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GENERAL INTEREST

Resiliency and Culture Change are the Focus of Navy Energy Action Month

Did you know that if 300,000 Navy personnel turned off their office lights during the lunch hour (four fluorescent tubes per person for 250 hours per year), the Navy could save \$1.2 million and reduce emissions by 51.6 million pounds of nitrogen dioxide, 124.8 million pounds of sulfur dioxide and 13,656 million pounds of carbon dioxide – per year!

Navy commands worldwide are participating in Energy Action Month to share information on energy efficiency, highlight Navy's successful energy initiatives, and foster an energy-aware culture. The goal of Navy Energy Action Month 2013 is to bring about cultural and behavioral change that enables energy security and resiliency. These energy initiatives are highlighted in October, but continue throughout the year.

The Navy launched a video this month that describes a new information campaign to inspire energy behavior change and awareness among the Navy workforce. The campaign's theme, "Did You Know?" highlights the importance of energy to the Navy's mission. The video can be viewed here: <http://youtu.be/1D8JFu-gpzg>.

Energy security and mission success go hand-in-hand for the Navy. "Energy is our greatest enabler and our greatest vulnerability both afloat and ashore," explained Rear Adm. Kevin Slates, Director of Navy's Energy and Environmental Readiness Division. "Our combat capability is directly tied to the energy we have available and our ability to use it efficiently so we have it available when and where it's needed."

The Department of Defense (DoD) accounts for 80 percent of the Federal government's energy consumption. The Navy accounts for 22 percent of DoD's total petroleum consumption; 84 percent of this figure is consumed in fleet operations. These rates of consumption represent strategic and operational vulnerabilities. By making more energy efficient choices, the Navy can increase capability, reduce vulnerabilities, and enhance resiliency.

"We deliver 1.25 billion gallons of fuel worldwide to operators annually. This represents an Achilles' heel in operators," explains Capt. James Goudreau, Director of the Navy Energy Coordination Office. "Our efforts are focused on technology changing behavior to provide options for increased payload, range, or endurance, thus giving commanders greater operational flexibility."

For more information, go to: http://www.navy.mil/submit/display.asp?story_id=77175.

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 York, Delaware Oppose Maine Plan to Loosen Smog Rules

By Colin Woodard – Portland Press Herald

Delaware and New York are opposing Maine's proposal to loosen its anti-smog regulations, claiming it violates federal law and undermines efforts to reduce ozone and other air pollution in eastern states. The two states' opposition – detailed in letters to the EPA – creates new headwinds for Maine's proposal, which aims to remove what state and industry officials say are obstacles to economic growth that do nothing to improve air quality. The changes, drafted with help from the EPA, need approval from the agency, which will likely make a ruling by year's end.

“At a time when we should be focused on improving air quality and having consistent standards across all the states that contribute to our air quality problems, we believe this is a step in the wrong direction,” Collin O'Mara, head of Delaware's Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, told the Portland Press Herald.

New York's Department of Environmental Conservation agreed. “We oppose this action because there are errors in the analysis that Maine relied upon to draw the conclusion that this action would not affect air quality in other states,” said department spokeswoman Lisa King. “States in the Northeast, and particularly New York state, need emissions reductions from all of the states contributing to their air quality concerns to meet federal air quality standards.”

Massachusetts, the state most likely to be affected by emissions from Maine, did not submit comments, said Edmund Coletta, a spokesman for the Massachusetts DEP. Officials in Maryland, Connecticut and the EPA's regional office in Boston did not respond to phone calls.

The Maine DEP has asked the EPA to allow it to exempt major new, or newly upgraded, industrial polluters in Maine from several measures that aim to reduce ground-level ozone in accordance with the federal Clean Air Act. The paper industry backs the change, saying it will remove a barrier to major investments in Maine paper mills, including conversions and upgrades that will actually improve air quality. Wood pellet manufacturers also have expressed support.

“We're not anticipating higher levels of ozone in our state due to these changes – or in other states,” said Marc Cone, director of the DEP's Air Bureau. “If we can eliminate some of these hurdles that don't necessarily create any air quality improvements, then these investments can create cleaner mills and projects.”

Gov. Paul LePage's administration is specifically seeking to eliminate a requirement that industrial companies buy offsets for any additional volatile organic compounds created by new plants or major refits. The paper industry says such offsets – purchased from out-of-state companies that have closed or retrofitted plants that produce volatile organic compounds – can add as much as \$2 million to the cost of converting a mill from oil to cleaner natural gas, which several want to do.

