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

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GENERAL INTEREST

Maybe the Last of the Military Reef Wrecks

By Kevin Wadlow – Key West (FL)

Four military shipwrecks scuttled in Florida Keys waters to attract scuba divers may be among the last of their kind. Tighter rules on sinking retired military ships as artificial reefs would prevent reef organizations from acquiring ships like the Vandenberg, Spiegel Grove, Duane, or Bibb.

In mid-2012, the U.S. Maritime Administration, which oversees decommissioned military vessels, moved to prevent any of its more than 150 ships built before 1985 from being used as reefs due to concerns of placing PCBs or other harmful materials into ocean waters. "The regulatory landscape has changed," said Joe Weatherby of Reefmakers, which spearheaded sinking of the Vandenberg, a 523-foot former Air Force ship, about seven miles off Key West. Now the older ships, including vessels that saw World War II service, mostly will be assigned to be salvaged as scrap. "It broke my heart to see old destroyers and other [pre-1985] ships going to the scrap yard," Weatherby said. "They're cool ships but very expensive to clean."

Reefmakers handled last July's sinking of the 165-foot Mohawk as an artificial reef in 90 feet of water in the Gulf of Mexico about 28 miles from Sanibel Island. The Mohawk, a World War II-era Coast Guard ship, was in good shape for sinking, having been cleaned and used as a floating museum in Key West before upkeep costs proved too expensive.

Artificial-reef advocates in the Keys were active from the early 1980s through the 2009 sinking of the Vandenberg but no ship-sinking projects currently are being pursued. Managers of the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary said that after the Vandenberg project was complete, it would enforce a moratorium on new shipwreck reefs until more is known about their effects on the marine ecosystem.

Concern over use of toxic materials on older ships increased after a report by the Basel Action Network environmental group indicated higher levels of PCBs around the shipwreck reef Oriskany, a retired Navy aircraft carrier sunk in 2006 off the Florida Panhandle. Inactive Navy ships technically remain available for reef projects but "the Navy has not received any requests from states or other eligible organizations for transfer of ships for reefing," Navy spokesman Kenneth Hess said in an e-mail. "The Navy has no current plans to transfer an inactive ship for artificial reefing."

Cardboard Recycling Program Big Part of Commissary's Efforts

By Ventura County Star (CA)

The commissary at Naval Base Ventura County recycles 42,000 pounds of cardboard each month - part of the 63,000 tons recycled each year by commissaries Navywide - in an effort to save the environment and generate funds to build new stores.

"Personally, I feel a moral sense of doing the right thing for the environment and for our future," said Velma Siler, director of the Port Hueneme Commissary. "Keeping waste out the landfills and maintaining the planet for our grandchildren – taking responsibility is always a good thing."

All across the Navy, cardboard used to ship products to commissaries is not thrown away but is collected by store workers and sold to recycling companies. Money generated from those sales – $5.33 million in fiscal 2012 – goes to the surcharge fund of the Defense Commissary Agency (DeCA) and is used to build and renovate commissaries. "It's a great ecosystem!" said Joseph H. Jeu, DeCA director and CEO. "As a Department of Defense agency, good environmental stewardship is a big part of our mission of providing the commissary

benefit. Our recycling efforts directly benefit our customers through the surcharge funds that help to maintain commissaries around the world."

The process used by commissaries in fiscal 2012 was 70 percent efficient, meaning that 70 percent of all recyclable material brought into stores got recycled, according to Mark Leeper, a DeCA environmental engineer. It surpassed the agency's recycling goal of 55 percent and its stretch goal of 60,000 tons.

Leeper said the increase in the amount recycled is the result of the overall awareness of the program among commissary employees and the benefit it provides. Also, the agency is using an improved reporting system that allows DeCA to capture more data on the recycling efforts at all commissaries worldwide. "This reflects the culture in which DeCA operates, one that takes into consideration the big picture of benefits gained through environmentally friendly actions," Leeper said. "The stores, and the diligent efforts of their employees who have caught the vision, make the program work."

New Waterjets Could Propel LCS to Greater Speeds

By Navy News Service

The Navy's fifth littoral combat ship (LCS), Milwaukee, will be the first to benefit from new high-power density waterjets aimed at staving off rudder and propeller damage experienced on high-speed ships. The product of an Office of Naval Research (ONR) Future Naval Capabilities (FNC) program, the waterjets arrived at the Marinette Marine shipyard in Wisconsin where the Milwaukee (LCS 5) is under construction. "We believe these waterjets are the future," said Dr. Ki-Han Kim, program manager in ONR's Ship Systems and Engineering Research Division. "Anything that we can do to keep ships ready to go will ultimately benefit our warfighters."

Chief of Naval Operations Adm. Jonathan Greenert's 2013-2017 Navigation Plan calls for fielding improved ships to support counterterrorism and irregular warfare missions at sea and ashore. The LCS will play a big role in the Navy's plan as a modular, adaptable vessel for use against diesel submarines, littoral mines, and attacks by small surface craft.

Developed by Rolls-Royce Naval Marine in Walpole, MA in collaboration with ONR and Naval Surface Warfare Center, Carderock Division, the new Axial-Flow Waterjet Mk-1 can move nearly half a million gallons of seawater per minute, providing more thrust per unit than current commercial waterjets. Four of the new waterjets will propel the LCS to speeds greater than 40 knots.

Researchers believe the smaller, more efficient waterjets will help the LCS avoid excessive maintenance costs associated with cavitation - a phenomenon that occurs when changes in pressure create air bubbles on rotating machinery, such as marine propellers. Repeated occurrences can cause whole chunks of metal to wear away and lead to requent repairs and replacements.

The waterjets' new design could increase their lifespan between repairs. The FNC program that oversaw development of this technology proved to be as adaptable as LCS. The waterjets originally were slated to benefit another ship program that was discontinued. Instead of canceling the Waterjets Program, officials regrouped and shifted their focus to designing a product that would improve the performance of LCS.

ONR's FNC program saves taxpayer money by streamlining processes to deliver cutting-edge products within five years. The Waterjets Project began in 2007, and the January 2013 delivery to the shipyard marked its successful completion.

Next up for the waterjets will be full-scale sea trials on Milwaukee (LCS 5), which are expected to occur in the next 24 months. Eventually, the waterjets could end up on 10 LCS ships under contract to be built by Lockheed Martin.

ElectraTherm Partners with Navy to Generate Electricity from Waste Heat

By Energy Central

ElectraTherm, a leader in small-scale, waste heat to power generation, will demonstrate its Green Machine organic Rankine cycle (ORC) technology at the Navy's Mobile Utilities Support Equipment (MUSE) facility in Port Hueneme, CA. The one-year project will demonstrate ElectraTherm's ORC fully integrated with a Cummins KTA50 1.3MW internal combustion engine (ICE) and packaged in a 40 foot shipping container for on-site power generation. The integrated solution will potentially increase the engine efficiency up to 8% and offset radiator parasitic loads for a total efficiency gain of 10%+, and will generate fuel-free, emission-free power from waste heat at remote military installations.

ElectraTherm's Green Machine uses low-temperature waste heat (170-240 degrees F) to generate additional power and increase overall system efficiency. MUSE will demonstrate this technology for potential use at remote military sites where 500kW-2MW engines are an essential source of power for military operations.

The evaluation, funded by the U.S. Dept. of Defense's (DoD's) Environmental Security Technology Certification Program (ESTCP), in partnership with Southern Research Institute, will validate the pilot project potential for military sites moving forward. The system will capture heat from the engine's exhaust and radiator coolant and convert it to electric power within the container, simplifying shipping requirements, minimizing the environmental footprint, and significantly reducing site installation. MUSE technicians will operate the Green Machine at their Port Hueneme base before deploying it as part of a DoD field operation. Data will be collected and analyzed by Southern Research engineers and technicians.

"ElectraTherm's Green Machine fleet has exceeded 65,000 hours of runtime with exceptional uptime and the incorporation of the ICE was the next natural step to further integrating our ORC solution," said John Fox, CEO of ElectraTherm. "Our demonstration with the Navy's MUSE group will validate the market potential for this product on U.S. military bases, as well as diesel generator sets for prime power, worldwide."

