



# REC UPDATE

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



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## GENERAL INTEREST

### **Launch of New Features in Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) Website**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced the release of a new tool that provides the public with important information about pollutants that are released into local waterways. The Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Pollutant Loading Tool brings together millions of records and allows for easy searching and mapping of water pollution by local area, watershed, company, industry sector, and pollutant. Americans can use this new tool to protect their health and the health of their communities.

Searches using the DMR Pollutant Loading Tool result in “top ten” lists to help users easily identify facilities and industries that are discharging the most pollution and impacted water bodies. When discharges are above permitted levels, users can view the violations and link to details about enforcement actions that EPA and states have taken to address these violations.

Facilities releasing water pollution directly into waterways, such as wastewater treatment plants or industrial manufacturers, must receive a permit to discharge under the Clean Water Act. Each permit sets specific limits for how much can be discharged. It also requires the permittee to frequently sample their wastewater discharges and report the data to their state or EPA permitting authority.

A link to the new tool can be found on EPA’s Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) website, which provides information about inspections, facility compliance, and state and federal enforcement actions. EPA has also released several new ECHO features, including a search for criminal enforcement cases and web developer tools that make it easy to tap into ECHO reports and maps.

For more information about using ECHO, go to the following websites:

DMR Pollutant Loading Tool: <http://www.epa.gov/pollutantdischarges>

ECHO: <http://www.epa-echo.gov/echo>

New features in ECHO: [http://www.epa-echo.gov/echo/recent\\_additions.html](http://www.epa-echo.gov/echo/recent_additions.html).

### **New Boston UXO Cleanup Efforts near Completion**

#### **By Lt. Col. David Hanson - 23rd Space Operations Squadron Commander**

For a large part of the last six years New Boston Air Force Station, commonly referred to as New Boston Tracking Station, located 12 miles west of Manchester, N.H., has been heavily involved in unexploded ordnance cleanup efforts.

Currently the installation is one of seven remote satellite tracking stations as part of the Air Force Satellite Control Network, but in the 1940s and 50s, it served as an aerial bombardment and gunnery range for the Army Air Corps and later, the Air Force. Fourteen years of bombing scattered munitions including 100-pound live and 2,000-pound practice bombs, 50-caliber and 20-millimeter rounds and up to 5-inch rockets throughout the base. The Department of Defense initiated a cleanup effort that targeted NBAFS and other former bombing ranges in the early 2000s. These types of clean-up efforts are performed in various phases and typically take many years.

Although great progress has been made with regards to UXO remediation efforts, more remains to be done. The Air Force anticipates continuing these efforts through 2014, completing its sub-surface investigation in and around Joe English Pond. In addition, the Air Force continues to focus on forest management, fish and wildlife conservation, and cultural resource protection activities. This includes the protection of special interest areas containing features of zoological, botanical, historical, geological and scenic importance.

For more information, go to:

<http://www.schriever.af.mil/news/story.asp?id=123287303&CFID=7477377&CFTOKEN=26977465>.

## Low-Priced Chinese Panels Spark Solar Power Trade War

**By Christopher Joyce**

There is a solar trade war going on inside the U.S., sparked by an invasion of inexpensive imports from China. The U.S. solar industry is divided over these imports: Panel-makers say their business is suffering and want a tariff slapped on the imports. But other parts of the industry say these cheap panels are driving a solar boom in the U.S.

On the manufacturers' side, there's Gordon Brinser. He's an Oregon native who says the company he runs there, Solar World, is not only green, it's red, white and blue. "The mission that we have is to build products here in America, for America's community, for America's energy independence, and really leave the world a better place," he says. Brinser claims China is threatening that vision by flooding the U.S. with cheap solar panels. He claims China subsidizes its solar panel industry to the tune of \$30 billion a year, yet uses only a small percentage of the panels it makes. "So obviously," he says, "these subsidies have gone into the industry, and their full intention is to export and control markets in other countries." Brinser claims the imports contributed to the collapse of some U.S. manufacturers. Three did go out of business in 2010, though the exact cause may or may not be cheap imports. But Brinser has petitioned the U.S. Department of Commerce and the International Trade Commission to slap tariffs on imported Chinese panels.

So far the feds say, yes, American panel-makers have been harmed by Chinese imports. Yet to be determined is whether China is doing anything illegal: for instance, subsidizing panel-makers so they can sell below cost, a practice called "dumping."

Brinser acknowledges that if he wins and tariffs are added, Americans will have to pay more for panels. "The prices will have to increase, you know, a little. They will find their new, natural balance in a competitive and legal environment," he says.

But CASE, the Coalition for Affordable Solar Energy, says higher prices are bad for companies that install solar power. These companies far outnumber panel manufacturers. Kevin Lapidus works for CASE and is vice president of SunEdison, which builds and operates solar power systems. Fully 52 percent of the U.S. jobs are in the installation business," he says. "These are U.S. workers who wake up in the morning, put on a tool belt, and they go and build something. He says manufacturers of solar panels in the U.S. are only about a quarter of the domestic business.

Lapidus says solar power is just now shaking off its reputation as too pricey for regular people. "We're finally reducing the price of solar," he says. "We're driving down the cost to grow the solar base — installations, jobs, etc. And the SolarWorld trade case will increase the cost of electricity; it will set the industry back by years." He says it could also start an international trade war with China. American solar industries export well over a billion dollars of products to China per year.

At Solar Energy Services in Millersville, Md., a single stack of solar panels sits on the floor of a warehouse. Engineer Rick Peters says he got them cheap because the manufacturer folded — they couldn't compete. He's run out of Chinese panels for the moment. "Probably about 70 percent of what we install is Chinese panels," he says. Peters points out that some homeowners like to buy American, but most, about 90 percent of his customers, just want the best price. And Chinese panels are about 10 percent cheaper.

A tariff could double their price, and Peters says that could push everyone's prices up. "I'm very concerned about that," he says. "I think that it could significantly increase the price, because of the limited number of manufacturers in the U.S. Potentially, they could take advantage of the marketplace." By raising their prices as well? "Absolutely," says Peters.

He fears that could have ripple effects for other U.S. manufacturers. He illustrates by cutting open a big cardboard box on the floor of the warehouse. Inside is an inverter, a device that every solar installation needs to convert direct current to the alternating current in your home. It costs about \$4,500. "This one is made by PV Powered," he says, "which is a U.S. manufacturer. A lot of the inverters are manufactured in the U.S." Fewer installations would mean fewer inverters sold.

Over the next several months, the federal government will decide whether China is playing fair or not.

### **EPA Announces the Release of the 2010 TRI National Analysis**

The 2010 Toxics Release Inventory National Analysis is an annual report that displays EPA's analysis and interpretation of the most recent TRI data. The TRI National Analysis is now available at [www.epa.gov/tri/NationalAnalysis](http://www.epa.gov/tri/NationalAnalysis).

On the National Analysis website, one can find documents and webpages (in Spanish and English) that outline national and local trends in toxic chemical disposal or other releases to the environment. One can also find:

- Information about how corporate parent companies are performing,
- A profile of toxic releases on tribal lands,
- Analyses of certain large aquatic ecosystems and metropolitan areas,
- A closer look at certain chemicals of interest, including persistent bioaccumulative toxic (PBT) chemicals, and
- Profiles of five major industry sectors.

A good place to start is the Overview Document - just click on the image of the report on the left side of the National Analysis homepage. After exploring the National Analysis report, one can learn more about what's going on in their own community. The TRI mobile app, "myRTK", is an easy way to find TRI data and related information about facility compliance and health effects associated with TRI chemicals. Get myRTK on your mobile device or computer at <http://myrtk.epa.gov> or <http://www.epa.gov/tri/myrtk/>. One can find basic information about the program at <http://www.epa.gov/tri/triprogram/whatis.htm>.

### **Distributed Wind Site Analysis Tool (DSAT)**

This tool allows users to input location and terrain information about a potential wind system site in the United States and predict the energy output and environmental benefits of that site. The tool is designed to help potential wind energy system consumers choose the most effective site for their wind energy project. The standard version of the tool was developed in partnership with the U.S Department of Energy's National Renewable Energy Laboratory. The standard version is free. For more information, go to: <http://dsat.cadmusgroup.com/>.

