



GENERAL INTEREST	2
FEDERAL NEWS	4
CHESAPEAKE BAY	4
REGION 1	5
CONNECTICUT	5
MAINE	7
MASSACHUSETTS	8
NEW HAMPSHIRE	9
RHODE ISLAND	9
VERMONT	10
REGION 2	12
NEW JERSEY	12
NEW YORK	14
REGION 3	15
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	15
DELAWARE	15
MARYLAND	16
PENNSYLVANIA	16
VIRGINIA	17
WEST VIRGINIA	20
REGION 4	22
NORTH CAROLINA	22
TRAINING	23
MEET THE REC	24
STAFF	24
LINK HELP	25
SUBSCRIBE!	25

GENERAL INTEREST

US Navy "Game Changer": Converting Seawater into Fuel

By Mathieu Rabechault – Agence France-Press

The U.S. Navy believes it has finally worked out the solution to a problem that has intrigued scientists for decades: how to take seawater and use it as fuel. The development of a liquid hydrocarbon fuel is being hailed as "a game-changer" because it would significantly shorten the supply chain, a weak link that makes any force easier to attack.

The U.S. has a fleet of 15 military oil tankers, and only aircraft carriers and submarines are equipped with nuclear propulsion. All other vessels must frequently abandon their mission for a few hours to navigate in parallel with the tanker, a delicate operation, especially in bad weather, to take on fuel.

The ultimate goal is to eventually get away from the dependence on oil altogether, which would also mean the navy is no longer hostage to potential shortages of oil or fluctuations in its cost. Vice Admiral Philip Cullom declared: "It's a huge milestone for us. We are in very challenging times where we really do have to think in pretty innovative ways to look at how we create energy, how we value energy and how we consume it. We need to challenge the results of the assumptions that are the result of the last six decades of constant access to cheap, unlimited amounts of fuel," added Cullom. "Basically, we've treated energy like air, something that's always there and that we don't worry about too much. But the reality is that we do have to worry about it."

U.S. experts have found out how to extract carbon dioxide and hydrogen gas from seawater. Then, using a catalytic converter, they transformed them into a fuel by a gas-to-liquids process. They hope this synthesized fuel will power not only ships but also planes. That means instead of relying on tankers, ships will be able to produce fuel at sea.

'Game-Changing' Technology

The predicted cost of jet fuel produced using this technology is in the range of three to six dollars per gallon, say experts at the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory, who have already flown a model airplane with fuel produced from seawater. Dr. Heather Willauer, a research chemist who has spent nearly a decade on the project, can hardly hide her enthusiasm. "For the first time we've been able to develop a technology to get CO₂ and hydrogen from seawater simultaneously, that's a big breakthrough," she said, adding that the fuel "doesn't look or smell very different."

Now that they have demonstrated it can work, the next step is to produce it in industrial quantities. But before that occurs, the experts, in partnership with several universities, want to improve the amount of CO₂ and hydrogen they can capture. "We've demonstrated the feasibility, now we want to improve the process efficiency," explained Willauer.

Collum is just as excited. "For us in the military, in the Navy, we have some pretty unusual and different kinds of challenges," he said. "We don't necessarily go to a gas station to get our fuel, our gas station comes to us in terms of an oiler, a replenishment ship. "Developing a game-changing technology like this, seawater to fuel, really is something that reinvents a lot of the way we can do business when you think about logistics, readiness."

A crucial benefit, says Collum, is that the fuel can be used in the same engines already fitted in ships and aircraft. "Since we don't want to re-engineer every ship, every type of engine, and every aircraft, we need what we call drop-in replacement fuels that look, smell, and essentially are the same as any kind of petroleum-based fuels."

Drawbacks? Only one : it seems: researchers warn it will be at least a decade before U.S. ships are able to produce their own fuel on board.

A New Shady Place for Electric Vehicles to Get a Charge

By Earl Bittner – Navy News Service

Naval Submarine Base (NSB) Kings Bay Public Works Department (PWD) completed construction on a 30-kilowatt (kW) solar carport. The NSB Kings Bay array provides accommodations for eight electric vehicle charging stations and cover for four more vehicles. The carport is comprised of eight single axis photo-voltaic arrays. The 150-foot-long panel structure of single axis arrays tilts automatically to track the sun's movement in one direction, improving energy generation. The array includes several safety features to protect against high wind or lightning strikes.

"This investment provides the Navy a low cost energy solution for today's economic climate with monetary savings throughout the lifespan of the system," said NSB Kings Bay PWD construction manager Ensign Ryan Harbaugh.

Construction began on the \$448,000 carport on 17 DEC 13 and is the result of a larger project that was set to deliver three charging stations to the Navy's Southeast region. The carport will enable NSB Kings Bay to recharge its current fleet of 63 electric vehicles with renewable electricity through either 110 or 220 volt outlets while reducing demand on the commercial power grid. Any excess electricity that the panels generate is sent to the electrical grid to help offset the energy consumed on the installation. The carport is expected to save about 50,000 kWh per year, or about \$25,000 in annual utility costs.

A similar system was constructed and recently came online at Naval Air Station Whiting Field in Florida's panhandle that provides a total of ten vehicle charging stations and covered parking for 12 total vehicles. Naval Surface Warfare Center Panama City received a smaller array capable of charging three vehicles and providing parking for three more.

DoD Opens Sustainable Products Center

This is an independent virtual center or focal point that integrates information on sustainable products and serves as DoD's informational repository for these products and their respective performances to include demonstrations of alternative green products and services conducted at DoD installations. For more information, go to:

<https://www.fedcenter.gov/Announcements/index.cfm?id=25629>.

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.

CHESAPEAKE BAY

Clean the Bay Day 2014

Clean the Bay Day is a combined community and government demonstration of commitment to the restoration and preservation of the Chesapeake Bay. This year's event is the 26th Annual Clean the Bay Day and will be held on 7 June 2014 from 0900 until 1200 at Navy installations throughout Hampton Roads located within the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Volunteers are needed not only for the pick-up and cleanup of trash and debris from shorelines and tributaries, but also for the collection of valuable data on the amount and type of trash collected.