EPA Releases Fact Sheets on Low Impact Development

The EPA has just released 7 Fact Sheets on Low Impact Development (LID). For more information, go to: http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/green/bbfs.cfm.

1. Benefits of LID: How LID Can Protect your Community's Resources (PDF)
   http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/green/upload/bbfs1benefits.pdf. (2 pp, 1.3MB)
   LID Fact Sheet #1: Challenges the perception that LID isn't worthwhile and provides general background information that outlines hydrologic and economic benefits provided by LID.

2. Terminology of LID: Distinguishing LID from other Techniques that Address Community Growth Issues (PDF) http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/green/upload/bbfs2terms.pdf. (2 pp, 568K)
   LID Fact Sheet #2: Addresses LID's place in the jumble of terms for managing the environmental impacts of growth that coexist today and describes and distinguishes these terms.

3. Costs of LID: LID Saves Money and Protects Your Community's Resources (PDF)
   http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/green/upload/bbfs3cost.pdf. (2 pp, 1.7MB)
   LID Fact Sheet #3: Challenges the perception that LID is too expensive.

4. Aesthetics of LID: LID Technologies Can Benefit Your Community's Visual Environment (PDF)
   http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/green/upload/bbfs4aesthetics.pdf. (2 pp, 1.9MB)
   LID Fact Sheet #4: Challenges the perception that LID is unattractive.

5. Effectiveness of LID: Proven LID Technologies Can Work for Your Community (PDF)
   http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/green/upload/bbfs5effectiveness.pdf. (2 pp, 1.7MB)

LID Fact Sheet #5: Challenges the perception that LID doesn't work.

6. Maintenance of LID: Communities Are Easily Managing LID Practices (PDF)
   http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/green/upload/bbfs6maintenance.pdf. (2 pp, 1.7MB)
   LID Fact Sheet #6: Challenges the perception that LID is too hard or costly to maintain.

7. Encouraging LID: Incentives Can Encourage Adoption of LID Practices in your Community (PDF)
   http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/green/upload/bbfs7encouraging.pdf. (2 pp, 492K)
   LID Fact Sheet #7: Highlights incentive strategies to catalyze LID.

Turnkey Repair Station for Aerospace Magnesium Components Uses Cold Spray Tecgnology Developed by ESTCP

An Office of the Secretary of Defense effort is under way to establish a sophisticated turnkey repair station for magnesium alloy aerospace components using the highly successful cold spray technology developed with ESTCP support. The novel coating system represents a low-cost, environmentally friendly method for combatting corrosion and reclaiming otherwise unsalvageable magnesium components. The repair station will be the first single facility with the capability to perform all the operations required to restore these salvaged parts and will reduce repair time by up to three months.

Magnesium alloys are used to manufacture various aircraft components, including rotorcraft transmissions and gearbox housings. These alloys are susceptible to corrosion, which often leads to premature failure of the parts. Without the technology to adequately restore them, the corroded parts are removed from service and scrapped, at a cost of approximately $100 million per year.

The U.S. Army Research Laboratory, with ESTCP support, developed a cold spray process that involves accelerating aluminum alloy particles to high velocities and impacting them on the surface of magnesium alloy components. The technology was shown to provide surface protection and restore magnesium components that have been removed from service, earning an ESTCP Project of the Year Award in 2012. Implementation of cold spray for one UH-60 Blackhawk helicopter magnesium component has been approved by both the Sikorsky Aircraft Company and the Army Program Office. Approval of the technique is anticipated for the entire H-60 helicopter family.

Based on the success of the ESTCP demonstration, the project team transitioned the work to a Defense-wide Manufacturing Science & Technology (DMS&T) ManTech Program. The team will work with MOOG, Inc. to establish a turnkey repair station at its Webster, Massachusetts, location. The station will include a gantry robot and be based on a modular concept comprising the entire sequence of manufacturing operations required to perform cold spray repair of aerospace magnesium components. This sequence includes complete dimensional analysis, non-destructive inspection (NDI), blending/machining operations required to prepare the repair surface, the cold spray operation, final machining, and final NDI testing. Operators will only be required for initially affixing the part to be repaired and removing it once restored, helping to reduce repair time by two to three months.

Cold spray technology, whether incorporated into production or used for repair, can enhance operational readiness and result in significant cost savings for DoD.

DoD Tries Electric Vehicles as Power Source

By Andy Medici –Defense News

The DoD is testing a novel idea: pressing electric cars, when they are not being driven, into service as batteries to power lamps and TVs. The idea is to regulate the vehicles' power use more carefully and return unused power in the vehicles to the civilian grid.

For Pentagon officials, this translates into dollar signs. Katherine Hammack, Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations, Energy and Environment, said some DoD projections show the revenue from utility companies for the returned power could completely offset the vehicles' costs. "It could mean we get the vehicles at no cost, which - if we are able to - would change the industry and would certainly help the American public," Hammack said.

At Los Angeles Air Force Base, the Air Force is replacing 43 gas- and diesel-powered vehicles with electric versions, and building charging stations that allow the electric vehicles to send energy back into the grid. The project will be running by August for at least a year while the Defense Department gathers data and gauges the program's effectiveness, said Camron Gorguinpour, special assistant to the assistant secretary of the Air Force for installations, environment and logistics.

Gorguinpour said each vehicle in the plug-in electric vehicle program could bring in as much as $7,300 a year using this technique. The vehicles include passenger cars, trucks, and buses, ranging from $30,000 to $100,000 in purchase cost.

DoD is expanding the $20 million program to five other installations: Fort Hood, TX; Joint Base Andrews, MD.; Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, CA.; Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, NJ; and Marine Corps Base Hawaii.

The projects will come online by the end of the year, Gorguinpour said. If they show positive results, the program will be expanded to include 30 installations across the country — with 1,500 electric vehicles in all. After that, DoD will decide how to further expand the program.

"If it's true that we can knock off thousands of dollars a year on a leased vehicle, it makes an awfully compelling case to move forward much more broadly," Gorguinpour said. Richard Kidd, the Army's Deputy Assistant Secretary for Energy and Sustainability, said the challenge is to make sure the electric vehicles are parked and plugged in when and where they need to be. "All this will pay for itself if we can discharge the truck at the right time," Kidd said.

The Army also is working with electric vehicles to help make Fort Carson, CO more energy independent in the event the civilian grid fails. Harold Sanborn, the research and development program manager for the Army Corps of Engineers, and the technical lead for the Smart Power and Infrastructure Demonstration for Energy Reliability and Security project, said electric vehicles can be used to help extend the time Fort Carson can remain independent of the grid.

The electric vehicles plug in to a "microgrid" — a miniature replica of the larger commercial power grid that generates and transmits energy from multiple sources. The microgrid allows an installation to decide how much energy goes to any individual building or system. "In the event of an energy outage, they would be plugged back into their charging station and would be given the ability to discharge that energy," Sanborn said. The electric vehicles would be used in combination with diesel generators and solar panels at the installation, Sanborn said.

DoD is working to meet a number of mandates, including reducing petroleum use in its nontactical vehicle fleet by 20 percent from a 2005 baseline by fiscal 2015, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and purchasing more environmentally friendly vehicles.

EPA Proposes 2013 Renewable Fuel Standards

The EPA is proposing the 2013 percentage standards for four fuel categories that are part of the agency's Renewable Fuel Standard program (RFS2). The proposal will be open for a 45-day public comment period and EPA will consider feedback from a range of stakeholders before the proposal is finalized. EPA continues to support the use of renewable fuels within the transportation sector through the RFS2 program, which encourages innovation, strengthens American energy security, and decreases greenhouse gas pollution.

The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA) established the RFS2 program and the annual renewable fuel volume targets, which steadily increase to an overall level of 36 billion gallons in 2022. To achieve these volumes, EPA calculates a percentage-based standard for the following year. Based on the standard, each refiner and importer determines the minimum volume of renewable fuel that it must ensure is used in its transportation fuel.

The proposed 2013 overall volumes and standards are:

- Biomass-based diesel (1.28 billion gallons; 1.12 percent)
- Advanced biofuels (2.75 billion gallons; 1.60 percent)
- Cellulosic biofuels (14 million gallons; 0.008 percent)
- Total renewable fuels (16.55 billion gallons; 9.63 percent)

Overall, EPA's RFS2 program encourages greater use of renewable fuels, including advanced biofuels. For 2013, the program is proposing to implement EISA's requirement to blend more than 1.35 billion gallons of renewable fuels over the amount mandated for 2012.