### **ONR Railgun Program Office Gearing Up for Spring Evaluations**

#### **Pat Host – Defense Daily**

The Office of Naval Research (ONR) is gearing up for spring evaluations of its 30 megajoule electromagnetic railgun prototype, according its program official. Roger Ellis, program official for ONR's electromagnetic railgun (EMRG) program, said in a telephone interview the Navy has completed the feasibility phase of the program, Phase 1, and has entered Phase 2. Phase 1, which began in 2005 and ended in 2011, was hand-loaded, single-shot operations, he said. "Now we're entering into the next phase of science and technology development," Ellis said about Phase 2.

Phase 2 includes thermal management and repetition rate operations, or "rep-rate." Rep-rate operations are being able to fire one shot after another, with a goal of 6-10 shots per minute, according to Ellis. "(The) next phase is showing we can do it at a firing rate of military significance," Ellis said. He is anticipating a "similar funding

level" comparable to Phase 1 for Phase 2, but he also said that's dependent on the Navy's budget for fiscal year 2013. The total budget for Phase 1 was \$237 million from FY '06 to FY '11. Phase 2 runs from FY '12 to FY '17.

ONR has also scaled back, but has not given up on, its initial capability goal of 200 nautical miles firing range. The Navy has reduced its goal to 100 nautical miles to "get something into the field sooner," Ellis said. "We're not abandoning the 200 nautical miles, but for initial capability for what would be out in fleet, to get thing sooner, we are considering a shorter range system."

Ellis said both BAE Systems and General Atomics remain under contract as part of the Innovative Naval Prototype Program and are finishing their prototype, which is expected in time for evaluations. GA is providing the pulse power and "technically relevant launcher technology," according to GA Electromagnetic Systems Division Director of Railgun Programs Tom Hurn. In addition to BAE and GA, Raytheon has been added to program under a new contract for pulse power studies, Ellis said.

Previous EMRG efforts centered on naval surface fire support missions, which are ship to land, but ONR is now considering a multi-mission railgun, which includes defense against missiles, ship self-defense and anti-surface warfare, in addition to naval surface fire support missions, Ellis said. He believes ONR can have an EMRG weapon system fielded in the fleet within 15 years. "We're hoping to have something sooner but that is dependent on acquisition decision. The hope is we can do it sooner."

### **Lawmakers Say Pentagon Call for US Base Closures is a Political Move**

#### **Nancy Youssef and Sean Cockerham – McClatchy Newspapers**

Legislators on Capitol Hill vowed to resist a recommendation from the Pentagon to close unneeded military bases around the country as a way to save money, saying communities could not afford it and defense budget cuts could be made elsewhere.

Under pressure from Congress to cut its budget, the Pentagon on Thursday introduced what it called its most ambitious cost-saving effort in a decade. Defense Secretary Leon Panetta dropped an acronym that always produces intense emotions: BRAC, for Base Realignment and Closure. That's the labored and often costly process of closing or shrinking unneeded military bases.

"We have no choice" because of cost-cutting demands from Congress, Deputy Defense Secretary Ashton Carter told PBS's "NewsHour."

As the Pentagon tries to trim its spending after a decade of war, its proposal to close or realign bases appeared also to be in part a political move to shift some of the more difficult budget decisions onto Congress, lawmakers and experts said. Some legislators questioned what was behind the announcement.

For more information, go to:

[http://bostonherald.com/news/us\\_politics/view/20120128pentagon\\_call\\_for\\_us\\_base\\_closures\\_a\\_political\\_move\\_lawmakers\\_say](http://bostonherald.com/news/us_politics/view/20120128pentagon_call_for_us_base_closures_a_political_move_lawmakers_say).

### **Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Pollutant Loading Tool**

This tool is designed to help determine who is discharging, what pollutants they are discharging and how much, and where they are discharging. The tool calculates pollutant loadings from permit and DMR data from EPA's Permit Compliance System (PCS) and Integrated Compliance Information System for the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (ICIS-NPDES). Data is available for the years 2007 through 2010. The tool also includes wastewater pollutant discharge data from EPA's Toxics Release Inventory (TRI). For more information, go to: <http://cfpub.epa.gov/dmr/>.

### **EPA Recognizes DoD Facilities for Emissions Reductions and Energy Savings**

The EPA recognized two Department of Defense (DoD) facilities with the Energy Star Combined Heat and Power (CHP) award for taking an efficient, clean, and reliable approach to generating power and thermal energy from a single source. By using CHP technology, the award winners demonstrated leadership and a commitment to protecting people's health and the environment while reporting annual energy savings of \$6.8 million.

The CHP awards were presented to the following facilities at today's International District Energy Association's Annual Campus Energy Conference in Arlington, VA:

- U.S. Army Garrison Fort Bragg, NC
- U.S. Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center Twentynine Palms, CA

CHP technology produces both electricity and steam/hot water from a single heat source, using fuels such as natural gas, biomass, or wasted energy. By using this technology, the bases' CHP systems achieved operating efficiencies of nearly 65 percent, much higher than the efficiency of separate production of electricity and thermal energy (typically less than 50 percent). Based on this comparison, the CHP systems avoided carbon pollution equal to that from the electricity used by more than 4,000 homes. The CHP systems also increase the bases' energy security and reliability because the systems can run independently in the event of a power outage. As the largest U.S. energy consumer, DoD recognizes that reliable energy supplies for its military installations are critical to our nation's security.

### **CNIC Welcomes New Commander**

Patrick Foughty - Navy Installations Command Public Affairs

Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC) held a change of command ceremony at the Washington Navy Yard on 3 FEB 12. Admiral William D. French relieved Vice Admiral Michael C. Vitale.

French was promoted shortly before the event after having a successful tour at Navy Region Southwest in San Diego, Calif., where he accomplished major milestones toward energy and water conservation and numerous other green initiatives. French, the son of an Air Force officer and native of San Antonio, is a graduate of Vanderbilt University. He received commission through the Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps program in May 1979. He earned a Master of Science degree from Naval Postgraduate School in 1985 and a Master of Arts from the Naval War College in 1999.

A career submarine officer, French has served on a number of submarines and commanded USS Salt Lake City (SSN 716) and Submarine Squadron 3 in Pearl Harbor. His prior flag officer commands include tours at Navy Region Northwest, Navy Region Marianas in Guam, and Navy Region Southwest.

### **Share the Air: Wind Turbines and Navy Jets Keeping a Texas Truce**

Brian New – KENS 5

An unusual standoff is taking place in the south Texas skies: It's clean energy against the United States Navy. For 70 years, the Navy has trained half of all of its jets pilots at the Kingsville Naval Air Station, but recently, the station's radar has been detecting something else in the air – wind turbines.

The problem isn't the turbines themselves, Capt. Mark McLaughlin said. "We are not going to fly into these things," he said. "We're better than that." The issue actually happens in the Navy's command center, where on radar, a wind turbine looks just like a Navy jet.

"Now you have the issue of (determining) where's the airplane and what's the interference," McLaughlin said. "Can I separate the two? What happens if there are two airplanes? Can I keep them and the interference separate so we can avoid a mid-air collision?"

Within 25 miles of the Kingsville NAS, there are 164 wind turbines already operating, and there are plans for 1,400 more. Greg Wortham with the Texas Wind Energy Clearinghouse said hundreds of wind turbines are on



schedule to be built this year near Kingsville. Each one, he said, can provide enough electricity for 700 homes in Texas. The wind energy advocate said these wind farms along the coast will keep electric bills down in San Antonio and the economy up in Kingsville and Corpus Christi. "These projects mean so much to school districts, hospital districts (and) counties in terms of the tax revenue, the sales tax revenue, the jobs that they bring into these communities," Wortham said.

The reason wind developers are targeting the Texas coast is because of what Wortham calls peak performance wind. "Which means as people turn on their air conditioners in Corpus Christi, San Antonio (and) Houston, the energy force (the wind) is picking up here almost at the same level."

The Navy said the wind patterns are the same reason it trains its pilots along the Texas coast. "We have a tremendous asset down here. It's our wind," McLaughlin said. "It's the same reason we want to fly down here. We need that wind to simulate an aircraft carrier environment, which is arguably the hardest thing in aviation today." McLaughlin said his air station is willing to work with wind farm developers.

The Navy is developing new radar technology and studying wind turbine formations in hopes of finding ways to mitigate the problem. However, the Navy said it will take time and is asking green energy developers to move slowly. "We really need to work with these developers and we are, so they can get what they need -- the wind -- without having them impact our mission down here," he said.