The DEP is also seeking to remove requirements that new and newly refurbished plants install the strictest technologies for controlling volatile organic compounds, noting that in many situations those are not the best technologies to achieve overall environmental improvements, like reducing particulate or sulfur dioxide

emissions. “You want to be able to look at things in the total environmental equation,” Cone said. “These rules don’t always let you do that.”

For more information, go to:

http://www.pressherald.com/news/New_York_Delaware_oppose_Maine_plan_to_loosen_smog_rules_.html.

WATER

Stormwater Management and Water Conservation at Federal Facilities

Offered by the Federal Green Challenge, this webinar explores the topic of water at federal facilities, from stormwater regulations and the latest guidelines for water conservation to requirements and tools including EPA's new National Stormwater Calculator desktop application. Federal Facilities Environmental Managers will discuss their successes with stormwater rain gardens and a variety of water conservation projects. This webinar took place on 22 AUG 13 and the proceedings are now available at <http://www.epa.gov/fgc/academy/pdf/2013-08-22-stormwater-conserv-fedfac.pdf>.

CHESAPEAKE BAY

Judge Upholds Bay TMDL but Critics Likely to Appeal

By Karl Blankenship – Bay Journal

In a victory for Chesapeake cleanup advocates, a federal judge in September flatly rejected claims made by farm groups and developers that the EPA had overstepped its authority when it established the Chesapeake “pollution diet.” U.S. District Court Judge Sylvia Rambo’s 98-page decision concluded that the EPA not only acted within its Clean Water Act authority, but that its role was “critical” in developing the complex, multi-state pollution reduction strategy.

Rambo’s 13 SEP 13 decision came more than 11 months after both sides made oral arguments in the U.S. District Court in Harrisburg. It depicted the cleanup strategy as a logical extension of Bay restoration efforts that date back nearly three decades, yet had repeatedly failed to clear the Chesapeake’s often-murky waters or bring an end to chronic, oxygen-starved “dead zones” each summer. “The ecological and economic importance of the Chesapeake Bay is well-documented,” she wrote. “As the largest estuary in the United States, the Chesapeake Bay is essential for the well-being of many living things. The record demonstrates extensive efforts on behalf of the Bay Partnership to protect this important resource. And yet, nutrient pollution and sedimentation remain a critical concern.”

The American Farm Bureau Federation, which along with Pennsylvania Farm Bureau filed the original challenge, said it would almost certainly appeal the decision. “We haven’t made that decision yet, but I think it is safe to say that an appeal is likely,” said Ellen Steen, general counsel for the AFBF. “We think that the decision is incorrect, obviously, and we think there are very strong grounds to appeal.” The appeal has to be filed within 60 days with the U.S. Third Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia.

The case revolved around whether the EPA exceeded its authority when it issued the Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load in December 2010. TMDLs are required for any waterbody that is “impaired” by pollution, and establish the maximum amount of pollution that a waterbody can receive and still achieve its water quality standards.

Much of the Chesapeake is listed as impaired because fish and other animals can’t breathe and underwater plants can’t get enough sunlight to live. The water quality standards require water to have enough oxygen to support

aquatic life and be clear enough to support underwater grass beds, which provide critical habitats for juvenile fish, crabs and waterfowl.

The primary causes of the impairments are excess nutrients — nitrogen and phosphorus — and sediment. Sediment and algae blooms caused by the nutrients reduce water clarity, while the algae remove oxygen from the water when they die and decompose.

The EPA and states across the nation have written about 47,000 TMDLs over the past several decades, but the Chesapeake Bay TMDL is by far the largest and most complex, affecting the Bay's entire 64,000-square-mile watershed, including portions of six states and all of the District of Columbia.

The Bay TMDL establishes the maximum amount of nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment that can be discharged from individual "point sources" — such as wastewater treatment plants, industries, large stormwater systems and large animal feeding operations — all of which are required to have discharge permits. For sources without discharge permits, it set limits for the amount of pollution that could reach the Bay, apportioned among each state and major river basin, and divided among pollution sources such as agriculture, small stormwater systems and septic systems.

For more information, go to: http://www.bayjournal.com/article/court_decision_in_tmdl_case_backs_epa.

REGION 1



CONNECTICUT

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

Legislation

The Connecticut General Assembly is out of session.