For more information on the standards and regulations, go to: http://www.epa.gov/otaq/fuels/renewablefuels/regulations.htm.

For more information on renewable fuels, go to: http://www.epa.gov/otaq/fuels/renewablefuels/index.htm.

DoD to Quadruple Renewable Energy Installations

By Kirsten Korosec - Smartplanet

The U.S. Department of Defense is the largest single consumer of energy in the world, gobbling up 3.8 billion kilowatt hours of electricity and 120 million barrels of oil per year. It's an expensive habit, costing the agency some $20 billion a year. So, it makes sense that the DoD, which often has to buy fossil fuel from countries hostile to U.S. interests, would look to other sources for energy. Today, the U.S. military has about 80 megawatts of installed renewable energy capacity. That figure is forecast to grow more than four-fold to 3,200 MW by 2025, according to a report released today by Pike Research.

The DOD has particularly ambitious plans to increase its use of renewable energy. The Army, Navy, and Air Force have each established targets of 1 gigawatt of installed renewable energy capacity by 2025 and the DoD has a goal for renewable energy to comprise 25 percent of all energy it produces or buys by 2025.

The research firm predicts U.S. military spending on renewable energy programs, including conversation measures, will reach almost $1.8 billion in 2025. It's an effort that has the potential to not only transform the production. consumption and transport of fuel and energy within the military, but to make the DOD one of the most important drivers of cleantech in the United States, said research analyst Dexter Gauntlett.

America's Greenest Carrier

By Seaman Apprentice Samuel LeCain – USS Carl Vinson Public Affairs

Underway again after eight months in port, sailors aboard the aircraft carrier USS Carl Vinson (CVN 70) are supporting conservation efforts and the preservation of the environment by revitalizing the ship's environmental stewardship organization known as the Green Machine. "The Green Machine is a sailor-led effort on Carl Vinson to reduce shipboard waste, increase recycling, and have a positive environmental impact in our local communities," explained Carl Vinson's Safety Officer Cmdr. Eric C. Wever. "One of the best ways to achieve these goals is with deckplate-level efforts like the Green Machine."

"Out to sea, our main goal is to recycle as much cardboard and as many aluminum cans as we can and also to

reduce the amount of plastic we use onboard," said Green Machine Committee Chairman Chief Aviation Electronics Technician (AW/SW) Baron L. Brown. "For example, last deployment we issued a sports bottle to each sailor onboard to reduce the amount of plastic and paper cups used."

The size of Carl Vinson and her crew makes it imperative to carefully examine the amount of recyclable waste produced and manage it accordingly, Brown said. The numbers increase when tenant commands come aboard. The addition of sailors assigned to Carrier Air Wing 17 (CVW-17) and Carrier Strike Group One (CSG-1) raises the numbers to one metric ton of recyclable cardboard waste and 1,000 pounds of aluminum can waste produced every day, Brown explained. "The Green Machine is working diligently to reduce and recycle that waste we create." For example, during Carl Vinson's six-month Western Pacific (WESTPAC) 2011-2012 deployment, the Green Machine cooperated with replenishment ships to ensure offloaded cardboard and aluminum waste was disposed of properly at whichever base to which the waste was delivered.

Due in part to the Green Machine's innovative and dedicated efforts to reduce waste production, Carl Vinson received the fiscal year (FY) 2011 Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) Environmental Quality Award, Large Ship. The CNO Environmental Awards for FY 2012 will be announced July 2013. "I can say with pride that we're the first carrier to recycle on the scale we do," Brown said. "So, until someone beats our metrics, we are the greenest carrier in the fleet." During WESTPAC 2011-2012, Carl Vinson recycled 301,750 pounds of cardboard and 31,750 pounds of aluminum, and diverted 161,700 pounds of plastic from going into the ocean, Brown said.

The Green Machine played an integral role in Carl Vinson's conservation successes. Sailors were spreading the word throughout the ship, promoting the sorting of trash and the importance of recycling, explained Green Machine correspondent Aviation Boatswain's Mate (Equipment) 2nd Class (AW) Karen Glover.

Vinson's Green Machine has no intention of resting on past successes and invited all hands to become active members during a Feb. 15 meeting. "This is a great opportunity to get involved with your command and with our local community," Glover said. "Helping to save our community for the present and future generations is a great way to make a huge impact on Earth." "In port, our goal is to help the community," Brown added. "We want the community to know Carl Vinson is devoted to environmental stewardship."

The Green Machine meetings are held once a month to share ideas, discuss events and plan community relations projects, but its Sailors spread the word about the importance of environmental preservation all month long. "Going forward, we want to establish a strong presence within the community," Brown said. "We want to be known as an entity that recycles, reduces, and reuses. Carl Vinson is definitely doing its part to protect the environment for future generations."

FEDERAL NEWS

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

AIR

EPA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule Data

On 5 FEB 13, EPA released the nationwide data collected under the GHG Reporting Program for calendar year (CY) 2011. The data for CY 2011 represents over 8,000 sources, which includes sources reporting for the first time under 12 additional source categories for a total of 41 source categories, an increase from CY 2010 that represented over 6,200 facilities across 29 source categories nationwide.

For CY 2010, the EPA database contains reported values from 54 DoD facilities for a total GHG emissions of 3,534,621 metric tons of CO2e. For CY 2011, the total GHG emissions reported by 56 DoD facilities is 3,278,303 metric tons of CO2e. The CY 2011 data represents the same 54 DoD facilities plus 2 new facilities that reported for the first time in CY 2011 - Joint Base Charleston (AF lead) and Naval Medical Center San Diego. The totals represent a reduction of 256,318 tons. For reference, the total reported US GHG emissions for CY 2011 under this rule was 3.3 billion tons of CO2e, which makes DoD less than 1/10th of a percent of the US total.

The largest reduction from 2010 to 2011 was the Radford Army Ammunition Plant. The largest increase was at Eielson AFB. You will note that a number of the bases are now below the 25,000 ton reporting threshold. Unfortunately, they have to continue to report under the rule for 5 years if their emissions remain between 15,000 and 25,000 tons or 3 years if their emissions fall below 15,000 tons for the 3 years. If a base shuts down, they may cease reporting. In all cases, EPA must be notified if a facility intends to cease reporting.

We also noticed that the emission values for 8 DoD facilities in CY 2010 are changed from the values that were in the EPA database last year when that data was initially released. It is acceptable under the GHG Reporting Rule to change reporting data that are found to be incorrect (e.g., identified data entry error or error in calculations). For example, one of the 8 DoD facilities identified an error in how the EPA eGGRT system accepted values less than 1 that were not entered with a leading '0'. If your facility is reporting GHG, verify that your entered data matches the data available to the public.

EPA's web site for the program and its reporting tool is http://www.epa.gov/ghgreporting/, where you can search the data by State, industrial sector, facility, year, or download the entire data set in an Excel file.

CHESAPEAKE BAY

Bay Commanders Conference

The 11 APR 13 Commanders Conference has been cancelled due to fiscal constraints. The REC staff is exploring alternative information exchange opportunities such as targeted webinars. As more information becomes available, the REC staff will pass it along. Watch this Newsletter for future training offerings.

Environmentalists Threaten to Sue Energy Company

By Timothy Wheeler – The Baltimore Sun

A trio of environmental groups warned they would sue the operator of three coal-fired power plants in Maryland for allegedly discharging excessive amounts of nutrient pollution into Chesapeake Bay rivers and trying to mask their violations by transferring pollution "credits" among facilities.

Food & Water Watch, the Patuxent Riverkeeper, and the Potomac Riverkeeper contend that NRG Energy has been violating state-imposed pollution discharge limits for the past three years at its Chalk Point, Morgantown, and Dickerson power plants.

In 2010, for instance, state documents show that the Chalk Point plant in Prince George's County discharged about 2,200 times more nitrogen into the Patuxent River as it was permitted to do, the groups said. All three plants exceeded their limits on nitrogen pollution, the groups contended, and the Dickerson plant in Montgomery County also discharged more phosphorus into local streams than it was allowed. The Morgantown plant in Charles County discharges into the Potomac River.

