REC UPDATE

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

GENERAL INTEREST

President Proclaims November as Military Family Month

By American Forces Press Service

"In our military families, we see the best our country has to offer. They demonstrate the virtues that have made America great for more than two centuries and the values that will preserve our greatness for centuries to come," President Barack Obama said in his proclamation declaring the month of November as Military Family Month. For more information and to read the proclamation, go to: http://www.navy.mil/submit/display.asp?story_id=70460.

US Navy Provides Disaster Relief in the Aftermath of Hurricane Sandy

By Defense Media Activity - Navy

The US Navy continues to provide disaster relief in support of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), national and local authorities in the New York and New Jersey areas affected by Hurricane Sandy.

USS Wasp (LHA 1), USS San Antonio (LPD 17), and USS Carter Hall (LSD 50) are in position off the coast of New York and New Jersey supplying military personnel and equipment to disaster areas.

USS Wasp is supplying aircraft to aid in the mission with a total of 18 helicopters aboard. Several of these helos have departed for Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst (JB MDL) for tasking. Wasp also sent a team of damage controlmen and hull technicians to help repair the damaged Hoboken Ferry Terminal.

USS San Antonio has four helicopters and a landing utility craft (LCU) capable of transporting cargo, vehicles, and personnel from ship to shore.

USS Carter Hall also has an LCU capable of transporting cargo, vehicles, and personnel from ship to shore. This LCU ferried supplies and personnel ashore to Sandy Hook, NJ on 4 NOV 12.

Both San Antonio and Carter Hall are capable of providing command and control; underwater infrastructure repair capabilities; riverine search and damage assessment; and underwater port survey.

Construction Battalion Maintenance Unit 202, embarked aboard San Antonio and Carter Hall, is providing two 15 kilowatt generators and three 250 gallons per minute (gpm) pumps. Additionally, they are providing small boat and command and control support to the U.S. Coast Guard.

USNS Kanawha, a Henry J. Kaiser-class fleet replenishment oiler, got underway on 2 NOV 12 and will operate in the open waters east of recovery operations. This logistics ship will ensure that Navy and Marine Corps forces are self-sustained with food and fuel.

Navy Mobile Construction Battalion (NMCB) 11 is providing a convoy of 23 vehicles and 90 Seabees prepared to assist. Their equipment includes five 60 kilowatt, five 30 kilowatt, three 15 kilowatt generators, six 725 gpm pumps, and one 1,000 gpm pump.

NMCB 5 is providing 110 Seabees to JB MDL for tasking.

FEMA issued a mission assignment to the Department of Defense requesting "high-volume water pumps (350 gpm and greater) with qualified teams to support the operation and maintenance of the equipment."

In support of FEMA, the Secretary of Defense has authorized the Navy to provide 30 high-volume pumps, 125 Sailors, and 30 civilian technicians to support dewatering efforts.

Navy Hosts Fourth Annual Naval Energy Forum

By Mike James – Navy News Service

The Navy hosted the fourth annual Naval Energy Forum on 17 OCT 12 at the Reagan Building and International Trade Center in Washington. This year's theme, "The Art of the Long View," highlighted the importance of using energy to enhance combat capability and conserve resources through education, the use of renewable energy, and energy conservation.

Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV), Ray Mabus and other key representatives from the Navy, Marine Corps, industry, and the international community spoke at the forum. "There is clear and compelling evidence that the efforts the Navy is making to use energy more efficiently will improve national security, will save money, and will save lives," said Mabus.

Mabus gave several examples the Navy has taken toward energy conservation in 2012: the use of a 50/50 biofuel blend in every vessel participating in the Rim of the Pacific 2012 exercise and the construction of a solar farm at Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake which produces more than 30 percent of the stations annual energy consumption. "No one ever did anything big by being timid," said Mabus. "We have seen that the biggest changes have come when every Sailor and Marine buys into the idea of energy conservation."

Panelists and speakers presented various topics including expeditionary energy, energy in acquisition, international impacts, and industry perspectives. Key speakers included SECNAV; Assistant Secretary of Defense for Operational Energy Plans and Programs, Sharon Burke; Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Fleet Readiness and Logistics, Vice Adm. Phil Cullom; Deputy Commandant for Combat Development and Integration, Lt. Gen. Richard Mills; and U.S. Sen. Jeanne Shaheen.

US Navy Signs Biofuel Deal

By United Press International

The U.S. Navy has signed an agreement with Biodico for the development of advanced biofuels and bioenergy for use throughout the U.S. military. The effort aims to enhance the operation of on-site, sustainable bio-refineries producing "renewable petroleum diesel equivalent liquid fuels, bio-based products and energy using renewable resources" at U.S. Department of Defense facilities. The project would also benefit the commercial bio-fuel market. Biodico said.

As part of the agreement, Biodico will build a sustainable bio-refinery at U.S. Naval Base Ventura County that will produce biofuels and bioenergy at prices competitive with unsubsidized conventional fuel and power. Construction of the plant will be partially funded by the California Energy Commission.

"The agreement signed today builds upon our original agreement with the Navy first signed in May 2002," said JJ Rothgery, Biodico's chairman of the board of directors. "Our objective is to privately fund sustainable bio-refineries at Department of Defense (DoD) facilities around the world at no cost to the U.S. taxpayer and to eliminate our dependence on foreign oil."

Biodico, a privately owned company, builds, owns, and operates sustainable bio-refineries and also conducts research, development and feasibility studies on the use of biofuels.

California Array is the Navy's Newest Top Solar Gun

By Peter Danko - EarthTechling

The Navy has a new 13.78 megawatt solar power plant in the high desert of California — the service's biggest solar project yet — and it didn't even have to pay for it. Like tens of thousands of California homeowners, the Navy went the power purchase agreement route in bringing solar to the Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, 120 miles north-northeast of Los Angeles.

The system is the first federal agency project to be financed through a 20-year term solar PPA, according to developer SunPower. Being able to do a 20-year PPA instead of one lasting 10 years can apparently make a big

difference, allowing the Navy to buy the solar power produced on its land at "up to 30 percent below the rate available through shorter duration" arrangements. The array is expected to meet 30 percent of China Lake's annual energy load, reducing the Navy's energy costs — that's your cost, Mr. and Ms. Taxpayer — by a projected $13 million over the full 20-year span. (Of course, some of that savings will likely be lost to the government as the system developers take advantage of incentives for solar.) "This 20-year PPA will significantly lower long-term electricity costs at China Lake and can be used as a template for additional large-scale federal solar projects," SunPower executive Howard Wenger said in a statement.

The Army is embracing similarly long power purchase agreements. This past summer, it put out a "Multiple-Award Task Order Request for Proposal," dangling up to $7 billion to purchase 2.1 million megawatt-hours of power sourced from solar and other alternative-energy technologies.

In January 2012, the U.S. Defense Department's Office of Installations and Environment concluded that roughly 25,000 acres on military land were "suitable" for solar development, and all told the study said 7,000 megawatts of solar energy capacity was technically and economically feasible. China Lake was pegged for 6,777 acres of possible development. In August 2012, there was an agreement between the Interior and Defense departments to work together to target "significant proven or potential solar, wind, geothermal, and biomass resources on or in the vicinity of DOD installations throughout the West."

The China Lake system now up and running uses SunPower's Oasis Power Plant product, which integrates the company's sun tracker and its high-efficiency panels. The Department of Defense put the 20-year cost to the Navy at slightly more than $100 million. An affiliate of insurance giant Metropolitan Life actually owns the power plant but SunPower will operate and maintain it.

Raytheon Wins US Military Contract for Hybrid CSP/Diesel Generators

By SolarServe

The U.S. Office of Naval Research (ONR) has awarded a contract to Raytheon Company (Waltham, MA) to develop hybrid concentrating solar power (CSP)/diesel generators for the U.S. Marine Corps, using Dish Sterling technology. Through the Hybrid Dish/Engine Expeditionary Generator (HyDE-2G) program, the agency aims to save 40% of fuel costs compared to its current use of diesel generators. Raytheon will work with Infinia Technology Corporation (Kennewick, WA), ILC Dover (Frederica, DE) and Thermacore Inc. (Lancaster, PA) on the project.

"Delivering fuel to remote locations, whether transported over land or through the air, is expensive and puts warfighters at risk," said Raytheon Integrated Defense Systems VP of Advanced Technology Joe Biondi. "Through the HyDE-2G program, Raytheon will help the Marines reduce operational costs and manning; minimize logistical vulnerabilities; and, most importantly, safeguard our warfighters."

The program is expected to last two years to demonstrate key technology elements, with potential full-scale prototype development to follow. Raytheon's IDS business will perform work for the contract at its Surveillance and Sensors Center. Raytheon states that the solution will leverage its experience in developing power generation systems and conversion and control systems for demanding environments.

The HyDE-2G program is part of ONR's Renewable Sustainable Expeditionary Power program.

Path for Directed Energy Tricky, Stackley Says

By Mike McCarthy – Defense Daily

Fielding directed energy weapons in the future remains a challenge for the Navy as it continues to develop a "roadmap" for bringing the technology to the warfighter and examining how it would operate on ships, the service's acquisition chief said. Sean Stackley, the assistant secretary of the Navy for Research, Development and Acquisition, told a gathering that a directed energy steering group established last December is exploring a plan to synchronize the development of directed energy with sustained investment, and creating a timeline to get it on

platforms. “By itself it will not get out of the lab,” Stackley said at an Office of Naval Research conference hosted by American Society of Naval Engineers that took place just outside Washington. “What we’ve got to do is marry up directed energy not merely with the threat, but with the platform that is going to take that capability to the fight. There is not a neat, quick, simple matchup,” he added.

The ONR has been leading the Navy’s effort on directed energy weapons and oversees the Maritime Laser Demonstration (MLD) program. Directed energy weapons like lasers are viewed by the Navy as an efficient way to fight future wars by reducing reliance on munitions that occupy space on ships and require restocking.

Stackley cautioned, however, that it will take some time before directed energy finds a role in the battlespace. He said the goal over the short term is to figure out how to pull it out of the lab and put it into a reliable system operable by the warfighter and also to determine what ships would need to power and operate such a directed energy system. “This is not a next year sort of thing,” he said. “So the course in the next year or so is developing the roadmap targeting completion of development, ultimate integration, so that this true leap ahead capability can get in the hands of the fleet and warfighter sooner than if we simply left it to a technology push. It’s a promising capability without a clear path to a ship or even ground station that is going to put it to work,” Stackley added.

Lighter Force Has Double Meaning for the Marines

By Jared Serbu – Federal News Radio

The Marine Corps is relying heavily on energy efficiency and alternative energy as it tries to build the leaner, lighter force it says it'll need in coming years. With the military's strategic shift in focus away from the Middle East and toward the Asia-Pacific region, the Marine Corps wants to get back to its maritime roots and transition to a "middleweight," expeditionary, seagoing force.

There's one big problem with that, according to Lt. Gen. Richard Mills, the Marines' deputy commandant for combat development and integration. "Over the past 10 years, we've become a heavy Marine Corps. We've fought a land war, requiring us to become heavier. That was all well and good in its time, but that time now is rapidly passing us by," he said.

Mills told the Navy's Annual Energy Forum that deployed marines have become too dependent on the large fuel farms that now populate heavily-protected fixed bases in Afghanistan, tying them down to hard-won but secure lines of supply for energy. "That allowed us to become almost sloppy," he said. "It allowed us to become less aware and less conscious of fuel efficiency on the battlefield and the problems of fuel resupply on the battlefield. Those times are changing."

The times ahead, Mills said, are likely to involve deployments to conflict zones with energy sources that are far less reliable and are likely to be at the end of a sea-based supply line. To deal with that reality, the Marines must redevelop an expeditionary mindset and build a force that can operate in an environment where energy is not an unlimited resource. "Our energy demand increases our strategic and tactical risk. It tethers us to supply lines that are vulnerable to disruption," he said. "It reduces our range and our freedom to maneuver, especially as we operate from the sea and operate on land. It risks the precious lives of our sailors and marines as they carry fuel and water on patrol and on combat operations. Energy inefficiency is just simply inconsistent with our current and future operational concepts and the environments in which we're going to have to fight."

Mills said the Marine Corps is now getting serious about energy efficiency. He said the service quickly has begun using innovative technologies that reduce the need for fuel and batteries in a combat zone. And he said energy use now is a major consideration in the service's acquisition of weapons systems. "Fuel efficiency must play a part in every decision we make as we look at future capabilities, future requirements and how we meet those requirements," he said. "We've been putting our money where our mouth is when it comes to our requirements for future vehicles and aircraft. We must look at size, weight, logistics footprint, energy consumption, and how we'll use that equipment. We have to develop a lighter force, capable of operating in smaller, more distributed units and translate that eventually into a faster, more deadly and middleweight force."

Many of the Marine Corps weapons systems definitely are closer to the heavyweight end of the spectrum. Some weapons carried by individual marines pack 35 pounds of weight into a single system, a load the Marine Corps wants to cut in half. To get a better handle on the entirety of the load on a marine's back, the service has designated the Marine Expeditionary Rifle Squad program as the single configuration manager for everything a marine carries, both now and in the future.

