) modify appointments to the mining and energy commission;

(2a) make various technical and clarifying changes to the administrative procedures act; (2b) make conforming changes to the state personnel act; (3) extend the effective date for changes to final decision-making authority in certain contested cases; (4) limit the period during which records of unclaimed property must be maintained; (5a) direct agencies to submit a report on notice given before auditing or examining a business to the joint legislative administrative procedure oversight committee; (5b) limit state agency identity theft reporting requirements; (5c) require the department of labor to provide notice prior to inspections; (6) clarify that the discharge of waste into waters of the state does not include the release of air contaminants into the outdoor atmosphere; (7) authorize rather than require the commission for public health to adopt rules for the testing of water from new drinking water wells for certain volatile organic compounds; (7a) clarify application of certain nutrient rules to small wastewater discharges; (8) direct the department of environment and natural resources to track and report on permit processing times; (9) delay the effective date for compliance with wading pool fencing requirements from July 1, 2012, to January 1, 2013; (10) direct the commission for public health to amend the rules governing the duration of permits for sanitary landfills and the period in which those permits are reviewed; (11) amend the criteria for designation as a port enhancement zone; (12) exempt certified roadside farm markets from certain building code requirements; and (13) allow the permitting of mobile food units that meet the sanitation requirements of a commissary. The bill was signed by the Governor on 16 JUL 12.

Proposed Rules

Continuing Education Requirements, Rule Clarifications - On-Site Wastewater Contractors and Inspectors Certification Board has proposed the following rule changes:

- 21 NCAC 39 .0101 – This rule change is proposed to clarify the meaning of "ancillary" as it is used in the Board's practice act.
- 21 NCAC 39 .0202 – This rule is proposed for adoption to facilitate transition of a certified contractor to another employee.
- 21 NCAC 39 .0601 – The proposed changes to this rule are intended to reduce continuing education requirements to reflect requirements that other industry related certifications impose, which have a long term history and are sufficient to protect the environment and the public welfare; to remove carry over of continuing education if the continuing education requirements are reduced as proposed; to require each certificate holder to be present for a minimum amount of time at each class, to be verified by the provider.
- 21 NCAC 39 .1005(c)(1) – This change is intended to correct a word error that was overlooked in the current version of the rule.

Mercury TMDL - The Department of Environment and Natural Resources has invited comment and announced a meeting on three documents:

- DRAFT Statewide Mercury Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL);
- DRAFT Mercury Post-TMDL Permitting Strategy (for wastewater); and
- North Carolina's Mercury Reduction Options for Nonpoint Sources

The Draft NC Mercury TMDL was developed to meet requirements of Section 303(d) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. It is subject to approval by EPA. The other two documents provide supplemental information on how the approved NC Mercury TMDL will be implemented. They are not subject to approval by EPA and will not be included in the TMDL package that will be submitted to EPA.

Regulations

Amendments to Injection Well Rules - The Department of Environmental and Natural Resources has adopted amendments to rules to comply with changes to applicable federal regulations, to make organizational improvements, and to make editorial changes or corrections. Organizational changes are being adopted in order to

have all administrative requirements located in a single rule and to have unique requirements for different types of injection wells located in a specific rule dedicated to each type of injection well. Amended rules are primarily to enable each allowable injection well type to have all permitting, construction, monitoring, and reporting requirements located in a unique rule dedicated to each type of allowable injection well. Some other amended rules are to be reserved for future codification in order to simplify the rulemaking process for emerging issues. Additionally, other amended rules simply contain language of existing rules that will be relocated to new rules in order to provide a smooth organizational structure. Lastly, repealed rules consist of regulatory language that is being relocated to the content of the amended rules. Again, this will enable an organizational structure in which each allowable injection well type to have all permitting, construction, monitoring, and reporting requirements located in a unique rule dedicated to that well type. This regulation passed and became effective on 1 MAY 12.

Federal Deferral of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions from Combustion of Biomass - The Department of Environment and Natural Resources has adopted an amendment to Rule 15A NCAC 02D .0544, Prevention Of Significant Deterioration Requirements For Greenhouse Gases, to incorporate the United States Environmental Protection Agency deferral of the application of the prevention of significant deterioration permitting requirements to biogenic carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from bioenergy and other biogenic stationary sources for three years. The deferral was promulgated on 20 JUL 11 (76 FR 43490). This regulation was passed and became effective on 1 JUL 12.

