



REC UPDATE

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



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GENERAL INTEREST

Navy Civil Engineers Corps (CEC) Celebrates its 145th Anniversary

During the early 20th century, Congress conferred important new responsibilities on the Bureau of Yards and Docks by consolidating all Navy public works under its cognizance. One result was increased authority and responsibility for the Civil Engineer Corps. The Naval Act of 27 April 1904 provided that power at each Navy yard and station would be generated at a central plant and electrically distributed. The entire system would be under the management of BuDocks. Previously, the various departments at Navy yards had operated their own power plants, a practice that was duplicative and uneconomical.

A March 1911 law placed the design and construction of all Navy public works under the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Before this law's passage, the bureau that operated each type of naval installation had performed its own design and construction - e.g., the Bureau of Ordnance built naval magazines and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery built naval hospitals. The House Naval Affairs Committee explained the rationale for the 1911 law thus: In order to facilitate a better coordination of work in the matter of public works, the Committee has consolidated under this Bureau (Yards and Docks) all the public works of the entire Naval Establishment. This Bureau is controlled by the Corps of Civil Engineers, a corps of officers especially trained in construction work at navy yards and stations.

Thus, the enormous growth of the shore establishment in subsequent decades was the work of the Civil Engineer Corps. At the beginning of the 20th century, two distinguished CEC officers drew favorable attention to the Corps through their notable outside activities. Rear Admiral Harry H. Rousseau, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and Chief of Civil Engineers in 1907, later served on the Isthmian Canal Commission, which supervised the building of the Panama Canal. In this capacity, he was responsible for the design and construction of both the Atlantic and Pacific terminals of the canal. Commander (later Rear Admiral) Robert E. Peary led numerous expeditions to the Arctic and in 1909 became the first man in recorded history to reach the North Pole. Peary was also a prominent early advocate of naval air power. For more information, go to: <http://goo.gl/15NoO>.

Navy Celebrates Women's History Month

By Ens. Amber Lynn Daniels – Diversity and Inclusion Public Affairs

The Navy joins the nation in celebrating Women's History Month throughout the month of March. Navy commands are encouraged to reflect on the national 2012 theme, "Women's Education – Women's Empowerment" to increase their knowledge and awareness of the contributions women have made both to U.S. history and the Navy.

Women have served with great honor and valor in defense of our nation since the Revolutionary War. However, women did not become an official part of the service until 1908, when Congress established the Navy Nurse Corps. The first 20 nurses, called the "Sacred Twenty", broke barriers that eventually paved the way for all women to officially enter naval service. Nurses remained the only women serving in the Navy until World War I, when the Navy's first enlisted women, known as Yeomanettes, provided clerical support.

In 1942, the Navy launched the Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service (WAVES) Program, allowing women to serve outside the secretarial realm in an official uniform capacity. During World War II, more than 85,000 women served as WASVES air traffic controllers, artists, bakers, couriers, cryptologists, draftsmen, hospital corpsmen, lawyers, meteorologists, and translators at naval shore commands across the nation and overseas. Eighty-one nurses were taken prisoner by the Japanese in Guam and in the Republic of the Philippines during World War II.

Six years later, congressional leaders recognized the need for women in peacetime armed forces with the passage of the Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948. Opportunities for women in the Navy expanded during the Cold War era. In 1967, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed Public Law 90-130, allowing women the opportunity for promotion to admiral or general.

In 1974, Alene Duerke, Director of the Navy Nurse Corps, became the first female appointed to the rank of rear admiral. Two years later, Fran McKee became the first female line officer to make flag rank.

By the 1980s, women had reached impressive heights within the Navy. Promotion boards began selecting women for flag rank, including Roberta L. Hazard. She was selected for promotion to rear admiral upper half 18 MAY 88, the first woman to be board selected for that grade.

The 1990s ushered in a new era for women serving in the armed forces. During the first Gulf War, women constituted fifteen percent of the naval personnel fighting force in Iraq and Kuwait. In 1994, the repeal of the Combat Exclusion Law allowed women to serve on combatant ships for the first time. Cmdr. Maureen A. Farren became the first woman to command a combatant ship on 10 JUN 98 when she took command of USS Mount Vernon, an amphibious dock landing ship.

In April 2010, the Navy instituted a landmark change in policy, allowing women to serve on submarines for the first time. The first group of female submariners completed nuclear power school and officially reported on board two ballistic and two guided missile submarines in November 2011.

Women continue to make history in the Navy. Guided-missile destroyer USS Kidd, led by Cmdr. Jennifer Ellinger, responded to a distress call from the master of an Iranian-flagged fishing dhow who claimed he was being held captive by pirates. Within 24 hours, the Kidd assisted in freeing 13 Iranian fishermen and taking 15 pirates into custody.

Today, nearly every naval community is open to women and female sailors continue to excel in almost all facets of naval duties both ashore and afloat. More than 54,000 active duty women and more than 10,000 female Reservists are serving in the Navy, comprising 17.1 percent of the force. The current Navy Total Force includes 34 active and Reserve female flag officers and 59 female command master chiefs. Vice Admiral Ann E. Rondeau, current president of the National Defense University, remains the most senior three-star admiral in the Navy.

Commands are strongly encouraged to increase their knowledge and awareness of the contributions of women to the Navy and the nation by celebrating Women's History Month through programs, exhibits, publications, and participation in military and community events. For more information on the history of women and their numerous contributions to the Navy, please visit:

<http://www.public.navy.mil/bupers-npc/organization/bupers/womenspolicy/pages/womenshistorymonth.aspx> and <http://www.history.navy.mil/special%20highlights/women/women-index.htm>.

Whales Go Airborne: Advanced Helicopter Technology Taken From Marine Life

By Justin Fritz

Some scientists in Germany are also developing new flight technology based on nature in order to improve helicopters. Their inspiration came from a very unlikely source: the humpback whale.

The limitations of today's helicopter - simply put, while a helicopter's hovering - and there's zero wind - its rotor blades are completely in balance. That's because both the forward (advancing) and backward (retreating) blades are moving at the same speed, with the same amount of resistance. When a helicopter moves forward, however, its advancing blade - which moves into the wind - meets more resistance while the retreating blade moves with the wind and encounters less resistance. This imbalance can impact controllability of the aircraft.

Granted, helicopters are equipped to compensate for this imbalance but there is a limit. And if the aircraft moves forward too quickly, the blades can eventually stall. According to Kai Richter from the DLR Institute of

Aerodynamics and Flow Technology in Germany, “This is one of the most serious problems in helicopter aerodynamics – and one of the most complex.”

Therefore, helicopters are limited in both speed and maneuverability. That’s not exactly ideal, considering that helicopters are often used by the military and in emergency medical situations where speed is definitely of utmost importance. Luckily, Richter and other scientists at the DLR Institute have found a potential solution by researching, yes, the humpback whale.

From Whales to... LEVoGs? Humpback whales – which can reach lengths of 50 feet and weigh up to 30 tons – might be big but they’re capable of maneuvering their giant bodies extremely well and can reach speeds of 16.5 miles per hour. According to the DLR Institute, this “is due to their unusually large pectoral fins, which have characteristic bumps along the front edge.” Since these bumps essentially keep whales from sinking under high speeds, the scientists thought they could replicate the effect with helicopter blades. “Flow phenomena in water are similar to those in air, they just need to be scaled accordingly,” according to researcher Holger Mai. They used rubber to reproduce the bumps on the humpback whale fin, placing 186 of the fabricated bumps along the front edge of all four of the helicopter blades.

During testing, Richter said “The pilots have already noticed a difference in the behavior of the rotor blades. The next step is a flight using special measuring equipment to accurately record the effects.” Stalling isn’t prevented completely, however. Research has shown that these bumps cause stalling to occur significantly later, enabling the pilot to make the necessary adjustments before an actual stall occurs. The best part is, since these rubber bumps can simply be added to the rotor blades, there’s no need to fully replace existing equipment. After researchers prove that the bumps can maintain lift for fast-moving helicopters, contours can just be added to rotor blades during the manufacturing process. They’ve patented the bumps, too, officially calling them Leading-Edge Vortex Generators (LEVoGs). That’s a pretty fancy name for what essentially amounts to expensive pencil erasers. As long as they get the job done, you can bet that aircraft manufacturers won’t care what they’re called.

GSA issues Bulletin on E-Waste

GSA Bulletin FMR B-34 provides guidance concerning the documentation of, and appropriate disposal of Federal Electronic Assets (FEA). Property items designated as FEA include: copiers; telephones, fax machines, and communication equipment; electronic equipment components; electrical and electronic properties measuring and testing instruments; digital cameras; desktop and laptop/portable computers, computer monitors, displays, printers, peripherals, and electronic components; televisions and other displays; and other items that clearly utilize solid-state electronics technology or vacuum tubes to perform. For more information, go to: http://www.fedcenter.gov/kd/go.cfm?destination=ShowItem&Item_ID=20559.

MCBH to Host Navy Renewable Ocean Energy Conference

The Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Engineering Service Center (ESC) and NAVFAC Pacific will host the Renewable Ocean Energy Conference on two separate days, 26 MAR 12 and 28 MAR 12, at the Koa Malina Officers Club at Marine Corps Base Hawaii (MCBH), Kaneohe Bay.

The conference will provide information to companies interested in developing new energy technology resources for coastal Navy and Marine Corps installations. “The Navy is interested in purchasing power from alternative sources including ocean energy” said Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center Commanding Officer, Capt. Brant D. Pickrell. “Becoming more energy independent is in the best interest of the Navy, the Department of Defense, and for the future of our country. This forum is being held to discuss the Navy’s energy goals and to gauge industry interest and technology development in renewable energy.”