Part of reducing that load is cutting back on the energy sources marines have to take with them and giving them gear that can harness renewable energy instead. "We've applied some $350 million to expeditionary energy initiatives and, as a result of those initiatives, four systems have moved beyond the experimental phase and into formal programs of record. They're providing support to the marine on the battlefield right now," Mills said. Those four technologies, including solar blankets that can supply power to radios and GPS units in the field and low-power LED lighting technology, first rolled on to the battlefield in Afghanistan as an experiment with the 3rd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment when Mills was a commander there. He was skeptical at first. "The last thing I wanted to do was to burden these marines with some science project as they jumped into high-intensity combat against a determined enemy. I was wrong," he said. "The marines jumped all over it. They understood what those systems offered to them. I got nothing but praise for those kinds of systems because it made the grunt's life easier. It reduced the amount of fuel they had to bring forward, it reduced the amount of maintenance on generators, it reduced the number of convoys brining batteries, and it reduced the weight during foot patrols."

Navy Biofuels R&D Gets Royal Boost: Branson in Virgin Territory

By Dan Nolen – DoD Energy Blog

In the latest exchange of fire over DOD's participation in the R&D for biofuels, the Navy got some help from British nobility in the form of Sir Richard Branson. Sir Richard's Carbon War Room, according to their website, attempts to harness the efforts of entrepreneurs to leverage market driven opportunities to reduce carbon emissions. Among its' "divisions" is the Aviation & Renewable Jet Fuel Operation. Their mission is "to reduce the aviation industry's greenhouse gas emissions by accelerating the scale-up of a sustainable renewable jet fuel industry."

A video was provided by the CWR supporting the U.S. Navy's biofuels charettes. Development of biofuels is a critical element in increasing U.S. energy security, but some have argued that at a time of diminishing budgets, we cannot afford this kind of R&D. A short video is provided. Take a look at the video and decide for yourself.

View Clip

Generating Power from Infantry Man's Backpack is the Aim of Army Contract to Lightning Packs

By John Keller – Military & Aerospace Electronics

US Army researchers are helping refine a special backpack technology that enables infantry soldiers to generate electricity in small amounts as they walk, run, or otherwise operate in the field. The Army Natick Soldier Systems Center is awarding a contract potentially worth $2.4 million to Lightning Packs LLC to develop soldier-borne energy-harvesting technology for infantry soldiers and small combat units.

Lightning Packs specializes in a quiet, lightweight backpack design that generates electricity by tapping into the up-and-down energy that people generate when they walk. The company's backpack technology can generate as much as 7.4 Watts of electricity when the wearer is walking -- enough to power or recharge an MP3 player, night-vision goggles, three-LED headlamp, handheld computer, CMOS image decoder, or handheld GPS.

Natick announced the contract to Lightning Packs as part of a Warrior Systems Technology research program that seeks to develop energy-harvesting power sources for the foot soldier and small combat unit. The exact amount of the contract has not been specified but officials say it will be between $1.2 million and $2.4 million. Other services also are interested in the Lightning Packs energy-generating backpack technology.

Two years ago the U.S. Office of Naval Research (ONR) awarded Lightning Packs a contract to refine the design, reduce the noise, and reduce the weight of the company's energy-generating backpack technology called

Suspended Load Backpack. This design has the rigid frame of a normal hiking backpack but suspends its load from the frame on vertical springs attached to a generator. The load moves up and down as the wearer walks, which activates the generator and makes the load easier to carry.

The Suspended Load Backpack is the invention of Dr. Lawrence C. Rome, a professor of biology at the University of Pennsylvania. Rome and his colleagues envision a backpack for soldiers, Marines, first responders, and even children on the way to school to help lighten loads and generate electricity for portable devices. "As humans walk, they vault over their extended leg, causing the hip to rise five to seven centimeters on each step," Rome explains. "Since a normal backpack is connected to the hip, it must be lifted the five to seven centimeters also. With the Suspended Load Backpack, the load is not directly connected to hip, making it easier to walk and less strenuous on the back."

North Myrtle Beach Plans to Use Offshore Wind Power

North Myrtle Beach in South Carolina is working on a program to develop offshore wind power, with 12 wind turbines along its coastline and a plan to set more of them out in the sea.

These turbines are the first step of an ambitious plan to turn the city into a demonstration site for coastal wind technology and to use its advantages later on.

After this, offshore wind power will be presented to the residents, as a better option for a place where tourists come. The city already has a substation which can cope with 332MW of offshore power without any upgrades.

Monroe Baldwin, chairman of the local chamber of commerce's economic development council**,** told Loren Steffy, the Huston Chronicle's business columnist: "If you can get used to that at your beach boardwalk, you can handle a turbine 10 miles out."

Ten Clean Energy Technologies the US Military Needs to Win the Next Naval War

By William Pentland – Forbes Magazine

The future seems bleak for sea pirates, terrorists, tyrants, and any other brigand or bully in the bad guy business. Courtesy of Uncle Sam's Canoe Club, the good guys are about to get faster, stronger, and more agile. And yes, clean energy is the secret sauce.

"By 2016, the Navy will sail the Great Green Fleet, a carrier strike group composed of nuclear ships, hybrid electric ships running biofuel and aircraft flying on biofuel," according to energy targets set in 2010 by the Secretary of the Navy, Ray Mabus. The U.S. Navy's focus on reducing dependency on fossil fuels is part of a broader plan for developing and deploying next-generation naval warfare capabilities that represent the dawn of a new era for naval engineering. This new era will need to meet the massive power demands of ship installed weapons and sensor systems capable of burning and blinding optical systems, cutting off an airplane's wing, and hurling projectiles more than 200 nautical miles at speeds of greater than Mach 7.

The US Navy's Office of naval Research is developing a suite of hypersonic and directed energy weapons and sensors that will bring the fight to enemy forces far outside the counterattack envelope. While some of these weapon and sensor systems like the Electromagnetic Railgun or the Free Electron Laser are at least a decade away, the Laser Weapon System and Air and Missile Defense Radar systems are almost ready for prime time deployment today.
To read more, go to: http://www.forbes.com/sites/williampentland/2012/09/30/ten-clean-energy-technologies-the-u-s-military-needs-to-win-the-next-naval-war/.

US Navy Secretary Says Biofuel Technology Has Arrived

By Michael Fabey – Aerospace Daily

Despite continued opposition from lawmakers like U.S. Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.), the U.S. Navy will continue its efforts to leverage biofuels technology for its ships and aircraft, service Secretary Ray Mabus says. Mabus

disputes McCain's contention that the Navy is investing in unproven and costly technology by pursuing a course for biofuels. "The technology is there," he said during a 9OCT 12 luncheon in Arlington, VA., hosted by the National Aeronautic Association. Research shows that biofuels will be a viable alternative for fossil fuel between 2018 and 2024, according to Mabus. "What we can do is speed that up to make it more competitive," he says.

The Navy has been picking up plenty of steam with its biofuels efforts. The service has touted the use of biofuels in recent large-scale exercises and it is putting together a so-called "Green Fleet" of ships that use alternative fuel while also developing a "Green Hornet" F-18 with the same concept.

One of the more interesting alternative fuel concepts being pursued by the Navy is the Office of Naval Research's program to hone the chemistry for producing jet fuel from renewable resources in theater. The most promising process, the Navy says, would catalytically convert carbon dioxide hydrogen gas directly to liquid hydrocarbon fuel used as JP-5, a process being developed and honed by the Naval Research Laboratory (NRL). To date, NRL has successfully developed and demonstrated technologies for the recovery of carbon dioxide and the production of hydrogen gas from seawater using an electrochemical acidification cell. The conversion of those gases to hydrocarbons can be used to produce jet fuel, the Navy says.

"We don't have a favorite technology," Mabus says. The service is simply keen to develop alternatives. McCain says Mabus should stick to building and operating ships, not developing fuel for them. "You are the Secretary of the Navy, not the Secretary of Energy," McCain said in a 27 JUL 12 letter to Mabus. In that same letter, McCain chastised Mabus for his "decision to buy 450,000 gallons of biofuels at over $26 per gallon for a 'demonstration' using operations and maintenance funds provided by Congress" as well as the Navy's commitment of $170 million to develop a commercial biofuels refinery. Both moves "will result in a real cost to the readiness and safety of our sailors and Marines," McCain said.

The Navy sees fuel needs as a measure of readiness too. The Navy's Military Sealift Command, the primary supplier of fuel and oil to the fleet, delivered nearly 600 million gallons of fuel to Navy vessels under way in fiscal 2011, operating 15 fleet replenishment oilers around the globe.

SECNAV Honors Leadership in Energy and Water Efficiency

By Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Energy, Installations, and Environment) Public Affairs

Eight Department of the Navy (DoN) commands were recognized for exemplary achievements at the annual Secretary of the Navy Energy and Water Management Awards ceremony held on 3 OCT 12 at the U.S. Navy Memorial and Naval Heritage Center.

Secretary of the Navy Ray Mabus recognized select commands for leading the Navy in reducing energy and water consumption, increasing use of renewable energy sources and constructing sustainable facilities, all while maintaining mission readiness. "These awards demonstrate the progress that we have made in the last three and a half years to change the way we think about and the way we produce and use energy," said Mabus. "We are working towards these energy goals to help us become a more effective military force to help us accomplish the mission that the nation gives us."

The Department of the Navy (DoN) is cultivating a culture of energy efficiency on shore and at sea resulting in enhanced energy readiness and innovation. DoN is a widely recognized leader in renewable energy production. The equivalent of 19 percent of DoN shore electricity consumption comes from alternative sources.

Eight Navy and Marine Corps commands were recognized for exemplary energy and water savings which resulted in combined energy savings in 2011 of more than 418,500 million British thermal units (MBtu), enough energy for more than 4,144 homes for an entire year. The commands brought new renewable energy systems on line that produce 48,700 MBtu per year, equal to the energy requirements of 482 homes per year. Water savings were more than 37.5 million gallons, equivalent to 57 Olympic-size swimming pools. Cost avoidance in 2011 topped more than $16.7 million.

This year's Navy and Marine Corps energy and water management award winners are:

- Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Hawaii: Navy Large Shore Category
- Naval Air Station Sigonella, Italy: Navy Small Shore Category
- Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, Calif.: Marine Corps Large Shore Category
- Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, Ga.: Marine Corps Small Shore Category
- Naval Undersea Warfare Center Division Keyport, Wash.: Other Shore Category
- USS Makin Island (LHD 8): Large Ship Category
- USS Philippine Sea (CG 58): Medium Ship Category
- USS Klakring (FFG 42): Small Ship Category

Navy commands undergo a rigorous evaluation of their overall energy and water management performance and are ranked according to a system of SECNAV award winners, then platinum, gold or blue level of achievement. Ten platinum, 51 gold and 36 blue commands were also recognized during the ceremony.

Raytheon to Help Improve Navy Fuel Efficiency

By United Press International

The U.S. Navy has given Raytheon two Phase 2 development contracts for a Bi-Directional Power Converter and a Power Management Controller for its ships. The aim of the two one-year awards -- no monetary value was given for either -- is to deliver better fuel economy for future surface and sub-surface vessels and enhanced architectural flexibility for mission-critical systems.

"As the U.S. Navy develops the platforms and mission systems that ready our warfighters for requirements of the future, there's an increasing need to provide more efficient and more capable power systems," said Joe Biondi, vice president of Advanced Technology for Raytheon's Integrated Defense Systems business. "Our continued power technology innovation supports our customers' long-term goals and ensures warfighters can leverage the most advanced technologies possible."

Raytheon said the power management controller will provide for a new generation of intelligent shipboard power control by optimizing performance of systems. An example given was balancing planned and unplanned pulse power loads through intelligent use of all power system components.

The Bi-Directional Power Converter initiative is for development of high-density, efficient power converters that enable new, more energy efficient ship power system architectures. The BDPC would be modular and interface with high power radar, energy storage, pulsed loads and motor drives. "The BDPC reduces the total cost of ownership by reducing weight and volume by a factor of three, while achieving efficiency of 96-98 percent," Raytheon said.

Search your Environment by Zip Code

Have you ever wondered what is in the environment around you? What is in the air, in the soil, in the water? This gateway allows users to search 7 different EPA databases by using your zip code. The databases are:

- MyEnvironment: A wide variety of environmental information by location and maps.
- Envirofacts: Pollution, hazardous waste sites, and other regulatory information.
- Air Emissions: Air pollution emission types and levels.
- Toxics Release Inventory (TRI): Information about toxic chemical releases in your neighborhood.
- Cleanups in my Community: Find Superfund, Brownfields, or RCRA corrective action sites, properties, or federal facilities where pollution is being or has been cleaned up.
- Facility Registry System: Search for facilities, sites or places subject to environmental regulations.
- Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO): Find facility inspections and any enforcement actions.

For more information, go to:

http://www.fedcenter.gov/_kd/go.cfm?destination=ShowItem&item_id=22456.

New App Lets Users Check Health of Waterways Anywhere in the US

A new app and website launched by the EPA can help people find information on the condition of thousands of lakes, rivers, and streams across the country from their smart phone, tablet, or desktop computer. The How's My Waterway app and website uses GPS technology or a user-entered zip code or city name to provide information about the quality of local water bodies.

Here's How It Works:

- SEARCH: Go to http://www.epa.gov/mywaterway and allow GPS-technology to identify the nearest stream, river, or lake or enter a zip code or city name.
- RESULTS: Instantly receive a list of waterways within five miles of the search location. Each waterway is identified as unpolluted, polluted, or unassessed. A map option offers the user a view of the search area with the results color-coded by assessment status.
- DISCOVER: Once a specific lake, river or stream is selected, the app and/or website provides information on the type of pollution reported for that waterway and what has been done by EPA and the states to reduce it. Additional reports and technical information is available for many waterways. Read simple descriptions of each type of water pollutant, including pollutant type, likely sources and potential health risks.
- MORE: Related links page connects users to popular water information on beaches, drinking water and fish and wildlife habitat based on a user's search criteria.