The groups said they would sue NRG for damages and an injunction if it did not stop its excessive discharges in 60 days, or begin negotiations to settle the matter. A spokesman for NRG, which is based in Princeton, NJ emailed that company executives had received the groups' warning letter but need to review it in detail before responding.

Nitrogen and phosphorus from farm runoff, sewage plants and other sources are responsible for the Chesapeake Bay's algae blooms, fish kills and massive "dead zone," where oxygen levels in the water drop so low that fish and shellfish have a hard time surviving.

Samantha Kappalman, communications director for the Maryland Department of the Environment, acknowledged that the three plants have been violating their discharge limits. She said regulators have been conferring with NRG Energy and the plants' former owner, GenOn, which was acquired by NRG last year. "They're in ongoing discussions right now about the permit limits not being met," she said.

The nutrients discharged by the power plants are contained in wastewater from air pollution control equipment the facilities installed a few years ago to comply with state law, Kappalman said. The power plants treat the wastewater before discharging it, she said, but not enough.

The environmental groups said the alleged violations at the three power plants raise a red flag about efforts by Maryland and other bay states to allow so-called pollution trading. Maryland regulators permitted NRG to bend the plants' individual pollution caps by taking credit for discharges below the limit at one plant to offset excessive discharges at another. But even with that plan, the company was not able to meet its nutrient limits. So it sought the state's permission to further offset its plants' pollution by paying farmers to apply more conservation practices on their lands.

"It's a shell game," said Michele Merkel of Food & Water Watch. Her Washington-based environmental group has filed suit as well against the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, contending the federal agency is violating the Clean Water Act by allowing bay states to use trading to clean up the Chesapeake.

The states are developing programs in which, for example, a sewage plant discharging too many nutrients into the bay could pay farmers to reduce the nutrients washing off their fields by planting trees or converting croplands into wetlands. Proponents of trading say it can help reduce the staggering costs of restoring the bay, estimated in the tens of billions of dollars, since reducing farm runoff by planting trees or "cover crops" is far less expensive than upgrading a sewage treatment plant. But Merkel and other critics argue trading will allow polluters to evade their legal responsibilities and likely could leave poor and minority communities with degraded waterways.

Kappalman said the pollution juggling NRG was doing did not constitute trading since no money changed hands. Because the company owned all three plants, it was permitted to shift nutrient "credits" among the facilities, she said. The environmental groups said such internal swaps are illegal.

NRG's request to buy pollution credits from Maryland farmers has not been approved, the MDE spokeswoman said, because state officials are still studying how to oversee such trades. Pollution washing off land is not as easy to measure and monitor as when it comes out of a pipe.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Air Transportation of Lithium Batteries

The US Department of Transportation (DOT), Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) is seeking additional comment on the impact of changes to the requirements for the air transport of lithium cells and batteries. Changes for lithium batteries adopted in the 2013-2014 International Civil Aviation Organization Technical Instructions on the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air (ICAO Technical Instructions), were incorporated by reference in a final rule amending the DOT Hazardous Materials Regulations, at 78 FR 987-1100, http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-01-07/pdf/2012-31243.pdf). Specifically, PHMSA is seeking comment on whether to require mandatory compliance with the 2013-2014 ICAO Technical Instructions for all shipments of lithium batteries by air, both foreign and domestic, or to allow domestic shippers and carriers to choose between compliance with the existing Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR) and the ICAO Instruction.

PHMSA has listed five questions that it wishes to receive qualitative and quantitative information from the public concerning these amendments. Comments are due by 8 MAR 13. For more information, go to: http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-01-07/html/2012-31244.htm.

REGION 1

CONNECTICUT

Note: The Connecticut General Assembly convenes on 9 JAN 13 and will adjourn on 5 JUN 13.

Proposed Legislation

On 15 JAN 13, Representative Morin introduced **CT HB 5286** which would require that bottle redemption centers at stores accept bottles from all brands rather than only accept bottles from those brands sold in such store.

On 24 JAN 13, Representative Lemar introduced **CT HB 6049** which pertains to the enforcement of anti-idling laws. Its purpose is to improve air quality, public health and the enforcement of anti-idling laws.

Proposed Rules

Emissions Controls for VOC Storage Tanks - The Department of Energy and Environmental Protection has proposed amendments to a state regulation concerning the abatement of air pollution. Upon adoption, the amended section will be submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as a revision to the State Implementation Plan for air quality.

The proposal primarily enhances existing requirements concerned with the control of volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from large aboveground storage tanks through revisions to section 22a-174-20 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies. DEEP is proposing to:

- Remove the option of using an undomed floating roof tank to store VOCs, clarify inspection requirements and add requirements for roof landing events and degassing and cleaning operations;
- Require timely repair of leaks throughout the VOC storage and transfer facility;
- Revise the floating roof requirements for VOC and water separators to be consistent with the floating roof requirements for storage tanks; and
- Revise the leak control provisions for synthetic organic chemical and polymer manufacturing equipment by removing an outdated regulatory reference and clarifying the time limit for retesting.

MAINE

Note: The Maine General Assembly convened on 5 DEC 12 and will adjourn on 19 JUN 13.

Proposed Legislation

On 29 JAN 13, Representative Timberlake introduced **ME LD 115** which would prohibit the sale of motor fuel that contains corn-Based ethanol if at least 2 other New England states pass a similar prohibition.

On 14 FEB 3, Representative Welsh introduced **ME LD 470** which would define "Working waterfront activity" and "Working waterfront land" for the purpose of exempting working waterfront activities from certain provisions under the Natural Resources Protection Act. The bill also provides flexibility under the mandatory shoreland zoning laws for the clearing of land associated with working waterfront activities and project sites requiring remediation due to contamination.

Regulations

Designation of Bisphenol A as a Priority Chemical and Regulation of Bisphenol A in Children's Products - The Department of Environmental Protection has adopted amendments to Ch. 882, Designation of Bisphenol A as a Priority Chemical and Regulation of Bisphenol A in Children's Products, in order to avoid a possible conflict between changes provisionally adopted by the Board in Ch. 882 Section 5(A), as changes in Section 5(A) are major substantive and must go back to the legislature for review. The adopted amendment uses the broader language of children's products, instead of specifically listing individual children's product catergories for which compliance plans must be submitted. This regulation passed and became effective on 30 JAN 13.

MASSACHUSETTS

Note: The Massachusetts General Court meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 22 JAN 13, Representative Fernandes introduced **MA HB 699** which pertains to certain tanks used for the storage of fluids.

On 22 JAN 13, Representative Smizik introduced **MA SB 805** which would mitigate water resource impacts by setting up a "reasonable fee".

Proposed Rules

Provisions for Recycling of Beverage Containers - The Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs has proposed amendments to the Provisions for Recycling of Beverage Containers regulations to change the handling fee for bottles from 2.25 cents/beverage container to 3.25 cents/beverage container.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Note: The NH General Court convenes on 2 JAN 13 and will adjourn on 30 JUN 13.

Proposed Legislation

On 3 JAN 13, Representative Reilly introduced **NH HB 580** which would establish a moratorium on the construction of wind turbine plants and on electric transmission line projects until the state issues a comprehensive energy plan.

Proposed Rules

Underground Storage Tank Facilities - The Department of Environmental Services has proposed rulemaking relating to underground storage tank facilities. The existing rules, Env-Wm 1401, implement RSA 146-C "Underground Storage Facilities" by regulating the design, installation, operation, maintenance, and closure of underground storage tank (UST) facilities. The Department currently is approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to administer and enforce the UST program in New Hampshire under subtitle I of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA), as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6991 et seq. To retain program approval, the Department's rules must be at least as stringent as the federal requirements. The existing rules are scheduled to expire on February 3, 2013, and so are proposed to be readopted with amendments. Pursuant to RSA 541-A:14-a, the existing rules will continue in effect until the proposed rules are adopted and effective, subject to certain exceptions that the Department does not expect to occur. The amendments are intended to (1) substantially reorganize the rules to increase clarity and reduce redundancy, (2) redesignate the rules into the Env-Or (Oil and Remediation Programs) subtitle, (3) reflect anticipated federal rule revisions, and (4) propose some additional containment requirements.