But with the uncertain future of federal subsidies, many wind farm developers said now is the time to capitalize. "All of south Texas and the coast needs this energy," Wortham said. The Navy said there's enough room for both in the Texas skies, but the radar technology needed for both has yet to take flight, and until it does, the Navy will do whatever it takes to protect its mission.

### **DoD and EPA Sign Sustainable Energy Agreement**

DoD and EPA have signed an agreement that formalizes the partnership between the Defense Department and EPA to develop and implement technologies that will help create sustainable American military bases all over the world. Under this memorandum of understanding (MOU), DoD and the EPA's Office of Research and Development will collaborate in the development of innovative technologies to help create sustainable and resilient military bases across the country and overseas. The cutting-edge research of EPA and DoD scientists and engineers will be used to develop and demonstrate tools and technologies that will aid DoD in achieving its vision of sustainability. For more information, go to:

<http://www.fedcenter.gov/Announcements/index.cfm?id=20413>.

### **Remedial Design/ Remedial Action Handbook**

The purpose of this EPA handbook is to provide Remedial Project Managers (RPMs) with an overview of the remedial design (RD) and remedial action (RA) processes. The handbook may be used by the entire range of RPMs from those who have had little experience with RD or RA projects to those who have managed several. It should be most useful for Federal-lead sites where the Superfund Trust Fund is used to finance the RD or RA. The management principles outlined herein, however, apply generally to all lead sites. The RD/RA Handbook focuses on how an RPM can use project management principles to implement effectively a selected remedy in accordance with the Record of Decision (ROD). It is not a conventional engineering manual, but rather a general reference document for issues that arise during the RD/RA process. This is EPA publication EPA 540/R-95/059. For more information, go to: [http://www.fedcenter.gov/kd/go.cfm?destination=ShowItem&item\\_id=20382](http://www.fedcenter.gov/kd/go.cfm?destination=ShowItem&item_id=20382).

### **DoD Fiscal 2013 Budget Proposal Released**

The president sent Congress a proposed defense budget of \$613.9 billion for fiscal 2013 on 13 FEB 12. The request for the Department of Defense (DoD) includes \$525.4 billion in discretionary budget authority to fund base defense programs and \$88.5 billion to support Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO), primarily in Afghanistan. Of the discretionary budget, \$155.9 billion represents the Department of the Navy's budget request.

This is a decrease of \$1.4 billion from last year's baseline appropriation.

Rear Adm. Joseph Mulloy, deputy assistant secretary of the Navy for budget, briefed media about the Navy portion of the budget. Mulloy said that during budget deliberations, a premium was placed on the Navy's presence in the Asia-Pacific region and the Middle East and took into account innovative methods to generate more forward presence with a smaller and leaner force while retaining the ability to surge as needed. Following the Defense Strategic Guidance, Mulloy said Navy's budget was built by applying the tenets of warfighting first, operate forward, and be ready. As a result, he believes the force will be leaner, agile, flexible, ready and technologically advanced while retaining core Navy-Marine Corps warfighting capabilities to operate forward, preserve the peace, respond to crises, and protect U.S. and allied interests.

The \$525.4 billion for the base DoD budget includes cuts and other initiatives that will reduce planned spending by \$259 billion over the next five years and \$487 billion over ten years, levels that are consistent with the Budget Control Act. The budget adjusts programs that develop and procure military equipment; begins to re-size ground forces; slows the growth of compensation and benefit programs; continues to make better use of defense resources by reducing lower-priority programs, and restructures the defense organization to achieve more efficient approaches to doing business.

Defense officials say the DoD budget request focuses on funding priorities for a 21st century defense that protects the country and sustains U.S. global leadership. It reflects the need for DoD and the military to adapt in order to proactively address the changing nature of the security environment and to reflect new fiscal realities.

Highlights of the Navy budget proposal include:

- Investment of approximately \$13 billion per year in shipbuilding, resulting in 41 new-construction ships across the Future Years Defense Plan (FYDP). Although a decrease from the President's FY12 Budget, the investment strives to maintain a healthy industrial base to ensure future innovation and technological advantage.
- Overall battle force ships will be 284 in FY13. Shipbuilding budget changes will result in a Navy fleet size of more than 280 ships by the end of the five-year plan.
- The ordering date of the future John F. Kennedy (CVN 79) has not changed; signing of the detailed design and construction contract in FY13 will remain on schedule. The construction schedule will be moved back two years in order to decrease pressure on the shipbuilding budget without impacting force structure. CVN 79 is the numerical replacement for USS Nimitz (CVN 68) and will be delivered no later than 2022 in order to maintain the 11-carrier force structure.
- The department remains committed to a 55-ship LCS class. However, due to fiscal constraints, procurement has been slowed across the FYDP, reducing LCS by two ships, one of each variant.
- The first year of full funding for LHA 8 will be moved from FY16 to FY17. The impact is minimal since LHA 8 also has advance procurement funding in FY15 and FY16. Construction and delivery timelines are not affected. LHA 8 is anticipated to be operational approximately one year after delivery in the FY25 timeframe.
- Retirement of seven guided missile cruisers: USS Cowpens (CG 63), USS Anzio (CG 68), USS Vicksburg (CG 69), USS Port Royal (CG 73), in FY13; and USS Gettysburg (CG 64), USS Chosin (CG 65) and USS Hue City (CG 66) in FY14. Two Amphibious Dock Landing Ships will also be retired during the FYDP: USS Whidbey Island (LSD 41) and USS Tortuga (LSD 46). All nine ships will be



retired before the end of their service lives which is consistent with working more efficiently and cost-effectively in this resource-constrained environment.

- Support for development efforts for the Ohio class replacement program continue, but at reduced levels. Virginia class procurement was reduced in the FYDP from 10 SSNs to nine (delayed procurement of 1 SSN from FY14 to FY18). To mitigate the large undersea strike capacity lost when SSGN retires in 2026-2028, the Navy is investing in research and development for the Virginia Payload Module.
- The Department continues to procure aircraft at sufficient levels to meet fielding and combat requirements with manageable risk (765 aircraft across the FYDP). However, many programs have been delayed or reduced. Joint Strike Fighters (F-35 B/C) are reduced by nearly 50 percent across the FYDP (21 F-35B and 48 F-35C models reduced). Additional reductions include P-8A, MV-22B, MH-60R, and KC-130J.
- While funding for unmanned aerial vehicles has been reduced, it remains robust despite a delay in the Unmanned Carrier Launched Airborne Surveillance and Strike program and termination of the Medium Range Maritime Unmanned Aerial System.
- The proposed budget protects development of new sea-based intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) systems and other maritime capabilities (Fire Scout, Small Tactical Unmanned Air System, and Broad Area Maritime Surveillance).
- The budget proposal reflects the department's commitment to taking care of its sailors, Marines, civilians, and their families and continues the investments needed to ensure they remain the world's premier maritime force. A 1.7 percent military basic pay increase that reflects the economic conditions of the country is proposed in FY13 and FY14. Pay growth is slowed in FY15 and beyond over the FYDP to achieve more control over personnel costs while also keeping pay competitive.

The proposed budget reflects the withdrawal of combat troops from Iraq in December 2011 and savings due to operational progress in Afghanistan and the transition to Afghan responsibility for security.

Highlights of the proposed DoD budget are outlined at <http://www.defense.gov/news/2013budget.pdf>.

To view the proposed FY 2013 DoN budget documents, go to:  
<http://www.finance.hq.navy.mil/fmb/13pres/books.htm>.

### **High Density Data Center Cooling and New ASHRAE Standards Webinar**

This seminar is intended to provide training for Federal energy and environmental professionals. It explores energy and HVAC control strategies, with an emphasis on reliability and best practices related to the new American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air-Conditioning (ASHRAE) 9.9 Data Center Class Standards for controlling temperature and air volume in high-intensity data centers. It includes project examples demonstrating cost-effective operations and payback periods that result from an in-depth engineering approach. The course will be offered on 1 MAR 12 from 1330 to 1500. For more information, go to:  
<http://www.fedcenter.gov/Events/index.cfm?id=20422>.

### **Decision Trees for Screening Potentially Contaminated or Underutilized Sites for Solar and Wind Potential Webinar**

This webinar will give an overview of two draft decision trees that the EPA and National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) created to screen potentially contaminated and underutilized sites for solar and wind

potential. These decision trees were created to guide state and local governments and other stakeholders through a process for screening sites for their suitability for solar photovoltaic (PV) and wind energy. Targeted sites include underutilized "greyfields", commercial/industrial rooftops, brownfields, Superfund sites, RCRA sites, publicly owned facilities, abandoned parcels, and landfills. EPA encourages the development of these targeted sites, instead of green space. For more information, go to:

[http://www.fedcenter.gov/kd/go.cfm?destination=ShowItem&item\\_id=20340](http://www.fedcenter.gov/kd/go.cfm?destination=ShowItem&item_id=20340).