Proposed Rules

[Public Notice Of Proposed Stream Flow Classifications Southeast Coastal, Pawcatuck & Thames Major River Basins](#) - The Department of Energy and Environmental Protection has prepared maps of proposed stream flow classifications for the Southeast Coastal, Pawcatuck and Thames Major River Basins. Such maps include river and stream segments in the following towns: Andover, Ashford, Bolton, Bozrah, Brooklyn, Canterbury, Chaplin, Colchester, Columbia, Coventry, East Lyme, Eastford, Franklin, Griswold, Groton, Hampton, Hebron, Killingly, Lebanon, Ledyard, Lisbon, Mansfield, Montville, New London, North Stonington, Norwich, Old Lyme, Plainfield, Pomfret, Preston, Putnam, Salem, Scotland, Sprague, Stafford, Sterling, Stonington, Thompson, Tolland, Union, Vernon, Voluntown, Waterford, Willington, Windham, and Woodstock.

The proposed stream flow classification of a stream or river segment is based on ecological conditions and human use characteristics, and determines flow management goals and applicable flow standards for that segment. Proposed stream flow classifications were developed using known information on factors indicative of the degree of human alteration of natural stream flow, environmental flow needs and existing and future needs for public water supply.

Regulations

[Water Quality Standards](#) - The Department of Energy and Environmental Protection has adopted RCSA sections 22a-426-1 through 22a-426-9, inclusive, to be known as the Connecticut Water Quality Standards Regulations. The purpose of these regulations is to codify Connecticut's established Water Quality Standards into regulations. The Water Quality Standards set the overall policy for management of surface water and ground water quality in accordance with the state and federal clean water programs. They designate use goals, define allowable discharges, and identify measures necessary to maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of Connecticut's waters; provide for the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife for recreation in and on the water; and protect public and private drinking water supplies. The Surface Water Quality Standards are required by and consistent with Section 303 of the federal Clean Water Act. This regulation became effective on 10 OCT 13.



MAINE

Note: The Maine General Assembly convened on 5 DEC 12 and adjourned on 18 JUN 13.

Legislation

The Maine General Assembly is out of session.

Proposed Rules

Maine Solid Waste Management Rules: Water Quality Monitoring, Leachate Monitoring, and Waste Characterization - The Department of Environmental Protection has proposed revisions to chapter 405 to clarify that analytical work submitted to the Department in conformance with the standards and requirements of the Maine Solid Waste Management Rules must be conducted by laboratories with appropriate certifications. The Maine Department of Health and Human Services requires laboratory certifications in accordance with 22 M.R.S. §567 and the Maine Comprehensive and Limited Environmental Laboratory Certification Rules (10-144 CMR 263). The proposed rule states that fact.

Rules for Underground Oil Storage Facilities - The Department of Environmental Protection has proposed rule-making which amends current requirements in chapter 691 by providing additional options for conducting a site assessment at the time of the abandonment of an underground oil storage tank or facility, and updates installation, operation and maintenance requirements for underground storage facilities to be consistent with changes in industry and national standards of practice and changes in technology.

Vernal Pools - The Department of Environmental Protection has proposed rule-making which amends Ch. 335 to be consistent with statutory changes enacted in PL 2011 ch. 362. These changes clarify the effect of vernal pool regulation on adjacent property owners, clarify the regulation of vernal pools which straddle property boundaries, and clarify the regulation of artificially created vernal pools.



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.

Regulations

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



NEW HAMPSHIRE

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

Proposed Legislation

On 24 SEP 13, Representative Spang posted NH LSR 2098 which pertains to wetland buffers. The bill text is unavailable at this time.

On 28 SEP 13, Representative Mann posted NH LSR 2251 which pertains to large groundwater withdrawal permits. The bill text is unavailable at this time.

On 28 SEP 13, Representative Chandley posted NH LSR 2293 which pertains to fill and dredge permitting applications. The bill text is unavailable at this time.

On 28 SEP 13, Representative Umberger posted NH LSR 2309 which pertains to municipal monitoring of large groundwater withdrawals. The bill text is not available at this time.

On 2 OCT 13, Representative Cushing posted NH LSR 2457 which pertains to establishing a committee to study offshore wind energy development. The bill text is unavailable at this time.

On 17 OCT 13, Senator Lasky posted NH LSR 2677 which pertains to the management of hazardous waste. The bill text is unavailable at this time.