The first day of the conference will be used for the Wave Energy Test Site (WETS) Industry Forum, with a focus on wave energy initiatives at MCBH. The Ocean Energy and Sea Water Air Conditioning (SWAC) Industry Forum is scheduled for the second day, covering the broad spectrum of renewable ocean energy technologies,

including offshore wind, ocean thermal energy conversion, wave, tidal, current, and ocean compressed air energy storage, with an emphasis on implementing SWAC systems.

The conference runs from 0700 to 1630 both days. For more information, go to:
http://www.navy.mil/search/display.asp?story_id=65787.

EPA Adds Nine New Sites to the NPL List of Superfund Sites and is Proposing to Add Ten More

The EPA added nine new hazardous waste sites to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites, and is proposing to include 10 additional sites. Superfund is the federal program that investigates and cleans up the most complex, uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites in the country that pose risks to people's health and the environment.

Since 1983, 1,661 sites have been placed on the Superfund List. Of these, 359 sites have been cleaned up, resulting in 1,302 sites currently on the list, including the nine sites added today. There are 62 proposed sites, including the 10 announced today, awaiting final agency action.

Contaminants found at the sites include arsenic, benzene, cadmium, chromium, copper, creosote, dichloroethene (DCE), lead, mercury, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), tetrachloroethylene (PCE), pentachlorophenol (PCP), trichloroethane (TCA), trichloroethylene (TCE), toluene, uranium and zinc.

With all Superfund sites, EPA works to identify companies or people responsible for the contamination at a site, and require them to conduct or pay for the cleanup. For the newly listed sites without viable potentially responsible parties, EPA will investigate the full extent of the contamination before starting major cleanup at the site. So, it may be several years before funding is required to clean up these sites.

The following nine sites have been added to the National Priorities List:

- Continental Cleaners, a former dry cleaner in Miami, Florida: Numerous studies have documented tetrachloroethene, a common dry cleaning solvent and its breakdown products in the soil and ground water at the site, and it is likely to have migrated offsite. The aquifer beneath the site is the sole source of municipal drinking water for southeast Florida.
- Sauer Dump, an inactive dump in the Dundalk area of Baltimore, Maryland: The site is bordered by a cove of the Back River, a tributary to the Chesapeake Bay, tidal wetlands to the south, and non-tidal wetland areas along three other borders. During dump operations from the 1960s through the 1980s, hazardous substances were improperly stored and disposed of on the property. Concentrations of semivolatile organic compounds, metals, polychlorinated biphenyls, and pesticides are present at elevated levels in the soil and sediment.
- Compass Plaza Well TC, a contaminated ground water plume in Rogersville, Missouri: Ground water contaminated with trichloroethene has polluted domestic and irrigation wells.
- Chemfax, Inc., a former manufacturer of synthetic resins and waxes in Gulfport, Mississippi: Company now bankrupt and site inactive. Contamination of air, soils, ground water, surface water and sediment with benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons.
- Southeastern Wood Preserving, a former wood treating operation in Canton, Mississippi: Between 1928 and 1979 several companies conducted wood treating operations at the site. Soil, sediment, and ground water are contaminated with creosote and related compounds. Free-phase creosote is entering Batchelor Creek along a stretch of 700 feet and affecting sediment nearly a mile downstream. Ground water sampling found 17 chemicals at levels above state and federal standards.
- CTS of Asheville, Inc., a former electronics components manufacturer in Asheville, North Carolina: Trichloroethene was used in processes at the facility and was released through drains in the building. There is subsurface soil contamination below the building and more than 105 private drinking water

wells are at risk within a mile of the site. The EPA has identified seven private drinking water supplies contaminated with TCE, and has provided clean drinking water to these residents.

- Eighteenmile Creek, a contaminated creek in Niagara County, New York: Long history of industrial use dating back to the 19th century has left numerous industrial facilities and hazardous waste sites. Creek sediments are contaminated with pollutants, including mercury, lead, copper, pesticides/insecticides; PCBs, dioxins, and furans. Six residential townships, croplands, and orchards surround Eighteenmile Creek. Several wetlands are adjacent to contaminated portions of the creek and Fisherman's Park is a major public fishing area. The contaminated sediments contribute to a degradation of fish and wildlife populations, the presence of fish tumors, and the prevalence of bird and animal deformities or reproductive problems. The reach of the creek between Burt Dam and Lake Ontario is classified an Area of Concern by the Great Lakes National Program Office due to its natural resources value within the Lake Ontario watershed.
- Metro Container Corporation, a former drum recycler in Trainer, Pennsylvania: 20 miles south of Philadelphia in a mixed industrial/commercial/residential area along the Delaware River. At the close of the 19th century, the Delaware Oil Works occupied the site. From 1920 until 1959, the Stauffer Chemical Company, Inc. operated a chemical manufacturing plant there. Subsurface soils and ground water are contaminated at the site and at nearby properties. This contamination has been traced to the tidal flats adjacent to the Delaware River. The site is contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls, volatile organic compounds, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, and inorganics.
- Corozal Well, a contaminated ground water plume in Corozal, Puerto Rico: Ground water contamination in the Comunidad Santana well was discovered in November 2010 by the Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority. Tetrachloroethene, an industrial solvent, was found at concentrations above the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act Maximum Contaminant Level. The contamination affects the Comunidad Santana well, the sole source of drinking water for a rural community of more than 200 people.

The following 10 sites have been proposed for addition to the National Priorities List:

- Cedar Chemical Corporation, a former chemical manufacturer in West Helena, Arkansas
- Fairfax St. Wood Treating, a former wood treating operation in Jacksonville, Florida
- Macon Naval Ordnance Plant, a former ordnance manufacturer in Macon, Georgia
- Bautsch-Gray Mine, a former lead and zinc mine in Galena, Illinois
- EVR-Wood Treating/Evangeline Refining Company, a former wood treating operation in Jennings, Louisiana
- Holcomb Creosote Co., a former wood treating operation in Yadkinville, North Carolina
- Orange Valley Regional Ground Water Contamination, a contaminated ground water plume in Orange/West Orange, New Jersey
- Jackpile-Paguate Uranium Mine, a former uranium mine in Laguna Pueblo, New Mexico
- West Troy Contaminated Aquifer, a contaminated ground water plume in Troy, Ohio
- Circle Court Ground Water Plume, a contaminated ground water plume in Willow Park, Texas.

For more information, go to: <http://www.ens-newswire.com/ens/mar2012/2012-03-13-094.html>.

USS Kearsarge Displays Energy Initiative

Tamara Vaughn – Navy News Service

The amphibious assault ship USS Kearsarge (LHD 3) hosted the Senate Committee for Energy and Natural Resources and the Chair of the Subcommittee on Water and Power on 12 MAR 12 to discuss Navy and Marine Corps energy initiative programs. The committee members toured exhibits showcasing new green technologies which will help the military conserve energy, reduce consumption, and improve efficiency. "Energy is at the core of everything," said Senate staff member Charles F. Stanton. "With any company, even the Navy, we need to

identify our weakness when it comes to energy. With events like this one, we can see what new technologies are out there and implement them with today's military. It not only saves money but it is the right thing to do."

The members stopped at each booth, receiving demonstrations by technical experts on alternative fuels and information on programs that provide cleaner forms of energy to help make the military more self-sufficient. With record oil prices and the ever-rising cost of energy, maintaining energy security is a priority in today's military. "Our vessels are powered by fuel," said Rear Adm. Ann C. Phillips, Commander, Expeditionary Strike Group TWO. "So anything we can do to improve efficiency and flexibility on how - and what - we use to provide that energy is going to provide us with battle capabilities in the future."

Phillips, who commands amphibious units on the East Coast, noted that energy efficiency is the first step toward finding oil alternatives. "Being more energy efficient gives us the opportunity to look at sources of energy other than fossil fuels. (Reducing/Eliminating fossil fuels) is better for the environment, reduces green house gas production, and provides a cleaner source of energy. The Navy's energy policy is the right way to go and, to be able to host an event like this on a ship like the Kearsarge that has been enhanced with energy saving equipment, is the icing on the cake."

The demonstrations educated the committee on energy saving technologies, which will improve operational readiness, lower mission cost, and decrease dependency on foreign oil.

Plugging into Algal Power

Peter Spinks – The Age (Australia)

They are vanishingly small, quite unremarkable under a microscope and anything but exotic. Yet microalgae, found anywhere from oceans, lakes and swamps to soils, rocks and icy mountain tops, are the Earth's clean, green micro-machines.

With voracious appetites for carbon dioxide, these micro-organisms harness solar energy to convert the greenhouse gas into just about everything we need. And now, to help ameliorate the ravages of global warming, algae are being used to produce biofuels for vehicles and aviation fuels to power tomorrow's airliners.

Algae, the world's fastest-growing photosynthetic organisms, accumulate up to 80 per cent of their dry weight in oil. This endows them with huge, as yet untapped, potential for global fuel production – especially biodiesel and hydrogen gas, says Nick Coleman, a senior lecturer in microbiology at Sydney University.

By cultivating particular strains of algae, scientists can produce oils for specific purposes. "The various algae can be grown in freshwater or marine environments," Dr Coleman says. Their biomass can double every eight to 12 hours, and they produce oil year round, unlike most seasonal crops, says Aidyn Mouradov, an associate professor of plant biotechnology at RMIT University in Bundoora.