RHODE ISLAND

Note: The RI General Assembly convenes on 1 JAN 13 and will adjourn on 30 JUN 13.

Legislation

On 12 FEB 13, Representative Walsh introduced **RI HB 5356** which would establish a permanent joint legislative committee to provide oversight of the coastal resources management council and the department of environmental management.

On 14 FEB 13, Representative Ucci introduced **RI HB 5564** which would establish a rigid schedule for the covered administrative agencies to publish and adopt rules and amendments. It would also prohibit the promulgation of an emergency rule or amendment without the written consent of the governor.

Proposed Rules

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

Naval Station Newport Looks to Wind to Cut Energy Costs

By Kykle Hence – EcoRI (RI)

Recently, at the Community College of Rhode Island's local campus, an army of Navy representatives stood alongside posters that highlighted the results of two years of intensive study (pdf) to determine the feasibility of producing electricity from wind to supply most of Naval Station Newport's electrical needs.

Project managers, experts, and Navy specialists on wind-turbine acoustics, shadow flicker, avian impact, and historic and cultural effects were on hand for a public forum to answer questions and address concerns regarding the wind farm proposed for installation on local Navy land.

Naval Station Newport includes 50 different commands and schools and is one of the largest electrical users in Rhode Island. It pays the second-highest electrical rate in the Navy's Mid-Atlantic Region, behind Naval Submarine Base Groton, and averages about $12 million in electric utility billing annually.

The goal for the major utility-scale wind energy project — ground could be broken within a year, followed by an 18- to 24-month construction schedule — is to produce a total of 9 megawatts from large wind turbines erected on 12 possible sites, all on Navy land. Nine megawatts is the base load at the Naval Station, while peak load during a hot summer afternoon is 18-20 megawatts.

The intention, according to the Navy, is "to lead the Department of Defense (DoD) and the nation in bringing improved energy security, energy independence and a new energy economy." According to base commander, Capt. Doug Mikatarian, all of these were factors that led to directives from President Obama and the Secretary of the Navy, and set the stage for the Navy's wind-turbine study for Naval Station Newport.

"Reducing dependency on foreign oil, energy security, environmental emissions and greenhouse gases, and the intention to move to renewables are all factors," Mikatarian said. "The DoD is the largest consumer of fossil fuels in the nation," said Lisa Rama, public affairs officer for Naval Station Newport. "We've been working to reduce our energy usage."

Ongoing efforts at Naval Station Newport have reduced energy consumption by 43 percent since 2003. How did the base do it? There are five solar hot water installations at the base and other energy-saving projects include decentralized steam production, upgraded lighting and pumps, more-efficient technologies, and better electric metering.

The Navy also is committed to producing 50 percent of its energy needs from renewable sources by 2020. This is an aggressive goal that goes well beyond the federal mandate of 15 percent by 2025, established by the Energy Policy Act of 2005. "All energy produced (by the wind turbines) will be used solely by Naval Station Newport," Mikatarian said. He noted that the 9 megawatts of energy produced on the base would not be sold into the grid. Even in an emergency scenario, for example following a damaging hurricane, in which power is knocked out on Aquidneck Island and diesel generators at Newport Hospital run dry, Mikatarian said, "We could not help." The current design of the wind turbine installation will not allow for energy produced on the base to be routed to the nearby hospital or local police. In addition, according to Mikatarian, there are legal, regulatory and technical issues that would prevent the Navy from selling energy back into the grid.

VERMONT

Note: The Vermont General Assembly convenes on 9 JAN 13 and will adjourn on 10 MAY 13.

Proposed Legislation

On 5 FEB 13, Representative Johnson introduced **VT HB 179** which relates to notice of proposed wind energy generation plants. These plants could affect flight paths and training routes if they are situated in improper locations.

On 8 FEB 13, Representative Marcotte introduced **VT HB 226** which relates to the regulation of underground storage tanks. It would require closure of all single-wall tank systems by 1 JAN 2016 and combination tank systems by 1 JAN 2018. Also, it does not differentiate between ASTs or USTs, so this lproposed legislation would apply to both types of tanks.

Proposed Rules

Stormwater Discharges from New Development and Redevelopment - General Permit 3-9015 - The Department of Environmental Conservation has invited public comment on draft General Permit 3-9015 (GP 3-9015). Once final, this version of GP 3-9015 will replace the existing GP 3-9015 which expires on 3/24/2013. GP 3-9015 is for new discharges of regulated stormwater runoff to all Class A and B waters in the State, except those waters listed as being impaired due to stormwater runoff.

REGION 2

NEW JERSEY

The New Jersey Legislature meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 26 FEB 13, Senator Sweeney introduced **NJ SB 2590** which would amend the Offshore Wind Economic Development Act concerning offshore wind energy facilities and wind energy zones. This bill amends the law commonly referred to as the "Offshore Wind Economic Development Act," P.L.2010, c.57 (C.48:3-87.1 et al.), which is concerned with the development of offshore wind projects and providing a tax credit for qualified wind energy facilities located in a wind energy zone.

On 21 FEB 13, Senator Drew introduced **NJ SB 2575** which would require the DEP to update Shore Protection Master Plan.

Proposed Rules

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

FAQs on Post-Sandy Flood Elevation Standards Posted

As New Jersey begins to rebuild from Hurricane Sandy, there is a critical need for clear and accurate information that will help the public and local officials make good decisions about reconstructing damaged structures. On 24 JAN 13, the state adopted emergency amendments to New Jersey Flood Hazard Area Control Act rules. The amendments set minimum elevation standards for reconstruction of structures in flood zones.

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and Department of Community Affairs (DCA) have developed a list of Frequently Asked Questions to help local officials and the public better understand the benefits of elevating, guidelines explaining who the rule affects, and tips for getting started. It is our hope that journalists will take a few minutes to review the FAQs and consider using them as a basis for stories.

The FAQs may be found under Featured Topics on the DEP's home page or by clicking: www.state.nj.us/dep/special/hurricane-sandy/docs/abefs-faq-20130204.pdf.
The rule may be accessed through the press release or by clicking: http://www.nj.gov/dep/docs/20130124flood-hazard-emergency-rule.pdf.

The DEP and DCA are available to assist in any way, including setting up interviews with experts who can answer any detailed questions you may have. DEP's expertise is focused on the rule itself and the elevation standards, which are based on the Federal Emergency Management Agency's new Advisory Base Flood Elevation (ABFE) maps. DCA can provide expertise on construction codes and standards.

NEW YORK

The New York State Legislature meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 9 JAN 13, Assemblywoman Rosenthal introduced **NY AB 201** which directs the Department of Environmental Conservation to promulgate standards for emission of regulated air contaminants from small electric generating sources; specifies criteria therefor; provides for a permitting requirement and an alternative permitting mechanism involving a registration process.

On 9 JAN 13, Assemblyman Pretlow introduced **NY AB 573** which would mandate the source-separation and recycling of used oil filters.

Proposed Rules

DEC Proposes Policy to Make it Easier for Companies to Protect the Environment - The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation has released for public comment a proposed Environmental Incentive Policy, which is aimed at improving practices at businesses, local governments and other regulated entities to better protect the environment and prevent pollution.

EPA Extends Public Comment Period on Cleanup Plan for Gowanus Canal Superfund Site

On 27 DEC 12, the EPA announced a proposed cleanup plan for the Gowanus Canal, which includes removing some of the contaminated sediment and capping dredged areas. The proposed plan also includes controls to prevent raw sewage overflows and other land-based sources of contamination from compromising the cleanup. The cost of the cleanup plan is expected to be between $467 and $504 million. The EPA is extending the public comment period for the plan to 27 APR 13.

More than a dozen contaminants, including polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and heavy metals, including mercury, lead and copper, were found at high levels in the sediment in the Gowanus Canal. PAHs and heavy metals were also found in the canal water. PAHs are a group of chemicals that are formed during the incomplete burning of coal, oil, gas, wood, garbage or other organic substances. PCBs were used as coolants and lubricants in transformers, capacitors, and other electrical equipment and their manufacture was banned in 1979. PCBs and PAHs are suspected to be cancer-causing and PCBs can have neurological effects as well. Consumption of fish from the canal continues to this day notwithstanding fish advisories.