Proposed Rules

Hazardous Waste Coordinator Certification Program; Initial Generator Notification Fee - The Department of Environmental Services has proposed rulemaking regarding various sections of Env-Hw 500 and Env-Hw 808.01. Existing rules in Env-Hw 500 implement a portion of the hazardous waste management program established in RSA 147-A, by establishing requirements for generators of hazardous waste. RSA 147-A:5, III was amended by Laws of 2002, 87:2 to require certain hazardous waste generators to have on staff at their facilities a hazardous waste coordinator certified by DES. Since the enactment of that requirement, DES has administered the hazardous waste coordinator certification program under its statutory authority. The proposed rules in Env-Hw 509.04 and Env-Hw 515 are intended to supplement the statutory requirements, clarify operational requirements for generators, and clarify substantive and procedural requirements for coordinators to receive and maintain their certifications. Specifically, Env-Hw 509.04 is intended to clarify the statutory requirement for a full quantity generator to have a certified coordinator on staff and Env-Hw 515 is intended to establish specific requirements for the Hazardous Waste Coordinator Certification (HWCC) program, including definitions, procedures for applying for initial certification and for renewal of certification, and provisions for the denial, suspension or revocation of certification. Env-Hw 501.02, Env-Hw 504.02, Env-Hw 509.01, Env-Hw 509.02, and Env-Hw 808.01 are proposed to be amended or readopted with amendment to reference the new provisions of Env-Hw 509.04 and Env-Hw 515.

In addition, RSA 147-A:6-a imposes a fee on initial notifications of hazardous waste activity. Env-Hw 504.02 is

proposed to be amended to incorporate the statutory fee requirement and the statutory exemption from the fee for political subdivisions.

Regulations

Particulate and Visible Emissions Standards for Stationary Fuel Burning Devices - The Department of Environmental Services has adopted rulemaking regarding Env-A 2000 which establishes emission standards for particulate matter and visible emissions from stationary fuel burning devices. The rules are scheduled to expire on April 23, 2013. The Department has readopted the rules with revisions that are intended to clarify the rules but not make significant changes at this time. (DES anticipates that substantive revisions will be needed after the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) issues a final state implementation plan (SIP) call relating to opacity, which is expected to occur later this year. However, because of the present uncertainty regarding the SIP call and the imminent expiration of the existing rules, the Department is moving forward now to readopt the rules.) This regulation became effective on 24 SEP 13.



RHODE ISLAND

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

Legislation

The Rhode Island General Assembly is out of session.

Proposed Rules

Petroleum Liquids Marketing and Storage - The Department of Environmental Management has proposed amendments to Air Pollution Control Regulation No. 11, "Petroleum Liquids Marketing and Storage" and adoption of the "Rhode Island Stage II Vapor Control Program Discontinuation State Implementation Plan Revision". The proposed amendments to Regulation No. 11 would allow for decommissioning of Stage II vapor recovery systems at gasoline dispensing facilities. Stage II systems are no longer necessary for the capture of vehicle refueling emissions because most gasoline vehicles are now equipped with onboard refueling vapor recovery systems which control those emissions. The amendments would also strengthen requirements for Stage I vapor control systems which capture vapors displaced from storage tanks at gasoline dispensing facilities during tank truck deliveries and would specify best management practices for gasoline dispensing facilities consistent with those in the federal regulations for this source category. The SIP Revision uses EPA methodology and conservative factors to demonstrate that the emissions reductions currently associated with the Rhode Island Stage II program are de minimis (7.2% of refueling emissions) and that, by 2018, continued operation of a Stage II program in Rhode Island would cause excess refueling emissions in the State. The SIP Revision further shows that the emissions reductions currently associated with the Rhode Island Stage II program constitute a very small fraction of the State's total anthropogenic emissions, and, therefore, that discontinuation of the Stage II program will not interfere with Clean Air Act requirements.

Rhode Island Proposed Amendments to Discontinue Stage II Vapor Control Programs

The Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management has proposed amendments to Air Pollution Control Regulation No. 11, "Petroleum Liquids Marketing and Storage" and adoption of the "Rhode Island Stage II Vapor Control Program Discontinuation State Implementation Plan Revision".