Algae are more productive than other energy crops such as corn, soy or oil palm. "For example, algae can produce 10 times more than palm oil and require 10 times less land area." This is important as biofuel crops have been severely criticised for occupying valuable arable land that could otherwise be used to grow food. Algae farming, in fact, requires neither agricultural land – the micro-organisms can be grown on land too poor to use for traditional crops – nor clean freshwater. "They thrive on saline, brackish and waste waters," Professor Mouradov says, noting that they can be grown on excess nutrients in sewage wastewater. "This leads to a win-win situation with a waste turned into an asset," he explains.

Finally, algae can produce a range of value-added products: ethanol, hydrogen, pigments, biopolymers, and food for animals and humans. Finally, they make great bio-fertilizers. "These are becoming very popular because they are eco-friendly and more cost-effective than chemical fertilizers," Professor Mouradov says.

Like all bio-derived fuels, algae take carbon dioxide out of the air as they grow, Dr Coleman says. "So the ultimate fuel produced is carbon-neutral. That is, when you burn it, you are just putting back into the atmosphere some carbon dioxide that the algae took out. This is different from burning fossil fuels, where carbon that has been locked underground for millions of years is put back into the atmosphere. If you use the algae to make

hydrogen, then it's like a double win – in this case, you are taking carbon dioxide out of the air, and making a fuel that is carbon-free."

Algae are much more versatile and adaptable than higher plants: they can be grown literally anywhere there is sunlight and water, Dr Coleman says. "Areas that are too dry, too hot, or too cold to support trees or other plants can still potentially be used for algae." Deserts are an obvious place for algae farms, since the land cannot be used for much else and there is plenty of sunlight. "The issue there is providing water and other nutrients – nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and iron. But this is not difficult using a closed system where the water is trapped and cannot evaporate," Dr Coleman says.

Challenges for algal farming include the mechanics of harvesting the algae and the risk of virus contamination. "All monocultures, whether plants, animals or algae are unstable ecosystems, and are at higher risk of being wiped out by viral pathogens compared to complex multi-species ecosystems," Dr Coleman says. A variety of viruses are known to prey on algae; these could enter algae farms in water or by wind, he says. "There are also tiny animals that love to eat algae, so you would have to keep these at bay as well."

Australia is ideally placed to farm algae. It has abundant sunlight and wide-open spaces that are arid or semi-arid and so cannot be used for other forms of agriculture. Algae production facilities, in fact, have been established in most states. The first commercial facilities were started in Western Australia and a \$3 million project is currently underway in Karratha. Algae cultivated in large ponds are harvested to extract oil to produce biodiesel.

Scaling up algae production for commercial use has been an issue since the early days of interest in algal production, says Susan Blackburn of CSIRO's marine and atmospheric division and the head of the Australian National Algae Culture Collection. She says the best way to produce algae for commercial purposes is using photo-bioreactors that maximize the availability of light. "As well as light for growth, microalgae require nutrients rather like a hydroponics system," Dr Blackburn explains. "Supplying the necessary nutrients in sufficient quantities is a challenge." One way to address this is to use municipal wastewater systems. The CSIRO is developing a management system for algal fuels.

In addition to their other applications, algae can be used as food for animals, people, and aquaculture animals. To this end, the CSIRO has been supplying the Australian aquaculture industry and more than 60 other countries, with "starter cultures" for hatching aquaculture animals. "The potential for animal feeds and fertilisers as co-products with the developing algal industry is great," Dr Blackburn says. "Even with the oil fraction removed for biodiesel, the remaining biomass is protein-rich and contains many other bioactive compounds." Microalgae, for example, are the fundamental marine source of the long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acids omega-3 and omega-6. These are crucial for human health, as well as that of aquaculture animals. Other high-value products include pigments, such as betacarotene and astaxanthin that are used in the human nutraceutical industry. The so-called "super-food" Spirulina, meanwhile, is also a type of algae. "Despite these examples, the potential of algal products is largely untapped," Dr. Blackburn says.

Some algae are toxic. "It would be bad if an algae farm got contaminated with a toxic form, which might happen fairly easily in an open environment," says Dr Coleman. Blue-green algae – a type of photosynthetic bacteria, such as anabaena – cause toxic algal blooms in rivers. Blue-green types also make great nitrogen-rich fertilizers as they "fix" their own nitrogen from the environment. "This means they can effectively make protein out of air," Dr Coleman says. "No higher plants are capable of this, with the exception of legumes. In a nutshell, algae offer a green, universal solution for most of the challenges we face in our everyday lives," says Professor Mouradov. "Applications of algae in science and technology are restricted only by our creativity and knowledge."

Reducing Energy Demand Increases Efficiency

Tyrone C. Marshall Jr. – American Forces Press

The Defense Department's announcement of \$18 million to fund six military programs designed to reduce energy demand is primarily about increasing military effectiveness, a senior Pentagon official said. "The real reason to

do this is for military effectiveness - to give our forces better tools, better capability, and less risk,” said Sharon E. Burke, assistant secretary of defense for operational energy plans and programs.

Though one of the outcomes will be that the department will save money, she added, “this is ultimately about giving our forces a better capability, taking risk out of the system, [and] putting fewer lives at risk moving fuel around.”

Burke’s office provided the following details on the programs:

- The Innovative Cooling Equipment Development/Demonstration Program will receive \$2.5 million as it seeks to reduce fuel consumption for heating and cooling by 10 to 30 percent, translating to fewer fuel convoys on the battlefield and reduced risk;
- The Navy Expeditionary Technology Transition Program is slated to receive \$3.19 million for research aimed at making significant advances in heating and cooling technologies to reduce fuel consumption for heating and cooling by 20 to 50 percent;
- The Advanced, Energy Efficient Shelter Systems for Contingency Basing and Other Applications program will receive \$5.997 million as its program team works to demonstrate and transition shelter systems that will reduce the heating and cooling required by 50 percent while providing improved capabilities and quality of life;
- The Super Energy Efficient Containerized Living Unit Design and Development program will receive \$1 million as the program team works to redesign existing containerized living units and to develop a new highly efficient units, beginning in Djibouti, where they seek to reduce energy use in renovated units by 54 to 82 percent;
- The Transformative Reductions in Operational Energy Consumption program is slated to receive \$3.85 million as it works to identify and assess new and existing technologies that would reduce the energy demand of expeditionary outposts in tropical environments. Its goal will be to reduce total energy use of forward operating bases in these environments by 50 percent in 2016; and
- The Operation Enduring Freedom Energy Initiative Proving Ground program will garner \$1.425 million as it works to establish a baseline for energy and fuel use in expeditionary operations in Afghanistan as it seeks to rapidly analyze the effect of energy-related technologies on fuel consumption and determine which provide the highest operational impact and the best return on investment for deployment in Operation Enduring Freedom.

According to Burke, “The reason that we chose this is there have been a number of really important studies, including one done by the Marine Corps, and one done by the [Army] Corps of Engineers for me,” she explained. “[These studies] identified that we’re wasting a huge amount of fuel on the battlefield, and that a lot of it goes to generators and to heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems.”

Burke noted one study said 75 percent of the generator power goes to air conditioning and heating, while another demonstrated “anywhere from 20 percent to upwards of 50 percent of the fuel used at any given location in places like Afghanistan may be going to generators and heating and cooling.” She also cited a Marine Corps study from 2011 stating heating and air conditioning accounted for 13 percent of its total fuel demand in Afghanistan and 46 percent of its electrical demands.

Burke noted the funding of these programs is just one part of the Defense Department’s efforts to improve energy use toward a more effective and capable force. “This is a research, development, test and evaluation effort,” she said. “But we’re also seeing this in the requirements process, the acquisition process, in contracting [and] in rapid fielding to forces in the fight. We’re doing all this because we really think this will help us meet the defense mission, particularly, the changing defense mission, as we go forward. So this is part of a broader effort across the department.”

Naval Base Coronado Using Alternative Energy Sources

In just eight years, the Pentagon wants half the energy use for all military bases to come from alternative sources. At Naval Base Coronado, 15 solar trees now line the carrier pier at North Island. "Each one is capable of powering three to four standard-sized homes a day," said Lt. Brett Sauers of the Navy's Public Works Department. The trees are unique in that they can track the sun no matter the time of day or time of year.

The renewable energy project is part of the commitment by the Department of Defense to have the armed forces get half their energy needs from renewable or alternative sources by 2020. Fred Speece, the energy consultant for the base, said that aside from the solar tree project, the base has replaced more than 1,200 outdoor, energy-gulping lights with low energy LED lighting. Light emitting diodes (LEDs) are also being used to replace lighting inside the many warehouses. "In one warehouse, our energy usage plummeted from \$32,000 a year to less than \$5,000 a year," Speece said.

The Navy is also experimenting with biofuels for non-nuclear powered ships and for aircraft. On land, it is committed to replacing its 50,000 commercial vehicles with hybrid or electrical vehicles by 2015.

US Pacific Command Launches Fuel Cell Test Fleet

Jeff Cobb – Hybrid Cars

The U.S. military has unveiled the "world's first military fleet of fuel cell vehicles," comprised of 16 General Motors vehicles.

Hawaii was chosen for the evaluation of the vehicles and their associated hydrogen infrastructure because of Hawaii's ideal climate. This will clear the way for future installation in other states and in other types of vehicles, such as tactical vehicles.

"Once the key hydrogen infrastructure elements are proven in Hawaii, other states can adopt a similar approach," said Charles Freese, executive director of global fuel cell activities for General Motors, a founding partner of the Hawaii Hydrogen Initiative. "The military is paving the way, demonstrating the practicality and applicability of this technology."