Solar Panels Extend Marine Corps' Green Efforts

By Amanda Wilcox – Jacksonville Daily News Staff

Camp Lejeune is in the process of building multiple photovoltaic farms that will give the base the ability to generate up to 10 MW of instant solar energy at any time. The solar farms are popping up all over the base. According to Thomas Burton, Facilities Engineer Manager for Camp Lejeune and the surrounding bases, they plan to install the energy alternatives “anywhere we can put them” — on building rooftops, in fields that are not being used for training or other purposes and in canopy-form over parking areas to double as shaded parking.

The most visible farm, by the Camp Lejeune main gate, has the ability to produce 0.852 MW of instant power, or the capacity to generate enough electricity to power 100 homes over the course of a year. “The Marine Corps is trying to do a lot of things with clean energy,” said Burton, adding that the construction of solar farms will lower the Corps’ reliance on outside energy sources.

The panels are designed to generate the most electricity during the sunniest, hottest times of day, which also happen to be the times of day when air conditioning units are working harder to keep buildings cool, thereby using more power. The system is designed to help offset the power demands of the base, and lower the electricity bills over time, Burton said.

For more information, go to: <http://www.jdnews.com/articles/solar-107386-base-lejeune.html>.

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/>.

Waters of the United States Under the Clean Water act (Web Based, On Demand)

These slides were presented in December 2011 as a part of EPA's Watershed Academy. To access the presentation, go to: http://water.epa.gov/learn/training/standardsacademy/upload/module_waters.pdf.

Emergency Environmental Spill Response Training (Web Based, On Demand)

Produced by NOAA's Office of Response and Restoration, this is an online training module for individuals looking to strengthen their knowledge of spills and their effect on the environment. The scenario describes an oil spill and directs you to the references and data that you can use to determine what natural resources are at risk. For more information, go to: <http://ohshub.com/free-online-training-emergency-environmental-spill-response/>.

Overview of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Program (Web Based, On Demand)

These slides were presented in December 2011 as a part of EPA's Watershed Academy. To access the presentation, go to: http://water.epa.gov/learn/training/standardsacademy/upload/module_npdes.pdf.

30-Meter Height High-Resolution Wind map for Small and Distributed Projects (Web Based, On Demand)

This webinar, originally presented 18 July 2012, provided an introduction to the new 30-meter high-resolution wind maps developed for the small and distributed wind markets. Included in the discussion was the methodology behind the wind maps, how these maps leverage the learning that occurred in the development of the utility-scale wind maps, and the appropriate use of the maps. For more information, go to:

http://www.windpoweringamerica.gov/filter_detail.asp?itemid=3550.

Reducing Your Transportation Footprint, 30 AUG 12 (Web-based)

This webinar will focus on transportation: federal fleet management, work travel/meetings, and commuting. Hear an overview of fleet options and resources for federal agencies from GSA. Also, learn about calculation tools to help measure the impact of federal travel as well as a tool to help pick a meeting location that requires the fewest air miles traveled. Finally, learn about the success of a community transportation association sponsored by local building owners and operators that Federal employees may take advantage of to lessen their commuting footprint. For more information, go to: <http://www.fedcenter.gov/Events/index.cfm?id=21988>.

AWEA Regional Wind Energy Summit – New England, 5-6 SEP 12, Portland, ME

Get a comprehensive view of wind energy specific to the Northeast U.S., and delve into the most important present and forecasted issues facing this region's wind energy development. For more information, go to:

<http://www.awea.org/events/AWEA-Regional-Wind-Energy-Summit-New-England.cfm?CFID=1001764&CFTOKEN=67299649>.

Energy and Sustainability Materials Management, 20 SEPT 12 (Web-based)

Learn about the link between energy and sustainable materials management. This webinar is sponsored by EPA's Sustainable Materials Management (SMM) Web Academy. For more information, go to:

<http://www.fedcenter.gov/Events/index.cfm?id=21860>.

Reducing Water Consumption at Federal Facilities, 20 SEPT 12 (Web-based)

The focus of this webinar is the reduction of water consumption at Federal facilities. This webinar is sponsored by the Federal Green Challenge. For more information, go to: <http://www.epa.gov/fgc/web-academy.html?CFID=1440188&CFTOKEN=15724012>.