Commands are requested to participate and to designate a Command Coordinator to seek command volunteers, to act as a Zone Coordinator the day of the event, to answer questions on Clean the Bay Day, and to help publicize the event. Contact information is as follows:

Naval Station Norfolk: ACC Robert Rygg at 322-3439; email: robert.n.rygg@navy.mil

NSA Hampton Roads: QMC Anthony Adkinson at 438-3970; email: anthony.adkinson@navy.mil

Lafayette River Annex: QMC Anthony Adkinson at 438-3970; email: anthony.adkinson@navy.mil

NMC Portsmouth: QMC Anthony Adkinson at 438-3970; email: anthony.adkinson@navy.mil

Norfolk Naval Shipyard: ACC Robert Rygg at 322-3439; email: robert.n.rygg@navy.mil

NAS Oceana: FCCS Jeff Mullins 433-2665; email: jeffrey.h.mullins@navy.mil

Dam Neck Annex: LSCS Mark Boedicker 492-6315; email: mark.boedicker@navy.mil

JEB Little Creek: QMC John Moore at 373-9336; email: john.d.moore2@navy.mil

JEB Fort Story: GM1 Lawrence Threatt 462-4410; email: lawrence.threatt@navy.mil

NWS Yorktown/Cheatham Annex: YN1 Ryan Mackey or MA1 Phillip Kelman at 887-4355 or 887-7225; email: ryan.a.mackey@navy.mil or patrick.lemming@navy.mil.

Craney Island Fuel Terminal: Chose not to participate this year but volunteers are encouraged to sign up for Naval Station Norfolk.

For more information, send an e-mail to NAVFAML_EV-dodrecregion3@navy.mil.

REGION 1



CONNECTICUT

Note: The Connecticut General Assembly convenes on 8 JAN 14 and adjourns on 7 MAY 14.

Proposed Legislation

On 11 MAR 14, the Environment Committee introduced [CT SB 444](#) which would establish an "important bird areas" program. Its purpose is to establish an Important Bird Areas Program that will help identify such areas in the state and develop guidance for the conservation of such areas.

Proposed Rules

[Public Drinking Water Quality Standards](#) - The Department of Public Health has proposed amendments to section 19-13-B102 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies to ensure that every community water system is supported by an emergency generator or a department-approved alternative source of backup power. The amendment will also ensure that community water systems have emergency contingency and response plans to guide community water systems prior to, during and after power outages. Both the requirements for generators or department-approved sources of back-up power and the plans will help community water systems to prevent loss of water pressure or water outages, thereby protecting the system from exposure to bacterial contamination and associated waterborne diseases. (B) The amendment to section 19-13-B102 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies requires community water systems to have emergency generators or department-approved sources of backup power and emergency contingency and response plans. (C) Amendments were made to section 19-13-B102 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

[Notice of Tentative Decision to Renew a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit](#) - The Department of Energy & Environmental Protection has given notice of a tentative determination to renew for three years the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Commercial Activities under Section 22a-430b of the Connecticut General Statutes for discharges into waters of the state. The current general permit expires on April 30, 2014. The renewed general permit would become effective 1 MAY 14 and expire 30 APR 17.

In accordance with applicable federal and state law, the Commissioner has made a tentative determination that continuance of the existing general permit would not cause pollution of the waters of the state and the Commissioner proposes to renew the general permit. The proposed general permit, if issued by the Commissioner, will require registration (including re-registration for existing permittees) and the preparation and implementation of a Stormwater Management Plan containing stormwater management measures to ensure that the discharge will not cause pollution.

PROPOSED GENERAL PERMIT

The proposed general permit would authorize the new and continued discharge of stormwater runoff to waters of the state from certain commercial activities with Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes primarily in Divisions G and I (SIC codes beginning with 5 or 7) of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Office of

Management and Budget, 1987) that have more than five (5) acres of impervious surfaces on-site. There are approximately 250 commercial sites across the state currently authorized by this general permit.

If a proposed commercial activity under this general permit is within the coastal area as defined in C.G.S. Section 22a-94, the registrant must demonstrate, pursuant to C.G.S. Section 22a-98, that the activities are consistent with all applicable goals and policies in C.G.S. Section 22a-92, and that such activities incorporate all reasonable measures mitigating any adverse impacts on coastal resources and future water-dependent development activities.

Existing permittees currently authorized by this general permit will be required to re-register by 1 SEPT 14 for the general permit, if renewed by the Commissioner.

Regulations

Ambient Air Quality Standards - The Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) has adopted amendments to 22a-174-1; 22a-174-3a(k), 22a-174-24, and 22a-174-28(a)(5). Upon adoption, the amended and adopted regulations will be submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a revision to the State Implementation Plan (SIP) for air quality. The purpose of these amendments is to update DEEP's ambient air quality standards as required by EPA. The ambient air quality standards are set out in RCSA section 22a-174-24. Three other regulations are amended in this proposal as those three regulations refer to the ambient air quality standards of RCSA section 22a-174-24. EPA has established ambient air quality standards for each of six criteria pollutants at levels necessary to protect public health with an adequate margin of safety. EPA reviews each standard on a five-year cycle and updates the standard if warranted by the latest science. As DEEP has not revisited the Connecticut air quality standards in a number of years, many standards in RCSA section 22a-174-24 require a change in the level of the standard. The amendments also clarify in RCSA section 22a-174-24 that the ambient air quality standards are relevant to emissions from stationary sources regardless of whether the source is subject to an individual air quality permit or not. This regulation passed and became effective on 15 APR 14.

Sulfur Content of Fuel Used in Stationary Sources of Air Pollution - The Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) has adopted and amended regulations concerning the sulfur content of fuel used in stationary sources of air pollution, under the authority of CGS sections 22a-6 and 22a-174. Upon adoption, the amended and adopted regulations will be submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a revision to the State Implementation Plan (SIP) for air quality.

DEEP is adopting rulemaking to:

- Adopt, in new section 22a-174-19b of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA), fuel sulfur content restrictions for distillate, residual, kerosene and aviation fuels used in all non-mobile equipment for purposes other than heating;
- Eliminate the less stringent fuel sulfur content restrictions of RCSA section 22a-174-19; and
- Remove outdated provisions in RCSA section 22a-174-19a, without changing the current requirements regulating SO₂ emissions from large electric generating units and industrial boilers.