The Army Tank Automotive Research Development Engineering Center (TARDEC), the Office of Naval Research (ONR), and Air Force Research Laboratories (AFRL) are paying for the vehicles.

The fuel cell vehicles can travel up to 200 miles on a single charge, refuel in five minutes, and produce zero emissions.

The U.S. military has long been viewed as a driver of advanced-tech vehicle development. It is also experimenting with other forms of clean energy alternatives.

"The Army continues to investigate technologies and partnerships that give the United States a decisive advantage," said Lt. Gen. Francis J. Wiercinski, commanding general of U.S. Army, Pacific. "These fuel cell vehicles will help move the U.S. Army in the Pacific toward a sustainable path that reduces energy security challenges and strengthens our energy independence."

National Ocean Policy Draft Implementation Plan

This draft Implementation Plan describes more than 50 actions the Federal Government will take to improve the health of the ocean, coasts, and Great Lakes. The comment period on the draft Implementation Plan has been extended. As stated on the National Ocean Council's Web site, <http://www.WhiteHouse.gov/oceans>, the new deadline for public comment on the draft Implementation Plan is 28 MAR 12. The final Implementation Plan is expected in the spring of 2012.

Atlantic Sturgeon Officially Listed as Endangered

Atlantic sturgeon, an ancient species that co-existed with dinosaurs, has fared less well sharing coastal and river habitats with humans. As a result, they will be officially protected as an endangered species beginning 6 APR 12.

The decision by the National Marine Fisheries Service means it believes the sturgeon, the largest fish native to the Chesapeake - historically they reached lengths of 14 feet - is likely to become extinct in the foreseeable future without additional protection.

The NMFS, an arm of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, has not yet stated what new actions it will take to protect sturgeon, which are already subject to a coast-wide fishing moratorium. Its decision, issued on 6 FEB 12, said that sturgeon are taken as bycatch in other fisheries, killed by ship strikes, squeezed out of historic habitat by poor water quality, and face other problems - all of which may be targeted for future protection efforts or regulations. For more information, go to: <http://www.bayjournal.com/newsite/article.cfm?article=4296>.

Federal Guiding Principles and EISA 2007 Section 432 Benchmarking Training Using Portfolio Manager

The EPA ENERGY STAR measuring and tracking tool (Portfolio Manager) helps Federal agencies assess existing building against the High Performance Sustainable Building Guiding Principles established by EO 13423 and EO 13514. In this web-based training session, agency and building-level personnel will learn how to use the Guiding Principles Checklist in Portfolio Manager. The training will be from 1400 to 1530 on 29 MAR 12. For more information, go to: <http://www.fedcenter.gov/Events/index.cfm?id=20470>.

Wind Resource Maps Available

From the Department of Energy, these maps help locate and quantify wind resources. The maps are available in utility-scale or community-scale. For more information, go to:

http://www.fedcenter.gov/kd/go.cfm?destination=ShowItem&item_id=20457.

EPA Issues Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Sites

The EPA is issuing a new permit, in accordance with the Clean Water Act, that will provide streamlined permitting to thousands of construction operators while protecting our nation's waterways from discharges of polluted stormwater from construction sites. Stormwater discharges from construction sites can contain harmful pollutants, such as nutrients, that contaminate waters, increase drinking water treatment costs, and damage aquatic ecosystems. The new permit was shaped by important input from the public and stakeholders to ensure that it provides important protections for waterways, while also providing flexibility to operators.

The 2012 construction general permit (CGP) is required under the Clean Water Act and replaces the existing 2008 CGP, which expired on 15 FEB 12. The new permit includes a number of enhanced protections for surface waters, including provisions to protect impaired and sensitive waters. Under the Clean Water Act, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits are typically issued for a five-year period, after which time EPA generally issues revised permits based on updated information and requirements. NPDES permits control water pollution by including limits on the amount of pollutants that can be discharged into waterways by specific sources. The permit also provides new flexibilities for operators. For example, it allows for emergency projects (e.g., restoration following a flood or other natural disaster) to begin immediately without permit authorization from EPA, while still retaining full authority for EPA to ensure that the project proceeds in an environmentally responsible manner once it has commenced. The permit also enables operators of already permitted projects flexibility where compliance with a new permit requirement is economically impracticable.

The 2012 CGP updates include steps intended to limit erosion, minimize pollution sources, provide natural buffers or their equivalent around surface waters, and further restrict discharges to areas impaired by previous pollution discharge.

Many of the permit requirements implement new effluent limitations guidelines and new source performance standards for the construction and development industry that became effective on 1 FEB 10, which include pollution control techniques to decrease erosion and sediment pollution.

The permit will be effective in areas where EPA is the permitting authority: Idaho, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Washington, D.C., and most U.S. territories and in Indian country lands.

EPA invited the public to comment on the draft permit. The agency also had a webcast to introduce owners and operators of construction sites, members of the public, and State or Tribal permitting authorities to the new requirements of the proposed CGP.

For more information on the proposed construction general permit, go to:
<http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/cgp.cfm>.

FEDERAL NEWS

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

AIR

EPA Proposes No Changes for GHG Permitting Thresholds

The U.S. EPA is proposing not to change the greenhouse gas (GHG) permitting thresholds for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Title V Operating Permit programs. EPA is also proposing steps that would streamline the permitting process for large emitters already covered by the agency's program, including sources that account for nearly 70 percent of the total GHG pollution from stationary sources. For more information, go to: <http://www.fedcenter.gov/Announcements/index.cfm?id=20488>.

Quality Assurance Requirements for Continuous Opacity Monitoring Systems at Stationary Sources

The EPA is extending the comment period for the proposed rule titled, "Quality Assurance Requirements for Continuous Opacity Monitoring Systems at Stationary Sources" that was published in the Federal Register on 14 FEB 12. The proposed rule accompanied the direct final rule that was also published on 14 FEB 12. The 30-day comment period in the proposed rule was scheduled to end on 15 MAR 12 but it has been extended to 30 APR 12. For more information, go to: <http://www.fedcenter.gov/Articles/index.cfm?id=20589>.

WATER

NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities (Final)

EPA's Regional Offices are issuing their final 2012 NPDES general permit for stormwater discharges from large and small construction activities. This construction general permit includes new requirements that implement the technology-based Effluent Limitation Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards, which were issued for the construction and development industry on 1 DEC 09. The permit also includes new water quality-based requirements for construction sites discharging stormwater to waters requiring additional pollutant control. The Construction General Permit is being issued for five years, during which time the permit will provide coverage to eligible existing and new construction projects in all areas of the country where EPA is the NPDES permitting authority, including Idaho, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and New Mexico, Indian Country Lands, Puerto Rico, Washington, DC, and U.S. territories and protectorates. The permit became effective on 16 FEB 12. For more information, go to:

<http://www.fedcenter.gov/plugins/programs/remotelink/rlink.cfm?dest=http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2012-02-29/html/2012-4822.htm>.

Anacostia River Revitalization Fund Created

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF), in partnership with EPA and the DC Department of the Environment and with funding from corporate sponsors, created The Anacostia River Revitalization Fund. The fund will award grants to local partnering organizations. To do so, the fund will invest \$1 million in restoration activities this year and hopes to invest a total of \$5 million over the next three years. The funds will be used protect and restore the Anacostia River and to create a national model for watershed conservation.

Specific grant selection criteria will be mutually agreed upon by NFWF, EPA, DDOE, and other funding partners. Priority will be given to projects focused on key tenants of the fund:

- Improving water quality in the Anacostia River and its tributaries;
- Achieving habitat restoration priorities for the Anacostia;
- Engaging, employing and educating local residents and businesses;
- Connecting the public to the Anacostia and its tributaries through enhanced outdoor recreation and volunteer opportunities;
- Leveraging public and private funding to make the greatest conservation impact; and
- Emphasizing the neighborhood benefits of watershed restoration to local economic development, public health, livability and as a neighborhood asset.

The Anacostia River is one of seven pilot locations as part of the Urban Waters Federal Partnership, an innovative union of 11 federal agencies, led by EPA, that focus on both natural resources and economic development and aims to use environmental restoration to protect people's health and maximize economic growth.

For more information on the Urban Waters Federal Partnership, go to: <http://urbanwaters.gov/>.

EPA New England Launches Soak Up the Rain Website

In collaboration with Federal and State agencies, universities, watershed groups, and other organizations, EPA New England is launching Soak up the Rain as a call to action to citizens, businesses, and communities. It's a call to all of us who care about clean water, who want to reduce flooding, who want to create healthier and more beautiful communities.

- Take action to help soak up the rain in your yard, at your place of business, on your Base.
- Share photos and stories of what you have done.

Working together we can protect New England waters and leave a lasting legacy of clean, safe and plentiful water for future generations.

Check out the website: <http://www.epa.gov/region1/soakuptherain/index.html>.

Share your story at: <http://www.epa.gov/region1/soakuptherain/share.html>.

HAZARDOUS WASTE

Electronic Reporting of Toxics Release Inventory Data (Draft)

Citation: 77 Federal Register 13061-13069

The EPA has proposed rulemaking to require facilities to report non-confidential Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) data electronically using its online TRI-ME web application. EPA will continue to allow paper submissions only for trade secret submissions. These facilities will have to submit sanitized and unsanitized paper forms for these submissions.

EPA reports that approximately 95% of the reporting facilities for RY (Reporting Year) 2010 used TRI-ME web to report TRI data. Only less than five percent of the current reporting facilities will have to become familiar with the electronic reporting process. Comments to the proposed rule are due 4 MAY 12.