For more information, go to: http://www.epa.gov/mywaterway.

Ten Ways to Save Money and Energy and Protect your Health this Winter

With winter quickly approaching, the EPA is highlighting ten tips for Americans to protect their health, save money, and lower energy while enjoying the winter holiday season.

- Maintain your heating equipment to lower utility bills. Heating and cooling costs account for about $1,000 -- nearly half of a home's total annual energy bill. Maintaining the efficiency of your home's heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system can have a big effect on your utility bills. Dirt and neglect can impact the efficiency of your HVAC system and are some of the top causes of heating system failure. Schedule an HVAC checkup with a licensed HVAC contractor to make sure your system is operating at peak performance. Also, check your system's air filter every month and change it when it's dirty or at a minimum, every three months. A dirty filter will slow down air flow and make the system work harder to keep you warm or cool — wasting energy. http://www.energystar.gov/homeimprovement
- Download EPA's free Apps to help protect your health. The AIRNow app allows users to enter a zip code and get current particle pollution and ozone levels and forecasts for more than 400 cities across the country. The Ultraviolet (UV) Index provides an hourly forecast of the UV radiation levels from the sun. Both are available for Apple and Android phones. Learn more about these apps and the others: http://m.epa.gov/apps/index.html
- Decorate for the holidays with Energy Star light strings that can last up to 10 times longer. Energy Star-qualified light strings use about 65 percent less electricity than incandescent light strings and are available in a variety of colors, shapes and lengths. They save energy and are more durable, shock-resistant and cooler to the touch. If every decorative light string sold in the U.S. this year were Energy Star qualified, Americans would save $80 million in utility bills and one billion pounds of greenhouse gas emissions would be prevented. http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?fuseaction=find_a_product.showProductGroup&pgw_code=DS

- Lower the temperature in your home to increase savings up to 12 percent. Control your home's temperature while away or asleep by using one of the pre-programmed settings. Programming the thermostat to turn the temperature down 8 degrees for 7 hours each night and an additional 7 hours each weekday could result in a seasonal heating savings of approximately 12 percent. For the average home, this could result in savings of about $180. http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=products.pr_save_energy_at_home
- Check for water leaks and install WaterSense products to save approximately $170 per year. The average household spends as much as $500 per year on their water and sewer bill, but approximately $170 per year can be saved by installing water-efficient fixtures and appliances. http://www.epa.gov/watersense
- Reduce your food waste. Feed people, not landfills. Food is the single largest type of waste going to landfills and incinerators. Americans disposed of approximately 33 million tons of food waste in 2010. When excess food, leftover food, and food scraps are disposed of in a landfill, they decompose and become a significant source of methane - a potent greenhouse gas. Much of the food that is discarded in landfills is actually safe, wholesome food that could have been used to feed people. So when you are thinking about making your family dinner, think about how you can reduce your food waste to save money, help communities, and protect the environment. http://www.epa.gov/osw/conserve/materials/organics/food/fd-house.htm
- Look for the Design for the Environment label on more than 2,800 products during winter cleaning. EPA's Designed for the Environment (DfE) logo differentiates products that use only the safest ingredients to protect people, our pets, and the environment. In 2011, Americans using DfE products cut the use of harmful chemicals by more than 756 million pounds. http://www.epa.gov/dfe/
- Test your home for radon gas, 1 in 15 homes may have elevated levels. Radon, a colorless odorless gas, is the leading cause of lung cancer among non-smokers and levels can increase during colder months. Purchase an affordable Do-It-Yourself test kit online or at a local hardware store to determine the level in your home. Addressing high levels often costs the same as other minor home repairs. http://www.epa.gov/radon
- Learn before you burn and cut firewood use by more than 30 percent. The Burn Wise program has best burn practices to help better protect your home and your health. Never burn garbage, cardboard, ocean driftwood or wet wood. If you replace an old wood stove with a more efficient one, efficiency can increase by 50 percent, 1/3 less wood can be used for the same heat and 70 percent less particle pollution indoors and out are produced. http://www.epa.gov/burnwise/
- Prevent Pests. Now is the time when pests such as insects and rodents may try to move indoors. Eliminate sources of food, water, and shelter to reduce pest problems. Prevent pests by using caulk to eliminate cracks, repair water leaks, remove clutter, and clean up crumbs and other food sources. If you decide to use a pesticide, read the label first. The pesticide label is your guide to using pesticides safely and effectively. It contains pertinent information that you should read and understand before you use a pesticide product. http://www.epa.gov/safepestcontrol/

For more winter tips, go to: http://www.epa.gov/epahome/hi-winter.htm.

Ocean Energy: Eaton to Help Develop Utility-Scale Underwater Power for the Navy

By John Rath – Data Center Knowledge

Will tidal power ever be harnessed to provide electricity for data centers? There have been a number of projects hoping to tap power from tidal energy or surface waves but none have advanced very far. Now a leading player in data center power is participating in a promising project to make ocean power a reality.

Eaton said recently that it will help develop an underwater, utility-scale energy generation system for the US Navy. Built for the Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC), Eaton will collaborate with Eclipse Group and Triton Energy Systems on the initiative.

Eaton is contracted to support the project's land-based engineering and will develop high-voltage electrical distribution equipment to efficiently convert and transmit safe, reliable alternative energy from the depths of the ocean to Navy shore facilities. For the project, Eaton has been designated as an Eclipse qualified partner on a Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA) SEAPORT-E five year contract with a possible value in excess of $19 billion.

For Eaton's project, an underwater turbine electricity production technology will be used to provide a sustainable source of utility-scale power by capturing power from ocean currents.

NAVFAC is the central authority for all energy research done in the US. The Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) estimates the total annual average wave energy off the US coast at 2,610 terawatt-hours (TWh) per year, with Alaska and the western coast contributing for more than 80 percent of this. According to PikeResearch, water is 800 times more energy dense than wind, and marine technologies have two to three times the capacity factor of solar.

Land-based engineering service support for the utility-scale generation system will be delivered from Eaton's Electrical Service and Systems (EESS) division. Eaton will also dedicate a safety support team to support the engineering and installation phase. Triton Energy Systems brings its engineering knowledge to develop the one megawatt electric ring generator system that will be used in this project. Eclipse Group offers its resources and expertise in turnkey solutions for subsea search and recovery.

Battery System Stores Energy, Cuts Military Fuel Needs

By Dianna Cahn – Virginian Pilot (Norfolk, VA)

Getting 50 million gallons of fuel to U.S. forces in Afghanistan each month not only costs tens of millions of taxpayer dollars, it also endangers the lives of military members who move the fuel through dangerous territory on supply convoys. Looking at ways to reduce that cost led the Department of Defense to Hampton Roads and a Portsmouth energy company that has figured out a way to do for diesel generators what hybrid motors did for cars.

Two years ago, Earl Energy designed its first FlexGen battery system, which stores large amounts of energy wasted by diesel generators for later use. The stored energy can be used as a sole source of power or in conjunction with the generator. The system reduces the amount of fuel needed by up to 80 percent. It also allows generators to work at their best capacity, reducing the need for maintenance.

Two of Earl Energy's 18-kilowatt systems have been operating since July 2011 at the Spin Boldak Marine Base in southeastern Afghanistan's embattled Kandahar province. The results have been so promising that the Army just ordered three more.

Recently, an Assistant Secretary of Defense and the Navy's top builder toured Earl Energy's manufacturing site in Chesapeake. "The No. 1 priority is the capability for military effectiveness," Sharon Burke, who's in charge of the Pentagon's operational energy programs, said during a tour of Miller Integrated Power and Controls, which produces the FlexGen for Earl Energy. "It takes a lot of fuel to make any military operation possible. People need to move that fuel," she said. "This takes a lot of that fuel out of the equation, so there is a lot less risk."

Fuel is integral to most operations on the battlefield, from moving forces in cargo planes, helicopters or armored vehicles to powering computers, radios and other vital communications equipment. It is particularly critical for special operations forces who operate in some of the most remote areas and use high-tech equipment that must be kept cool from the blistering heat of Afghan summers and protected from its bitter winters, said Navy Cmdr. Mike Hayes, commander of Navy SEAL Team 2 at Little Creek, who just returned from a nine-month deployment in Afghanistan. "It helps us to minimize risk," Hayes said. "It helps us save money. And it allows us to focus on our primary mission with less time spent obtaining gasoline."

Fuel transport to remote bases in Afghanistan is also hugely expensive. While a gallon of diesel costs about $4.15 at the pump, the price spikes from $25 to $200 a gallon when you factor in the cost of getting it to remote bases,

Hayes said. FlexGen dramatically reduces the amount of fuel needed and reduces the risk of moving that fuel through what Rear Adm. Mark Handley, commander of the 1st Naval Construction Division, called "that last tactical mile."

FlexGen was developed on the concept that diesel generators work best when they are running at full capacity. But often, on bases in Afghanistan, generators are always running but don't need to put out full power, and anywhere from 60 to 85 percent of the fuel is wasted, said Doug Moorehead, president of Earl Energy. By capturing the excess energy into the FlexGen battery, most of that fuel power can still be used.

Moorehead won't reveal a price on the FlexGen system but said that based on the military scenarios they are seeing so far, the Defense Department would see a return on its investment in five to nine months. Burke's position was created by President Barack Obama in July 2010 with the aim of improving warfare capabilities by reducing the military's reliance on fuel in combat. She said Monday that a small company like Earl Energy can be more flexible and adaptive to the military's needs.

Earl Energy has sold nine FlexGen batteries to the military to date. Two are already in Afghanistan, and three more were bought by the Naval Special Warfare community. Three more were heading out Monday for testing and then to the battlefield for the Army's rapid equipping force, and one was purchased by the Combined Joint Special Ops Task Force in Afghanistan.

Strategic Bases Vulnerable to Climate Change

By Stephen Cheney and Nick Cunningham – Stars and Stripes

Climate change is scientific fact; it is real and its effects are felt around the world. Climate change poses significant long-term national security threats to the United States. Drought, severe storms, floods, and rising sea levels are just some of the consequences of climate change.

These dangers may destabilize fragile governments, exacerbate existing tensions, and feed extremism. Left unaddressed, climate change will present challenges to America's economy and military. These issues are discussed at length in the American Security Project's new "Climate Security Report."

One worrying cost of climate change is the threat to dozens of military installations both at home and abroad. As the 2010 Quadrennial Defense Review Report notes, "In 2008, the National Intelligence Council (NIC) judged that more than 30 U.S. military installations were already facing elevated levels of risk from rising sea levels. DoD's operational readiness hinges on continued access to land, air, and sea training and test space."

According to the Department of Defense 2012 Base Structure Report, the U.S. military manages property in all 50 states, seven U.S. territories, and 40 foreign countries, comprising almost 300,000 individual buildings around the globe. These buildings are valued at $590 billion. The Army alone has more than 14 million acres of property, 2,000 installations, and 12,000 historical structures.

Climate change puts these installations at risk. For example, in 1992, Hurricane Andrew nearly wiped out Homestead Air Force Base in Florida and Hurricane Katrina destroyed 95 percent of Keesler Air Force Base in Mississippi. These bases were rebuilt but it took millions of dollars to do so.

Environmental threats to international U.S. military installments have more strategic implications. For example, the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean is a critical logistics hub for U.S. and British forces in the Middle East. It also houses Air Force Satellite Control Network equipment that is used to control the GPS constellation. The island is extremely vulnerable to the effects of climate change because it is only one meter above sea level. If the island is flooded or inundated completely, the U.S. will lose a strategically vital installation.

In order to prepare for these changes and to secure our military investments worldwide, the Department of Defense must conduct a comprehensive assessment of the vulnerabilities of military installations to climate change. Such an assessment could determine how climate change affects both the physical integrity of our military outposts and national security strategy.

The American Security Project ranked the five military installations that are most at risk due to climate change. They are:

- Diego Garcia is vulnerable to coastal erosion and flooding.
- Bahrain houses the U.S. 5th Fleet, and the fleet has fixed installations on and around the Persian Gulf island-state. As a low-lying island, U.S. bases are at risk to climate instability and coastal erosion.
- Guam is home to one of the most strategically important U.S. bases in the Western Pacific Ocean. Because the island is exposed in the open ocean, it is susceptible to extreme storms, sea-level rise and erosion.
- Eglin Air Force Base, FL is the largest Air Force base in the world. Since it is on the coast in the Gulf of Mexico, it faces storm surges, sea-level rise, and saltwater infiltration which cause problems with freshwater resources in the area.
- Norfolk Naval Station, VA is one of the largest naval complexes in the world. Because of its location on the southern tip of Virginia, it is at risk of sea-level rise and storm surge and it may also face threats from hurricanes in the Atlantic.

American national security strategy depends on military installations positioned around the world. In order to reduce the risk of climate change to these bases, the U.S. should take prudent, farsighted measures to invest in low-cost adaptation options — sea walls, storm surge barriers, coastal setbacks, and others. In the end, if the seas continue to rise and storms grow stronger, the challenge of adaptation will only become more costly. Ultimately, the security of American military installations is at risk to a changing climate.