The primary purpose of this rulemaking is to limit the sulfur content of fuel oils burned in stationary sources to reduce emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO₂), an air pollutant and a contributor to the formation of the pollutant fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}). The reduction in SO₂ emissions is important to reduce visibility-impairing emissions that contribute to regional haze and protect the public health from the adverse health impacts of SO₂ and PM_{2.5} pollution. This rulemaking does not regulate the sulfur content of heating oil to which CGS section 16a-21a applies. This regulation passed and became effective on 15 APR 14.



MAINE

Note: The Maine General Assembly convenes on 7 JAN 14 and adjourns on 16 APR 14.

Legislation

On 30 APR 13, Senator Cain introduced [ME LD 1483](#) which would assist in the stabilization of the statutorily established solid waste management hierarchy, to promote and strengthen the waste management system in the State and to enhance the continued operation of the existing waste processing incineration facilities located in the State. This bill passed and became effective on 12 MAR 14.

On 11 FEB 14, Representative Welsh introduced [ME LD 1773](#) which would review portions of Chapter 106: Low Sulfur Fuel, a late-filed major substantive rule of the Department of Environmental Protection. This bill passed and became effective on 22 MAR 14.

Proposed Rules

[Draft General Permit - Discharge of Pesticides](#) - The Department of Environmental Protection's Bureau of Land and Water Quality, Division of Water Quality Management has developed a general permit (GP) for the incidental and unintended discharges of pesticides to surface Waters of the State associated with pest control activities provided the pesticide(s) are applied in compliance with federal labeling restrictions and applied in compliance with State statute, Maine Board of Pesticide Control rules and best management practices. This GP applies to Class GPA, AA, A, B, C, SA, SB, SC surface Waters of the State, tributaries to Class GPA waters, and those waters having a drainage area of less than 10 square miles. This permit covers any Operator who meets the eligibility requirements identified in Part II §1.1 of the permit and if so required, has submitted a NOI in accordance with Part II §1.2 of the permit. This GP is being issued as a Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) permit and has been assigned #MEG230000. Only Operators meeting the eligibility requirements outlined in the GP may be covered under the permit. If an Operator does not meet the eligibility provisions described in Part I §1.1 of the GP, the Operator's point source discharges to surface Waters of the State from the application of pesticides will be in violation of the CWA, unless the Operator has obtained coverage under another permit or the Clean Water Act exempts these discharges from MEPDES permit requirements. Agricultural storm water and irrigation return flows are exempt from MEPDES permits. Also, applications that do not reach Waters of the State do not need permit coverage. Thus, the permit covers the incidental and unintentional discharge of pesticides (biological pesticides and chemical pesticides which leave a residue) to surface Waters of the State resulting from the following use patterns: 1) Flying Insect Pest Control; (2) Terrestrial Weed Pest Control; and (3) Forest Canopy Pest Control.

[Rules of the Former Oil and Solid Fuel Board and Propane and Natural Gas Board](#) - The Department of Professional and Financial Regulation (PFR), Office of Professional and Occupational Regulation (OPOR), Maine Fuel Board has proposed rule-making which repeals and replaces the rules of the former Oil and Solid Fuel Board and Propane and Natural Gas Board.

[Control of Gasoline and Volatile Organic Compound Storage and Handling](#) - The Department of the Environment has proposed amendments to Regulation .04 and .05 under COMAR 26.11.13 Control of Gasoline and Volatile Organic Compound Storage and Handling to provide an alternative equivalent vapor recovery method for the transfer of high vapor pressure materials and to amend incorrect references from regulations .04 and .05. This action will be submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for approval as part of Maryland's State Implementation Plan.

Regulations

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



MASSACHUSETTS

Note: The Massachusetts General Court meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 21 JAN 14, the Senate Committee on Bonding introduced [MA SB 1982](#) which pertains to military installations in the Commonwealth.

On 19 FEB 14, the Senate Committee on Bonding introduced MA [SB 2013](#) which pertains to improving drinking water and wastewater infrastructure.

Legislation

On 31 OCT 13, Representative Vieira introduced [MA HB 3767](#) which would authorize the establishment of the Mashpee Water and Sewer District. This bill passed and became effective on 18 APR 14.

Proposed Rules

[Timely Action Schedule and Fee Provisions](#) - The Department of Environmental Protection has proposed amendments to 310 CMR 4.00, Timely Action Schedule and Fee Provisions. The proposed amendments add or delete permit fee categories; adjust permit review schedules and fee rates; clarify the applicability of fee categories; update or correct citations to provide statutory and regulatory consistency; and delete expired fee categories or text for environmental programs for Air Quality, Hazardous Waste, Solid Waste, Water Supply, Watershed Management, Water Pollution Control, Wetlands and Waterways, and Waste Site Cleanup.

Patrick Administration Finalizes Commercial Organics Disposal Ban

On 31 JAN 14, the Patrick Administration announced final statewide commercial food waste disposal ban regulations to take effect on 1 OCT 14. The press release announcing the regulations is available here: <http://www.mass.gov/eea/pr-2014/food-waste-disposal.html>.

In addition, MassDEP has updated content on the commercial organics waste disposal ban and related initiatives on the MassDEP web site, including:

- Final Regulation Amendments - <http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/service/regulations/wbreg14.pdf>.
- Response to Comments - <http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/service/regulations/wbrtc14.pdf>.
- Guidance for Businesses, Institutions, and Haulers - <http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/recycle/laws/orgguid.pdf>.
- General Waste Ban Fact Sheets - <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/recycle/solid/massachusetts-waste-disposal-bans.html#3>.

- Organics Action Plan - <http://www.mass.gov/eea/docs/dep/public/committee-3/orgplanf.pdf>.



NEW HAMPSHIRE

Note: The NH General Court convenes on 2 JAN 14 and adjourns on 30 JUN 14.