The Toxics Release Inventory was established in 1986 by Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. The goal of TRI is to provide communities with information about toxic chemical releases and waste management activities from reporting facilities and to support informed decision-

making by industry, government, non-governmental organizations and the public. Facilities must report disposal and other release information on the nearly 650 chemicals and chemical categories if reporting thresholds are met. The reports are due to EPA and the respective state agency annually by 1 JUL. A 1993 Executive Order, [EO 12856](#), required federal facilities to report to TRI regardless of their industry sector. Two additional Executive Orders, [EO 13148](#) in 2000 and [EO 13423](#) in 2008, reinforced this requirement.

The Full Text Document can be found at:

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2012-03-05/html/2012-5264.htm>.

The TRI-ME Web site can be found at: <http://www.epa.gov/tri>.

CHESAPEAKE BAY

EPA Announces \$4 Million in New Funding to Assist Local Governments with Bay Cleanup

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) have announced a new \$4 million EPA-funded initiative providing financial and technical assistance to local governments needing to reduce water pollution to help restore the Chesapeake Bay.

As local governments work to implement the Chesapeake Bay TMDL or 'pollution diet,' the Local Government Green Infrastructure Initiative will support them by making grants of up to \$750,000 available. The grants will be administered by NFWF through the Chesapeake Bay Stewardship Fund, and competitively awarded to local governments to design and implement projects demonstrating the integration of green infrastructure into existing programs to meet community needs and improve local waterways and the Bay.

With a combination of grants and technical assistance, the initiative aims to help local governments overcome obstacles to meeting pollution reduction goals for local waters and the Bay. The Bay TMDL provides states and local governments with considerable flexibility in how they achieve these objectives.

Grants will be awarded for green infrastructure initiatives such as capital improvements, road maintenance programs, flood plain management, and other projects that produce measurable water quality improvements in local rivers and streams, and ultimately the Bay. The Bay TMDL requires approximately 25 percent reductions in nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment pollution, with all of the of the pollution reduction measures needed for restoring the Bay in place by 2025.

In addition to grant awards, local governments are eligible to receive technical assistance for specific challenges they identify as barriers to improving water quality, including financing assistance, project design and implementation, and stormwater and land use management. Selected localities will represent the diverse characteristics of local governments throughout the 64,000 square-mile watershed – including rural counties, predominantly agricultural communities, rapidly growing suburban localities, smaller cities, and urban municipalities.

In partnership with the Local Government Advisory Committee, resources will also be made available for local governments to share information and experiences. Through forums and workshops, local governments will gain access to information about best practices and evolving strategies for achieving water quality goals for local waters and the Bay.

Since 2000, the Chesapeake Bay Stewardship Fund has offered \$68.9 million in grants for over 700 projects across the Chesapeake Bay watershed. The goal of the fund is to accelerate local implementation of the most innovative, sustainable and cost-effective strategies for restoring and protecting water quality and vital habitats within the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

For more information about the Chesapeake Bay Stewardship Fund programs and grant opportunities, visit www.nfwf.org/chesapeake.

EPA: States on Track to Meet Chesapeake Bay Cleanup Goals; PA Plan Needs Work

Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia are generally on track to meet pollution reduction goals for the Chesapeake Bay and its rivers by 2025, according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's evaluations of the jurisdictions' cleanup plans.

The six Bay states and the District of Columbia recently submitted their [Phase II Watershed Implementation Plans](#) (WIPs) and their 2012-2013 pollution reduction milestones. These plans lay out how each jurisdiction will meet pollution reduction goals set by the EPA in the [Chesapeake Bay TMDL](#).

Overall, the jurisdictions built considerably upon their Phase I plans, according to the EPA. The Phase II plans provide more specific cleanup strategies and detail restoration actions on a local level.

[In a cover letter](#) transmitting comments to the Department of Environmental Protection on Pennsylvania's Plan, EPA said, "... greatly appreciate(s) the efforts of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection and your partner agencies as well as stakeholder groups in the development of these documents (WIP)."

The letter said EPA's primary concern is the WIP does not identify important next steps to implement core initiatives of Pennsylvania's Phase I agriculture strategy, such as supporting manure to energy technologies and development of methods to defensibly track and report non-cost-shared practices. These strategies account for a sizable portion of the nutrient and sediment reductions in the Plan. EPA also said it "lacks assurance" that Pennsylvania will be able to achieve the reductions in stormwater loads identified in the WIP through methods such as reissuing the PAG-13 General Permit for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System permittees. A copy of the [detailed comments](#) is available online along with related comments [related documents](#). Other state evaluations [are also available](#). EPA is still reviewing New York's plan, which was submitted after the deadline.

For more information, go to:

<http://www.paenvironmentdigest.com/newsletter/default.asp?NewsletterArticleID=21583&SubjectID=>.

WIPs for PA and VA Found Wanting in EPA Review

The EPA gave generally high marks to the latest state plans to clean up the Chesapeake Bay but remained critical of portions of the submissions from Pennsylvania and Virginia. For more information, go to:

<http://www.bayjournal.com/article.cfm?article=4305>.

TANKS

Revising Underground Storage Tank Regulations (Draft)

This is an extension to the comment period for the revisions to existing UST requirements and new requirements for secondary containment and operator training. The proposed revisions were published in the Federal Register on 18 NOV 11 (76 FR 71708). The new comment period deadline is 16 APR 12. For more information, go to:

<http://www.fedcenter.gov/Articles/index.cfm?id=20448>.

REGION 1



CONNECTICUT

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

Proposed Legislation

On 16 FEB 12, the Select Committee on Veteran's Affairs introduced [CT HB 5173](#) which would clarify the authority of the Adjutant General regarding maintenance of military facilities, provide a nonlapsing account for use by the Military Department for the support of facility maintenance and renovation, and eliminate the requirement to provide armories for each company of the Governor's Guards.

Proposed Regulations

On 10 FEB 12, the CT Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) provided notice of intent to issue the following general permit: [General Permit for Water Resources Construction Activities \(DEP-IWRD-GP-13\)](#). This general permit may be used to authorize minor activities that will have minimal environmental effects, individually and cumulatively, regulated by the Commissioner under section 22a-45a (Inland Wetland & Watercourses), 22a-349a (Stream Channel Encroachment Line) & 22a-378a (a) (Water Diversion) of the General Statutes. The General Permit for Water Resources Construction Activities will replace the following general permits: General Permit for Habitat Conservation (DEP-IWRD-GP-03), General Permit for Lake, Pond and Basin Dredging (DEP-IWRD-GP-04), General Permit for Minor Grading (DEP-IWRD-GP-07), General Permit for Minor Structures (DEP-IWRD-GP-06), and General Permit for the placement of Utilities and Drainage (DEP-IWRD-GP-05).

DEEP says Legislation Needed to End UST Program

The Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) says the time has come to transition from a taxpayer only-funded cleanup program for discharges from underground fuel tanks to one that puts financial responsibility where it rightfully belongs - on private industry.

Speaking to legislation concerning the state's Underground Storage Tank (UST) Fund that is now before the Environment Committee ([S.B. No. 375](#)), DEEP Commissioner Daniel C. Esty said, "In these difficult financial times state government can no longer afford to pay millions of dollars a year - much of it to multinational corporations - for the cleanup of fuel discharges at private businesses. Instead, we need to responsibly honor existing claims and enact legislation that puts an end to a system that has corporations relying on state government to shoulder costs they should assume themselves," Esty said. "There are viable options for businesses that must have access to funds to respond to releases from underground storage tanks, including private insurance, surety bonds, letters of credit and self insurance."

Esty said DEEP is committed to working closely with the General Assembly, the Governor's Office, and industry leaders on the final language of legislation needed to properly address this issue.

For more information, go to: <http://www.ct.gov/dep/cwp/view.asp?Q=500318&A=4173>.



MAINE

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

Proposed Legislation

On 23 MAR 11, Representative Duchesne introduced [ME LD 1278](#). The bill imposes fees on the disposal of construction and demolition debris and construction and demolition debris processing residue and imposes higher fees on certain wastes that are disposed of at a landfill granted a license to expand after October 15, 2011. The bill also provides that a disposal fee may not be imposed on construction and demolition debris and construction and demolition debris processing residue that is disposed of at a municipal, regional association or generator-Owned landfill.

Regulation

On 20 JAN 12, the ME Department of Environmental Protection requested comment on proposed revisions to the [Maine Remedial Action Guidelines \(RAGs\) for Sites Contaminated with Hazardous Substances](#) and its associated Technical Support Documents. Comments were due by 27 FEB 12.

Senator Snowe to Retire at the End of her Term

Citing too much partisanship in Washington, Maine Senator Olympia Snowe has announced that she will not run for re-election.

Snowe, a moderate Republican who was often a key swing vote on partisan issues, was first elected to the U.S. Senate in 1994. She previously represented Maine's 2nd Congressional District in the U.S. House for 16 years. "After 33 years in the Congress this was not an easy decision. My husband and I are in good health. We have laid an exceptionally strong foundation for the campaign, and I have no doubt I would have won re-election," she said in a statement. "I do find it frustrating, however, that an atmosphere of polarization and 'my way or the highway' ideologies have become pervasive in campaigns and in our governing institutions," she said.

Saying that she does "not realistically expect the partisanship of recent years in the Senate to change over the short term," Snowe said she is not prepared to commit herself to another term when she's not certain how productive it would be for her. She added that the "political center" needs to return for democracy to flourish.