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/>.

West Virginia Wind Forum 25 SEP 12, Davis, WV

The West Virginia Wind Working Group promotes wind energy development for the benefit of West Virginia and hosts an annual wind forum to examine the barriers to wind energy development and potential solutions for reducing these barriers. Updates on wind energy-related issues around the state are also included in this forum.

For more information, go to:

<http://www.marshall.edu/cegas/events/wvwind/?CFID=1466636&CFTOKEN=43314370>.

2012 Kansas Energy Conference, 25-26 SEP 12, Manhattan, KS

Planned topics include wind, solar, energy efficiency, and biofuels. For more information, go to:

<http://www.kansascommerce.com/index.aspx?NID=334&CFID=1001803&CFTOKEN=38722823>.

EcoSummit 2012, 30 SEP-5 OCT 12, 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>.

EPA Water Quality Standards 101, 4 OCT 12 (Web-based)

Learn how you can use Water Quality Standards (WQS) to protect water resources. This EPA-sponsored webinar is aimed at a broad audience, including states, territories, tribes, environmental groups, industrial groups, municipalities, the academic community, federal agencies, watershed groups, and any other interested parties.

For more information, go to:

<http://water.epa.gov/learn/training/standardsacademy/index.cfm?CFID=1465431&CFTOKEN=99643715>.

Watershed and Stormwater Conference 2012, 8-10 OCT 12, Baltimore, MD

The Watershed and Stormwater Conference 2012 will present the latest and emerging developments in watershed management through interactive educational sessions covering exciting themes and topics, such as stormwater management. The conference is organized by the Center for Watershed Protection. For more information, go to:

<http://www.cwp2012event.awsps.org/?CFID=1465381&CFTOKEN=64684269>.

2012 Urban Water Sustainability Leadership Conference, 15-17 OCT 12, Cincinnati, OH

Join water leaders, sustainability directors, transportation directors, parks and recreation, as well as business leaders, non-profit organizations, and U.S. EPA regulators as they meet to drive the paradigm shift for water sustainability. For more information, go to:

<http://events.r20.constantcontact.com/register/event?oeidk=a07e5uje7cy32746835&llr=ueml5fdab>.

EPA's Plug-In to eCycling SMM Challenge, 18 OCT 12 (Web-based)

Learn about EPA's Plug-In to eCycling SMM Challenge, hear success stories from partners, and get more information on opportunities for businesses, and state and local governments to get involved. This webinar is sponsored by EPA's Sustainable Materials Management (SMM) Web Academy. For more information, go to:

<http://www.fedcenter.gov/Events/index.cfm?id=21861>.

Dredging 2012, 22-25 OCT 12, San Diego, CA

The fourth specialty conference on dredging and dredged material disposal, Dredging 2012, will be taking place in San Diego, CA on 22-25 OCT 12. Due to the length of time it has been since the last conference in 2002, many new issues have emerged and will be discussed and debated. More than 200 presenters will speak on best practices and innovation from around the world. For more information, go to:

<http://dredging12.pianc.us/?CFID=785596&CFTOKEN=76532006>.

New Approaches and Implementation Methods to Municipal Stormwater Management, 24 OCT 12, Crystal Lake, IL

This course is designed to give responsible personnel up-to-date knowledge that will assist them in developing a sustainable municipal stormwater management program. Attendees will review and discuss new federal policies and initiatives that are causing a re-evaluation of the current National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit structure and existing stormwater management programs. For more information, go to:

<http://www.eosalliance.org/schedule/event/new-approaches-and-implementation-methods-to-municipal-stormwater-management?CFID=1330382&CFTOKEN=55599885>.

Advanced Energy 2012, 30-31 OCT 12, New York, NY

The conference program for Advanced Energy 2012 will feature several plenary events, an open-access exhibit hall, and a poster session. The educational program will comprise a comprehensive offering of tracks and sessions that extend across all the partner conferences, and feature topic experts and thought leaders from every area of the energy industry. For more information, go to:

<http://www.aertc.org/conference2012/?CFID=1001803&CFTOKEN=38722823>.