Proposed Legislation

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

Regulations

Regulated Toxic Air Pollutants - The Department of Environmental Services has readopted with amendments rules relating to regulated toxic air pollutants. Env-A 1400, Regulated Toxic Air Pollutants, implements the Air Toxic Control Act (Act), codified at RSA 125-I. The purpose of the Act is to prevent, control, abate, and limit the emissions of toxic air pollutants into the ambient air. The ambient air limits are intended to promote public health by reducing human exposure to toxic air pollutants. As required by RSA 125-I:4, DES proposes changes to the list of regulated toxic air pollutants (RTAPs) and their ambient air limits (AALs) each year. These changes are based on updates made to the list of chemical substances by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) and the US EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS). This regulation passed and became effective on 4 APR 14.



RHODE ISLAND

Note: The RI General Assembly convenes on 7 JAN 14 and adjourns on 30 JUN 14.

Proposed Legislation

On 12 FEB 14, Senator Lombardo introduced **RI SB 2314** which would establish a plan for the gradual ban on the use of disposable plastic checkout bags by retail establishments.

Proposed Rules

Air Pollution Control Regulation No. 42 - Heavy-Duty Diesel Engine Standards - The Department of Environmental Management has proposed the repeal of Air Pollution Control Regulation No. 42- Heavy-Duty Diesel Engine Standards.

[Air Pollution Control Regulations No. 8 “Sulfur Content of Fuels” and Air Pollution Control Regulations No. 20 “Burning of Alternative Fuels”](#) - The Department of Environmental Management has proposed amendments to Air Pollution Control Regulations No. 8 “Sulfur Content of Fuels” and Air Pollution Control Regulations No. 20 “Burning of Alternative Fuels”. The Department is proposing to revise Air Pollution Control Regulation No. 8 to lower the allowable limits on the sulfur content of petroleum-based distillate and residual fuel oils and remove some outdated provisions of the regulation. The proposed revisions would reduce the sulfur content (by weight) of:

- Distillate oil to 0.05 percent (500 ppm) by no later than 2014 (Phase I);
- Distillate oil to 0.0015 percent (15 ppm) by no later than 2018, depending on supply availability (Phase II);
- Residual oil to 0.5 percent (5000 ppm) by no later than 2018.

The outdated provisions that are proposed to be removed are subsections 8.3.2 “Emission Bubbling”, 8.3.3 “Conversion and Conservation Incentive”, 8.3.4 “Large Fuel Burning Devices Using Coal” and 8.4.2 “Residual Fuel Oil Shipments to Marine Terminals. Additionally, DEM is proposing a revision to APC Regulation No. 20 to revise the sulfur content limitation of alternative fuels so that they are consistent with the proposed amendments to APC Regulation No. 8.

[Proposed Updates to the Rhode Island Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook](#) - The Department of Environmental Management has invited comment on proposed updates to the Rhode Island Soil Erosion and Sediment Control (SESC) Handbook. The Handbook, last revised in 1989, is an important guidance tool for local, state and federal agencies, the general public and the private sector in the application of appropriate soil erosion and sediment control measures in Rhode Island. Accessibility to the 1989 Handbook, either electronic or hard copy was unavailable and is currently limited to a copy found on-line as a portable document format (.pdf). Consequently, an updated, more accessible version of the Handbook was needed for both public and private use.



VERMONT

Note: The Vermont General Assembly convenes on 7 JAN 14 and adjourns on 9 MAY 14.

Proposed Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

[2014 303\(d\) List and State Priority Waters Lists](#) - The Department of Environmental Conservation has made available for public comment the draft 2014 List of Priority Waters which includes the draft 303(d) List of Impaired Waters.

The draft 2014 303(d) List of Impaired Waters consists of the following:

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

The draft 2014 List of Priority Waters consists of the following:

- Part B - impaired waters which do not need a TMDL.
- Part D – impaired waters for which TMDLs have been completed and approved by EPA.
- Part E - waters altered by exotic species.
- Part F - waters altered by flow regulation.

Regulations

Ambient Air Quality Standards - The Agency of Natural Resources has adopted rulemaking to update Vermont's ambient air quality standards for particulate matter, oxides of nitrogen, sulfur dioxide, ozone, and lead to make them consistent with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) which Vermont is required to meet under the federal Clean Air Act (CAA). Minor clarifying amendments are also proposed for the permitting regulations. A minor amendment is also adopted for used oil combustion, truing up the rule with Vermont Hazardous Waste Management Rules and setting a new throughput threshold. A minor amendment is also proposed to clarify that most sources less than five tons per year of emissions do not require a permit. The public comment period and hearing for this rule also served as the comment period and hearing under 40 C.F.R. § 51.102 for corresponding revisions to Vermont's State Implementation Plan (SIP) to comply with the CAA. This regulation passed and became effective on 14 FEB 14.

REGION 2



NEW JERSEY

The New Jersey Legislature meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 16 JAN 14, Assemblyman Caputo introduced [NJ AB 350](#) which would direct the Department of Transportation (The department), in consultation with the Department of Environmental Protection, the Board of Public Utilities, the New Jersey Turnpike Authority, and the South Jersey Transportation Authority, to conduct a study and prepare and submit, within twelve months of the effective date of this bill, to the Chair of the Senate Transportation Committee and the Chair of the Assembly Transportation, Public Works and Independent Authorities Committee, or the respective successor committees, a written report which shall make findings and recommendations concerning solar and wind energy installations in New Jersey, examining the potential for and feasibility of solar and wind energy installations on State highways, the New Jersey Turnpike, the Garden State Parkway, and the Atlantic City Expressway.

On 16 JAN 14, Assemblywoman Stender introduced [NJ AB 1367](#) and on 14 JAN 14, Senator Smith introduced [NJ SB 563](#) which would (1) require stores to impose a \$.05 fee per bag for the use of disposable carryout bags, (2) allow stores to provide a \$.05 credit for each bag provided by a customer, and (3) require disposable carryout bags provided by stores to be recyclable by 15 JAN 15. The bill would require the operator of any store to impose a \$.05 fee on every disposable carryout bag provided to a customer. The operator would retain \$.01 and remit the remaining \$.04 to the Department of Environmental Protection. The operator of a store may also establish a voluntary carryout bag credit program, where a customer would be provided a credit of \$.05 for each carryout bag the customer provides. Should an operator establish a voluntary carryout bag credit program, the operator would be authorized to retain \$.02 of every \$.05 imposed for providing a disposable carryout bag to a customer.