The proposed amendments to Regulation No. 11 would allow for decommissioning of Stage II vapor recovery systems at gasoline dispensing facilities. Stage II systems are no longer necessary for the capture of vehicle refueling emissions because most gasoline vehicles are now equipped with onboard refueling vapor recovery systems which control those emissions. The amendments would also strengthen requirements for Stage I vapor control systems which capture vapors displaced from storage tanks at gasoline dispensing facilities during tank truck deliveries. The amendments would also specify best management practices for gasoline dispensing facilities consistent with those in the federal regulations for this source category.

The SIP Revision demonstrates, using EPA methodology and conservative factors, that the emissions reductions currently associated with the Rhode Island Stage II program are de minimis (7.2% of refueling emissions) and that, by 2018, continued operation of a Stage II program in Rhode Island would cause excess refueling emissions in the State. The SIP Revision further shows that the emissions reductions currently associated with the Rhode Island Stage II program constitute a very small fraction of the State's total anthropogenic emissions, and, therefore, that discontinuation of the Stage II program will not interfere with Clean Air Act requirements.



VERMONT

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

Legislation

The Vermont Legislature is out of session.

Regulations

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

REGION 2



NEW JERSEY

The New Jersey Legislature meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 30 SEP 13, Senator Van Drew introduced [NJ SB 2992](#) which would create the 11-Member State Dredging Task Force to investigate current dredging policies and practices. The task force would review the current dredging policies and practices in the State and other states, and examine how states and the appropriate counties in this State and other states handle the process of dredging. The task force would also examine new and innovative methods of disposal of dredged spoils, and recommend methods of disposal to be considered by the State, a schedule establishing a regular cycle of dredging projects, and ways to establish and maintain the State dredging project priority list.

Regulations

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



NEW YORK

The New York State Legislature meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 30 AUG 13, Assemblyman Sweeney introduced [NY AB 8163](#) and on 16 OCT 13, Senator LaValle introduced [NY SB 5956](#). These bills would Establishes the "Long Island Water Pollution Control Act"; further establishes the Long Island Water Quality Commission and the Long Island Clean Water Quality and Protection Plan; provides for a state of the aquifer report.

Legislation

On 9 JAN 13, Senator Maziarz introduced [NY SB 1111](#) which relates to the installation of certain energy technologies. This regulation was signed by the Governor and became effective on 10/21/13.

EPA Announces New Home for the New York-New Jersey Harbor & Estuary Program

The EPA announced that it has selected the Hudson River Foundation as the new host for the New York-New Jersey Harbor & Estuary Program. The Harbor & Estuary Program, which has worked to protect and restore waterways throughout the New York-New Jersey Harbor for over 25 years, had been located at the EPA Region 2 office in New York City. The EPA determined that having the program hosted by an outside non-federal organization would enhance the program's visibility, increase the opportunities for public-private partnerships, and align the program with the vast majority of estuary programs throughout the country that are hosted by external organizations. Funding for each of the 28 National Estuary Programs was \$512,000 last year.

The EPA sought interest among organizations to potentially host the New York-New Jersey Harbor & Estuary Program on 11 JUN 13 and held a public information session on 26 JUN 13. After receiving statements of interest from three organizations, the EPA chose the Hudson River Foundation because it believes that the Foundation will be the most effective.

Congress established the National Estuary Program in the 1987 amendments to the Clean Water Act. Its purpose is to promote the development and implementation of comprehensive management plans for estuaries of national significance that are threatened by pollution. At the request of the governors of New York and New Jersey, the EPA accepted the New York-New Jersey Harbor & Estuary into the National Estuary Program in 1988. Since that time, it has been an effective partnership for advancing regional efforts to achieve the goals of the Clean Water Act for fishable and swimmable waters throughout the nation.

For more information on the New York-New Jersey Harbor & Estuary Program, visit: <http://harborestuary.org>.

For more information on the Hudson River Foundation, visit: <http://hudsonriver.org>.

REGION 3



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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

Proposed Legislation

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

Regulations

[Soil Erosion and Sediment Control and Stormwater Management Infractions](#) - The Department of the Environment has adopted emergency rulemaking to amend Section 3646 (Soil Erosion and Sediment Control and Stormwater Management Infractions) of Chapter 36 (Department of Health (DOH) Infractions), Title 16 (Consumers, Commercial Practices, and Civil Infractions) of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations (DCMR). Emergency rulemakings are used only for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety, welfare, or morals, pursuant to 1 DCMR § 311.4(e). This emergency rulemaking action is necessary to ensure the protection of the waters of the District of Columbia by seeking compliance with the Department's new stormwater management and soil erosion and sediment control permitting regulations at sites currently undergoing construction. The revised regulations were published in the D.C. Register on 19 JUL 13 at 60 DCR 10640.