For more information, go to: <http://www.foxnews.com/politics/2012/02/28/snowe-announces-wont-seek-re-election/?test=latestnews#ixzz1nlsE3nEB>.



MASSACHUSETTS

Note: The Massachusetts General Court meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 20 JAN 11, Representative Calter introduced [MA HB 1759](#) relative to comprehensive siting reform for land based wind projects. The Act shall be construed in a manner to achieve its public purposes, which are to encourage the development of clean, renewable, electric generating plants and ancillary facilities powered by wind, ensure that such facilities are sited in appropriate locations based on clear, predictable and protective environmental, cultural and historic resource standards and streamline the permitting of such facilities at the state and local level and reduce delays associated with appeals of such permits.

Regulations

Facilities engaging in the Processing of Certain Hazardous Materials – On 3 FEB 12, the Board of Fire Prevention Regulations adopted the following amendment to the state fire code: [527 CMR 33.00](#) creates local fire department permit requirements for facilities engaging in the processing of certain hazardous materials. The standards are based on a classification system and require disclosure and evaluation regarding a facility's hazardous materials operations.

Underground Storage Tank (UST) Operator Certification Program

Federal and state regulations require all owners/ operators of underground storage tanks (USTs) to designate at least one certified Class A, B and C Operator for each tank system. The deadline for doing this in Massachusetts is 8 AUG 12. Operators are qualified through exams and/or training. For more information, go to: <http://www.mass.gov/dep/toxics/ust/operator.htm>.



NEW HAMPSHIRE

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

Proposed Legislation

On 1 DEC 11, Representative Bergevin introduced [NH HB 1490](#) repealing New Hampshire's regional greenhouse gas initiative cap and trade program for controlling carbon dioxide emissions.

Regulations

The NH Department of Environmental Services has proposed [VOC RACT Minor Core Activity Rules](#) that will extend by one year, from June 1, 2012 until June 1, 2013, the requirement to apply for a permit to opt out of volatile organic compound (VOC) Reasonable Available Control Technology (RACT) requirements for sources that first became subject to Env-A 1200 on June 1, 2011; expand the definition of "minor core activity" to include all VOC RACT categories covered by Env-A 1200, not just coating categories; clarify that actual, rather than potential, emissions should be calculated in determining whether an activity is "minor core" under Env-A 1201.04(c) and Env-A 1203.38; and include a VOC limit for clear topcoats used in miscellaneous metal parts coating operations, which was inadvertently excluded in the readoption of the prior rule.

Medicine Disposal Information for New Hampshire

The state of New Hampshire is working with stakeholders to develop information and tools to assist people with safely disposing medicine in various settings. Improper handling, storage or disposal of medicine can lead to drug abuse, accidental poisonings and environmental pollution. For more information, go to:

<http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/dwspp/medsafety/index.htm>.



RHODE ISLAND

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

Proposed Legislation

On 25 JAN 12, Representative Walsh introduced [RI HB 7233](#) that 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 surtax on retail paint products. This act would take effect upon passage.

Regulations

The Coastal Resources Management Council adopted [Planning and Management of Coastal Resources](#) on 8 MAR 12. This involves changes to management plans, policies, procedures and regulations of the agency regarding planning and management of the coastal resources of the State. Changes involve sections that govern the treatment of sewage and stormwater.

DEM Revises Regulations so that Felt-Soled Foot Gear is Prohibited only in State Freshwaters

On 21 FEB 12, the RI Department of Environmental Management (RI DEM) filed a technical revision to the 2012-2013 Freshwater Fishing Regulations related to the use of felt-soled foot gear in State waters.

DEM's Division of Fish and Wildlife has modified the regulation prohibiting the use of foot gear with external felt soles so that it applies only to the fresh waters of the State. The technical revision became effective on 21 FEB 12. The revision was made once it became apparent that an all-waters ban on the use of felt-soled foot gear was not intended by the Department in adopting this regulation. For more information, go to:

<http://www.dem.ri.gov/news/2012/pr/0221121.htm>.



VERMONT

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

Proposed Legislation

On 6 JAN 12, Representative Larocque introduced [VT HB 504](#) to expand the beverage container deposit law to include plastic water bottles.

Regulations

The Natural Resources Board adopted amendments to the [Vermont Water Quality Standards](#) to allow for the inclusion of compliance schedules in discharge permits issued pursuant to Vermont's federally-delegated National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Program. Schedules of compliance are allowed under the federal Clean Water Act and its implementing regulations (40 CFR 122.47). A compliance schedule gives a permittee adequate time to comply with permit requirements based on new, newly interpreted, or revised water quality standards that became effective after both issuance of the initial permit and 1 JUL 1977. A compliance schedule shall require compliance at the earliest possible time and shall include interim requirements and dates for their achievement. The Secretary may include a schedule of compliance at the time of permit reissuance or modification when the permittee cannot comply with the permit requirements or limitations, including water quality based effluent limitations. The amended rule was published on 1 FEB 12.

REGION 2



NEW JERSEY

The New Jersey Legislature meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 10 JAN 12, Assemblyman Wolfe introduced [NJ AB 357](#). This bill would require water purveyors and licensed operators to notify municipalities they service regarding water supply and water quality issues. This bill requires every water purveyor to file quarterly and annual reports with the municipalities they service regarding the adequacy and water quality of the water furnished to its users.

Regulations

On 21 FEB 12, the NJ Department of Environmental Protection adopted amendments to the definitions of wildlife status at N.J.A.C. 7:25-4.1, the list of endangered wildlife at N.J.A.C. 7:25-4.13, and the list of nongame wildlife at N.J.A.C. 7:25-4.17. These amendments change the set of status categories that are assigned to the list of nongame wildlife species at N.J.A.C. 7:25-4.17 to reflect the species' conservation status (the need for conservation action for the species), delete the definitions of several of the terms currently used to describe species status at N.J.A.C. 7:25-4.1 and replace them with new terms and definitions, and update scientific (Latin) and common names of several species to reflect nomenclature changes adopted by various professional taxonomic organizations. Additionally, the Department is adopting several amendments to the list of endangered wildlife at N.J.A.C. 7:25-4.13 and to the list and status of nongame wildlife at N.J.A.C. 7:25-4.17 to reclassify several species based upon the Department's analysis of the latest available information on the status of these species in the State.

First Stage of Long-Awaited Lower Passaic River Cleanup Begins

The first stage of a two-phase project to remove dioxin-contaminated and cancer-causing sediments from the lower Passaic River, adjacent to the Diamond Alkali Superfund site in the Ironbound section of Newark, has begun. Tierra Solutions, current owner of the former Diamond Alkali site, under federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) supervision, is initially targeting removal of 40,000 cubic yards of contaminated sediment in one of the most toxic waterways in the world.

The lower Passaic River project that kicked off today is divided into two phases. In this first phase, 40,000 cubic yards of the most highly contaminated sediment will be removed and piped to a processing facility. The water will be squeezed from contaminated sediment, treated and transported by rail to a licensed disposal facility. Air and water monitoring will occur at the site. Vertical steel walls have been installed in the river to enclose the area, making it possible to remove the sediment without spreading contamination during dredging. In phase two, 160,000 cubic yards of sediment, much of it with lower levels of contamination than the first 40,000 cubic yards, will be removed from the same section of the Passaic River.

The EPA, the lead agency on the river cleanup, estimated the cost of remediation for the eight-mile stretch of the lower portion of the river at \$1 billion to \$4 billion. Pesticides manufactured at the former Diamond Alkali site included Agent Orange and DDT. Agent Orange consisted of a form of dioxin, known as 2,3,7,8-

tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD). This is one of the most toxic chemicals ever produced and is linked to cancer. Dioxin concentrations in Passaic River fish and crabs are among the highest reported in the world and present a serious threat to the public and wildlife. Consumption of dioxin-contaminated crabs and fish greatly increases cancer risks. As a result, the state has imposed fishing and crabbing bans in the Passaic River and Newark Bay for more than 25 years.

There also is an information website at <http://www.passaicremovalaction.com/home.htm>. Additional information on the lower Passaic River sediment removal project is available at: <http://www.ourpassaic.org> and <http://www.epa.gov/region02/superfund/npl/diamondalkali/>.



NEW YORK

The New York State Legislature meets throughout the year.

Legislation

On 5 JAN 11, Assemblyman Gantt introduced [NY AB 728](#). This bill would enact the childhood lead poisoning primary prevention and safe housing act; establish the childhood lead poisoning primary prevention and safe housing fund; and authorize a corporate tax credit for lead hazard reduction activities.

Proposed Rules

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

NYSDEC and NYCDEP Announce Agreement to Reduce CSOs Using Green Infrastructure

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) announced an agreement on an enforcement order to reduce Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs) and improve the overall water quality in New York Harbor waters. Under this agreement, the City will invest approximately \$187 million over the next three years and an estimated \$2.4 billion of public and private funding over the next 18 years to install green infrastructure technologies to manage stormwater before it enters the City's combined sewer system. Examples of green infrastructure projects include: blue roofs and green roofs, which use mechanical devices or vegetation to slow roof water from draining too quickly and overwhelming sewers; porous pavement for parking lots that allows water to seep through it and be absorbed into the ground rather than running-off into the sewer system; tree pits and streetside swales for roadways that allow water to pool in underground holding areas until it can dissipate in the ground or transpire through plants; wetlands and swales for parks; and rain barrels in some residential areas. For more information, go to: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/press/80919.html>.