NWCC Wind Wildlife Research meeting, 27-30 NOV 12, Denver, CO

The National Wind Coordinating Collaborative's (NWCC) biennial Wind Wildlife Research Meeting provides an internationally recognized forum for researchers and wind-wildlife stakeholders to hear contributed papers, view research posters, and listen to panels that synthesize the most recent wind power-related wildlife research. Academics, researchers, conservation scientists, consultants, federal and state officials, NGO representatives, and industry professionals come together for this unique opportunity. For more information, go to:

<http://www.nationalwind.org/issues/wildlife/researchmeetingix.aspx?CFID=1001891&CFTOKEN=95920556>.

AWEA Regional Wind Energy Summit – Southwest, 5-6 DEC 12, Houston, TX

Obtain a comprehensive view of all critical aspects of wind energy in the Southwest Power Pool (SPP) and Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT) regions of the United States, and delve deep into the most important present and forecasted issues facing wind energy development in these regions. For more information, go to:

<http://www.awea.org/events/AWEA-Regional-Wind-Energy-Summit-South-Central.cfm?CFID=1001918&CFTOKEN=30073911>.

Globalcon 2013, 6-7 MAR 13, Philadelphia, PA

Globalcon is designed for professionals seeking to expand their knowledge of fast-moving developments in the energy field, explore promising new technologies, compare energy supply options, and learn about innovative and cost-conscious project implementation strategies. For more information, go to:

<http://www.globalconevent.com/?CFID=1440188&CFTOKEN=15724012>.

American Water Works Association (AWWA) Annual Conference and Exhibition 2013, 9-13 JUN 13, Denver, CO

ACE13 provides an environment where water professionals can be leaders and learn from leaders in the water industry. Nowhere else can you find a similar gathering of water professionals from around the world intent on providing leadership and guidance for the future of safe water. For more information, go to:

<http://www.awwa.org/ACE13/index.cfm?ItemNumber=59012&navItemNumber=58997&showLogin=N>.

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
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
11 SEP 12	13 SEP 12	Health & Environmental Risk Communication Workshop	MCB Camp Lejeune, NC
17 SEP 12	21 SEP 12	Environmental Quality Sampling	Norfolk, VA
29 OCT 12	2 NOV 12	Seabee Joint Engineer Operations Course	MCB Quantico, VA
10 DEC 12	14 DEC 12	CEC Captain's Leadership Seminar	Washington, DC

CECOS Online Courses/Web Conferences

Beginning Date	End Date	Course	Location
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
1 OCT 10	30 SEP 12	Adv Pub Works Dept & Fac. Eng. Command Operations	Web Conference
22 OCT 12	25 OCT 12	Advancing an Effective EMS	Web Conference
10 DEC 12	13 DEC 12	Advancing an Effective EMS	Web Conference
5 NOV 12	8 NOV 12	EPCRA and Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Reporting	Web Conference
Various		HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Workers - Refresher	On-Line
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.cecocosweb.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 that 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

STAFF

<p>RADM T. G. Alexander DoD Regional Environmental Coordinator (757) 322-2800, DSN 262-2800</p> <p>Director, Regional Environmental Coordination (REC) Office (757) 341-0363</p> <p>REC Counsel (757) 322-2938 DSN 262-2938 or Deputy (757)-322-2812</p> <p>Cultural Resources (757) 341-0372</p> <p>Potable Water, Stormwater, Groundwater, Wastewater (757) 341- 0429</p> <p>Air Quality, Asbestos, Radon (757) 341- 0386</p> <p>P2, EPCRA, RCRA - HW/SW (757) 341-0408</p> <p>Navy On-Scene Coordinator Representative (757) 341-0449</p>	<p>POL/Tanks (757) 341-0453</p> <p>Regional NEPA, Natural Resources (757) 341-0486</p> <p>Land Use, Encroachment (757) 341-0232</p> <p>Environmental Restoration (757) 341-0394</p> <p>REC Support (757) 341-0430</p> <p>DoD Chesapeake Bay Coordinator (757) 341-0455</p> <p>DoD Chesapeake Bay State Liaison - PA/VA/WV (757) 341-0383</p> <p>DoD Chesapeake Bay State Liaison - DC/MD/NY (757) 341-0450</p>
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<https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/register.html> and register.

If you find a dead link, please contact us at dodcreg3@navy.mil and we will find the link for you.

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dodcreg3@navy.mil. Thanks.