On 16 JAN 14, Assemblyman Wisniewski introduced [NJ AB 1697](#) which would expand the definition of "Wind energy zone" to include property located in the project area of the "Portfields Initiative," designated as a portfield site by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey and the New Jersey Economic Development Authority (EDA), and within a county of the second class with at least 700,000 residents. This change allows the EDA to provide tax credits for qualified wind energy facilities located in this area.

On 10 FEB 14, Assemblyman McKeon introduced [NJ AB 2506](#) and on 27 FEB 14, Senator Smith introduced [NJ SB 1493](#) which would require the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to conduct a study and prepare a report that evaluates the water quality of Barnegat Bay to determine whether the bay is impaired as described pursuant to section 303(D) of the federal Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. s.1313. The study would examine whether the waters of Barnegat Bay meet State water quality standards, and will focus on the impairments caused by phosphorus, nitrates and excessive sediment. Upon a finding that the Barnegat Bay is impaired, the bill requires the department to develop total maximum daily loads for the bay.

On 10 FEB 14, Assemblyman McKeon introduced [NJ AB 2509](#) and on 27 FEB 14, Senator Smith introduced [NJ SB 1494](#) which would authorize the Ocean County Planning Board, in conjunction with each municipality within the Barnegat Bay watershed, to develop a stormwater and nonpoint source pollution management plan for the watershed. The stormwater management and nonpoint source pollution plan would be designed to reduce siltation and prevent pollution caused by stormwater runoff or nonpoint sources that could degrade the water quality of the Barnegat Bay and its tributaries, interfere with water-based recreation, or adversely affect aquatic, estuarine, and marine life. The goals and purposes of the plan would be to improve the quality of stormwater runoff entering the Barnegat Bay, identify cost effective measures to control stormwater runoff and nonpoint source pollution, and identify funding mechanisms for implementation of such measures. The bill would require that the plan identify existing stormwater control facilities and any other drainage structure, pipe, culvert or other facility used to control or carry stormwater runoff or nonpoint source pollution, assess the efficacy of existing such facilities, identify the need for additional such facilities, and estimate the costs for any improvements, repairs or new facilities. The plan would include a formula for the assessment of a fee for any new development within the Barnegat Bay watershed to be paid to the Ocean County Planning Board for the improvement, maintenance, repair, or construction of stormwater control facilities and any other drainage structure, pipe, culvert or other facility used to control stormwater runoff or nonpoint source pollution to assure that new development results in a net positive impact on the water quality of the bay and to create a program to provide incentives to property owners with existing development within the watershed to reduce stormwater runoff from their property. The formula would be based upon the size of the development and the extent to which the development increases the impervious cover on the site.

On 10 FEB 14, Assemblyman Mukherji introduced [NJ AB 2574](#) which would establish de minimus levels of air contaminants, hazardous air pollutants, and hazardous substances to be exempted from Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) regulation as air contaminants, hazardous air pollutants, and hazardous substances. Specifically, the bill provides that neither a permit for any equipment or accounting of emissions would be required if: 1) emissions of air contaminants or hazardous air pollutants are below the reporting thresholds or state of the art (SOTA) thresholds for air contaminants or hazardous air pollutants established by the department in rules and regulations, or any appendix thereto; and 2) failure to require the permit or accounting of emissions does not violate any federal law, rule, or regulation, and does not abrogate any State Implementation Plan provision or requirement.

On 27 FEB 14, Senator Greenstein introduced [NJ SB 1402](#) which would prohibit, on or after 1 JAN 15, any mercury battery or any product for consumer use that operates with a mercury battery to be sold, offered for sale, or offered for promotional purposes in this State. In addition, on or after 1 JAN 15, no person shall knowingly dispose of used mercury batteries as solid waste at any time. The bill establishes alternative procedures for any person seeking to dispose of used mercury batteries. "Mercury battery" is defined in the bill to mean any button, coin, cylindrical, rectangular or other shaped dry cell battery consisting of mercury which is designed or sold for commercial, industrial, medical or institutional use.

Regulations

[Transportation of Hazardous Materials](#) - The Department of Transportation has adopted amendments to rules which establish the requirements governing the transportation of hazardous materials in the State of New Jersey. The rules provides comprehensive regulation of the shipping, packaging, marking, labeling, placarding, handling, and transportation of hazardous materials, and are consistent with the regulations issued by the United States Department of Transportation. This regulation passed and became effective on 7 APR 14.

DEP Encourages Proper Use of Pesticides & Fertilizers – Professional Pesticide Applicators must be Licensed by the State

The Department of Environmental Protection urged New Jersey residents to use caution when applying pesticides, and to employ only licensed commercial pesticide applicators when hiring for pest control services that include pesticide product applications. Similarly, the DEP also reminds residents to use lawn and garden fertilizers that comply with New Jersey's strict content standards for nitrogen and phosphorus, or to hire certified fertilizer applicators for their lawn care.

Professional pesticide applicators for weed, termite and household pest controls are licensed through the DEP's Pesticide Control Program and are required to carry a license when applying pesticides. The use of pesticides by unlicensed and untrained applicators increases the risk of harm or damage to human health and the environment.

The DEP's Bureau of Pesticide Compliance is increasing efforts this spring and summer to bring unlicensed applicators into compliance with state pesticide regulations. Residents who suspect a misapplication of pesticide or wish to report an unlicensed applicator should call the bureau at (609) 984-6568 or the DEP's 24-hour hotline, 1-877-WARN-DEP.

On 5 JAN 11, Governor Chris Christie signed into law one of the most restrictive fertilizer content standards in the nation for nitrogen and phosphorus. The law was passed to address nonpoint source pollution caused by misuse of fertilizers. Since January 2012, all professional fertilizer applicators and lawn care providers are required to undergo training and become certified through the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station at Rutgers University. Hiring a certified fertilizer applicator can help ensure the proper use of fertilizer on and around your property.

All fertilizer products for turf must contain at least 20 percent slow-release nitrogen, and zero phosphorus - unless a soil test demonstrates a need for more. The DEP urges consumers to check the first and second number on the package for nitrogen and phosphate content. (For example, Formula 26-0-3 means no phosphate). The purchase and proper use of this new, reformulated fertilizer can help reduce the amount of nitrogen that can enter a waterway.