The evaluation of the alternatives for cleaning up the Gowanus Canal was divided into three segments that correspond to the upper, middle and lower portions of the canal. The first segment, which runs from the top of the canal to 3rd Street, and the 2nd segment, which runs from 3rd Street to just south of the Hamilton Avenue Bridge, contain the most heavily-contaminated sediment. In the third segment, which runs from the Hamilton Avenue Bridge to the mouth of the canal, the sediment is less contaminated than sediment in the other segments.

For the first and second segments of the canal, the EPA is proposing to dredge approximately 307,000 cubic yards of highly contaminated sediment. In some areas where the sediment is contaminated with liquid coal tar, the EPA is proposing to stabilize the sediment by mixing it with concrete or similar materials. The stabilized areas would

then be covered with multiple layers of clean material, including an "active" layer made of a specific type of clay that will remove PAH contamination that could well up from below, an "isolation" layer of sand and gravel that will ensure that the contaminants are not exposed, and an "armor" layer of heavier gravel and stone to prevent erosion of the underlying layers from boat traffic and currents. Finally, clean sand would be placed on top of the "armor" layer to restore the canal bottom as a habitat. The plan also calls for removing contaminated material placed in the 1st Street Turning Basin decades ago.

For the third segment, the EPA is proposing to dredge 281,000 cubic yards of contaminated sediment and cap the area with an armor layer and a layer of sand to help restore habitat.

The proposed plan includes various methods for managing the contaminated sediment after dredging, depending on the levels of contamination. The proposed methods include transporting the dredged sediment to an off-site permitted disposal facility, transporting it to a location where the sediment can be treated and the possible beneficial reuse of some of the sediment after treatment.

Environmental Cleanup to Begin at Former Navy Depot in Glenville

Michael Demasi – Business Review (NY)

Schenectady County officials say a 60-acre site in Glenville, NY will be open for development once environmental contamination is resolved at a former U.S. Navy Depot. The land, located just off Exit 26 of the state Thruway, is part of what is now called the Glenville Business and Technology Park. The land was part of the former Scotia Depot, a 337-acre storage and supply depot for naval forces during World War II.

Tests have shown trichloroethene (TCE), an industrial solvent, contaminated groundwater on the site. The contamination led to the declaration of the land as a state Superfund Project. The contamination is a concern because the former depot is near the Mohawk River and well fields that draw, on average, more than 20 million gallons of water daily from the Great Flats Aquifer. The aquifer is the primary drinking water supply in Schenectady County.

County leaders have been asking the federal government for several years to resolve the contamination. The solution agreed to by federal and state officials calls for a permeable reactive barrier to be installed underground. The barrier has shown to be effective in breaking down TCE and stopping the spread of the contamination. The estimated cost of the project is $3 million to $4 million. To prepare for the barrier, Stone Environmental of Montpelier, VT was hired by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to drill holes and collect samples. Stone will recommend the best location to install the barrier and will come up with a final cost estimate. The borings and pre-design work should be finished by July 2013.

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

Public Solicitation of Water Quality Information - Toxics in Surface Waters of the District of Columbia - The District Department of the Environment (DDOE) is soliciting information regarding Toxics in the surface waters in the District of Columbia, namely the Potomac River, Rock Creek, the Anacostia River and any tributary of these waters. Specifically, DDOE and the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are seeking data for the following pollutants: Chlordane, PCB, Zinc, Copper, DDD, DDE, DDT, Dieldrin, Heptaclor Epoxide, PAH, Arsenic, and Lead. The information sought may relate to the physical, chemical, or biological conditions of the District's waters or watersheds. Data is considered to be a subset of the information that consists of reports of measurements of specific environmental characteristics. The solicitation seeks to obtain all readily available data and assessment information generated since 2002.

DELAWARE

Note: The Delaware General Assembly convenes on 8 JAN 13 and will adjourn on 30 JUN 13.

Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

Invasive Finfish - The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control has proposed modifications to the Tidal Finfish Regulations (7 DE Admin C. §3500) to include a Section 3545 related to invasive finfish. This action proposes to include definitions and measures to control the proliferation of invasive finfish in Delaware's tidal waters. Snakehead fish, blue catfish, flathead catfish, walking catfish and grass carp are invasive finfish species likely to cause environmental and economic harm. This action proposes to: formally designate

these fish as invasive finfish species; prohibit the stocking, possession, purchase, transport or sale of live invasive finfish without authorization; and specify fishing equipment and methods to take invasive finfish species.

MARYLAND

Note: The Maryland General Assembly convenes on 9 JAN 13 and will adjourn on 8 APR 13.

Legislation

On 21 JAN 13, Delegate Busch introduced **MD HB 226** which alters the Maryland renewable energy portfolio standard program to include a certain amount of energy derived from offshore wind energy. It prohibits the portion of the renewable energy portfolio standard that represents offshore wind energy from applying to certain sales. It also requires an electricity supplier to exclude certain retail electricity sales before calculating the number of credits required under the renewable portfolio standard. This bill further provides that certain provisions concerning the transfer of renewable energy credits do not apply to certain offshore wind renewable energy credits. It establishes the procedure to apply for an offshore wind project for both the applicant and the Public Service Commission.

On 4 FEB 13, the Environmental Matters Committee introduced **MD HB 706** which alters the range of acres of land that a person is required to own or lease to be eligible for certification for a certain income tax subtraction or modification; and alters certain prohibitions against setting certain fires. The bill expands the Reforestation Fund to include financing tree planting on private land and financing the prevention of and response to forest health emergencies and extends the time frame within which the Department must accomplish certain reforestation requirements and for which certain funds are required to remain in the Fund, among other rule changes.

Proposed Rules

Bill 13-12: Stormwater Remediation Fee - The Harford County Council has introduced Bill 13-12 (Stormwater Remediation Fee); an act to add the definitions of "apartment building", "impervious unit" and "unimproved property" to Section 214-1, Definitions, of Article I, Sediment Control; and to add new Article III, Watershed Restoration and Protection, to Chapter 214, Sediment Control and Stormwater Management, of the Harford County Code, as amended; to create a Stormwater Remediation Fee; to provide that a flat Stormwater Remediation Fee of $125 per year will be charged to all residential and agricultural properties other than apartments; to provide that a fee of $7 per 500 square feet of impervious area will be charged to all commercial and industrial properties and apartment buildings, mobile home parks, maritime facilities, property owned by a fraternal organization or religious institution or health care facility; to define the purposes for which collected fees may be used; to provide for appeals, reductions and exemptions from the payment of the fee; and generally relating to stormwater management.

Bill No. 2-13: Stormwater Management - Watershed Protection and Restoration Special Revenue Fund and Program - The Anne Arundel County Council has introduced Bill No. 2-13, an ordinance concerning: Stormwater Management - Watershed Protection and Restoration Special Revenue Fund and Program - For the purpose of establishing the Watershed Protection and Restoration Special Revenue Fund as a special, nonlapsing

fund; specifying the purposes for the Fund and allowing other sources of funding for those purposes; establishing the Watershed Protection and Restoration Program; defining certain terms; establishing a certain stormwater remediation fee; setting the base rate for a stormwater remediation fee; setting the amount of a stormwater remediation fee for certain categories of real properties; establishing the method, frequency and enforcement of the collection of a stormwater remediation fee; establishing a certain procedure to appeal the imposition of a stormwater remediation fee; providing for certain exceptions; creating a certain program to exempt certain real properties from paying a stormwater remediation fee; requiring that certain rules and regulations be established for certain reductions in a stormwater remediation fee; and generally relating to the Watershed Protection and Restoration Fund and Program.

Proposed Maryland Redesignation Request and Maintenance Plan State Implementation Plan - The Department of the Environment has announced a public hearing on a State Implementation Plan (SIP) addressing the 1997 PM25 NAAQS national ambient air quality standard for fine particulate matter. Due to the improvement of PM2.5 air quality, the Washington DC-MD-VA nonattainment area is currently operating under a clean data determination (74 FR, 1146, 1/12/2009). Maryland proposes that USEPA redesignate the area to attainment for the PM2.5 standard as well as concurrently approve the maintenance pan for PM2.5.