### **Air Pollution Control Technology Series Webinar**

The training tool is designed to provide a basic overview to those unfamiliar with a variety of air pollution control technologies. For more information, go to:

[http://www.fedcenter.gov/kd/go.cfm?destination=ShowItem&item\\_id=20336](http://www.fedcenter.gov/kd/go.cfm?destination=ShowItem&item_id=20336).

### **Hospital Ship USNS Comfort to Move to NS Norfolk**

The Navy announced on 14 FEB 12 the hospital ship USNS Comfort (T-AH 20) will shift its layberth from Baltimore, MD to Naval Station (NS) Norfolk. Comfort's current layberth contract in Baltimore runs through May 2013, if all options are exercised. The Navy plans to execute the layberth shift on or about 1 MAR 13.

A number of factors contributed to the decision to shift the Military Sealift Command vessel to Norfolk, including an estimated annual savings of \$1.7 million in the initial year and \$2.1 million for following years; improved access to military facilities for the 59 permanent military members assigned to the ship; better use of the naval logistics hub and industrial base in Norfolk, and a reduction in transit time to typical mission areas.

The move of Comfort from a commercial layberth in Baltimore to a government pier at NS Norfolk Pier 1 maximizes use of existing infrastructure and facilities, provides cost savings and operational advantages that enhance Comfort's mission capability, and does not negatively impact medical staffing flexibility.

The mission of Comfort is to provide afloat medical capacity for acute medical and surgical care for forward deployed operational forces. As a secondary mission, the ship provides a full-service hospital asset in support of disaster relief, humanitarian assistance and defense support to civilian authorities worldwide. For more information, go to: <http://navaltoday.com/2012/02/16/hospital-ship-usns-comfort-to-move-to-ns-norfolk/>.

### **Navy Installations to Conduct Exercise Solid Curtain-Citadel Shield 2012 in March 2012**

Commander, U.S. Fleet Forces (USFF) and Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC) are in the final stages of planning the Force Protection and Anti-Terrorism (FP/AT) exercise Solid Curtain-Citadel Shield (SC/CS) 2012 to be conducted on naval bases and installations throughout the continental United States 19-24 MAR 12. These annual exercises are designed to enhance the training and readiness of Navy security forces to respond to threats to installations and units. The two exercises, each with a distinct focus, occur simultaneously and will stress different areas of the Navy's anti-terrorism program to enhance the training and readiness of naval security force personnel to respond to real-world threats. For more information, go to:

[http://www.navy.mil/search/display.asp?story\\_id=65482](http://www.navy.mil/search/display.asp?story_id=65482).

## 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

#### Clean Air Act §112 – Boilers NESHAP for Area Sources (40 CFR 63 Subpart JJJJJJ)

##### Background

On 21 FEB 11, the EPA finalized a rule that will reduce emissions of toxic air pollutants from existing and new industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers located at area source facilities (40 CFR 63 Subpart JJJJJJ).

On 18 MAY, the EPA published a notice delaying the effective date of the boiler major source rule (40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD). The effective date of the boiler area source rule was not delayed. On 2 DEC 11, the EPA issued proposed amendments to the rule National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers facilities (40 CFR 63 Subpart JJJJJJ). As part of the amendments, EPA proposed extending the deadline for initial tune-ups for existing boilers one year from 21 MAR 12 to 21 MAR 13.

##### Concern

The proposed amendments will not be finalized by 21 MAR 12, which is the current compliance date for initial tune-ups for existing boilers at Area Sources (40 CFR 63 Subpart JJJJJJ). Because EPA has not issued any statement or stay on the deadline, DoD installations that are Area Sources have expressed concern on whether they must comply with the current compliance 21 MAR 12 or risk enforcement.

The EPA Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS) was contacted for guidance. Jim Eddinger (OAQPS) responded that EPA is considering two approaches in dealing with the 21 MAR 12 Initial Compliance Date. One approach is to issue an enforcement discretion letter indicating that the initial compliance date will not be enforced. The other approach is to issue a 90-day stay, as allowed under the Clean Air Act and indicated in the proposal, for subpart JJJJJJ to allow time for the proposed changes to be finalized. Currently, a decision on whether to issue, and which approach to issue, has not yet been made. However, a No Action Assurance letter, similar to what was done for the Boiler MACT, is in the draft process but if or when it will be issued is not clear.

Unless EPA issues a No Action Assurance letter, we will not know where the deadline stands until a few days before the March deadline if they issue the 90-day stay or on the deadline day if they do not take either action.

### WATER

#### Not All Wetlands Are Created Equal

Rachael Nuwer – New York Times

To many, it's a familiar scenario: a strip mall suddenly pops up in what was once a desolate quagmire or boggy boondock. But people are coming to realize that these seemingly wasted plots where land meets water provide a valuable ecological service. In addition to nurturing biodiversity, wetlands purify water, produce fish, store

carbon dioxide that would otherwise contribute to global warming, and protect shorelines from floods, storm surges and erosion.

Since the early 20th century, development has claimed over half the wetlands in North America, Europe, Australia and China. To repair the damage from those construction binges and regain the benefits of wetlands, restoration has become a booming business.

Yet new research calls into question whether manmade versions can ever compensate for wetlands buried beneath parking lots and subdivisions. In an article published on <http://www.plosbiology.org/article/info:doi/10.1371/journal.pbio.1001247>, scientists write that restoration efforts often fall short of returning wetlands to their former biological complexity and functioning. “In traditional restoration, people repair hydrology, put in some plants, and after a few years say the wetlands are good,” said David Moreno-Mateos, a wetland ecologist at the Jasper Ridge Biological Preserve at Stanford University and the lead author of the paper. “But if you look at what’s really going on down there, you see the processes are not recovering. One of the results from this study is that we need to undertake more specific restoration measures focused on recovering processes, not just nice, beautiful wetlands with ducks,” said Dr. Moreno-Mateos, who conducted the research at the University of California, Berkeley.

Before the 1960s, many people perceived wetlands as dank places to be drained or avoided, Dr. Moreno-Mateos said. But in the last 20 years, the governments of the United States, Canada, and Mexico have poured over \$70 billion into restoring more than seven million acres of wetlands. Some developers deploy the strategy of promising to create or restore wetlands in one location in exchange for getting permission to bulldoze wetlands in another location. In theory, this sounds fair, but the results fall short, Dr. Moreno-Mateos said.

To quantify the success of restoration projects, the researchers performed a meta-analysis of 621 restored and created wetland sites around the world. Most of the sites were in the United States, and some restoration plots dated back around 100 years. They compared the sites with 556 natural wetlands that served as reference points. The researchers found that hydrology seemed to recover immediately after restoration, but results varied in areas like the recovery of animals, plants and nutrients. Even after 100 years of restoration, the wetlands recovered only 77 percent of their original flora and fauna, on average.

Within five years animals like birds and bats returned, as did flying insects like midges. Other macroinvertebrates like water fleas took a bit longer, around 5 to 10 years, and these communities usually did not reach their original levels of richness or abundance. Plants were even slower to recover. On average, they took 30 years to return but still remained less biodiverse and abundant up to 100 years after restoration.

The plant lag may be related to recovering carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus storage. After 50 years, carbon levels were still below reference levels, and it took at least 30 years for nitrogen to return to normal. All in all, restored wetlands regained an average of 74 percent of their biogeochemical components by comparison with the reference sites. “When we lose wetlands we’re losing something we won’t recover for years,” Dr. Moreno-Mateos said. “When people develop that huge shopping mall, it will take centuries to restore the functions we had before.”

Some wetlands did recover faster than others, depending on hydrology, size and climate. The more water flowing through a site, the more quickly it bounces back to reference values. Larger sites also fared better than smaller plots, and the warmer the temperature, the more rapid the recovery. “In some warm climates, things go fast, but cold climates take forever,” Dr. Moreno-Mateos said.

On average, however, the researchers describe current restoration practices as “slow and incomplete.” Dr. Moreno-Mateos plans to investigate the connection between the slow recovery of carbon storage and plants, and to seek a specific method that will expedite their restoration. Although the results are not surprising for scientists, he said, this is the first time a study has placed the problem into a global context.