For more information on using fertilizer in New Jersey, visit: <http://www.nj.gov/dep/healthylawnshealthywater>.

For more information, visit the DEP Pesticide Control Program's website at: <http://www.pcpnj.org>.



NEW YORK

The New York State Legislature meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 25 FEB 14, Assemblyman Schimminger introduced [NY AB 8870](#) which would increase the prepaid state tax amount collected on motor fuel.

Proposed Rules

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

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 DoD was identified during this reporting period.

Proposed Rules

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



DELAWARE

Note: The Delaware General Assembly convenes on 12 JAN 14 and adjourns on 30 JUN 14.

Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

[Updates to Technical Document](#) - The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control has (DNREC) Division of Watershed Stewardship has invited comment on revisions to 3.02.1.1 Stormwater Assessment Study Checklist and 3.02.1.3 Stormwater Assessment Report contained in the Sediment and Stormwater Technical Document. Revisions were made to update contact information, web links, and assessment criteria.

Regulations

[Regulations Governing Hazardous Waste](#) - The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control has adopted amendments to 7 DE Admin Code 1302 to add compliance self-certification provisions to Delaware's Regulations Governing Hazardous Waste. This amendment will enable the SHWMS to offer customized compliance assistance and verification to identified business sectors, providing these selected hazardous waste generators regulatory guidance that is specific to their business needs. This regulation passed and became effective on 21 APR 14.



MARYLAND

Note: The Maryland General Assembly convenes on 8 JAN 14 and adjourned on 7 APR 14.

Legislation

On 5 FEB 14, Delegate Frush introduced [MD HB 834](#) and on 29 JAN 14, Senator Simonaire introduced [MD SB 564](#) which would increase a certain penalty for certain violations of the water pollution control law; and generally relating to water pollution control. Both bills passed and become effective on 1 OCT 14.

Regulations

[Triennial Review](#) - The Department of the Environment has adopted rulemaking amend:

1. Regulation .01 under COMAR 26.08.01 General;
2. Regulations .01, .02, .02-1, .03-2, .03-3, .04, .04-1, .07, .08, and .11 under COMAR 26.08.02 Water Quality; and
3. Regulations .02-1 and .04 under COMAR 26.08.04 Permits.

The purpose of this action is to revise water quality standards as a result of the Triennial Review process. The review revealed several necessary amendments and additions to the water quality standards:

1. Add a definition.
2. Correct an error in the description of Water Quality Standards.
3. Update numeric toxics criteria.
4. Change the term "Use" to "Class" to better characterize the combination of waterbody type and designated uses given to each waterbody.
5. Update the list of "Tier II" (high quality) waters.
6. Amend designated uses which reflect existing uses.
7. Standardize the coordinate system for describing locations of waterbodies.

This regulation passed and becomes effective on 28 APR 14.



PENNSYLVANIA

Note: The Pennsylvania General Assembly meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 25 NOV 13, Representative Hanna introduced [PA HB 1854](#) which would amend Title 27 (Environmental Resources) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, to provide for water obstruction and encroachment permits.

On 3 APR 14, Representative Harper introduced [PA HB 2144](#) which would provide for purposes and powers regarding Stormwater quality and treatment.

Regulations

[Measurement and Reporting of Condensable Particulate Matter Emissions](#) - The Department of Environmental Protection has adopted rulemaking which amends Chapter 139 to update and clarify what sampling and testing methods are used to demonstrate compliance with certain particulate matter (PM) emission limitations. The amendment to § 139.12(a) (relating to emissions of particulate matter) explains the process used for determining compliance with filterable PM emission standards in §§ 123.11—123.13 (relating to combustion units; incinerators; and processes). The amendments to § 139.12(b) and (c) explain the process used for determining compliance with filterable and condensable PM emission limitations. The amendment to § 139.12(d) explains the compliance demonstration process and clarifies that use of test methods and procedures that are not specified in the Source Testing Manual must be approved in writing by the Department. Subsection (e) adds a cross-reference to § 139.5 (relating to revisions to the source testing manual and the continuous source monitoring manual). The amendment to § 139.53 (relating to filing monitoring reports) specifies where monitoring reports must be filed. In addition to these substantive changes, the final-form rulemaking amends Chapter 121 to add two terms and definitions in § 121.1 (relating to definitions)—"condensable particulate matter" and "filterable particulate matter." This regulation passed and became effective on 12 APR 14.



VIRGINIA

The Virginia Legislature convenes on 8 JAN 14 and adjourns on 8 MAR 14.

Legislation

On 16 JAN 14, Delegate Helsel introduced [VA HB 1180](#) which would remove the power of the Fort Monroe Authority to exercise the powers of the Commonwealth over its Area of Operation, which consists of land acquired or to be acquired from the federal government by the Authority or the Commonwealth, but continues to allow the Authority to serve as the Commonwealth's management agent in such matters. The bill would also authorize the Board of Trustees of the Authority to (i) impose civil penalties for violations of regulations concerning the use of, access to, and visitation of property under its control and (ii) enter into agreements for the ownership and operation of utility services. This bill passed and becomes effective on 1 JUL 14.

On 31 DEC 13, Senator Locke introduced [VA SB 166](#) which would remove the power of the Fort Monroe Authority to exercise the powers of the Commonwealth over its Area of Operation, which consists of land acquired or to be acquired from the federal government by the Authority or the Commonwealth. The bill would expand the power of the Authority's Board to adopt regulations concerning the use of properties under Authority control and provides that a violation of such regulations is punishable by a civil penalty, paid to the Authority, of

up to \$100 for the first violation and \$250 for a subsequent violation. This bill passed and becomes effective on 1 JUL 14.

On 7 JAN 14, Senator Watkins introduced [VA SB 431](#) which would remove the \$5,000 cap on registration fees collected by the Department of Environmental Quality from persons conducting voluntary remediation on contaminated properties. The fees would defray the costs of administering the voluntary remediation program. The bill would also exempt the Virginia Waste Management Board from the regulatory requirements of the Administrative Process Act (APA) so that new regulations needed to adjust the fee schedule will be in place by 1 JUL 14. The bill requires any subsequent adjustment to the fee schedule to be in compliance with the APA. This bill passed and becomes effective on 1 JUL 14.