Regulations

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

PENNSYLVANIA

Note: The Pennsylvania General Assembly meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 30 JAN 13, Representative Harper introduced **PA HB 453** which relates to the recycling and reuse of waste tires; providing for the proper disposal of waste tires and the cleanup of stockpiled tires; authorizing investment tax credits for utilizing waste tires; providing remediation grants for the cleanup of tire piles and for pollution prevention programs for small business and households; establishing the Small Business and Household Pollution Prevention Program and management standards for small business hazardous waste; providing for a household hazardous waste program and for grant programs; making appropriations; and making repeals," in small business and household pollution prevention program, further providing for grants for collection events.

On 4 FEB 13, Representative Boback introduced **PA HB 495** which provides for the erosion and sedimentation program to be administered by delegation agreements between the Department of Environmental Protection and conservation districts.

Proposed Rules

Air Quality Title V Fee Amendment - The Department of Environmental Protection has proposed rulemaking to amend Chapter 127, Subchapter I (relating to plan approval and operating permit fees) to read as set forth in Annex A. This proposed rulemaking satisfies Federal and State obligations to establish a Title V annual emission

fee sufficient to cover the reasonable direct and indirect costs of administering the operating permit program and other related requirements mandated under Title V of the Clean Air Act (CAA) (42 U.S.C.A. §§ 7661—7661f).

VIRGINIA

The Virginia Legislature convenes on 9 JAN 13 and adjourned on 23 FEB 13.

Proposed Legislation

On 2 JAN 13, Delegate Farrell introduced **VA HB 1482** which would require the Board to permit any Class 1 waterworks operator or wastewater works operator to sit for the conventional onsite sewage system operator examination.

On 11 JAN 13, Delegate Knight introduced **VA HB 2209** which would transfer authority for administration of the nutrient management certification program and responsibility for adopting regulations on nitrogen application rates from the Department of Conservation and Recreation to the Virginia Soil and Water Conservation Board. The bill also empowers the Board to oversee districts' programs and to allocate general fund moneys to soil and water conservation districts to support their operations.

Proposed Rules

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

An OLF Solution Found on Wallops Island

By Norfolk Virginian-Pilot (VA)

A contentious, years-long search for another practice landing site to relieve congestion at Fentress Naval Auxiliary Landing Field ended when the Navy said it would use NASA's Wallops Flight Facility on the Eastern Shore.

The announcement that Norfolk-based E-2 Hawkeye and C-2 Greyhound planes will begin practicing touch-and-go maneuvers there this summer, up to 20,000 passes a year, is welcome news. It means pilots of the twin-engine, turboprop aircraft no longer will have to go to Florida for weeks at a time when squadrons of F/A-18 Hornets and Super Hornets take over the runways at Fentress.

The decision will save millions of dollars. More importantly, as Virginia's elected leaders noted, the agreement with Wallops reduces the risk of closing Oceana Naval Air Station, the East Coast master jet base in Virginia Beach, because of overdevelopment.

In 2005, the federal base closure commission threatened to shut down Oceana, which would have stripped the region of tens of thousands of jobs. Since then, Virginia Beach officials have worked to satisfy the Navy's concerns about encroachment, and U.S. Sen. Mark Warner and Rep. Scott Rigell have sought another suitable practice landing site.

In 2010, the Navy wanted to lease the Franklin Municipal Airport for propeller planes' practices. The Franklin City Council said no. The Navy then looked for other sites and the Emporia-Greensville Regional Airport was the only one that met the Navy's criteria.

Later in 2011, a pilot involved in the search argued publicly for using the government-owned runway at Wallops Island, a site the Navy said it also was considering, rather than Emporia. Cmdr. Matt Baker, now retired, argued that using Emporia for training would cost the Navy $17 million more over a decade than it currently spends training local pilots.

At Wallops, flight crews would be able to switch into and out of planes, requiring far fewer flight hours and less fuel and maintenance on the planes.

Former Gov. Tim Kaine, newly elected U.S. senator, notes that the decision "complements Accomac's growing aerospace economy by co-locating naval aviation operations with the Mid-Atlantic Regional Spaceport operation at Wallops Island."

WEST VIRGINIA

The West Virginia Legislature convenes on 9 JAN 13 and will adjourn on 14 APR 13.

Proposed Legislation

On 13 FEB 13, Delegate Maypenny introduced **WV HB 2256** which would establish a cradle-to-grave monitoring system for withdrawals of water used in the development of natural wells.

On 13 FEB 13, Delegate Evans Fleischauer introduced **WV HB 2347** which would establish a returnable beverage container deposit program.

Proposed Rules

Requirements Governing Water Quality Standards - The Department of Environmental Protection has proposed an emergency rule to address the aquatic life category B dissolved aluminum criteria and human health category A beryllium criterion in the state water quality standards rule.

Guidance Document Offers Different Approaches to address Stormwater Runoff

The WV Department of Environmental Protection will soon release a guidance document to assist West Virginia MS4 communities in designing alternative pollution-control programs for development projects that can't meet on-site stormwater runoff requirements.

Forty-seven West Virginia communities are regulated under the state's small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) General Permit. The permit includes performance standards for development and redevelopment projects within MS4 communities. The standards are designed to reduce the impacts of polluted stormwater on the state's streams and rivers.

The state's new Off-Site Compliance Program Guidance addresses development projects where site conditions do not allow the first inch of rainfall to be captured on site. As alternative measures, the guidance document outlines "off-site compliance" approaches to meeting the MS4 permit performance standards.

Those approaches include Off-Site Mitigation, where runoff reduction practices at a development site are implemented by the site developer at another location within the same watershed or sewershed; and Payment in

Lieu, where the site developer pays the MS4 an appropriate fee with the understanding that funds will be used to support another public stormwater project.

The 93-page guidance document, which was developed for the DEP by the Center for Watershed Protection, provides definitions, details and resources for MS4s that wish to utilize either, or both, the Off-Site Mitigation and Payment in Lieu programs. It also supplements the recently state-issued Stormwater Management and Design Guidance Manual.

The guidance document will be available this month by going to the Stormwater Program page under the Division of Water and Waste Management on the DEP Web site.

REGION 4

NORTH CAROLINA

Note: The NC General Assembly convenes on 9 JAN 13 and will adjourn on 14 JUN 13.

Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

Mitigation Program Requirements for Protection and Maintenance of Riparian Buffers - The Department of Environment and Natural Resources has proposed rulemaking to adopt the rule cited as 15A NCAC 02B .0295 and repeal the rules cited as 15A NCAC 02B .0242, .0244, .0252, .0260, .0268 and .0609.

15A NCAC 02B .0295 - This proposed rule is required per General Statute 143-214.20. Per this statute, the Environmental Management Commission was to adopt rules concerning construction of alternative measures of buffer mitigation that reduces nutrient loading as well as or better than the riparian buffer that is lost. This proposed rule will provide mitigation options not currently available to DOT, developers, industry and private individuals. In addition to providing greater regulatory flexibility, the proposed changes incorporate contemporary technical and operational techniques into the rules. This proposed rule adheres to the Principles of Executive Order 70 Rules and were developed through a public stakeholder process. The new rule advances the public interest and are designed to achieve their objectives in a cost-effective and timely manner.

15A NCAC 02B .0242, .0244, .0252, .0260, .0268, .0609 - The rules being repealed will be replaced with this new rule (15A NCAC .02B .0295).

BOEM Extends Public Comment Period for NC Offshore Wind Energy

As part of the Obama Administration's all-of-the-above energy strategy to continue expansion of domestic energy development, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) has announced it is extending the comment period on its Call for Information and Nominations (Call) to gauge the offshore wind industry's interest in acquiring commercial wind leases in three areas offshore North Carolina and to request comments regarding site conditions, resources, vessel traffic, visual impacts and other uses within the Call areas.

BOEM is also extending the public comment period on its Notice of Intent (NOI) to Prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA). Through the NOI, BOEM is seeking public comment for determining significant issues and alternatives to be analyzed in the EA. The EA will consider potential environmental and socioeconomic impacts associated with issuing commercial wind leases and approving site assessment and site characterization activities on the lease areas.