REGION 3



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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

Proposed Legislation

On 15 NOV 11, Councilmember Bowser introduced [DC B 583](#). This bill would amend Title 47 of the District of Columbia Official Code to license and regulate the sale, storage, collection, or disposal of new and used tires. It would also impose record keeping requirements.

Proposed Rules

The DC Department of the Environment has proposed amendments to certain sections of the air quality regulations that pertain to [Control of Hazardous Air Pollutants \(HAPs\)](#) for these source categories: Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaning Facilities, Hard and Decorative Chromium Electroplating and Chromium Anodizing Tanks, Halogenated Solvent Cleaning, Publicly Owned Treatment Works, Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, Hospital and Other Ethylene Oxide Sterilizers, Gasoline Dispensing Facilities, Paint Stripping and Miscellaneous Surface Coating Operations at Area Sources, and Area Source Plating and Polishing Operations, and the Printing and Publishing Industry. These rules would replace the previous National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) requirements in 20 DCMR § 717 (where older versions of some of these regulations had previously been adopted by reference) and the District's own requirements for HAPs in other sections of 20 DCMR chapter 7. The comment period for this proposed regulation closes on 15 APR 12.

District of Columbia Draft Integrated Report Available for Review

The federal Clean Water Act (CWA) requires the District of Columbia to assess the quality of its waters and publish an Integrated Report (Sections 305(b) and 303(d) of the federal CWA) biennially on the status of all water bodies in the District. Water bodies listed as impaired may require the development of total maximum daily loads. The draft document can be viewed at:

<http://green.dc.gov/sites/default/files/dc/sites/ddoe/publication/attachments/Draft%202012%20IR%20with%20Coverletter2-7-2012.pdf>.



DELAWARE

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

Proposed Legislation

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

Regulations

The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control has adopted an emergency regulatory revision of Section 9.0, Del.C., Chapter 60, General Permit Program, to add Subsection 9.8, [Regulations Governing the Discharges from the Application of Pesticides to Waters of the State](#). This regulation is being promulgated as a result of the 2009 decision by the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals (Court) that the application of biological pesticides and chemical pesticides with residuals to waters regulated under the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act must be regulated by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Program (NPDES) permit. This Emergency regulation became effective on 1 MAR 12.

Delaware Estuary Winter Newsletter Now Available

The [Partnership for the Delaware Estuary](#) this week published the [Winter edition](#) of its Estuary News online newsletter.



MARYLAND

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

Proposed Legislation

On 1 FEB 12, Delegate Busch introduced [MD HB 441](#) – the Maryland Offshore Wind Energy Act of 2012. This proposed legislation would alter the Maryland Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard Program to include a specified amount of energy derived from offshore wind energy; prohibiting the portion of the renewable energy portfolio that represents offshore wind energy from applying to retail electricity sales by a supplier in excess of a specified amount of industrial process load; etc.

Proposed Rules

Control of Incinerators - The Department of the Environment has proposed regulatory action to adopt the requirements of the EPA's Emission Guidelines (EG) for hospital, medical, infectious and medical waste incinerators (HMIWI). EPA develops EGs as guidance on control requirements. States can follow the EGs or adopt more restrictive standards. MDE proposes to adopt standards for HMIWI consistent with the EGs for incinerators. The proposed standards will reduce emissions from the combustion of hospital, medical, infectious

and medical waste. These amendments affect hospital, medical, infectious and medical waste incinerators and require full compliance with the proposed standards no later than 6 OCT 14.

New Regulations for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Published

The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) formally updated new erosion and sediment control regulations on 27 JAN 12. The new regulations will enhance erosion and sediment control practices, improve the water quality of construction site runoff, and help in Chesapeake Bay restoration efforts.

An updated handbook containing these regulatory changes can be accessed here:

[2011 Maryland Standards and Specifications for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control](#)

Changes include:

- Establishing a maximum 20-acre grading unit for most construction sites. This will limit larger earth disturbances that are more likely to cause sediment pollution.
- Improving stabilization requirements to assist in reducing erosion and sediment generation, and help establish grass in non-work areas. (Details on the new stabilization requirements may be found in the regulation link below.)
- Requiring each county and municipality in Maryland to submit a draft erosion and sediment control ordinance to MDE for review within six months and adopt an approved ordinance within one year of the regulations' adopted date. (Municipalities may adopt the erosion and sediment control ordinance of their respective county.)

For more information, go to:

http://www.mde.maryland.gov/programs/Water/StormwaterManagementProgram/SoilErosionandSedimentControl/Pages/Programs/WaterPrograms/SedimentandStormwater/erosionsedimentcontrol/esc_standards.aspx.



PENNSYLVANIA

Note: The Pennsylvania General Assembly meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 9 NOV 11, Representative Pyle introduced [PA HB 1659](#) - an act providing for the effective and thorough review of permit applications to the Department of Environmental Protection and other entities to ensure environmental protection and foster economic growth.

Proposed Rules

[Control Measures under Consideration by the Ozone Transport Commission](#) - The PA Department of Environmental Protection (Department) is seeking comments on control measures under consideration by the Ozone Transport Commission (Commission) for the attainment and maintenance of the ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The Commission has issued a charge to the mobile, stationary and area source and modeling committees to identify control measures and develop model rules, if necessary, for consideration by

the Commission to reduce ozone and its precursors, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and nitrogen oxides (NOx). The Commission may consider final action during its annual meeting on 24 MAY 12. The adoption of memoranda of understanding, resolutions or other actions would commit the signatory states to pursue the adoption and implementation of the following control measures:

- Updated controls to reduce VOCs from consumer products
- Updated controls to reduce VOCs from industrial degreasing operations
- Limits on idling of nonroad diesel vehicles and equipment to reduce NOx



VIRGINIA

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

Proposed Legislation

On 9 JAN 12, Delegate Knight introduced [VA HB 176](#) - Nutrient Trading Act. This bill directs the Virginia Soil and Water Conservation Board to adopt regulations governing the certification of certain nutrient credits. Referring to Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), the legislation sets out certain requirements of the regulations, directs the Department of Conservation and Recreation to establish an online registry of certified credits, and provides for enforcement and appeals. The bill provides that an operator of a credit-generating facility found to be in violation of the Nutrient Trading Act or any attendant regulations shall be subject to a civil penalty not exceeding \$10,000.

Proposed Rules

[Amendment 18 - Mercury-Containing Lamp Crushing](#) - The Department of Environmental Quality, Virginia Waste Management Board, has proposed amendments to hazardous waste regulations. The Virginia Hazardous Waste Management Regulations, 9 VAC 20-60, provide requirements for the effective management of hazardous waste in the Commonwealth, including the management of hazardous waste that has been deemed universal waste such as mercury-containing lamps. This proposed amendment is intended to revise the current management requirements and add additional criteria for mercury-containing universal waste lamps.

Virginia Approves First Offshore Wind Energy Turbine

Scott Harper – The Virginian Pilot

The state's first offshore wind-energy turbine was approved on 27 MAR 12 and, if built on schedule, it could be the first one up and running in the United States. The pilot project will be a single giant stalk, expected to stand 479 feet tall, pounded into the sandy depths of the Chesapeake Bay about three miles off Cape Charles on the Eastern Shore. The test turbine, underwritten by Gamesa Energy USA in cooperation with Huntington Ingalls Newport News Shipbuilding, is a prototype for the spinning behemoths that clean-energy developers may soon buy and place miles from shore in the Atlantic.

The Virginia Marine Resources Commission, which regulates coastal ecosystems and fisheries, voted unanimously for the project after a public hearing in Newport News. No one opposed the project, which commission staff marveled at, given how this is the first turbine ever considered in state waters. The turbine, in 53 feet of water, will be visible from Cape Charles and the Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel.

It is expected to cause some harm to the ample bird population at the southern tip of the Eastern Shore but state experts said most birds fly slightly to the east of the turbine site and accidents should not be significant.

The project still needs permits from the Coast Guard and Army Corps of Engineers but those are expected to be issued soon, state and company officials said. For more information, go to:

<http://hamptonroads.com/2012/03/virginia-approves-first-offshore-windenergy-turbine>.



WEST VIRGINIA

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

Proposed Legislation

On 11 JAN 12, Delegate Fleischauer introduced [WV HB 2404](#) which would apply California Low Emission Vehicle Standards to reduce air pollution.

Proposed Rules

[Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants](#) - The WV Department of Environmental Protection has proposed amendments to 45-34 regarding emission standards for hazardous air pollutants. The revised rule incorporates by reference the following source categories of new or revised NESHAP standards promulgated as of 1 JUN 11 for non-major area sources: Gold Mine Ore Processing and Production, Chemical Manufacturing Area Sources, Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Restructuring of the Stationary Source Audit Program. This regulation was approved by the Legislative Rule-Making Review Committee on 8 JAN 12.

NIOC Sugar Grove Holds Arbor Day Early

NIOC Sugar Grove held it's Arbor Day ceremony and planted 50 American Chestnut and 50 Chinquapin trees on 1 MAR 12. Steve Niethamer, the Environmental and Natural Resources Program Director for the installation, uploaded photos of the event on his Facebook page

(<http://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.2742018355972.2117080.1422848368&type=3>) and set the privacy filter for it to "Public". The file size for the pictures is large (High Resolution – 5 megs each) so it was not feasible to include them. Normally, Arbor Day is celebrated in April but NIOC Sugar Grove held theirs early because the trees arrived early.

REGION 4



NORTH CAROLINA

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

Proposed Legislation

On 2 MAR 11, Senator East introduced [NC SB 181](#) - Underground Storage Tank Program. It would make various changes to the laws governing the state's underground storage tank program and petroleum discharges.