USS Enterprise Sailing off to History's Scrap Heap

By Larry Shaughnessy – CNN

The USS Enterprise is the nation's oldest active duty warship, the world's first nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, and a history-making symbol of America's naval might for half a century. But it's now headed for the scrap heap. Virtually all the weapons and ammunition has been off loaded. On 1 DEC 12, "The Big E" will be become officially inactive.

But one doesn't just take an aircraft carrier with eight nuclear reactors in its hold and park it somewhere. The Navy will spend three years and tens of millions of dollars removing the ship's radioactive fuel and reactors before cutting it into scrap.

Mike Maus, a spokesperson for Naval Air Force Atlantic, said the process starts just up the James River. "Following the inactivation period, it will be towed over to Newport News -- to Huntington Ingalls Newport News Shipbuilding -- where it will be defueled. They'll remove all the fuel from it." The fuel will be shipped to Idaho for temporary storage, Maus said. "Sometime at a later date, it will be disposed of."

While in Newport News, some of the Enterprise's equipment will be removed. Then the next phase will begin. The carrier, minus planes, ammunition, and a functioning propulsion system, will head to Puget Sound, the long way. "It will be towed around (Cape) Horn to Puget Sound, Washington," Maus said. The Enterprise, like America's other nuclear carriers, is too big to fit through the Panama Canal, so it must round the southern-most point of South America to get to Washington State. "It'll be a very lengthy tow," he said.

Once it reaches the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, the long and difficult task of removing the eight reactors from the Enterprise's hold begins. "In order to remove the reactors, it takes a lot of cutting and hacking on the ship to do that," Maus said. "They do cut through the flight deck and they may very well be cutting through the hull of the ship itself."

Once the reactors are removed, CVN-65 will be formally decommissioned. According to a Navy Environmental Impact Statement, the reactors will be put on barges and floated up the Columbia River to the site of the former Hanford nuclear production complex where they will be buried in a huge trench near other reactors from other decommissioned naval warships.

But unlike the USS Intrepid in New York City or the USS Midway in San Diego, the Enterprise is not destined to become a floating museum. Removing the reactors will essentially destroy the ship. "Once the reactors are removed, the cost to put the ship back in any shape to where it still resembles a ship would be over the moon," said Maus. So the ship, all 90,000 tons of it, will be cut up and the metal sold for scrap.

But that doesn't mean the name Enterprise will fade from U.S. Navy history. There have been seven other warships to bear that name and there is already a petition to name a yet-to-be-built carrier the ninth USS Enterprise.

Navy Pilot Program Sends Ships' Mattresses to Recycling Rather Than to Landfills

By Tom Kreidel – Naval Facilities Engineering Command Mid-Atlantic

Now that the USS Enterprise has returned home from its final deployment, one of the first items that will be stripped from the aircraft carrier will be the thousands of mattresses its sailors have worn out over the past few years. But unlike other ships the Navy has decommissioned, these mattresses won't be heading to a local landfill following the 1 DEC 12 inactivation of the carrier. The Navy will send the mattresses to a company in South Carolina as part of a pilot program to break the mattresses down and recycle their springs and foam for other uses. Navy mattresses are replaced as needed but they typically have an eight-year life span, according to Tom Kreidel, a NAVFAC spokesman.

Summary of Navy Support for Hurricane Sandy Relief Efforts

By Arif Patani – Navy Live

Current Operational Summary – 5 NOV 12

- Sandy Hook Coast Guard Station
  - Construction Battalion Maintenance Unit-202 conducted debris clearing and repairs.
  - Underwater Construction Team 1 (UCT-1) conducted pier assessment, debris clearing and repairs for navigational hazards around piers.
  - Two 4 person Maritime Civil Affairs Teams conduct needs assessment from Sandy Hook south in coordination with NJ Dept. of Transportation officials.
- NYC Mayor's Office Support
  - 26th MEU assisted with dewatering and debris clearing efforts in Staten Island.
  - ARG assets supported Rockaway Beach, NY dewatering efforts for public housing basements and Rockaway Waste management Facility.
- CNO, MCPON, CMC, COMUSNNORTHCOM, and CGLANTAREA visited USS Wasp and the local area.
- Navy Mobile Construction Battalion 11 (NMCB-11) led reconnaissance, survey, and debris clearing on NJ Barrier Island
- Mobile Diving and Salvage Unit 2 (MDSU 2) CO 2-5 conducted dewatering operations IVO World Trade Center Memorial.
- NMCB-11 conducted debris clearance at Miller Field.
- NMCB-11 and Composite Riverine Squadron 4 (CRS-4) provided support at the Hoboken Ferry Terminal in the form of 9 light plants and personnel to operate them.
- NMCB-11 transited to Staten Island to support NYC Emergent Clearance/Restoration Task Force in preparation for the impending coastal storm (Northeaster).

Current Operational Summary – 6 NOV 12

- Continue to clear debris from NJ Barrier Islands.
- Continue to provide an afloat staging base and support to USCG District 1.

- Continue to rebuild Coast Guard Station Sandy Hook.
- Continue dewatering of Rockaway Beach, NY, and Brooklyn public housing.
- Continued support by NMCB-11 and CRS-4 at Hoboken Ferry Terminal Port Authority.
- NECC's Fleet Survey Team will go ashore in order to complete tasking in Jamaica Bay.

Seabees from Amphibious Construction Battalion (ACB) 2 land on the New Jersey shoreline aboard an amphibious transport carrying construction vehicles. USS Wasp (LHD 1), USS San Antonio (LPD 17), and USS Carter Hall (LSD 50) are positioned in New York City harbor to provide relief support to areas affected by Hurricane Sandy.

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

New HAP-Free General Cleaning Specification: MIL-PRF-32359

Although there has been no progress on the DLSME rule, there has been progress that will help facilities comply with the rule. During the last SSC meeting, Patrick Taylor (Hughes Associates, Inc.), announced that the new MIL-PRF-32359 specification entitled "Cleaner, General, for Ground Vehicles and Ground Support Equipment, HAP-Free" has been published and is now available on the ASSIST website (http://www.assist.daps.dla.mil). (HAP = Hazardous Air Pollutants) The Army Research Laboratory (ARL) is the preparing activity for this specification, but it was developed collaboratively through the Joint Services Solvent Substitution Working Group (JS3WG) and is approved for use by all of DoD.

This specification could be a key DLSME NESHAP compliance tool. The latest draft version of the DLSME NESHAP contains a requirement that all solvent cleaning processes related to surface coating operations be conducted using HAP-free products unless specific HAP-containing products are required by the governing technical data for that process. The Army believes (and other services have expressed their general agreement) that perhaps as much as 50% of all solvent cleaning related to DLSME surface coating is left to the discretion of the user and not prescribed by the governing technical data. In such cases, users could select the product that works the best (whether it contains HAP or not) or the product that is most readily available (whether it contains HAP or not). Even if users were to select a HAP-free product, the majority of them are not "required" to be HAP-free through standardization, which means that the user would still need to prove to a regulator that each product is indeed HAP-free.

This new HAP-free cleaning specification is intended to address the above issues by limiting the scope of user discretion to compliant products. Users will still be able to select the least expensive or most effective product for their general cleaning application, but they will be choosing from a smaller pool of options (the Qualified Product List for this specification) instead of choosing from the entire universe of solvents. Because the specification explicitly states that all qualified products are HAP-free, they are all DLSME-compliant by definition. Therefore, users should be able to utilize the specification itself to demonstrate compliance instead of reporting detailed composition data on every individual product used in any quantity.

Note that the publication of the specification is not the final step in implementation. Three phases remain that will all be pursued roughly in parallel over the coming months and years. 1) Populate the Qualified Product List with actual products submitted by vendors that are available for DoD to purchase. 2) Work with DLA to generate national stock numbers (NSNs) for these products to simplify the process of ordering through the defense supply system. 3) Incorporate this MILSPEC and its associated NSNs into technical data governing DLSME operations for which other cleaning products are not already prescribed. This last part will be up to the individual services and their acquisition/logistics communities, and it won't be easy. Some offices have the ability to make sweeping changes through interim messages to the field, while others will need to insert the new requirements on a page-by-page basis during the routine document revision cycle.

This specification is now available for the all services to start implementing, but it is by no means mandatory that they take advantage of it.

CHESAPEAKE BAY

Toxic Chemicals Moving Up Food Chain in Anacostia

The specifics are murky but the problem is clear: Toxic chemicals in the Anacostia River are invading the food chain from the bottom up, all the way to the people who live along its shores. Research has shown that fish and clams in the river absorb toxins that lie in the river bottom and move through the water column. When people eat the fish, they eat toxins too.

A new study by a coalition of organizations, including the Anacostia Riverkeeper, has found that many people fish the Anacostia not just for fun, but for food. The findings will be detailed in an upcoming report called "Addressing the Risk." For more information, go to: http://www.bayjournal.com/article/toxic_chemicals_moving_up_food_chain_in_anacostia.

Living Shorelines Starting to Take Root along the Bay's Beaches

By Rona Kobell – Chesapeake Bay Journal

John Flood remembers when the shoreline holding the South River back from the Londontown community was an eroding beach, a place too dangerous for children to play and not stable enough to protect homes during the worst hurricanes.

Now, the shoreline looks like a wild wetland. High marsh plants, such as hibiscus, high-tide bushes and Virginia creeper cover a small hill, a barrier between the water and the land. In front of those plants are low-tide grasses, *Spartina alterniflora*, which function as the kidneys of the system, sucking nutrients out of the water as it flows around them. And, in front of them are four collections of rocks that create tidal pools that direct the water to the plants as well as break up wave energy to further protect the shore.

It's a living shoreline, a dynamic system that takes the water in and uses it instead of trying to fight the sea and push it back. And it's something Chesapeake Bay homeowners are going to see more of as bulkheads, rip-rap and revetments fall out of favor with both the permitting authorities and neighborhood associations.

"This living shoreline is going to outlive big bulkhead projects by decades, because it will retain its inter-tidal aspect," said Flood, who designed the Londontown shoreline as well as many others in the area. "They can absorb so much more of the nutrients than the traditional kind."

To read more, go to: http://www.bayjournal.com/article/living_shorelines_starting_to_take_root_along_bays_beaches.

Nutrient Trading has the Potential to Harm Low-Income Areas

By Karl Blankenship - Chesapeake Bay Journal

Nutrient trading is often seen as a way to control Bay cleanup costs that are expected to reach into the billions of dollars in coming years, but a recent report warns those savings could come at the expense of minority and low-income communities. Those populations might see some of their potential benefits from Bay cleanup efforts delayed, or simply traded away, if scarce funds are used to pay for cheaper nutrient reduction elsewhere, according to a report released this summer from the Center for Progressive Reform, a nonprofit organization. The report said such concerns about "environmental justice" have received scant attention as Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland develop trading programs to help meet goals set in the Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load, or pollution diet. The TMDL sets enforceable caps on the amount of nutrients and sediment that can enter the Bay.

The theory behind trading is that a source of nutrient pollution, such as a treatment plant or stormwater system, could achieve its nutrient reduction obligation by purchasing "credits" from another source that can achieve excess pollution reductions more cheaply. The credits might come from a wastewater treatment plant that is

reducing more pollution than is required of it, or by paying a farmer to install nutrient controls such as stream buffers that go beyond what is minimally required of him. "Nutrient trading offers a potentially economically efficient and environmentally effective tool that merits consideration," the report said. "However, it is imperative that EPA and Bay states avoid creating new injustices while attempting to reduce nutrient pollution."

Such injustices could occur if a wastewater treatment plant or stormwater system increased discharges into urban waterways, or delayed making reductions, through the purchase of credits that reduced pollution elsewhere, the report observed. In that situation, urban areas are using their money to clean other waterways rather than taking actions that would improve their own streams, which are often among the most degraded in the region, said Rena Steinzor, a professor at the University of Maryland School of Law who has worked on both air and water trading issues and was lead author of the paper.

To read more, go to:
http://www.bayjournal.com/article/nutrient_trading_has_potential_to_harm_low_income_areas.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Change in the Definition of Regulated Medical Waste

The Interim Director of the District Department of the Environment (DDOE) has given notice of the intent to amend Title 20, Chapter 43, of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations ("DCMR"), to change the definition of "regulated medical waste. The Notice of Proposed Rulemaking was published in the DC Register on 2 NOV 12. The proposed amendment to the definition of "regulated medical waste" will provide greater clarity to the existing definition, and correspondingly allow hospitals and other medical facilities to understand better what is considered regulated medical waste. The current definition in 20 DCMR § 4399.1 combines two concepts from the D.C. Official Code into a definition that too broadly affects the regulated community. The definition in 20 DCMR § 4399.1 combines the definitions of "infectious waste," D.C. Official Code § 8-1051(21), and ordinary "medical waste," D.C. Official Code § 8-901(3A), into "regulated medical waste." As a result, a medical facility could erroneously conclude that they were required to treat a used Band-Aid with the same precautions as a used syringe. This over-broad definition causes hospitals and other medical facilities to use more stringent standards than would otherwise be necessary to protect human health and the environment.

The Department of the Environment has proposed this change to the definition of "regulated medical waste" to conform it with the definition used by a number of States, namely Virginia (9 VAC 20-120-150); New York (10 NYCRR, 70-1); and other agencies, namely the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC/NIH Manual for Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories), the US EPA (40 C.F.R. § 60.51c), and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Bloodborne Pathogen Standard, 29 C.F.R. 1910.1030).