On 8 JAN 14, Senator Wagner introduced [VA SB 513](#) which would create the Hampton Roads Transportation Accountability Commission, which is composed of the chief elected officers of the governing bodies of the 14 localities in Planning District 23, two senators, three delegates, and four nonvoting ex officio members. The bill moves the responsibility for approval of projects and the priority of such projects pursuant to the Hampton Roads Transportation Fund from the Hampton Roads Transportation Planning Organization (HRTPO) to the Hampton Roads Transportation Accountability Commission (HRTAC). The bill also directs the HRTPO and VDOT to assist the new HRTAC in its formation. This bill passed and becomes defective on 1 JUL 14.

On 9 JAN 14, Senator Stuart introduced [VA SB 569](#) which would require regulations for the issuance of general permits for living shoreline projects to include an expedited review process. The bill would also allow construction of such projects under the local wetlands and coastal primary sand dunes ordinances. A living shoreline is a shoreline management practice that provides erosion control and water quality benefits; protects, restores, or enhances natural shoreline habitat; and maintains coastal processes through the strategic placement of plants, stone, and fill. This bill passed and becomes effective on 1 JUL 14.

Proposed Rules

[Fee Adjustment](#) - The Board for Waterworks and Wastewater Works Operators and Onsite Sewage System Professionals has proposed changed to 18VAC160-20 to adjust licensing fees for regulants of the Board for Waterworks and Wastewater Works Operators and Onsite Sewage System Professionals (Board). The Board must establish fees adequate to support the costs of the Board's operations and a proportionate share of the Department of Professional and Occupational Regulation (Department) operations. By the close of the next biennium, fees will not provide adequate revenue for those costs. The Department receives no general fund money but, instead, is funded almost entirely from revenue collected for license and certificate application fees, renewal fees, examination fees, and other licensing fees. The Department is self-supporting and must collect adequate revenue to support its mandated and approved activities and operations. Fees must be established at amounts that will provide that revenue. Fee revenue collected on behalf of the various boards funds the Department's authorized special revenue appropriation. The Board has no other source of revenue from which to fund its operations.

Regulations

[Executive Order: Commission on Military Installations and Defense Activities](#) – On 21 APR 14, the Office of the Governor has issued an executive order for the purpose of continuing Virginia's Commission on Military Installations and Defense Activities.

The Commission's responsibilities shall include the following:

1. Evaluate data and studies in order to develop recommendations and plans regarding preventing closure or realignment of federal military and national security installations and facilities located in the Commonwealth and to relocate other such facilities here;

2. Develop and recommend strategies to prevent the closure or realignment of federal military installations located in Virginia or the relocation of national security facilities currently located here;
3. Develop and recommend strategies designed to limit the adverse economic effect of such realignment, closure, or relocation, or to seek additional tenant activity growth from the Department of Defense or federal government;
4. Develop and recommend strategies that support and foster collaboration among local and regional entities in identifying appropriate opportunities for the protection of existing federal facilities and the placement of additional federal facilities in the Commonwealth;
5. Determine and recommend the best and most efficient manner to foster and promote business, technology, transportation, education, economic development, and other efforts to support, attract, and retain existing military installations and commands in the Commonwealth;
6. Identify and track all federal government military and national security facilities located in the Commonwealth and their military construction plans and facilitate ways to assist in those plans;
7. Make recommendations, as appropriate, to prepare the Commonwealth to effectively compete in federal budget reductions through the sequestration process;
8. Support the Commonwealth's position in research and development related to or arising out of military missions and contracting;
9. Improve the Commonwealth's military-friendly environment for service members, military dependents, military retirees, and businesses that bring military and base-related jobs to the Commonwealth;
10. Advise contractors, where appropriate, in the development of analytical tools by which to obtain essential, critical information required about each Virginia military installation with input from local installation and community leadership;
11. Direct and review studies from experts that have utilized past Base Realignment and Closure criteria and scoring, conduct a thorough and detailed analysis of the military value of Virginia's military installations, ranges, and airspace for the purpose of formulating strategies to secure the long-term viability, retention, and growth of military missions and facilities;
12. Ensure that a risk assessment is properly conducted of each installation that can inform strategies to prepare for Department of Defense consolidation and realignment actions; and
13. Develop and implement strategies for new private sector growth in industries adversely affected by defense procurement and related cuts such as aerospace, cyber security, modeling and simulation, technology, consulting, and others.

Virginia to Start Charging for Stormwater Management Courses

Since June 2013, DEQ has scheduled 19 Stormwater Management (SWM) Basic courses and 20 SWM Inspector courses at \$0 cost for attendees. Unfortunately, DEQ does not have the operational budget to continue providing this free training, and will begin charging a registration fee for SWM Plan Reviewer training anticipated to start in April-May of this year.

In addition, while currently scheduled SWM Basic and SWM Inspector courses will remain free, future SWM Basic and SWM Inspector courses will incur a registration fee. At the time of this email, DEQ has not scheduled these future classes.

Training registration costs for Stormwater Management will be the same as for Erosion & Sediment Control:

- Future Stormwater Basic Training = \$160 (no registration fee for currently scheduled courses)
- Future Stormwater Inspector Training = \$100 (no registration fee for currently scheduled courses)
- Stormwater Plan Reviewer Training = \$160 (anticipate to start April-May)

Examination costs (for both Stormwater and Erosion & Sediment Control Certifications) will be:

- 2 hour exams (Program Administrator and Inspector) = \$78

- 3 hour exams (Plan Reviewer) = \$94
- 4 hour exams (Combined Administrator) = \$105

Stay connected with up to date training and certification exam information by visiting the DEQ Training website at: <http://www.deq.virginia.gov/ConnectWithDEQ/TrainingCertification.aspx>.



WEST VIRGINIA

The West Virginia Legislature convenes on 8 JAN 14 and adjourns on 14 MAR 14.

Legislation

On 8 JAN 14, Senator Snyder introduced [WV SB 165](#) which would authorize the Commissioner of Highways to promulgate a legislative rule relating to the transportation of hazardous wastes upon the roads and highways. This bill passed and became effective on 7 MAR 14.