This emergency rulemaking was adopted on 23 SEP 13 and became effective immediately on that date. This emergency rulemaking will expire one hundred twenty (120) days from the date of effectiveness on 22 JAN 14 unless earlier superseded by a Notice of Final Rulemaking. The infractions listed below, as well as additional provisions in the transition period that do not immediately take effect in the new stormwater regulations, will be proposed for stakeholder comment with a comprehensive revision to the Department's schedule of fines.

Chapter 32 (Civil Infractions: Schedule of Fines) of Title 16 of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations (16 DCMR §§ 3200-3201) explains how infractions are classified and lists the fine amounts. The stormwater management and soil erosion and sediment control infractions have been scheduled as follows: Class 1 infractions include the failure to submit a plan or obtain Department approval, the failure to maintain the ongoing environmental obligations of the installed stormwater management system, and the failure to comply with a stop work order; Class 2 infractions are generally those relating to the failure to comply with the conditions in the Department-approved plans including installing adequate soil erosion and sediment controls at a construction site; Class 3 infractions are violations that are housekeeping in nature, for example, not complying with notice requirements; and Class 4 infractions are violations not scheduled elsewhere.



DELAWARE

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

Legislation

The Delaware General Assembly is out of session.

Proposed Rules

[Delaware Direct Watershed River Conservation Plan](#) - The Department of Conservation and Natural Resources has announced the approval of the Delaware Direct Watershed River Conservation Plan and placed the Delaware River Watershed (including Philadelphia) covered in the Plan on the Pennsylvania Rivers Conservation Registry.

Regulations

[Definitions and Administrative Principles](#) - The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC) has adopted revisions to 7 DE Administrative Code 1101 which were identified in an April 1, 2013 DNREC report titled, "Executive Order 36 Report to The Office of the Governor." In 2008, Delaware's air regulations were recoded and established in 7 DE Administrative Code 1100. The regulatory language in 1101 was inadvertently not updated and continues to reference to the prior "Regulations Governing the Control of Air Pollution". The outdated references could lead to citizens and industry searching for documents that no longer exist, or potentially to an incorrect regulatory interpretation. Revisions are adopted to correct the outdated references. This regulation passed and becomes effective on 11 NOV 13.

[Regulation Governing the State of Delaware Asbestos Certification and Training Program](#) - The Office of Management and Budget has adopted a regulation governing the State of Delaware Asbestos Certification and Training Program. This adopted regulation is intended to provide public notice regarding the manner in which the Program will operate and be applied by the Office of Management and Budget. The adopted regulation is intended to safeguard the public by requiring that renovations or demolitions which disturb asbestos be conducted only by contractors, supervisors, and workers certified by the Office of Management and Budget's Division of Facilities Management. It is the purpose and the policy of the Division of Facilities Management to insure the health, safety, and welfare of the public by ensuring that asbestos abatement is performed in a manner which will minimize the risk of exposure to asbestos by:

- Reducing potential exposure from asbestos-containing materials through the training and certification of contractors, professional service firms and Project Monitors, project supervisors, and workers.
- Providing the building owner with certificate(s) of analysis stating that the material that is to be disturbed is in fact asbestos-containing material.
- Establishing a program for such standards which shall include revocation, suspension, and/or denial to renew certifications.
- Establishing an asbestos management program in public schools under the guidelines and regulations as established under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA). Establish a similar program in public buildings for the purpose of protecting public health against the dangers of exposure to students/staff and the general public.

This regulation became effective on 11 OCT 13.

Delaware Asbestos Certification and Training Program

The Division of Facilities Management of the State of Delaware Office of Management and Budget has adopted a regulation governing the state Asbestos Certification and Training Program. This adopted regulation is intended to provide public notice regarding the manner in which the Program will operate and be applied by the Office of Management and Budget. The rules were effective 11 OCT 13.

The adopted regulation is intended to safeguard the public by requiring that renovations or demolitions which disturb asbestos be conducted only by contractors, supervisors, and workers certified by the Office of Management and Budget's Division of Facilities Management. Provisions are made to specify requirements to certify and train Class A and B Asbestos Abatement Contractors, Project Supervisors, Workers, and Project Monitors.