This rulemaking also proposes to reorganize and update the regulations that define certain terms used in 20 DCMR Chapters 42 and 43.
The full text of the proposed rule can be found at the following link.
www.dcregs.dc.gov/Notice/DownLoad.aspx?NoticeID=3964213

REGION 1

CONNECTICUT

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

Proposed Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

Notice of Connecticut Solid Waste System Permitting, Disposal and Billing Procedures - The purpose of the Solid Waste System Permitting, Disposal and Billing Procedures is to establish delivery standards and disposal procedures for waste haulers using the CRRA's municipal solid waste disposal and recycling facilities (Facilities), for delivery of Acceptable Solid Waste and Acceptable Recyclables, as those terms are defined in the Procedures, on and after 16 NOV 12. They include, among other things, permitting and insurance requirements for waste haulers delivering to the Facilities; operating and disposal information; billing and payment procedures; a description of possible sanctions for non-compliance with the Procedures; and an appeal process.

Regulations

Amendment Concerning Permit Program Notifications - The Department of Energy and Environmental Protection has adopted small changes to its procedural requirements for reviewing air quality permit applications. Upon adoption, the regulatory changes will be submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a revision to the State Implementation Plan for air quality to satisfy specific obligations under the Clean Air Act (CAA). This regulation passed and became effective on 10 SEP 12.

SUBASE Energy Focus Turns to 'Smart Buildings'

Winter's approach in New England is more often marked by the traditional increase in utility costs than the realization that October is Energy Awareness Month. On Naval Submarine Base New London (SUBASE), the SUBASE Public Works Department and the base detachment of Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Mid-Atlantic are working to reduce how that trend impacts the base, the Navy, and, ultimately, the taxpayer's wallet. SUBASE has completed or is in the process of completing a number of infrastructure improvements to help reduce energy costs and save money. "We've begun the design kick-off for a project known as our 'retro-commissioning' building project," said Bill Jankowski, the SUBASE Public Works Energy Manager. "The project encompasses installing motion sensors and carbon dioxide sensors in all of the barracks on base - essentially making them smart buildings."
For more information, go to:
http://www.dolphin-news.com/articles/2012/10/25/life/doc5088012a0503b281445047.txt?viewmode=2.

CT Notice of Intent to Adopt an Air Quality Permit-By-Rule for Combined Heat-and-Power (CHP) Systems

Connecticut plans to adopt an air quality permit-by-rule for combined heat-and-power (CHP) systems as new section 22a-174-3d of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA). The proposed permit-by-rule is available to the owners of CHP projects of less than 10 MW capacity that meet the applicability requirements for an individual permit under DEEP's new source review (NSR) permit program. An owner of such a CHP project may operate under the permit-by-rule as an alternative to obtaining a NSR permit. Operation under the permit-by-rule reduces the time for the owner of a new CHP system to obtain a permit from about seven months to zero days and provides the owner with certainty as to the requirements under which the CHP system will operate. The proposed rule includes all the restrictions necessary to limit emissions of air pollutants from a regulated CHP system to a level that protects air quality and public health.

The Notice of Intent can be found at www.ct.gov/dep/cwp/view.asp?a=2586&Q=513554&depNav_GID=1511. Comments should be submitted no later than 7 DEC 12 to dodrecreg3@navy.mil.

MAINE

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

Proposed Legislation

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

Regulations

Rules Relating to the Lead Poisoning Control Act - The Department of Health & Human Services, Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Environmental Health, Environmental & Occupational Health Program has adopted various revisions to the Rules Relating to the Lead Poisoning Control Act, in order to clarify requirements relating to the scope of environmental investigations where a lead poisoned child is identified. Changes clarify requirements for blood lead testing and reporting, as well as determining when landlords are required to perform corrective action, should the lead poisoned child live in an apartment building. The regulation passed and became effective on 20 OCT 12.

Emergency Episodes Regulations - The Department of Environmental Protection has adopted amendments to Ch. 109, Emergency Episode Regulations, to incorporate the current federal Air Quality Index (AQI) thresholds for Air Pollution Alert, Air Pollution Warning, and Air Pollution Emergency action levels. The proposed amendments to Ch. 109 are required pursuant to Section 110(a)(2)(G) of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments and federal regulations which requires states to have the authority to address activities causing imminent danger to public health, including emergency episodes provisions in their SIPs. These amendments will be submitted to EPA for incorporation in the Maine State Implementation Plan. This regulation passed and became effective on 5 NOV 12.

MASSACHUSETTS

Note: The Massachusetts General Court meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

Procedures To Be Used For Post-Storm Cleanup Resulting From Damage Associated With Tropical Storm Sandy - The Department of Environmental Protection has adopted emergency regulations in anticipation of impending storm damage associated with Tropical Storm Sandy. The emergency regulations will be in effect for 90 days from the date of 26 OCT 12 to 24 JAN 13. The emergency regulations specify the procedures to be used for post-storm cleanup resulting from damage associated with Tropical Storm Sandy.

Newly Promulgated Emergency Regulations

Name & Citation of Regulation(s):

- 310 CMR 10.00 - Wetlands Regulation
- 310 CMR 9.00 - Waterway Regulation
- 310 CMR 12.00 - Coastal Wetland Restriction 310 CMR 13.00 - Inland Wetland Restriction

Brief Explanation and Rationale for Changes:
The emergency regulations are being promulgated in anticipation of impending storm damage associated with Hurricane Sandy. The emergency regulations will be in effect for 90 days from the date of 26 OCT 12 to 24 JAN 13. The emergency regulations specify the procedures to be used for post-storm cleanup resulting from damage associated with Hurricane Sandy.

The Emergency Regulations can be found at: http://www.mass.gov/dep/service/regulations/newregs.htm#emerg.

EPA Completes Cleanup Decisions for Three Camp Edwards Areas

The EPA, in consultation with the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) has completed its assessment and final cleanup decisions for the Former A Range, Former K Range and Gun and Mortar Positions located on the northern portion of the Massachusetts Military Reservation (MMR) on Cape Cod. The results of the site investigations concluded that limited actions are necessary at Former A Range including land use controls and site monitoring. EPA determined that no further actions were necessary at the Former K and Gun and Mortar Positions. For more information, go to:
http://www.fedcenter.gov/Announcements/index.cfm?id=22431.

Mass ANG Seeks to resume Training on Massachusetts Military Reservation (MMR)

The Massachusetts Army National Guard (ANG) is seeking to resume training with 40mm practice rounds on the Massachusetts Military Reservation (MMR). A comment period, which ran through 26 OCT 12, provided an opportunity for public input on this modification to EPA's 1997 Safe Drinking Water Act Administrative Order. This authorization process is part of EPA's regulatory role at the Massachusetts Military Reservation to protect the sole source Cape Cod Aquifer.

Since 1997, the EPA has issued four administrative orders at the base, of which three were issued under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Among other provisions, the second administrative order includes the suspension of particular military training activities at the Training Range and Impact area of MMR due to the nature of the potential contaminants within some of the training devices. However, included was a provision for modification of the order if there was "documentation demonstrating that the use of a propellant… suspended pursuant to this Order does not present a threat of harm to the public or the environment that would warrant its continued suspension under this Order."

In a letter dated 7 SEP 12, the Massachusetts ANG requested approval from the EPA to resume live fire training on Lima Range using the M781 40mm Training Round. The letter included information on the chemical makeup of the ammunition and a description of its intended use.

The EPA reviewed the request and concluded that the chemical makeup and use of the items, in the manner proposed, would not present a threat to the aquifer. The authorization to use this device is also conditional upon the Massachusetts ANG's compliance with all conditions established by the Environmental Management Commission. The authorization does not extend to any other ammunition and the proposed use of this ammunition does not interfere with the long term monitoring of groundwater at Lima Range.

For more information on the proposed modified training at Camp Edwards as well as information on EPA past and ongoing cleanup work at MMR, go to: http://www.epa.gov/region1/mmr/.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

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

Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

Federal Standards Annual Update - The Department of Environmental Services has proposed rulemaking regarding the federal standards annual update. Env-A 500, Standards Applicable to Certain New or Modified Facilities and Sources of Hazardous Air Pollutants, incorporates by reference federal new source performance standards (NSPS), national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP), and NESHAP for specific source categories (also referred to as maximum achievable control technology, or MACT, standards). The Department is authorized to implement and enforce these standards through a delegation agreement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). In accordance with the delegation agreement, the Department updates the chapter annually to adopt any new or revised federal standards. The proposed amendments are intended to:

- update the edition of the Code of Federal Regulations cited in the rule from 1 JUL 11 to 1 JUL 12 to align the state rules with federal requirements;
- adjust the reference to Subpart DDDDD, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters, to reference the amendment published in the Federal Register; and

- add a reference to Subpart UUUUU, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units.

RHODE ISLAND

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

Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Program (Red Book) - Section 210.3 - The Coastal Resources Management Council has proposed changes to the Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Program (Red Book) - Section 210.2 which pertains to coastal wetlands. The purpose of these changes is to add new findings and Council goals regarding coastal buffer zones and add a new prohibition section consistent with existing policies.

US Navy Plans 9 MW Wind Farm at Historic Rhode Island Base

By Richard Kessler - Recharge

The Navy will complete an Environmental Assessment for the 9 MW project before requesting proposals from private developers for its construction and operation, Rear Admiral Townsend "Tim" Alexander, Commander Navy Region Mid-Atlantic, tells Recharge. The US Navy wants to install six 1.5 MW wind turbines at Naval Station Newport in Rhode Island, with construction targeted for 2014. No turbine supply contracts have been signed, adds Alexander, speaking at the American Wind Energy Association's Offshore Windpower 2012 conference.

The US Navy aims to produce at least half of its shore-based energy requirements from alternative sources by 2020. It also intends to increase its use of public-private partnerships to purchase 1 GW of renewable energy by the end of this decade.

The Navy will have to reassure preservationists in Rhode Island that the turbines will not alter the historical character of the base, which has been in continuous operation since 1883. Alongside a variety of operational functions, the base also houses the Naval War College, whose original building is listed on the US National Register of Historic Places.

DEM Issues Advisory Urging Residents to Properly Dispose of Household Hazardous Wastes

The Department of Environmental Management (DEM) is advising the public that extreme care should be taken in properly disposing of household hazardous waste items that may have been damaged or impacted by Hurricane Sandy.

Common household hazardous waste items include oil-based paint/stain, mercury containing devices (thermometers, thermostats, fluorescent bulbs), pool and lawn care chemicals, fertilizer, batteries, gasoline,

household insecticides/pesticides, propane tanks, and automotive fluids. These are products that have warning labels indicating they are dangerous to human health because they are flammable, caustic, combustible, or toxic.

These items should not be disposed of in the regular waste stream. Residents are urged to set aside these items and properly dispose of them at an upcoming Household Hazardous Waste Eco-Depot collection event run by the Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation (RIRRC). RIRRC has scheduled a special household hazardous waste collection in Charlestown on 10 NOV 12 from 0800 to 1200 at the salt barn at the intersection of Routes 1 and 1A (Cross Mills). This free Eco-Depot collection is only available to Rhode Island residents.

For this Charlestown collection only, no appointment is necessary. o see the entire 2012 Eco-Depot collection schedule and to view a list of accepted items, visit www.ecodepotri.org or call (401) 942-1430 ext. 241 for more information.

For regularly updated information about the response to Hurricane Sandy, visit www.riema.ri.gov or call 211.

VERMONT

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

Proposed Legislation

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

Regulations

VOSHA Rule: Globally Harmonized System (GHS) of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals - The Department of Labor has adopted rule modifications that will significantly reduce costs and burdens while also improving the quality and consistency of information provided to employers and employees regarding chemical hazards and associated protective measures. These modifications include revised criteria for classification of chemical hazards; revised labeling provisions that include requirements for use of standardized signal words, pictograms, hazard statements, and precautionary statements; a specified format for safety data sheets; and related revisions to definitions of terms used in the standard, and requirements for employee training on labels and safety data sheets. OSHA is also modifying provisions of other standards including Standards for Flammable and Combustible Liquids, Process Safety Management, and most substance-specific health standards, to ensure consistency with the modified HCS requirements. The consequences of these modifications will be to improve safety and facilitate global harmonization of standards. This regulation passed and became effective on 1 NOV 12.

REGION 2

NEW JERSEY

The New Jersey Legislature meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 24 SEP 12, Assemblyman Burzichelli introduced **NJ AB 3320** which directs State agencies to take certain action to expedite permitting through use of general permits. This bill amends P.L.2011, c.34 (C.52:14B-26 et seq.) to direct every State agency to identify those permits that may be expedited by issuance of a general permit. P.L.2011, c.34 directed every State agency (Defined as "Any New Jersey principal department or any division, office, agency, or bureau thereof that issues a permit to a business") to periodically review those permits the State agency issues to identify permits that can be administered through an expedited process, such as developing procedures for the electronic submission of permit applications. This bill expands on that requirement by directing every State agency to identify those permits that may be expedited by issuance of a general permit. For each permit identified as being able to be expedited through the use of a general permit, the State agency would be required to adopt, pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," rules and regulations providing for the issuance and use of such a general permit. This bill also provides that if a State agency identifies a permit that could be administered through an expedited process, such as through a general permit, but finds, as a result of statutory law, that it does not have the necessary authority to establish an expedited process for that particular permit, the head of the State agency would send written notice of this finding to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the General Assembly, the chairs of the Senate Legislative Oversight Committee and the Assembly Regulatory Oversight and Gaming Committee, or their successors, and the Secretary of State or the Governor's designee.