## CHESAPEAKE BAY

### Chesapeake Bay Executive Order

The Chesapeake Bay Executive Order site is a good source for information concerning federal efforts to protect and preserve the Chesapeake Bay. Executive Order partners are:

- US Environmental Protection Agency,
- US Department of Agriculture,
- US Department of Commerce,
- US Department of Defense,
- US Department of the Interior,
- US Department of Homeland Security, and
- US Department of Transportation.

For more information, go to: <http://executiveorder.chesapeakebay.net/>.

# 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 Environmental Committee introduced [CT SB 88](#) which would establish a process for informing the public about sewage spills that can have public health and environmental implications. Whenever a violation or exceedance occurs at any sewage treatment plant, water pollution control plant, related pumping station, utility or other public works facility within the state, the owner or operator of such sewage treatment plant shall immediately notify the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection of such violation or exceedance. Not later than twenty-four hours after receipt of any such notification, the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection shall: (1) Notify the Commissioner of Public Health and any affected municipality of such violation or exceedance, and (2) notify the general public of such violation or exceedance by posting notice of the violation or exceedance, in conformity with subsection (c) of this section, on the Internet web site of the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection.

### Proposed Regulations

On 9 DEC 11, the CT Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) published a **Notice of Tentative Determination to Issue/Reissue Several General Permits for the Discharge of Wastewaters**. The DEEP has given notice of a tentative determination to issue the General Permit for the Discharge of Wastewaters from Categorical Industrial Users to a POTW (Categorical General Permit) and to modify the General Permit for Miscellaneous Discharges of Sewer Compatible (MISC) Wastewater (Miscellaneous General Permit). In addition, DEEP hereby gives notice of a tentative determination to reissue the following General Permits:

- General Permit for the Discharge of Hydrostatic Pressure Testing Wastewaters (GHT)
- General Permit for the Discharge of Minor Boiler Blowdown Wastewater (GBB)
- General Permit for the Discharge of Minor Non-contact Cooling and Heat Pump Water (GCW)
- General Permit for the Discharge of Minor Tumbling or Cleaning of Parts Wastewater (GTC)

### **Disposal and Collection of Unused Medicine**

Connecticut Senate Bill No. 92, introduced in the February 2012 General Assembly session, would prohibit healthcare facilities from disposing unwanted pharmaceuticals into public or private sewer systems and establish a program for the collection of unwanted medications. The bill, if passed, would require health care institutions develop and submit a management plan for disposal of unused pharmaceuticals to the Department of Public Health annually beginning 1 JAN 13. It would also require collaboration between the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Management and Public Protection, the Connecticut Pharmacists Association, and the Connecticut Police Chiefs Association to implement a program for the collection of unwanted pharmaceuticals and transport to a biomedical waste facility. Many of



these organizations raised opposition to the bill at a public hearing held on 22 FEB 12. These organizations felt that this bill was unnecessary as there are other programs throughout the state that already address management of unwanted pharmaceuticals. The general consensus was to enhance these programs and not tax organizations further to establish new collection venues. Comments from Public Hearing held 22 FEB 12 can be viewed at: [http://www.cga.ct.gov/asp/menu/CommDocTmyBillAllComm.asp?bill=SB-00092&doc\\_year=2012](http://www.cga.ct.gov/asp/menu/CommDocTmyBillAllComm.asp?bill=SB-00092&doc_year=2012). If passed, the Act would become effective 1 OCT 12. The proposed bill can be viewed at: <http://www.cga.ct.gov/2012/TOB/S/2012SB-00092-R00-SB.htm>.



## MAINE

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

### Proposed Legislation

On 10 JAN 12, Representative Knapp introduced [ME LD 1768](#) to improve the Department of Environmental Protection's Annual Waste Discharge License Fee System. This bill revises the Department of Environmental Protection's annual waste discharge fee system. It eliminates the base fee, the fee for quantities of pollutants actually discharged or licensed to be discharged, the annualized license renewal service fee, the initial dilution fee and the multiple discharge point fee. In place of these fees it establishes for existing licensees a fee based on the average of the licensee's 2009 and 2010 bill amounts or a fee based on the licensee's 2011 bill amount, depending on the discharge group. It establishes for new licensees an annual fee based on the median fee of all licensees within the new licensee's discharge group. It establishes that, if no discharge occurs for an entire year, the fee is reduced to 25% of the annual fee. It establishes that an annual fee may be modified by a percentage that is equivalent to the percentage of any change to the licensed discharge flow.

### Regulation

**Maine Hazardous Waste Management Rules: Identification of Hazardous Wastes** – The Department of Environmental Protection has adopted amendments to rules governing the identification of hazardous wastes to make them consistent with rules by EPA. For example, isopropyl alcohol is not a hazardous waste if it is being used or reused as an effective substitute for a commercial product. This regulation became effective on 8 FEB 12.



## MASSACHUSETTS

**Note: The Massachusetts General Court meets throughout the year.**

### **Proposed Legislation**

On 20 JAN 11, Representative Walz introduced [MA HB 1170](#) prohibiting the sale, installation and disposal of mercury thermostats. Mercury thermostats represent the largest amount of mercury in ordinary household products. A single mercury thermostat contains between three and five grams of mercury. Each year about six to eight tons of mercury from discarded thermostats ends up in solid waste facilities and between one and two tons are released into the air.

### **Proposed Regulations**

**Amendments to Lower Sulfur Content of Distillate Oil & Residual Oil** – The Department of Environmental Protection has proposed amendments to 310 CMR 7.00: Definitions and 310 CMR 7.05: Fuels All Districts that would lower the allowable sulfur content of distillate oil (i.e., home heating oil) and residual oil combusted at stationary sources to reduce emissions of sulfur dioxide, which contributes to regional haze and poses direct health impacts.

### **Regulation**

**UST Operator Training & Certification** - The Department of Environmental Protection has adopted rulemaking that creates a training program for underground storage tank system operators pursuant to federal grant guidelines. Operators are required to be trained internally and pass a state administered examination. This regulation became effective on 3 FEB 12.



## **NEW HAMPSHIRE**

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

### **Proposed Legislation**

On 28 NOV 11, Representative Schroadter introduced [NH HB 1481](#) limiting the nitrogen content of fertilizers sold at retail and intended for use on turf. In New Hampshire, more than half of the nitrogen pollution to Great Bay can be traced back to urban and suburban nonpoint sources, predominantly fertilizer runoff. By minimizing excess turf fertilization measurable reductions in nitrogen runoff will be achieved, while maintaining healthy lawns. No fertilizer sold at retail that is intended for use on turf shall contain more than 0.7 lbs. of water-soluble nitrogen and not more than 0.9 lbs. of total nitrogen per 1,000 square feet of application. At least 20 percent of the nitrogen shall be slow release nitrogen.

### **Proposed Regulations**

The NH Department of Environmental Services has proposed changes to the State Ambient Air Quality Standards for particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, and lead to make them consistent with recently revised national ambient air quality standards, as required by the CAA. Comments are due by 5 APR 12.



## RHODE ISLAND

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

### **Proposed Legislation**

On 18 JAN 12, Senator Tassoni introduced [RI SB 2087](#) that would provide that public water systems would reduce radon levels in drinking water to a maximum of four thousand (4,000) pci/l no later than 1 JAN 15.

### **Regulation**

The Department of Environmental Management has adopted revisions to Air Pollution Control (APC) Regulation No. 43, which creates an alternative permitting process (general permit) for certain emergency generators, combined heat and power (CHP) projects and distributed generation (DG) projects. The general permit process is an administratively simpler permitting process than the minor source permitting process in DEM's APC Regulation No. 9. The Department is revising the standard for carbon dioxide for emergency generators in subsection 43.4.1(d) to enable more projects involving the installation of emergency generators to be eligible for the alternative, administratively simpler permitting process. This regulation became effective on 2 Feb 12.



## VERMONT

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

### **Proposed Legislation**

On 8 MAR 11, Representative Atkins introduced [VT HB 423](#) that would amend the regulation of wetlands in the state by requiring a permit to conduct activities in naturally-Occurring wetlands, but allowing activities in manmade wetlands unless otherwise prohibited by rule. The bill would also authorize the water resources panel of the natural resources board to adopt rules regarding both naturally-occurring wetlands and manmade wetlands.