On 16 JAN 14, Senator Unger introduced [WV SB 373](#) which would amend the Water Resources Protection and Management Act to incorporate specified recommendations from the State Water Resources Management Plan. This bill passed and becomes effective on 6 JUN 14.

Regulations

[Ambient Air Quality Standards](#) - The Department of Environmental Protection has adopted amendments to 45-08, Ambient Air Quality Standards to incorporate by reference revisions to U.S. EPA air quality criteria and NAAQS for sulfur dioxides, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, ozone, nitrogen dioxide and lead. This regulation passed and becomes effective on 1 JUN 14.

[Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants](#) - The Department of Environmental Protection has adopted amendments to 45-34 which are necessary for the State to fulfill its responsibilities under the CAA, and will enable the Department to continue to be the primary enforcement authority for NESHAP promulgated by U.S. EPA under 40 CFR Parts 61 and 63 as of 1 JUN 13. Promulgation of this rule by the Legislature is necessary for the State to fulfill its responsibilities under the CAA. The revised rule incorporates by reference the following source categories of new or revised NESHAP standards promulgated as of 1 JUN 13 for major sources: National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for: the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry; Hard and Decorative Chromium Electroplating and Chromium Anodizing Tanks; and Steel Pickling-HCl Process Facilities and Hydrochloric Acid Regeneration Plants; Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters; Coal and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units; Oil and Natural Gas Production and Transmission; Pulp and Paper Industry; and Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines. The revised rule also incorporates by reference the following source categories of NESHAP standards promulgated as of June 1, 2013 for non-major area sources: National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Manufacturing; Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers; Coal and Oil-Fired Electricity Utility Steam Generating Units; Hard and Decorative Chromium Electroplating and Chromium Anodizing Tanks; Oil and Natural Gas Production and Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines. This regulation passed and becomes effective on 1 JUN 14.

Regulations for State Certification of Activities Requiring Federal Licenses and Permits - The Department of Environmental Protection has adopted amendments to 47-5A which sets for the process and conditions for the state to grant Clean Water Act Section 401 certification of federal permits. Federal permits include Section 404 permits for filling a water of the US, Section 10 permits for Navigable Water impacts and FERC licenses for hydropower operations. This rule became effective on 1 JUL 02 and has not been updated since. In 2008, there were significant federal program changes in the mitigation program. The updates are intended to reflect the newer federal mitigation process, adjust for inflation the certification fee and provide clarity relative to Section 10 and FERC certifications. This regulation passed and becomes effective on 1 MAY 14.

Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources - The Department of Environmental Protection has adopted amendments to 45-16 that will enable the State to continue to be the primary enforcement authority for the NSPS promulgated by U.S. EPA. Revisions to this rule are necessary to maintain consistency with current federal regulations, and to fulfill the States responsibilities under the CAA. Revisions to the rule include annual incorporation by reference updates. This revised rule incorporates by reference the following new or revised NSPS standards promulgated under 40 CFR Part 60 as of 1 JUN 13: Standards of Performance for Portland Cement Plants; Nitric Acid Plants; Oil and Natural Gas Sector; Petroleum Refineries; Stationary Internal Combustion Engines; and Fossil-Fuel-Fired Electric Utility, Industrial-Commercial-Institutional, and Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units. This regulation passed and becomes effective on 1 JUN 14.

Transportation of Hazardous Wastes Upon the Roads and Highways - The Department of Transportation has adopted an amendment to 157-7 which is necessary to comply with time limitations established by changes to federal statute, 40 CFR and 49 CFR and to reflect the effective date of 33 CSR 20, Hazardous Waste Management Rule. This regulation passed and became effective on 28 APR 14.

Triennial Review of Water Quality Standards - The Department of Environmental Protection has adopted revisions to 47-2 per Clean Water Act requirements to complete a full review of the state's water quality standards every three years, and is referred to as the "Triennial Review". DEP has adopted numerous statewide revisions, including a change to the dissolved aluminum, human health beryllium, and recreational criteria for bacteria. Numerous site specific revisions have also been included, including the removal of expired or outdated criteria. This regulation passed and becomes effective on 21 JUN 14.

REGION 4



NORTH CAROLINA

Note: The NC General Assembly convenes on 13 MAY 14 and adjourns on 1 JUL 14.

Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

[NCG590000 - General Permit for Water Treatment Plant Discharge](#) - The Department of Environment and Natural Resources has invited comment on draft NPDES General Permit No. NCG590000 for the discharge of filter backwash, sedimentation washdown, and decant water from water treatment plants (or other similar activities).

TRAINING

2014 Federal Utility Partnership Working Group (FUPWG) Seminar, 7 MAY 14, Web-based

The morning sessions from the first day of the 2014 Spring FUPWG seminar are being offered via webinar for those unable to attend in person. Participants will be able to view the presentations online while listening to the speakers live via conference call. This is a great opportunity to learn more about FUPWG and FEMP's Utility Program. Scheduled sessions include: Washington Update; GSA Update; Luke AFB Solar Project Challenges and Lessons Learned; Combined Heat and Power; How Utilities Can Help Agencies Deploy Submeters; and UESC Best Practices. For more information, go to: <https://www.fedcenter.gov/Events/index.cfm?id=25652>.

Society of American Military Engineers (SAME) 2014 Joint Engineer Training Conference and Expo, 20 MAY 14 – 23 MAY 14, Orlando, FL

Sessions include topics such as: Micro Grids and Energy Security; Response to National Disasters, and Current Practices. For more information, go to: <http://s3.goeshow.com/same/jetc/2014/index.cfm>.

Habitat Site Restoration and Mitigation: Creating a Restoration Plan-Webinar (Web-based) – 10 JUN 14 to 12 JUN 14 from 1000 to 1200.

This webinar provides attendees with an overview of the planning process for conducting habitat site restoration and mitigation plans. This course consists of three 2-hour online classes that take place on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Each registrant will be provided with electronic copies of course materials prior to the online course. Each class will include lecture and Q & A. For more information, go to: <https://www.nwetc.org/course-catalog/bio-410-june-10-12-2014>.

MEET THE REC

STAFF

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