On 27 SEP 12, Assemblywoman Wagner introduced **NJ AB 3262** which directs the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to update its delineations of flood hazard areas as frequently as may be necessary to incorporate floodway delineations as provided by the bill, and at a minimum, at least once every 15 years. Further, upon FEMA's adoption of a new floodway delineation, the bill directs the DEP to incorporate that federal floodway delineation into the department's flood hazard area delineation for that watercourse, provided that the DEP determines that the federal floodway delineation is sufficient to carry and discharge the flood flow of the watercourse. Lastly, the bill provides that a person may apply for a permit, or any other type of approval or authorization, issued by the DEP pursuant to the "Flood Hazard Area Control Act," for a site based upon a floodway delineation approved by FEMA for the NFIP, provided that (1) the federal floodway delineation is more recent than the DEP's delineation for the same watercourse, and (2) the DEP determines that the federal floodway delineation is sufficient to carry and discharge the flood flow of the watercourse and is at least as protective of the public safety, health, and general welfare as the department's delineation.

On 11 OCT 12, Assemblywoman Simon introduced **NJ AB 3345** which would prohibit adoption of new rules exceeding federal standards unless specifically authorized by State law or necessary to protect public health, safety, or welfare. This bill would prohibit a State agency from filing with the Office of Administrative Law a notice of proposal or notice of adoption for any new rule that would exceed federal standards or requirements

unless specifically authorized by State law. The bill further provides that the Office of Administrative Law shall not accept for filing a notice of proposal or notice of adoption which adopts a new rule that contains any standards or requirements exceeding standards or requirements set forth by the federal government unless the notice contains: a copy of the specific State law allowing the adoption of rules or standards that exceed federal standards or requirements; written justification for the exceedance; and a copy of the supporting documentation or analysis used by the State agency to justify the stricter standards or requirements. The bill also requires a State agency that files a notice of proposal or notice of adoption containing any standards or requirements exceeding those set forth by the federal government to satisfy the requirements set forth in section 2 of P.L.1995, c.65 (C.52:14B-23), which requires a federal standards statement.

On 18 OCT 12, Assemblywoman Spencer introduced **NJ AB 3414** which concerns regulation of grease recycling industry. This bill would require business concerns that provide grease recycling services to be registered and licensed by the Department of Environmental Protection under the A-901 program. The bill would amend the existing laws by requiring the same oversight and regulation under the program of the grease recycling industry as that required of the solid waste industry.

On 25 OCT 12, Senator Singer introduced **NJ SB 2284** which directs the DEP and Monmouth County to form study commission to examine nonpoint source pollution and stormwater management issues in Wreck Pond Watershed. This bill directs the DEP, in conjunction with the County of Monmouth, to form a study commission to examine nonpoint source pollution and stormwater management issues in the southern area of Monmouth County, including from Howell Township to Wall Township. The study commission is to focus on nonpoint source pollution and stormwater management issues affecting the Wreck Pond Watershed and consider actions to improve water quality, reduce flooding, and reduce or eliminate beach closures caused by Wreck Pond through restoration initiatives that improve the water quality of the pond. The bill requires the DEP to submit a report to the Legislature on the work of the study commission. A copy of the report would also be made available on the DEP's website. The report is to: identify the recommendations developed by the study commission and the actions necessary to implement the recommendations; include a summary of the efforts taken to date to address nonpoint source pollution and stormwater management within the Wreck Pond Watershed; and provide an update on the implementation of DEP's Wreck Pond Restoration Action Plan.

Proposed Rules

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

New Jersey DEP Eases Fuel Requirements for Certain Emergency Generators in Wake of Storm

The NJ Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) advised facilities that operate in the public interest that it is acceptable to use home heating oil in emergency generators instead of diesel fuel as the state recovers from Hurricane Sandy.

The DEP is issuing the advisory in response to emergency management officials who are concerned that temporary disruptions in supplies of diesel fuel caused by the storm may impact essential services provided by hospitals, nursing homes, water and sewer utilities, solid waste disposal facilities, and other facilities operating in the public interest. "The DEP is taking this action due to the critical need to maintain power to essential facilities as the state recovers from this historic storm," said DEP Commissioner Bob Martin. "It is crucial that these facilities experience no disruption while crews work to restore power to the state." The DEP worked closely with the federal Environmental Protection Agency in developing the advisory.

The types of generators that are covered by the advisory are units designed for larger power loads. They can be stationary or portable units. Small generators that are used in residences are usually designed to use gasoline and are not subject to the advisory.

The advisory is in place until 13 NOV 12 and will be extended if necessary. Any applicable regulatory requirements for air pollution limits from these units will be waived during this period. This will allow operators to use diesel fuel or home heating oil regardless of installation date or type of emergency generator.

Operators of emergency generators should first check manufacturer specifications before switching from diesel to home heating oil. Higher sulfur home heating oil usually can be burned in emergency diesel engines but should be avoided in model year 2012 units rated between 175 horsepower and 700 horsepower because it may damage parts of the unit. Model year 2012 units were sold this year and in 2011.

For a copy of the DEP's compliance advisory, please visit: http://www.nj.gov/dep/special/hurricane-sandy/.

NJ DEP Secures Waiver of Gasoline Requirement to Facilitate Gasoline Flow

The NJ DEP is advising gasoline suppliers and distributors that they may accept shipments of gasoline from other regions of the country that have less stringent air pollution standards for fuel. This step is being taken to make more gasoline available in New Jersey and ease shortages occurring in many parts of the state as a result of supply disruptions caused by Hurricane Sandy.

Acting upon a request from the states affected by Hurricane Sandy, the EPA issued a waiver that allows the state to accept shipments of conventional gasoline available in other regions of the country to supplement stretched supplies of reformulated gasoline. Reformulated gasoline (RFG) is a specially-produced fuel that must be sold in New Jersey to improve emissions from automobiles.

"Throughout many parts of New Jersey, consumers have been having a hard time finding gas stations with fuel to sell," DEP Commissioner Bob Martin said. "Many have had to wait in long lines or drive long distances because they have been unable to find stations that have any gasoline to sell at all. This temporary relaxation of the federal fuel standard will help ease those hardships."

The EPA determined that an "extreme and unusual fuel supply circumstance" exists as the result of damage and power outages to petroleum storage and distribution facilities. As a result, the EPA waived a requirement that RFG standard for New Jersey and other states until 20 NOV 12. For a copy of the EPA's RFG waiver letter, visit: www.nj.gov/dep/docs/october-2012-fuel-waiver.pdf.

DEP Advises Residents Statewide to Conserve Water in Aftermath of Storm

The DEP is strongly advising residents statewide to conserve water in the wake of Hurricane Sandy because widespread power outages have forced many public and private water utilities to use emergency generators to treat and pump water. "Power companies are working hard to restore electricity to water utilities, but right now it's impossible to say how long these facilities will have to be operated on backup generators," Commissioner Martin said. "Everyone must pitch in immediately and take steps to reduce water consumption. Without conservation now, homes and businesses could find themselves without water in the near future if backup generation fails. We need full and immediate cooperation."

The DEP is currently assessing the extent to which water utilities are currently using backup power; however it currently appears that most of the major water utilities in the state are currently using some degree of backup generation. The DEP is in contact with water purveyors across New Jersey.

New Jersey American Water Co., the state's largest private water company, has issued a statement urging all of its customers statewide to conserve water indefinitely as many of the company's facilities are operating on emergency generators.

The DEP advises residents to adhere to the following:

- Do not use water for any nonessential uses, such as watering of lawns and washing of cars.
- Take showers instead of baths. Keep showers as short as possible.
- Limit flushing of toilets, dishwashing, and washing clothes.

- Turn off the faucet when shaving and brushing teeth.
- For those who have electrical service, run dishwashers and laundry washing machines only when they are full. If you have a water-saver cycle, use it.
- Check your toilet, faucets, and pipes for leaks and make repairs or shut off water valves to any faucets or toilets that are leaking.
- Use a broom or rake to clean up storm debris, including leaves or pine needles, rather than a hose.
- Keep a supply of drinking water on hand sufficient to last several days.

NEW YORK

The New York State Legislature meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

Air Emissions from Surface Coating Facilities - The Department of Environmental Conservation has proposed rule-making to reduce volatile organic air emissions from surface coating facilities.

Sulfur-In-Fuel Standards - The Department of Environmental Conservation has proposed rule-making to lower sulfur-in-fuel limits for distillate and residual oils, remove expired provisions, and correct typographical errors.

Uniform Procedures for Processing Permit Applications Submitted to the Department - The Department of Environmental Conservation has proposed rule-making to ensure permit applications are handled uniformly.

Hurricane Sandy Storm Recovery Information

Up-to-date Hurricane Sandy Storm Recovery Information can be found at:
http://www.dec.ny.gov/public/76659.html.

REGION 3

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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

Legislation

On 1 NOV 12, Councilmember Cheh introduced **DC B 1032** which is the Construction and Demolition Waste Recycling Accountability Act of 2012. It seeks to verify C/D recycling numbers and may add a fee to fund the program.

Proposed Rules

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

Hurricane Sandy Kind to Joint Base and the Capitol Area

Hurricane Sandy was kind to Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling (JBAB), located in Washington's southeast corner, as it was to most of the national capital region. According to Joint Base Commander Navy Capt. Anthony T. Calandra, "Overall, JBAB rode the storm well. There was some minor damage to facilities, mostly missing roof tiles or detached gutters and two dozen downed trees and road signs." For more information, go to: http://www.dvidshub.net/news/97091/hurricane-sandy-kind-joint-base-nations-capital.

DELAWARE

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

Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

Regulations Governing the Design, Installation, and Operation of On-Site Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems - The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control has proposed substantial revisions to the Regulations Governing the Design, Installation and Operation of On-Site Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems (On-site regulations) to incorporate the Guidance and Regulations Governing the Land

Treatment of Wastes spray irrigation regulatory language. The on-site regulations have been revised to address large system site investigations, hydrogeological investigations, design considerations, operation and maintenance practices, updating of individual on-site wastewater treatment and disposal system design criteria, establishment of new licensees and inspection protocols, and to establish performance standards for small on-site systems utilizing alternative technologies and all large systems.

MARYLAND

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

Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

Control of Noise Pollution - Department of the Environment has proposed a rulemaking action to:

- Repeal the requirements for the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) to enforce noise control standards, making it an option for local governments;
- Clarify and simplify the noise standards by removing one definition, combining standards from two regulations into one regulation, and repealing one unused regulation;
- Extend the exemption of noise and vibration prohibitions to marina equipment used to move boats during certain times; and
- Repeal the regulation pertaining to penalties.

Maryland CO2 Budget Trading Program - Department of the Environment has proposed rule amendments affecting Subtitle 09 MARYLAND CO2 BUDGET TRADING PROGRAM:
Amendments to Regulation .02 under COMAR 26.09.01 General Administrative Provisions and Regulations .03 and .06 - .09 under COMAR 26.09.02 Applicability, Determining Compliance, and Allowance Distribution.
The purpose of this action is to:

- Add certain definitions.
- Revise the process by which allowances are allocated to the set-aside accounts.
- Revise the requirements for the distribution of allowances from the Long Term Contract Set-Aside Account.
- Revise the amount of allowances allocated to the Long Term Contract Set-Aside Account and the Clean Generation Set-Aside Account.
- Specify that the only renewable energy credit purchases that qualify to have RGGI CO2 allowances retired are renewable energy credits generated in RGGI states.

A public hearing will be held on 5 DEC 12.

Shore Erosion Control - The Department of the Environment has proposed a rulemaking action to implement the provisions of the Living Shoreline Protection Act of 2008, H.B. 973, Ch. 304, Acts of 2008 (the Act). The Act requires the use of nonstructural shoreline stabilization measures except in areas mapped as appropriate for

structural shoreline stabilization measures or in areas where a property owner can demonstrate that such measures are not feasible. The regulations include a waiver process exempting certain individuals from the Act's requirement to use nonstructural shoreline stabilization measures. The regulations have been developed in coordination with the Maryland Department of Natural Resources as required by the Act.

Regulations

Radiation Protection - The Department of the Environment has adopted a rulemaking action to update COMAR 26.12.01.01, Incorporation by Reference, to incorporate Supplement 22, which includes (a) minor clarifications regarding training requirements as promulgated by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, (b) changes to ensure internal consistency in regulations requiring use of a dose calibrator, (c) changes in requirements for instructions to released patients, (d) reclassification of a small number of sealed radioactive source licensees into a different license category resulting in a higher annual fee for this group, (e) revision to allow use of alternative dose weighting factors to determine exposure for certain fluoroscopic medical procedures, and (f) minor clarifications to regulations. This regulation passed and became effective on 29 OCT 12.

US Navy Settles Hazardous Waste Violations at Patuxent River Naval Air Station

The US Navy has agreed to pay a $38,500 penalty to settle alleged hazardous waste violations at the Naval Air Station Patuxent in Maryland. This settlement resolves alleged violations alleged by EPA of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the federal law governing the treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. For more information, go to: http://www.fedcenter.gov/Announcements/index.cfm?id=22430.

Phosphorus Index Will Tell Maryland Farmer Where, How to Apply Fertilizer

By Rona Kobell – Chesapeake Bay Journal

University of Maryland scientists are revising the state's Phosphorus Index, a tool that takes into account a variety of factors to help a farmer determine where, and how, to apply phosphorus. The tool, known as the P Index, has been around since 2000. But new research on how phosphorus moves in surface water, groundwater, and the air persuaded scientists to revise it and make it more accurate. But the phosphorus-to-nitrogen ratio in most manure is higher than is needed by crops. As a result, when farmers apply enough manure to satisfy the nitrogen needs of a crop, they typically overapply phosphorus.