### **Proposed Regulations**

As a part of the State Implementation Plan the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources, through DEC's Air Pollution Control Division, is proposing to amend section 5-221(1) of the Air Pollution Control Regulations to require lower sulfur limits for fuel used for heat or power generation as part of a regional strategy agreed to by mid-Atlantic and Northeast states to reduce regional haze.

## REGION 2



### NEW JERSEY

**The New Jersey Legislature meets throughout the year.**

#### **Proposed Legislation**

On 10 JAN 12, Assemblyman Wolfe introduced [NJ AB 393](#) and Senator Holzapfel introduced [NJ SB 221](#). These bills would prohibit any application or use of urea for the purpose of melting, preventing, or removing ice on any surface. The bill further establishes civil penalties for violations: \$500 for the first offense and up to \$1,000 for the second and each subsequent offense. The penalty is to be collected in a civil action by summary proceeding under the "Penalty Enforcement Law of 1999," P.L.1999, c.274 (C.2A:58-10 et seq.). Because urea acts as a fertilizer, boosting plant growth and productivity by providing nitrogen to plant roots, the nitrogen in urea can cause a chemical imbalance and endanger the ecosystem of water sources if large amounts are introduced into waterways through water runoff and storm drain systems.

#### **Proposed Regulations**

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

#### **DEP Commissioner Announces Leadership Changes**

Department of Environmental Protection Commissioner Bob Martin announced changes in DEP senior management. Assistant Commissioner for Economic Growth and Green Energy (EGGE) Michele Siekerka will replace current Assistant Commissioner for Water Resource Management John Plonski, who is leaving the Department. Robert A. Marshall, who currently serves in the Office of Counsel to the Governor, is joining DEP to lead EGGE. To more accurately reflect the mission and activities of that office, its name has been changed to Sustainability and Green Energy (SAGE). These senior staff changes are effective immediately.



### NEW YORK

**The New York State Legislature meets throughout the year.**

### **Proposed Legislation**

On 27 JAN 12, Senator Grisanti introduced [NY SB 2651](#) and on 13 APR 11 Assemblyman Hevesi introduced [NY AB 7133](#). These bills would stipulate that diesel fuel that contains a concentration of sulfur less than or equal to fifteen parts per million shall not be sold or offered for sale unless such diesel fuel includes biodiesel as its lubrication additive.

On 18 JAN 11, Assemblyman Castelli introduced [NY AB 2442](#) that provides for the disposal of pharmaceutical drugs and controlled substances and prohibits labeling prescriptions with directions to the consumer to dispose of the drug by flushing it down the toilet.

### **Proposed Regulations**

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

### **Waste Haulers/Facilities Barred from Disposing of E-Waste in NY**

Since 1 JAN 12, private and public waste haulers/transporters and solid or hazardous waste management facilities have been prohibited from disposing of electronic waste (or e-waste), such as televisions, computers, and computer peripherals in New York State. The state's new Electronic Equipment Recycling and Reuse Act specifies that waste haulers and facilities can collect e-waste only if it is destined for recycling or reuse. The law also requires haulers and transporters that use waste facilities in New York, as well as the owners and operators of those facilities, to provide their customers with written information on e-waste recycling options. Owners and operators must also post signs stating the new law in conspicuous locations at their facilities.

DEC has been overseeing implementation of the law, which shifts end-of-life costs of managing e-waste from municipalities to product manufacturers and strongly encourages consumers to make use of the numerous free and convenient recycling opportunities available to them as part of the new law. Recycling e-waste is beneficial because it:

- Diverts thousands of pounds of waste from landfills and incinerators,
- Keeps toxins such as lead, mercury and cadmium from potentially contaminating the air, water and soil, and
- Conserves natural resources when valuable materials are reclaimed and reused.

To learn how and where to recycle e-waste and for a full list of the types of electronic equipment that must be recycled, please visit the [Guidance for Consumers of Covered Electronic Equipment](#) page on DEC's website. Additional guidance for waste management facilities and haulers/transporters, including sample written information for customers, is available at [Electronic Waste Requirements for Solid/Hazardous Waste Facilities and Haulers/Transporters](#).

## REGION 3



### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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

#### Proposed Legislation

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

#### Regulation

**Amended Regulations for Discharges to Wastewater System and Contested Water and Sewer Bills** - The District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority has adopted amendments to regulations that pertain to discharges to wastewater systems and contested water and sewer bills. This rulemaking incorporates by reference the provisions of the District of Columbia Official Code and provides procedures for complying with the requirements of the Wastewater System Regulation Amendment Act of 1985. Amended regulations also provide for the issuance of wastewater discharge permits; monitoring, compliance, and enforcement activities, reporting; and administrative review procedures. The regulation became effective on 10 FEB 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. All DoD personnel are reminded that any comments on the draft Integrated Report should be submitted to their appropriate DoD REC Coordinator one week before the closing date so the comments can be organized and forwarded by the comment deadline. 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.

### **Proposed Regulation**

**Sediment and Stormwater Regulations** - The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC) has proposed revisions to the Delaware Sediment and Stormwater Regulations to address April 2005 recommendations of Governor Minner's Task Force on Surface Water Management. The regulations have been revised to address stormwater volume management, conveyance adequacy, operation and maintenance of stormwater management facilities, and to establish performance standards for sediment and stormwater practices.

### **Regulation**

**Requirements for Preconstruction Review** - The DNREC has adopted amendments to Requirements for Preconstruction Review. The amendments are required by the EPA to allow new source review permitting of qualifying emission sources of particulate matter ("PM") with an aerodynamic diameter equal to or less than 2.5 micrometers (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) and of emission sources of two PM<sub>2.5</sub> precursors, sulfur dioxide and/or nitrogen oxides, to conform to the requirements of the EPA PM<sub>2.5</sub> new source review permitting program, as shown in 73 FR 28321 and 75 FR 64864. This regulation became effective on 11 FEB 12.

### **State Implementation Plan For Attainment of the PM<sub>2.5</sub> Annual National Ambient Air Quality Standard -**

The DNREC has adopted amendments to the April, 2008 Delaware State Implementation Plan For Attainment of the PM<sub>2.5</sub> Annual National Ambient Air Quality Standard. The changes are being made to match EPA regulations by implementing the Motor Vehicle Emissions Simulator (MOVES) model as a tool for calculating on-road mobile emissions. This action will more accurately calculate the on-road sector's portion of particulate matter and oxides of nitrogen emissions in New Castle County. The action will also address the compatibility issue with future regional emissions analyses for transportation conformity for the annual PM 2.5 standard. This regulation became effective on 11 FEB 12.

### **Delaware Draft Phase II WIP Available for Review and Comment**

The Delaware Draft Phase II Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP) is available for review and comment. It can be found at: [http://www.dnrec.delaware.gov/swc/wa/Pages/Chesapeake\\_Wip.aspx](http://www.dnrec.delaware.gov/swc/wa/Pages/Chesapeake_Wip.aspx). If you wish to submit comments, please submit them to [melanie.frisch@navy.mil](mailto:melanie.frisch@navy.mil) on or before 14 MAR 12.



## **MARYLAND**

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

### **Proposed Legislation**

On 10 FEB 12, Delegate Hucker introduced [MD HB 987](#) that would require each county and municipality to adopt laws or ordinances to establish a watershed protection and restoration program on or before 1 JUL 13; would exempt a county or municipality if the county or municipality has enacted and implemented a specified system of charges in a specified manner by specified dates; would require the program to include a stormwater

remediation fee and a local watershed protection and restoration fund; and would require counties and municipalities to collect the fee and administer the fund.

On 3 FEB 12, Senator Montgomery introduced [MD SB 888](#) which would require a background check for a person applying for a pesticide dealer permit or to become a certified applicator; and would authorizing the Department of Agriculture to charge a fee to cover costs associated with background checks under specified circumstances.

### **Regulations**

**Definition of "Felt Sole"** - The Department of Natural Resources has adopted rulemaking for the purpose of defining felt in order to clarify the current ban on felt-soled waders for enforcement purposes. "Felt sole" is defined to include felt or any other natural or synthetic porous material capable of absorbing liquid to ensure diseases or invasive species such as didymo are not transported on materials that are ideal habitats for them. This regulation became effective on 6 Feb 12. A regulation banning the use of felt-soled waders in Maryland became effective on 21 MAR 11.

**Lead Abatement** – The Maryland Department of the Environment has adopted emergency amendments to rules governing Accreditation and Training for Lead Paint Abatement Services, Reduction of Lead Risk in Housing, and Procedures for Performing Lead Abatement Services. The Emergency amendments became effective 1 JAN 12 and expire on 29 JUN 12. For more information, go to: <http://www.dsd.state.md.us/MDRegister/3827.pdf#page=31>.