The Call and the NOI were originally published in the Federal Register on 13 DEC 12 for a 45-day comment period that would have ended on 28 JAN 13. BOEM extended the comment period for the Notices at the request of stakeholders seeking more time to submit comments. The comment period for the Call and NOI will now end on 7 MAR 13.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Conferences

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

Overview of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Program (Web Based, On Demand)
These slides were presented in December 2011 as a part of EPA's Watershed Academy. To access the presentation, go to: http://water.epa.gov/learn/training/standardsacademy/upload/module_npdes.pdf.

30-Meter Height High-Resolution Wind map for Small and Distributed Projects (Web Based, On Demand)
This webinar, originally presented 18 July 2012, provided an introduction to the new 30-meter high-resolution wind maps developed for the small and distributed wind markets. Included in the discussion was the methodology behind the wind maps, how these maps leverage the learning that occurred in the development of the utility-scale wind maps, and the appropriate use of the maps. For more information, go to: http://www.windpoweringamerica.gov/filter_detail.asp?itemid=3550.

Renewable Energy on Contaminated Land: Tools for Local Governments (Web Based, On Demand)
This webinar provides an overview of tools available to local governments to help them get renewable energy projects built on contaminated land in their community. Included in the webinar are discussions about some of the recent tools developed by EPA, including two decision trees that were created to screen potentially contaminated and underutilized sites for solar and wind potential and a draft best practice guide for siting solar on landfills. Also presenting will be representatives from DOE, the National Association of Local Government Environmental Professionals (NALGEP), and the Clean Coalitions describing available best practices guidance and other tools. For more information, go to: http://www.fedcenter.gov/_kd/go.cfm?destination=ShowItem&item_id=22123.

Globalcon 2013, 6-7 MAR 13, Philadelphia, PA
Globlacon is designed for professionals seeking to expand their knowledge of fast-moving developments in the energy field, explore promising new technologies, compare energy supply options, and learn about innovative and cost-conscious project implementation strategies. For more information, go to: http://www.globalconevent.com/?CFID=1440188&CFTOKEN=15724012.

Coastal GeoTools Conference 2013, 25-28 MAR 13, Myrtle Beach, SC
This conference series focuses on the technical information needs of the nation's coastal programs. The 2013 conference will focus on building the Digital Coast, a Web platform that provides access to geospatial data, tools, and technical training. For more information, go to: http://geotools.csc.noaa.gov/default.aspx?CFID=2491170&CFTOKEN=35968595.

National Association of Environmental Professionals Annual Meeting 2013, 1-5 APR 13, Los Angeles, CA
The National Association of Environmental Professionals (NAEP) and the California Association of Environmental Professionals (AEP) will jointly host their annual meetings at the JW Marriott LA Live Hotel in

Los Angeles, CA on 1-5 APR 13. The theme of the conference is "Walk-the-Talk," highlighting the best efforts by private and public sector environmental professionals in the areas of regulations, analyses, project construction, and project operations. The focus of the conference will be on highlighting the work of environmental professionals that achieves the spirit of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), while balancing the needs of economic development, quality of life, and conservation and protection of the environment. For more information, go to: http://www.n-aep2013.org/.

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

ACE13 provides an environment where water professionals can be leaders and learn from leaders in the water industry. Nowhere else can you find a similar gathering of water professionals from around the world intent on providing leadership and guidance for the future of safe water. For more information, go to: http://www.awwa.org/ACE13/index.cfm?ItemNumber=59012&navItemNumber=58997&showLogin=N.

Community involvement Training Conference, 30 JUL-1 AUG 13, Boston, MA

The EPA Office of Water, EPA Region 1, and the EPA Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response are leading the planning efforts for this conference. This conference seeks to both inform and train EPA staff as well as Agency stakeholders and partners in best practices to enhance community involvement. For more information, go to: http://www.epa.gov/ciconference/index.htm.

StormCon Conference 2013, 18-22 AUG 13, Myrtle Beach, SC

StormCon is the only North American event dedicated exclusively to stormwater and surface-water professionals across the continent: municipal stormwater and public works managers, industrial stormwater managers, engineering consultants, regulatory personnel, watershed management professionals, and others concerned with stormwater and surface-water quality. For more information, go to: http://www.stormcon.com/call_papers_2013.html?CFID=2208750&CFTOKEN=71207034.

TRAINING

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

CECOS Classroom Courses

Beginning Date	End Date	Course	Location
4 MAR 13	4 MAR 13	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Haz Waste Site Workers - Refresher	Washington, DC
5 MAR 13	5 MAR 13	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Haz Waste Site Workers - Refresher	Washington, DC
6 MAR 13	6MAR 13	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Haz Waste Site Workers - Refresher	Norfolk, VA
7 MAR 13	7 MAR 13	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Haz Waste Site Workers - Refresher	Norfolk, VA
11 MAR 13	14 MAR 13	Integrated EMS and Compliance Auditing	Washington, DC
9 APR 13	12 APR 13	Environmental Protection	Washington, DC
10 APR 13	11 APR 13	Buying Green: A Multifunctional Approach to Pollution Prevention	Washington, DC
22 APR 13	26 APR 13	Intro to Public Works Dept & FEC Operations	MIDLANT Region
23 APR 13	25 APR 13	Intro to Hazardous Waste Generation & Handling	Quantico, VA
26 APR 13	26 APR 13	RCRA Hazardous Waste Review	Quantico, VA
29 APR 13	3 MAY 13	Intro to FEAD/ ROICC	MIDLANT Region
29 APR 13	3 MAY 13	Intro to FMD & Production Div Operations	MIDLANT Region
30 APR 13	2 MAY 13	Intro to Hazardous Waste Generation & Handling	Cherry Point, NC
6 MAY 13	10 MAY 13	DoD Initial Pest Mgmt PAR/QAE and IPM Coordinator	Virginia Beach, VA
7 MAY 13	9 MAY 13	Advanced Historic Preservation Law & Section 106 Compliance	Ft. Belvoir, VA

CECOS Classroom Courses

Beginning Date	End Date	Course	Location
21 MAY 13	24 MAY 13	Natural Resource Compliance	MCB Quantico, VA
4 JUN 13	7 JUN 13	Adv. Environmental Law (Compliance Offering)	Norfolk, VA
13 JUN 13	13 JUN 13	RCRA Hazardous Waste Review	Norfolk, VA
18 JUN 13	20 JUN 13	Intro to Hazardous Waste Generation & Handling	Camp Lejeune, NC
18 JUN 13	20 JUN 13	Environmental Negotiation Workshop	Norfolk, VA
19 JUN 13	19 JUN 13	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Haz Waste Site Workers - Refresher	Camp Lejeune, NC
20 JUN 13	20 JUN 13	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Haz Waste Site Workers - Refresher	Camp Lejeune, NC
21 JUN 13	21 JUN 13	RCRA Hazardous Waste Review	Camp Lejeune, NC
16 JUL 13	19 JUL 13	Adv. Environmental Law (Strategic Env. Planning)	Norfolk, VA
22 JUL 13	26 JUL 13	Advanced Environmental Management	MIDLANT Region
19 AUG 13	23 AUG 13	US Marine Corps Facilities Management	Washington, DC
26 AUG 13	30 AUG 13	Adv Public Works Dept & Fac Eng Command Operations	Washington, DC
27 AUG 13	29 AUG 13	MCON Programming and Budgeting	Washington, DC
9 SEP 13	9 SEP 13	National Env Policy Act (NEPA) Navy Executive Overview	Norfolk, VA
10 SEP 13	12 SEP 13	National Env Policy Act (NEPA) Application	Norfolk, VA
10 SEP 13	12 SEP 13	Basic Environmental Law	Norfolk, VA
17 SEP 13	19 SEP 13	Environmental Negotiation Workshop (Compliance Offering)	Norfolk, VA

CECOS Online Courses/Web Conferences

Beginning Date	End Date	Course	Location
Various		HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Workers - Refresher	On-Line
Various		Construction Technology for Non-Engineers	On-Line

NPDES Permit Writer's Training on the Web

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

CECOS

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

NAVOSH & Environmental Training Center

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

EPA Watershed Assessment Tools Training, Various Times & Locations

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

USDA Forest Service Continuing Education Program, Various Times & Locations

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

EPA Online EMS Training Course

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

MEET THE REC

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

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

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