The current index combines a variety of factors — including topography, the water table, the type of soil, and a soil test — and gives a field a score. If fields score higher than a 150, farmers are not allowed to apply any phosphorus on their fields.

The new index will also look at how the phosphorus travels — both where it goes and how fast it gets there — in assessing the score. And, it will add a threshold number that a farmer cannot exceed. The threshold number will become part of a regulation. Farmers who have levels of phosphorus in their fields that are above the threshold will have to use the index to manage their phosphorus and base their nutrient management plan on phosphorus. Everyone else can have a nitrogen-based nutrient management plan.

To read more, go to:
http://www.bayjournal.com/article/phosphorus_index_score_will_tell_md_farmers_where_how_to_apply_fertilizer.

Maryland Governor Could Push Offshore Wind Bill Again

Governor Martin O'Malley, along with his advisors, will decide in the following couple of months about offshore wind being a part of the legislative priority again, Raquel Guillory, the Governor's spokeswoman, said to the Gazette news site. He had already pushed offshore wind as a core of his energy policy, but only to be rejected. His latest offshore wind bill was accepted by the House of Delegates, but did not pass before the Senate committee.

Member of the Senate Finance Committee, Senator E.J. Pipkin, said that it is possible for Gov. O'Malley to try again with a similar bill. "He keeps pushing this, and the General Assembly has said no and said no**,"** Sen. Pipkin said. On this matter, the Committee is mainly concerned whether the costs of offshore wind development will pay off in the end.

Maryland County's Ordinance Could Scuttle Wind Farm

By Delaware Online (DE)

Plans to build a wind farm in Somerset County were put on hold indefinitely after County Commissioners agreed to table adoption of an ordinance that would allow installation of industrial turbines over 10,000 acres of Westover farmland. The decision to set the matter aside came three weeks after officials with Naval Air Station Patuxent River presented the findings of a new study that detailed how large-scale wind energy systems could interfere with radar systems at the base across the Chesapeake Bay in St. Mary's County. Since wind farm developers would need to get approval from the U.S. Department of Defense and the Maryland Public Service Commission before they begin construction, commissioners said they feared the Navy would try to veto any projects.

Officials also have seen opposition to the ordinance from a group of residents in Marion Station who are concerned about whether turbines can create health problems for people living within a close proximity to the structures. "The commissioners aren't willing to move on this when there's the possibility it will be shut down by the Public Service Commission and the Navy," said Rex Simpkins, president of the County Commissioners. "All you've done is made constituents mad."

In spite of the tabling of the ordinance, Paul Harris of Pioneer Green Energy said company officials remain optimistic. "We are disappointed, but we're still working to bring jobs and tax revenues to the county," he said. The company has been involved in discussions with Patuxent River officials and met with them recently to review the latest study which was done by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The study outlined potential problems as well as measures that could be taken to reduce or eliminate interference.

Earlier this year, Somerset County officials were taken by surprise by a bill that sets new restrictions on wind turbines within a 46-mile radius of Naval Air Station Patuxent River and commissioners saw it as an attempt to halt wind energy development in the county. The bill ends an exemption for wind systems smaller than 70 megawatts and requires them to get approval from the Maryland Public Service Commission. The bill originally only addressed issues with overhead transmission lines but was amended by Southern Maryland legislators to include new restrictions on wind turbines.

Most of Somerset County is included in the 46-mile radius of the base except for a small portion to the east near the Worcester County line. Although the bill passed in this year's session of the General Assembly which ended in April, Somerset County Commissioners didn't learn of it until a month later.

A University of Baltimore study released in June shows a proposed wind farm could bring in hundreds of jobs and millions of dollars to Somerset County that could benefit local schools, roads and police. The study by the university's Jacob France Institute and commissioned by Pioneer Green Energy predicts the construction phase of the project alone would require an expenditure of $50.2 million within Somerset County. Within the county, it would generate 529 jobs, add $13.2 million to labor income, and generate a total of $66.8 million in additional economic activity.

PENNSYLVANIA

Note: The Pennsylvania General Assembly meets throughout the year.

Legislation

On 16 FEB 11, Representative Barrar introduced **PA HB 728** which would amend the act of 11 FEB 98 (P.L.58, No.15), known as the Combustible and Flammable Liquids Act, further providing for regulations and for prohibitions; and providing for signage requirements for retail service stations. This bill passed and was signed by the governor on 8 OCT 12.

Proposed Rules

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

Philadelphia Receives $3 Million for Green Solutions to Stormwater

The EPA is providing up to $3 million in research grants for projects that will study the benefits of green techniques to control stormwater pollution in Philadelphia. The funds will help advance the city's landmark Green City, Clean Waters plan. The EPA's "Science to Achieve Results" Program will fund major research projects focusing on key aspects of green infrastructure in a 40,500-acre area of the city experiencing frequent sewer system overflows.

Green stormwater infrastructure includes green roofs, tree-lined streets, porous pavement, grassy swales, and other features that intercept stormwater before it can surge into sewer systems and send pollutants to local rivers and streams.

In April 2012, EPA signed a partnership agreement with the city to support the Green City, Clean Waters Plan to control stormwater. EPA will fund research projects of up to $1 million each to examine the performance and effectiveness of green stormwater infrastructure in Philadelphia. The research will focus on such items as: Measuring early benefits, long-term effectiveness, and economic viability of green infrastructure; Evaluating alternative financing mechanisms; Quantifying benefits to neighborhoods and communities; and Developing strategies for successfully adopting green infrastructure.

More information on the Request for Applications for "Performance and Effectiveness of Green Infrastructure Stormwater Management Approaches in the Urban Context: A Philadelphia Case Study," can be found online.

PA PUC Reminds Customers to Stay Safe after Storm-Related Power Outages

As a result of Hurricane Sandy, the Public Utility Commission (PUC) has provided tips for those residents who may have lost electrical power.

When the Lights Go Out:

- Call your utility. Don't expect that others in your neighborhood have already called. Due to the severity of some of the damage, some areas may be without power until the weekend. Your utility can provide you with the most up-to-date information on when to expect power to be restored.
- Check on elderly neighbors and those with special needs who might need additional assistance.
- Use a phone that does not require electricity to work. A cellular phone or corded phone on a landline will work. Remember a cordless phone won't work without electricity.

- Turn off lights and electrical appliances except for the refrigerator and freezer. When power comes back on, it may come back with momentary "surges" or "spikes" that can damage equipment. After you turn the lights off, turn one lamp on so you will know when power is restored. Wait at least 15 minutes after power is restored before turning on other appliances.
- Only use a flashlight or battery-operated lanterns for emergency lighting. Do not use candles.
- Avoid opening the refrigerator and freezer. Food can stay cold for a couple of hours if the doors remain closed. For longer outages, plan to place refrigerator and freezer items in coolers with ice. If in doubt, throw it out. The state Department of Agriculture has more information on food safety.
- If you are going to use a generator, do not run it inside a home or garage. If you use a generator, connect the equipment you want to power directly to the outlets on the generator. Do not connect a generator to a home's electrical system. Generators also should not be run near any open windows or other areas where carbon monoxide may travel into the home such as air vents.

Driving During a Power Outage:

- Eliminate unnecessary travel, especially by car. Traffic signals will stop working during an outage, creating traffic congestion. If traffic lights are out, treat all intersections as four-way stops. It's required by law for safety.
- Stay away from downed power lines and sagging trees with broken limbs.

Downed Power Lines:

- Don't touch or get near any fallen lines.
- Stay away from objects or puddles in contact with downed power lines.
- Notify the utility company.
- Never try to remove trees or limbs from power lines.

Flooding and Electric Power:

- Avoid downed utility lines and standing water because "hot wires" could exist below the water line.
- If your home has sustained flood or water damage, and you can safely get to the main breaker or fuse box, turn off the power.
- Do not turn off the power if you are wet or standing in water.
- If electrical service has not been disconnected at the home, avoid standing water – again there may be some hot wires below the water line.
- Submerged fuse boxes and all of their contents must be replaced. Allow time for drying and then spray them with contact cleaner or lubricant.
- Don't turn the electricity back on until the whole system has been checked by a licensed electrician.

Flooding and Natural Gas Safety:

- If your house has flooded and any of your natural gas appliances (including furnaces, boilers, water heaters and dryers) have been affected, they may not be safe to use. Contact a licensed gas technician or HVAC contractor for an inspection.
- If you smell gas, or if flood waters have risen above your gas meter and regulator set, leave your house and call 911 or your gas company immediately.

VIRGINIA

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

Proposed Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

Eastern Virginia Ground Water Management Area - The Department of Environmental Quality has proposed amendments to the Eastern Virginia Groundwater Management Area regulation to include the following additional localities to the groundwater management area: the counties of Essex, Gloucester, King George, King and Queen, Lancaster, Mathews, Middlesex, Northumberland, Richmond, and Westmoreland, and the areas of Arlington, Caroline, Fairfax, Prince William, Spotsylvania, and Stafford counties east of Interstate 95. Groundwater levels in the undesignated portion of Virginia's coastal plain are continuing to decline. Impacts from groundwater withdrawals are propagating along the fall line into the undesignated portion of Virginia's coastal plain and have the potential to interfere with wells in these areas without assigned mitigation responsibilities. Given current groundwater declines, the entire coastal plain aquifer system must be managed to maintain a sustainable future supply of groundwater for the protection of the health, safety or welfare of the citizens in the Eastern Virginia Groundwater Management Area.

Nutrient Trading Certification Regulations - The Department of Conservation and Recreation has proposed rulemaking relating to the Nutrient Trading Act. Upon the Governor's signature, Chapters 748 (HB176 – Delegate Knight) and 808 (SB77 – Senator Watkins) of the 2012 Virginia Acts of Assembly established the Nutrient Trading Act that requires the Virginia Soil and Water Conservation Board to adopt regulations for the purpose of establishing statewide procedures for the certification by the Board of nutrient credits. Nonpoint credits established by the Virginia Soil and Water Conservation Board in accordance with the legislation and this regulatory action may include credits generated from agricultural and urban stormwater best management practices, incineration or management of manures, land use conversion, stream or wetlands restoration, shellfish aquaculture, algal harvesting, and other established or innovative methods of nutrient control or removal. The end result of the Nutrient Trading Certification regulations is to establish a registry of credits as part of an enforceable market-based trading program that will involve the exchange of pollution allocations between sources. Today most programs involve exchanges between different point sources however with the development of these regulations it is anticipated that additional trading avenues such as point source to nonpoint source trades or nonpoint to nonpoint trades may become prevalent. Such trades will be a valuable component towards meeting reductions addressed in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Implementation Plan and the Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL).

Regulation Concerning Certified Lead Contractors Notification, Lead Project Permits and Permit Fees - The Department of Labor and Industry, Safety and Health Codes Board has given notice that it intends to consider amending 16VAC25-35, Regulation Concerning Certified Lead Contractors Notification, Lead Project Permits and Permit Fees. The purpose of the proposed action is to provide both increased protection to employees and employers performing lead-based paint abatement projects by requiring that licensed lead contractors submit written notification for all lead projects, as defined in 16VAC25-35-10, regardless of the contract price for the lead project.

Regulations Governing the Licensing and Operation of Airports and Aircraft and Obstructions to Airspace in the Commonwealth of Virginia - The Aviation Board has proposed changes to the regulations regarding airport licensure, with a focus on 24VAC5-20-140, Minimum requirements for licensing, and 24VAC5-20-275, Conditional licenses. The proposed change for 24VAC5-20-140 would align state minimum requirements more closely with Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) standards. The proposed change for 24VAC5-20-275 would modify the process for licensing airports not in compliance with state minimum licensing standards. The modification would offer better defined solutions to address noncompliant conditions and would lead to finite resolutions not currently realized, thereby improving the efficiency of the licensing process. The changes for minimum licensing requirements and conditional licenses will benefit the operation and safety of the statewide air transportation system. Without this proposed regulatory action, some public-use airports would remain in a noncompliant and less safe condition. Noncompliant conditions at airports may jeopardize the continuance of a public-use license, which could lead to the closure of an airport. The proposal also reflects a recent change to the Code of Virginia, updates procedural information and citations, reduces redundancy, and provides consistency throughout the chapter.

VPDES Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activity - The Department of Environmental Quality has proposed rulemaking to amend and reissue the VPDES general permit for storm water discharges from industrial activity. The permit expires on 30 JUN 14 and needs to be reissued so that industrial facilities with point source discharges to surface waters of storm water from regulated industrial activities can continue to have general permit coverage. This is a reissuance of an existing general permit and no specific changes to the existing regulation have been identified at this time. Amendments may be identified following the submittal of public comments on this notice, and by the technical advisory committee during deliberations on this general permit regulation.

Water Reclamation and Reuse Regulation - The Department of Environmental Quality, State Water Control Board has proposed a regulatory action to amend the Water Reclamation and Reuse Regulation (9 VAC 25-740-10 et seq.), which became effective 1 OCT 08. Since its implementation, both the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the public have identified needed changes to the regulation that would improve the State Water Control Board's ability to implement more effective water reclamation and reuse regulatory programs for the protection of public health and safety. Two items that will be addressed among other changes to improve implementation of the regulation are (i) the inflexibility of the regulation to accept deviations from design or operational requirements that may discourage projects capable of producing or distributing reclaimed water suitable for reuse in a manner protective of the environment and public health; and (ii) the lack of provisions to authorize temporary water reclamation and reuse without a permit during periods of significant drought to conserve potable water supply.