### **Wind Ordinance Hearing to Proceed**

Somerset County Commissioners plan to proceed with a public hearing on a proposed wind energy ordinance as the last step in a process to regulate large-scale commercial turbines. The measure recently got a favorable recommendation from the county's Planning Commission following a 5 JAN 12 public hearing that drew comment from about nine interested parties, Gary Pusey, the county's planning director, said during a meeting with the Commissioners.

County planners spent more than a year working on the ordinance, which sets standards including noise levels, although the technology has improved in recent years, Pusey said. "These turbines really don't create much noise anymore," he said. The commercial turbines would only be allowed by special exception granted through the Board of Zoning Appeals.

The proposed ordinance also would limit large-scale turbines to land zoned for agriculture, general commercial, light industrial and general industrial uses, Pusey said.

Although officials from Patuxent River Naval Air Station in St. Mary's County asked for approval authority for turbines built in the county, the Planning Commission did not include it in the ordinance, Pusey said. Board members felt there is already a Department of Defense clearinghouse which reviews such projects, and base officials also would be able to comment at Board of Zoning Appeals hearings, he said. Patuxent River base officials have said that commercial wind turbines proposed for sites in Somerset County could interfere with their radar systems. Much of Somerset County is located within the Navy's Atlantic Test Range and turbines could create "noise" on radar systems at the St. Mary's County facility, officials told County Commissioners at a meeting last year.

Two companies -- Pioneer Green Energy and Delsea Energy -- have been talking to Somerset County farmers and other owners of large tracts of land in the hopes of leasing areas to install turbines. Representatives from Pioneer Green told County Commissioners last year that they have signed contracts on 6,000 acres in the county. Both companies have been collecting wind data for the past year.

Land from Deal Island Road southward to Crisfield is in the company's target area, although areas near the Crisfield-Somerset County Airport have to be avoided. The county already has an ordinance in place for smaller, residential wind energy systems.

### **Study Demonstrates Mid-Atlantic's Offshore Wind Power Capacity**

Offshore wind farms could generate more than enough energy to meet Maryland's annual electricity consumption, according to a study published by researchers at the University of Delaware. The potential power output is nearly double current energy demands for the state, even when taking into account various limitations on where to place equipment in the Atlantic.

"Installing wind turbines far off the coast of Maryland would help the state generate large quantities of electricity while creating local jobs," said study co-author Willett Kempton, professor of marine policy in UD's College of Earth, Ocean, and Environment (CEOE). "Producing more electricity this way also displaces fossil fuel generation, thus reducing harmful carbon dioxide emissions and improving air quality."

Existing Maryland law requires 18 percent of electricity to come from renewable energy sources by 2022. The law was passed before the potential supply of offshore wind was documented—no one even knew whether offshore wind was of significant size.

Offshore wind could be important to meeting Maryland's requirement because it is more abundant and steadier than land-based Maryland wind, and is less expensive than solar power.

The study found that a maximum of 7,800 wind turbines could provide an annual average output of 14,000 megawatts, equivalent to 189 percent of Maryland's electric load. The calculation includes the use of new technology for deep-water turbines, but even using only commercially proven, shallow-water equipment, the energy generated would total 70 percent of the state's annual demand. This is the maximum resource possible, but actual development of offshore wind would start with power plant-sized units of 80 to 150 turbines.

In determining areas of the ocean suitable for offshore wind farm development, the researchers excluded zones of possible conflict. The entire Chesapeake Bay was excluded. Fish havens and areas where birds migrate were not counted, as well as shipping routes. The study also considered how visible the turbines would be from shore, placing the turbines eight nautical miles away so that visual impact would be minimal.

Along with the rest of the mid-Atlantic region, large shallow areas and strong winds off Maryland's coast make it suitable for currently available offshore windmill technology. The study found that average power output would be highest in the winter and lowest in the summer. Extra power generated during the winter months could service neighboring states, while Maryland would need to rely on other sources during a comparative shortage in the summer.

### **Maryland Draft Phase II WIP Available for Review and Comment**

An updated draft of Maryland's Phase II Watershed Implementation Plan – the most detailed action plan yet for restoring the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries – is available for public review and comment. As part of this review process, MDE has scheduled a series of public informational meetings. The Public Informational Meetings Schedule is as follows:

- Wednesday, February 29 – 1:00–3:30 PM – Hagerstown Community College
- Thursday, March 1 – 6:30-9:00 PM – Baltimore Agricultural Center
- Monday, March 5 – 2:00–4:00 PM - MDE, Baltimore

Maryland teamed with local governments and stakeholders to develop the draft Phase II Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP). The WIP can be found at: [http://www.mde.state.md.us/programs/Water/TMDL/TMDLImplementation/Pages/DRAFT\\_PhaseII\\_WIPDocument\\_Main.aspx](http://www.mde.state.md.us/programs/Water/TMDL/TMDLImplementation/Pages/DRAFT_PhaseII_WIPDocument_Main.aspx). This plan builds on the Phase I plan by providing a more-detailed, county-level roadmap for how

Maryland will achieve the “pollution diet” goals of the Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load, or TMDL. Sticking to this pollution diet will also restore water quality in Maryland streams, rivers and reservoirs, protect drinking water and public health, reduce flooding and create jobs.

The updated draft documents are available for public review and comment from 25 JAN 12 through 9 MAR 12. All DoD personnel are reminded that any comments on the draft Phase II WIP should be submitted to their appropriate DoD REC Coordinator by 2 MAR 12 so that they have time to organize the comments and forward them by the comment deadline.

### **Maryland Draft Integrated Report Available for Review**

The Department of the Environment has announced the availability of the Draft 2012 Integrated Report for public review and comment. The Federal Clean Water Act requires that states assess the quality of their waters every 2 years and publish a list of waters not meeting the water quality standards set for them. This list of impaired waters is included in the State’s biennial Integrated Report (IR). Waters identified in Category 5 of the IR are impaired and may require the development of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs). The public review period will end on 26 MAR 12. All DoD personnel are reminded that any comments on the draft Integrated Report should be submitted to their appropriate DoD REC Coordinator one week before the closing date so the comments can be organized and forwarded by the comment deadline. The draft document can be viewed at:

<http://www.mde.maryland.gov/programs/water/tmdl/integrated303dreports/pages/programs/waterprograms/tmdl/maryland%20303%20dlist/index.aspx>.



## **PENNSYLVANIA**

Note: The Pennsylvania General Assembly meets throughout the year.

### **Proposed Legislation**

On 16 Feb 11, Representative Barrar introduced [PA HB 728](#) which would amend the act of February 11, 1998 (P.L.58, No.15), known as the Combustible and Flammable Liquids Act, further providing for regulations and for prohibitions. It specifies the availability, location, and operation of Emergency Fuel Shut-Off Switches and could affect DoD fueling facilities in Pennsylvania.

### **Proposed Rules**

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

### **Representative Bud George to Retire**

Long-time Democratic Chair of the House Environmental Resources and Energy Committee Rep. Bud George (D-Clearfield) has announced he will retire at the end of 2012. “The greatest honor I could ever dream of is serving the people of the 74th Legislative District,” said Rep. George. “However, the time has come, for a variety of reasons, to bring this to a conclusion.”

Rep. George was appointed Democratic Chair of the then House Conservation Committee in 1983. As Chairman, he has sponsored and authored dozens of environmental initiatives in the area of environmental protection and natural resource conservation. As the ranking House member of a joint House-Senate Conference Committee, Rep. George was instrumental in the passage of Act 101, one of the first comprehensive solid waste management and recycling programs in the country. For more information, go to:

<http://www.paenvironmentdigest.com/newsletter/default.asp?NewsletterArticleID=21363&SubjectID=>.



## VIRGINIA

**The Virginia Legislature convened on 12 JAN 12 and will adjourn on 10 MAR 12.**

### **Proposed Legislation**

On 11 JAN 12, Senator Obenshain introduced [VA SB 442](#) which would establish minimum required inspection frequencies for alternative onsite systems. This could affect some installations in Virginia and, if it passes, the affected installations would be notified.

### **Proposed Rules**

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

### **Navy: 'Culture Change' Needed to Solve Hampton Roads Transportation Woes**

Jon Cawley – Daily Press

Navy Rear Adm. Tim Alexander dropped a potential bomb — pun intended — when he told a group of Hampton Roads transportation planners that a much-anticipated effort to widen Interstate 64 on the Peninsula could be a "mission killer" for the Yorktown Naval Weapons Station.