Regulations

On 1 FEB 12, the NC Department of Environmental Health adopted [Water Treatment Facility Operators - Qualifications of Applicants and Classifications of Facilities](#). This regulation amends rules to add an apprentice certification for water treatment facility operators. The apprentice certification will allow applicants to take the certification examinations prior to obtaining experience. An applicant who passes the examination without having experience will be certified as an apprentice until the required experience is obtained. Revisions also allow the Board to require operators to go back to school when they request reinstatement of their certifications if the certification has been expired, revoked or retired for more than five years.

NCDENR Advises Fishermen that Atlantic Sturgeon will be listed as an Endangered Species

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR) is advising fishermen that Atlantic sturgeon will be listed as a federally endangered species effective 6 APR 12. The National Marine Fisheries Service has published a final rule in the Federal Register listing four distinct population segments of Atlantic sturgeon as endangered and another as threatened. To read the final rule, go to: http://www.nero.noaa.gov/nero/regs/frdoc/12/12AtlSturgeonFR_SER.pdf.

The Carolina and South Atlantic population segments, both of which are prevalent in North Carolina waters, will be listed as endangered. It has been illegal to harvest Atlantic sturgeon in North Carolina coastal waters since 1991, so the immediate implications of the listing are unclear. However, the potential exists for the listing to impact both commercial and recreational fisheries.

The Endangered Species Act prohibits the take of listed species. The term “take” includes harassing, harming, pursuing, wounding, killing, trapping, capturing, or collecting the listed species. Fishermen should avoid interactions with these fish.

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.

Endangered Species Recovery Planning and Implementation, 2-6 APR 12, Shepherdstown, WV

This course is presented by the US Fish and Wildlife Service and covers the technical, policy, and practical aspects of recovery planning and implementation for threatened and endangered species. This course will enhance your ability to plan for and effectively implement conservation actions for listed trust species and their habitats. For more information, go to:

<http://www.fedcenter.gov/Events/index.cfm?id=20492>.

6th Annual State of Environmental Justice in America Conference, 3-5 APR 12, Arlington, VA

For more information, go to: <http://www.regonline.com/builder/site/Default.aspx?EventID=1014424>.

1st Annual Region 3 Stormwater Compliance Conference, 8-10 MAY 12, Philadelphia, PA

The conference includes training and certification as a Stormwater Inspector, presentations by EPA, and more. This promises to be an exciting learning and sharing event! For more information, go to www.npdes.com and click on 'Special Events'.

NEIWPCC Annual Nonpoint Source (NPS) Pollution Conference, 15-16 MAY 12, Portsmouth, NH

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

Environmental Law and Regulations Course, 15-17 MAY 12, Albuquerque, NM

This three-day course focuses on the environmental laws and regulations as they apply to DOE environmental management programs. Using examples from the DOE sites, the course addresses challenges such as: high level waste storage in tanks and treatment for disposal; transuranic waste characterization and disposal; low level waste disposal; mixed low level waste treatment, storage, and disposal; environmental compliance associated with operational facilities or restart issues; the repository program; decommissioning activities; and materials transportation. For more information, go to:

<http://www.rti.org/pdfs/256.htm?CFID=7495173&CFTOKEN=18115866>.

Global Conference on Oceans, Climate, and Security, 21-23 MAY 12, Boston, MA

A new focus is emerging on how climate change impacts ocean systems and the oceans' subsequent vital role in exacerbating or mitigating these impacts. Thus, understanding the inter-connectedness between oceans, climate and security is increasingly crucial to our collective future. Ocean acidification and polar ice reduction/sea level rise each pose critical threats to human populations, natural systems and global security. Some threats are direct such as drought impacts on global food security, and damage to civilian and military infrastructure caused by

increasing frequency and intensity of storms and sea-level rise. Other threats are significant but less direct such as a decrease in agricultural productivity, forced migration of coastal populations, and destabilizations of economies due to the ocean's reduced capacity to regulate climate and provide for human needs. For more information and to register for this conference, go to: <http://gcocs.org/>.

37th Annual National Association of Environmental Professionals (NAEP) Conference, 21-24 MAY 12, Portland, OR

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

Habitat Conservation Planning for Endangered Species, 11-15 JUN 12, Shepherdstown, WV

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

Contaminants of Emerging Concern in Water Resources II, 25-27 JUN 12, Denver, CO

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

6th International Conference on Environmental Science and Technology, 25-29 JUN 12, Houston, TX

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

FedFleet and More 2012 ... Taking the Lead, 26-28 JUN, Louisville, KY

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

Riparian Ecosystems IV, 27-29 JUN 12, Denver, CO

The first day will serve as a "bridge" day with the conference Contaminants of Emerging Concerns in Water Resources II for information exchange among disciplines equally concerned with CECs that threaten human and environmental health and with riparian ecosystems that protect the water resources that sustain human and environmental health. The last two days will focus on issues related to the management and sustainability of

riparian ecosystems and how they respond to flooding, urbanization, bio-energy production, climate variability, and greenhouse gas emissions. For more information, go to: on

12th International Symposium for Environmental Geotechnology, Energy, and Global Sustainable Development, 27-29 JUN 12, Los Angeles, CA

The objective of the symposium is to apply technical and social science knowledge from a diversity of disciplines to address critical issues in sustainable development. For more information, go to: <http://www.iseignet.org/2012/>.

Wetland Plant Identification (Classroom), 9-13 JUL 12, Shepherdstown, WV

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

StormCon 2012 Conference, 19 – 23 AUG 12, Denver, CO

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

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
10 APR 12	12 APR 12	Introduction to Cultural Resource Management Laws & Regulations	New Orleans, LA
10 APR 12	12 APR 12	Advancing an Effective EMS	Web Conference – 3 Days
10 APR 12	20 APR 12	Naval Construction Force Prospective Command Element	Little Creek, VA
23 APR 12	25 APR 12	Intro to Hazardous Waste Generation & Handling	Quantico, VA
24 APR 12	25 APR 12	Buying Green: A Multifunctional Approach to Pollution Prevention	Norfolk, VA
26 APR 12	26 APR 12	RCRA Hazardous Waste Review	Quantico, VA
30 APR 12	2 MAY 12	Intro to Hazardous Waste Generation & Handling	Cherry Point, NC
3 MAY 12	3 MAY 12	RCRA Hazardous Waste Review	Cherry Point, NC
7 MAY 12	11 MAY 12	DoD Initial Pest Mgmt PAR/QAE and IPM Coordinator	Virginia Beach, VA
22 MAY 12	24 MAY 12	National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Application	Washington, DC
25 MAY 12	25 MAY 12	National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Navy Executive Overview	Washington, DC
4 JUN 12	7 JUN 12	Environmental Geographic Information Systems/Geostatistics	Norfolk, VA
5 JUN 12	7 JUN 12	Basic Environmental Law	Norfolk, VA
5 JUN 12	8 JUN 12	Environmental Protection	Newport, RI

CECOS Classroom Courses

Beginning Date	End Date	Course	Location
14 JUN 12	14 JUN 12	RCRA Hazardous Waste Review	Norfolk, VA
18 JUN 12	20 JUN 12	Intro to Hazardous Waste Generation & Handling	Camp Lejeune, NC
16 JUL 12	20 JUL 12	Intro to Public Works Dept. & FEC Operations	MIDLANT Region
17 JUL 12	20 JUL 12	Economic Analysis	MIDLANT Region
23 JUL 12	24 JUL 12	Real Estate Seminar	MIDLANT Region
23 JUL 12	27 JUL 12	Intro to FEAD/ROICC	MIDLANT Region
23 JUL 12	27 JUL 12	Intro to FMD & Production Div. Operations	MIDLANT Region
25 JUL 12	27 JUL 12	Facilities Projects Seminar	MIDLANT Region
30 JUL 12	1 AUG 12	MCON Programming and Budgeting	MIDLANT Region
30 JUL 12	2 AUG 12	Facilities Planner	MIDLANT Region
31 JUL 12	2 AUG 12	Health & Environmental Risk Communication Workshop	Norfolk, VA
17 JUL 12	19 JUL 12	Adv. Historic Law and Section 106 Compliance	San Antonio, TX
27 AUG 12	31 AUG 12	United States Marine Corps Facilities Management	Washington, DC
27 AUG 12	31 AUG 12	Adv Pub Works Dept & Fac. Eng. Command Operations	Washington, DC
17 SEP 12	21 SEP 12	Environmental Quality Sampling	Norfolk, VA
18 SEP 12	19 SEP 12	Pollution Prevention Awareness Web Conference	Web Conference
20 SEP 12	20 SEP 12	Sustainability in the Navy: LEED	Web Conference

CECOS Online Courses/Web Conferences

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

NPDES Permit Writer's Training on the Web

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

CECOS

EMS General Awareness: Computer Based Training (CBT) Module Available 24/7 at www.cecosweb.com under Training by Subject>EMS. A certificate is issued to all registered users upon completion. This module is designed to provide an awareness level overview of EMS to satisfy the requirement that ALL personnel have basic EMS knowledge. It is also to be taken as a quick refresher for anyone 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) 341-0424</p> <p>Regional NEPA, Natural Resources (757) 341-0486</p> <p>Land Use, Encroachment (757) 322-3011, DSN 262-3011</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 Liaison (757) 341-0383</p> <p>DoD Chesapeake Bay State Liaison - DC/MD/NY Liaison (757) 341-0450</p>
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LINK HELP

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

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

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