Regulations

Definition of "Environmental Analysis" - The Department of General Services has final regulations to conform to the amendment made to § 2.2-1105 by Chapter 99 of the 2012 Acts of Assembly, the Division of Consolidated Laboratory Services has revised the definition of "environmental analysis" in the regulations governing the Virginia Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (1VAC30-45 and 1VAC30-46). The definition is revised to include an exemption for laboratories using protocols pursuant to § 10.1-104.2 of the Code of Virginia to determine soil fertility, animal manure nutrient content, or plant tissue nutrient uptake for the purposes of nutrient management. This regulation passed and becomes effective on 21 NOV 12.

Geothermal Energy Regulations - The amendments (i) make a technical amendment to the definition of "geothermal resource" to clarify that the regulation applies to nonresidential use only and (ii) bring consistency to data submission requirements for the Division of Gas and Oil by requiring applicants to use the Virginia Coordinate System of 1983. Since publication of the proposed regulation, minor changes to ensure consistency

with other department regulations have been made. No substantive changes have been made since publication of the proposed regulation. This regulation passed and became effective on 24 OCT 12.

Impounding Structure Regulations - The Virginia Dam Safety Act (§ 10.1-604 et seq. of the Code of Virginia) ensures public safety through the proper and safe design, construction, operation, and maintenance of impounding structures in the Commonwealth. This is accomplished through the effective administration of the Virginia Dam Safety Program. Authority for the program rests with the Virginia Soil and Water Conservation Board and the Department of Conservation and Recreation's Division of Dam Safety and Floodplain Management administer it on behalf of the Board. The program focuses on enhancing public safety through bringing all impounding structures of regulated size under Regular Operation and Maintenance Certificates. Pursuant to § 10.1-605, the board is directed to promulgate regulations for impounding structures. Further, the board reserves the sole right to promulgate regulations. This regulation passed and became effective on 8 NOV 12.

Regulations Governing Pesticide Applicator Certification Under Authority of Virginia Pesticide Control Act - REGISTRAR'S NOTICE: Enactments 31 through 33 of Chapters 803 and 835 of the 2012 Acts of Assembly abolished the Pesticide Control Board effective 1 JUL 12, and transferred regulations of the board to the Board of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The following action transfers the Pesticide Control Board regulation numbered 2VAC20-51 to the Board Agriculture and Consumer Services and renumbers the regulation as 2VAC5-685. This regulatory action is excluded from the Administrative Process Act in accordance with § 2.2-4006 A 4a of the Code of Virginia, which excludes regulations that are necessary to conform to changes in Virginia statutory law where no agency discretion is involved. The Board of Agriculture and Consumer Services will receive, consider, and respond to petitions by any interested person at any time with respect to reconsideration or revision. This regulation passed and became effective on 10 OCT 12.

Regulations Governing Pesticide Fees Charged by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services - The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services has adopted Regulations Governing Pesticide Fees Charged by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. Chapters 803 and 835 of the 2012 Acts of Assembly abolished the Pesticide Control Board and transferred its duties and responsibilities to the Board of Agriculture and Consumer Services. This legislation was the result of a recommendation of Governor McDonnell's Commission on Government Reform and Restructuring. This regulatory action amends the Pesticide Control Board regulations by renumbering the regulations and placing them under the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services in the Virginia Administrative Code. This regulation passed and became effective on 10 OCT 12.

Virginia Radiation Protection Regulations: Fee Schedule - The Department of Health has proposed a fast-track regulation relating to the fee schedule within the Virginia Radiation Protection Regulations. This regulation supports the department's Radioactive Materials Program (RMP) for those materials the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) transferred to the Commonwealth by agreement. The amendments lower several fees for radioactive materials licenses. This regulation passed and becomes effective on 22 NOV 12.

Virginia Stormwater Management Program (VSMP) Permit Regulations - The Department of Conservation and Recreation has adopted amendments to conform the Virginia Stormwater Management Program (VSMP) Permit Regulations (4VAC50-60) to changes in Virginia statutory law in response to the Erosion and Sediment Control, Stormwater Management, and Chesapeake Bay Preservation Acts, integration of programs bill [Chapters 785 and 819 of the 2012 Virginia Acts of Assembly; (HB1065 - Delegate Sherwood and SB407 - Senator Hanger)]. The legislation integrated elements of the Erosion and Sediment Control Act, the Stormwater Management Act, and the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act (where appropriate; no Bay Act program expansion) so that those regulatory programs could be implemented in a consolidated and consistent manner, resulting in greater efficiencies (one-stop shopping) for those being regulated. The bill also abolished the Chesapeake Bay Local Assistance Board and transferred its powers and responsibilities to the Virginia Soil and Water

Conservation Board. Accordingly, this consolidation legislation has resulted in necessary amendments to each of the referenced Act's attendant regulations. This specific action also includes an amendment that is being made to meet the federal requirements of the Effluent Limitations Guidelines set out in Federal Register Volume 74; Number 229; 1 DEC 09; Page 63057; Subpart B - Construction and Development Effluent Guidelines; § 450.21 Effluent limitations reflecting the best practicable technology currently available (BPT); "(f) Surface Outlets - When discharging from basins and impoundments, utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface, unless infeasible." Amendments were also made to address style, form, or corrections of technical errors, as well as, to reflect Board internal practice and procedures. This regulation passed and becomes effective on 21 NOV 12.

WEST VIRGINIA

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

Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

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

REGION 4

NORTH CAROLINA

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

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.

Craven Commissioners Oppose Wind Energy near Bases

By Sue Book – New Bern Sun Journal

A resolution opposing North Carolina coastal wind energy projects in low-level military flight training areas was unanimously adopted recently by the Craven County Board of Commissioners. At the meeting in the auditorium of Vanceboro Farm Life Elementary School, commissioners considered and slightly modified a resolution already passed by Wayne County Board of Commissioners.

Craven County Manager Jack Veit said Wayne County Board of Commissioners, Allies for Cherry Point's Tomorrow (ACT), county legal counsel, Coastal Carolina Regional Airport, and others had brought the potential conflict of wind energy projects and flights to his attention.

Tom Braaten, airport director and former Cherry Point base commander, was in Vanceboro and responded to some questions by Commissioner Scott Dacey. That resulted in additions to the resolution to include a paragraph on potential adverse affects to Cherry Point Air Station by some wind projects located in the wrong place. Dacey said the placement of some wind turbines has the potential to adversely affect the about 10,000 military personnel stationed at Cherry Point and the around 5,000 civilian personnel working on the Marine aircraft base and at the Navy Fleet Readiness Center East.

The resolution speaks particularly to a 49-turbine wind project planned for Eastern North Carolina that calls for 505-foot high turbines that could interfere with practice flights at the Dare County Bombing Range used by Seymour Johnson Air Force Base F-15E air crews. The Dare County Bombing Range serves as the only F-15 Strike Eagle training range in the nation. "Incompatible land uses in areas used by the military limits the time that training ranges are available and the types of training conducted," the resolution maintains. That negatively impacts military readiness. The resolution notes that since 1957, the Marine Corps has lost about 85 percent of flight training airspace in Eastern North Carolina due to encroachment.

The airspace for training range stretches five miles north and five miles south of the range's center line and the proposed turbines would cover the entire area north of the center line. The area south of center is restricted now because it is within a Bird/Aircraft Strike Hazard (or BASH) zone which prevents flights below 3,000 feet.

The wind turbines could also pose compatibility issues because their electromagnetic signature can compromise radar, electronic systems, and other communications for air traffic controllers, fire desk operators, and unmanned aircraft observers.

The resolution said that defense spending accounted for $4.06 billion in the state in 2011 with a $26 billion total annual impact on the state's economy. It calls for stricter permitting and public input processes for wind and power solar generation projects, including an appraisal assessment and potential effect on properties near the proposed projects. The resolution calls on the General Assembly to pass legislation blocking all encroachment to military training routes without state approval.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Conferences

Utility Energy Service Contracts (UESC) Workshop (Classroom) (Multiple Offerings)
This FEMP workshop is provided for Federal procurement teams, providing an overview of the contracting options and services available from serving utility companies to engineer, finance, and install cost-effective energy and water savings projects. Participants will be walked through the typical project process spanning the audit phase to commissioning the equipment. For more information, go to: http://www.fedcenter.gov/_kd/go.cfm?destination=ShowItem&item_id=19437.

Climate Resilience Evaluation and Awareness Tool (CREAT) 101 (Web-based, On Demand)
This training provides an overview of climate change impacts and the methodology and functionality of CREAT. The CREAT software provides drinking water, wastewater, and storm water utilities with practical tools, training, and technical assistance to confront climate change through climate related risk assessment. For more information, go to: http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/watersecurity/climate/creat.cfm. For the on-line training classes, go to: http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/watersecurity/climate/.

Waters of the United States" Under the Clean Water act (Web Based, On Demand)
These slides were presented in December 2011 as a part of EPA's Watershed Academy. To access the presentation, go to: http://water.epa.gov/learn/training/standardsacademy/upload/module_waters.pdf.

Emergency Environmental Spill Response Training (Web Based, On Demand)
Produced by NOAA s Office of Response and Restoration, this is an online training module for individuals looking to strengthen their knowledge of spills and their effect on the environment. The scenario describes 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.

NWCC Wind Wildlife Research Meeting, 27-30 NOV 12, Denver, CO
The National Wind Coordinating Collaborative's (NWCC) biennial Wind Wildlife Research Meeting provides an internationally recognized forum for researchers and wind-wildlife stakeholders to hear contributed papers, view research posters, and listen to panels that synthesize the most recent wind power-related wildlife research. Academics, researchers, conservation scientists, consultants, federal and state officials, NGO representatives, and industry professionals come together for this unique opportunity. For more information, go to: http://www.nationalwind.org/issues/wildlife/researchmeetingix.aspx?CFID=1001891&CFTOKEN=95920556.

AWEA Regional Wind Energy Summit – Southwest, 5-6 DEC 12, Houston, TX
Obtain a comprehensive view of all critical aspects of wind energy in the Southwest Power Pool (SPP) and Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT) regions of the United States, and delve deep into the most important present and forecasted issues facing wind energy development in these regions. For more information, go to: http://www.awea.org/events/AWEA-Regional-Wind-Energy-Summit-South-Central.cfm?CFID=1001918&CFTOKEN=30073911.

Ask the Inspector Workshop, 13 DEC 12, Webinar
The EPA is hosting a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) compliance webinar for Federal facilities. If your facility manages any type of oil, this webinar will provide a framework to understand SPCC compliance requirements, and issues affecting the Federal sector. This 45-minute presentation will cover specific regulatory areas identified by compliance inspectors as problems or concerns affecting the Federal sector and a review of the basic SPCC requirements. There will also be a 45 minute Q&A session. Upon enrolling in the webinar, you will have the opportunity to submit your questions via e-mail. This webinar is intended for Federal personnel and contractors who are involved in environmental compliance activities at Federal facilities. The webinar will take place on 113 DEC 12 from 1330 to 1500. Registration is required by 5 DEC 2012. For more information, go to: http://www.fedcenter.gov/Events/index.cfm?id=22420.

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.

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.

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
10 DEC 12	14 DEC 12	CEC Captain's Leadership Seminar	Washington, DC
11 DEC 12	12 DEC 12	Uniform Federal Policy for Quality Assurance Project Plans	Washington, DC
14 JAN 13	18 JAN 13	US Marine Corps Facilities Management	Washington, DC
22 JAN 13	24 JAN 13	Advanced Munitions Response Site Management	Norfolk, VA
11 FEB 13	15 FEB 13	Energy Management Course	Washington, DC
12 FEB13	14 FEB 13	Introduction to Cultural Resource Management Laws & Regulations	Scholfield Barracks, HI
25 FEB 13	28 FEB 13	Integrated EMS and Compliance Auditing	Norfolk, VA
26 FEB 13	1 MAR 13	DoD Pesticide Applicator Recertification	Virginia Beach, VA
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

CECOS Classroom Courses

Beginning Date	End Date	Course	Location
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
3 MAY 13	3 MAY 13	RCRA Hazardous Waste Review	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
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

CECOS Classroom Courses

Beginning Date	End Date	Course	Location
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
10 DEC 12	13 DEC 12	Advancing an Effective EMS	Web Conference
5 NOV 12	8 NOV 12	EPCRA and Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Reporting	Web Conference
Various		HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Workers - Refresher	On-Line
Various		Construction Technology for Non-Engineers	On-Line

NPDES Permit Writer's Training on the Web

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

CECOS

EMS General Awareness: Computer Based Training (CBT) Module Available 24/7 at www.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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(757) 341-0372

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(757) 341- 0429

Air Quality, Asbestos, Radon
(757) 341- 0386

P2, EPCRA, RCRA - HW/SW
(757) 341-0408

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(757) 341-0449

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(757) 341-0486

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(757) 341-0232

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(757) 341-0394

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(757) 341-0430

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DoD Chesapeake Bay State Liaison - PA/VA/WV
(757) 341-0383

DoD Chesapeake Bay State Liaison - DC/MD/NY
(757) 341-0450

LINK HELP

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

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

If you find a dead link, please contact us at dodrecreg3@navy.mil 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.