Alexander, who is commander of the Navy's Mid-Atlantic region, made the comments during a briefing to the Hampton Roads Transportation Planning Organization on the need for access to effective and efficient transportation infrastructure and the impact roadway congestion has on security and military activities. "It's a mission readiness issue for us," Alexander said. "In order to do the things we need to do in the area, we need reliable, efficient transportation systems."

Alexander said that the Navy wants to expand its Hampton Roads footprint and "we don't want to go anywhere else." He continued to say the Navy — which has a presence on the transportation planning organization — is a committed partner in working toward solutions to the region's transportation challenges.

In noting the benefit widening I-64 on the Peninsula would have for service members at the Yorktown Naval Weapons Station and Cheatham Annex, Alexander pointed out a "red line" associated with encroachment onto Navy property where ordnance storage and handling takes place. A portion of the Yorktown facility's protected perimeter runs right up to a fence line along I-64. "There's no room to work with," Alexander said.



## WEST VIRGINIA

**The West Virginia Legislature convened on 11 JAN 12 and will adjourn on 13 MAR 12.**

### **Proposed Legislation**

On 11 JAN 12, Delegate Fleischauer introduced [WV HB 2814](#) which seeks to establish a returnable beverage container deposit program. This would mandate deposits on returnable beverage containers and require facilities to handle/manage the returned containers.

### **Proposed Rules**

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

### **WV Draft Phase II WIP Comment Period Ends**

The comment period for WV's draft Phase II Watershed Implementation Plan (WIP) has ended. Comments were due by 20 FEB 12. The Phase II WIP continues the process of defining how West Virginia, in partnership with federal and local governments, will achieve the pollution load reductions required to support the EPA's Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load. A TMDL is the maximum amount of a pollutant a body of water can receive and still meet its water quality standards. The Bay TMDL involves a six-state region. It targets load reductions of sediment, nitrogen and phosphorus from sources such as agriculture, wastewater treatment facilities, non-point storm water runoff and permitted storm water. Eight West Virginia Eastern Panhandle counties – Pendleton, Grant, Mineral, Hardy, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson – are part of the Bay Watershed. The Potomac River, which flows through the Eastern Panhandle, drains into the Chesapeake Bay.

West Virginia's Phase II WIP is a modification of its Phase I WIP and adds local detail, as well as increased specificity and accountability. It was developed by the West Virginia Departments of Environmental Protection and Agriculture, as well as the state Conservation Agency, with significant input from The Conservation Fund-Freshwater Institute, Cacapon Institute, WVU Extension, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, and many other partners.



## REGION 4



### NORTH CAROLINA

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

#### **Proposed Legislation**

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

#### **Proposed Regulations**

**Albemarle-Pamlico National Estuary Program (APNEP)** - The Albemarle-Pamlico National Estuary Program (APNEP) is a federally funded program that supports ecosystem-based management of the Albemarle-Pamlico estuary and its watershed, an area that spans parts of North Carolina and Virginia. APNEP's mission is to identify, protect and restore the significant resources of the Albemarle-Pamlico estuarine system. The program pursues its mission by working closely with residents, scientists, universities, businesses, non-profit organizations and all levels of government. The program is supported by the N. C. Department of Environment and Natural Resources, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation. No new environmental regulations of significant importance to the DoD were identified during this reporting period.

**Labeling for Pumps that Dispense Ethanol Blended Gasoline** - The NC Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services has proposed rule amendments which would provide labeling requirements for all fuel dispensing pumps which offer ethanol blended gasoline for retail sale in NC. This requires labeling indicating that the gasoline contains either 10% or less ethanol by volume or greater than 10% ethanol by volume.

#### **Governor Purdue Will Not Seek Re-Election**

##### **By Ken Thomas – Associated Press**

North Carolina Gov. Beverly Perdue, facing a hard fight for a second term, will not seek re-election, a Democratic official said. Perdue faced a potential rematch against former Charlotte Mayor Pat McCrory, a Republican whom she narrowly defeated in 2008 in the state's closest gubernatorial contest since 1972. Perdue's win was partly attributed to Barack Obama's surprise win in North Carolina.

Perdue has struggled with a state economy hit hard by the recession and an unemployment rate persistently above the national average. Polling conducted throughout her term has consistently shown her approval ratings hovering around 40 percent. The first-term governor has clashed with the new Republican leadership in the General Assembly, which swept into power after the 2010 elections and gave GOP control of the Legislature for the first time since the 1870s. Perdue has traded jabs with Republican leaders on issues ranging from jobless benefits to a measure allowing death row inmates to use statistical evidence of racial bias to challenge their convictions. In a sign of the tension, she vetoed a record 16 bills last year.

A native of New Bern, N.C., Perdue worked as a teacher and director of geriatric services at a hospital in her home town before entering politics. She served in the Legislature and as lieutenant governor before being elected governor.

# 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](http://www.fedcenter.gov/kd/go.cfm?destination=ShowItem&item_id=19437).

### **27<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Solid Waste Technology and Management Conference, 11-14 MAR 12, Philadelphia, PA**

Topics of interest include: landfill topics, scrap tires, waste collection, medical waste, composting and biological treatment, use of waste materials in construction, and carbon emissions reduction. For more information, go to:

<http://www2.widener.edu/~sxx0004/call.html?CFID=6566039&CFTOKEN=72183882>.

### **Sustainable Water Management Conference, 18-21 MAR 12, Portland, OR**

The 2012 Sustainable Water Management Conference will be a true sustainability conference focused on water resources integration. This conference seeks to combine technical presentations with in-depth discussions on legal, regulatory, and legislative matters facing water utilities today. It will address a wide range of topics concerning sustainable water management, including managing water resources and the environment, water conservation, sustainable utilities and infrastructure, urban planning and design, and community sustainability. For more information, go to:

<http://www.awwa.org/Conferences/SpecConf.cfm?ItemNumber=56511&showLogin=N>.

### **9<sup>th</sup> Annual Environmental Monitoring and Data Quality Workshop, 26-29 MAR 12, San Diego, CA**

The 9th annual DoD Environmental Monitoring & Data Quality (EMDQ) Workshop includes technical training sessions, technical presentations, a plenary session featuring distinguished speakers, a Q&A forum, component meetings, a poster session / meet & greet, an update on the DoD ELAP, and networking opportunities with members of the environmental community. This workshop is open to all interested environmental professionals involved with DoD sites or projects including representatives from the DoD services, other federal agencies, state, local, and tribal governments, academia, and the private sector. For more information, go to:

<http://www.regonline.com/builder/site/Default.aspx?EventID=1014424>.

### **6<sup>th</sup> 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>.

### **1<sup>st</sup> 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](http://www.npdes.com) and click on 'Special Events'.

### **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/>.

### **37<sup>th</sup> 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>.

### **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>.

### **6<sup>th</sup> 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

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

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

**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

<b>Beginning Date</b>	<b>End Date</b>	<b>Course</b>	<b>Location</b>
6 MAR 12	6 MAR 12	RCRA Hazardous Waste Review	SUBASE Groton, CT
6 MAR 12	8 MAR 12	Adv. Historic Preservation Law & Section 106 Comp	Mayport, FL
12 MAR 12	16 MAR 12	ENV Sampling Design & Data Quality Assurance	Norfolk, VA
19 MAR 12	23 MAR 12	Hazardous Waste Facility Operations	Norfolk, VA
6 MAR 12	6 MAR 12	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Workers - Refresher	Washington, DC
7 MAR 12	7 MAR 12	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Workers - Refresher	Washington, DC
8 MAR 12	8 MAR 12	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Workers - Refresher	Norfolk, VA
9 MAR 12	9 MAR 12	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Workers - Refresher	Norfolk, VA
10 APR 12	12 APR 12	Introduction to Cultural Resource Management Laws & Regulations	New Orleans, LA

**CECOS Online Courses/Web Conferences**

<b>Beginning Date</b>	<b>End Date</b>	<b>Course</b>	<b>Location</b>
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

**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.cecossweb.com](http://www.cecossweb.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

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## LINK HELP

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

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

If you find a dead link, please contact us at [dodrecreg3@navy.mil](mailto:dodrecreg3@navy.mil) and we will find the link for you.

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If your email address or phone number changes, please send an email with the updated information.

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