It is the purpose and the policy of the Division of Facilities Management to insure the health, safety, and welfare of the public by ensuring that asbestos abatement is performed in a manner which will minimize the risk of exposure to asbestos by:

- Reducing potential exposure from asbestos-containing materials through the training and certification of contractors, professional service firms, project monitors, project supervisors, and workers.
- Providing the building owner with certificate(s) of analysis stating that the material that is to be disturbed is in fact asbestos-containing material.
- Establishing a program that will include the ability to revoke, suspend, deny or renew certifications.
- Establishing an asbestos management program in public schools under the guidelines and regulations as established under the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA). Establish a similar program in public buildings for the purpose of protecting public health against the dangers of exposure to students/staff and the general public.

The full text for the regulation can be found at:

<http://regulations.delaware.gov/register/october2013/final/17%20DE%20Reg%20446%2010-01-13.htm>.



MARYLAND

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

Legislation

The Maryland General Assembly is out of session.

Proposed Rules

Radiation Protection - The Department of the Environment has proposed to amend Regulation .01 under COMAR 26.12.01 Radiation Protection. The purpose of this action is to update the regulation to incorporate Supplement 23, which includes:

- Two U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission rules relating to improvement of radioactive material licensee decommissioning planning and clarification of “construction” relative to radioactive material licensees;
- Deletion of any use of a C-arm fluoroscope by an untrained user;
- Documentation requirements for radiation machine preventive maintenance reports;
- Definition of a healing arts practitioner as related to radiation use; and
- Minor corrections to regulations.

Sewage Sludge Management - The Department of the Environment has proposed rulemaking under the Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR) 26.04. The proposed rules revise regulatory requirements for sewage sludge management. Principal changes being proposed include: incorporation of updated Maryland Department of Agriculture nutrient management requirements for application of sewage sludge on agricultural land to minimize the entry into the Chesapeake Bay of excess nutrients and pollutants from surface water runoff; incorporation of federal standards relating to the treatment of sewage sludge, as codified in 40 CFR Part 503, dated February 19, 1993; updating the existing regulations to reflect changes in law and Department policies, such as expanded opportunities for public participation in the permitting process; clarification of the Sewage Sludge Utilization (SSU) Permit application requirements; streamlining the SSU Permit application review and approval process; and revision of the generator fee table to reflect revised utilization categories consistent with federal regulations being adopted as part of this action. (Note: there is no increase in the sewage sludge generator fee or the permit application fee, but revisions to the generator fee table may result in very minor changes to individual wastewater treatment plants’ fees.) This action also includes the transfer of the septage requirements to the Maryland Department of the Environment’s Water Management Regulation under COMAR 26.04.02. COMAR 26.04.06.02B(22) defines septage as the liquid and solid material pumped or removed from chemical toilets, septic tanks, seepage pits, privies, cesspools, or holding tanks when the system is cleaned and maintained. Due to the extensive rewrite of the existing regulation, the Department is proposing to repeal existing Chapter 26.04.06 in its entirety and enact a new replacement Chapter 26.04.06 incorporating the noted changes.

Lawn Fertilizer Limits Take Effect – But Effectiveness is Questioned

By Tim Wheeler – The Baltimore Sun

Among the hundreds of new laws that became effective on 1 OCT 13 is one meant to help the Chesapeake Bay by limiting when, where, and how Marylanders should feed their lawns. One scientist, though, suggests homeowners could help the bay better by forgoing lawn fertilizer altogether.

The **Fertilizer Use Act of 2011** restricts the nutrient content of all grass food sold in Maryland, barring phosphorus from most lawn-care products and setting limits on how much nitrogen should be applied. Though passed two years ago, its onset was delayed until now to give lawn-care companies time to train and certify their employees to meet new requirements.

The law prohibits feeding a lawn from 15 NOV until 1 MAR. It also bars spreading near a water way or putting fertilizer down when heavy rain is forecast. It also forbids the use of fertilizer to de-ice sidewalks and driveways.

Virginia adopted a similar law last year, with regulations to take effect next year, while Pennsylvania has yet to act.

Maryland agriculture officials pushed the measure as a matter of equity, saying homeowners needed to join farmers in cutting back on fertilizer use to help the Bay because turf grass now covers almost as much land as farm crops do.

The law sailed through Annapolis with the support of many environmentalists. It also won the backing of lawn-care companies, who embraced the official argument that "healthy" lawns are needed to curb polluted runoff to the Bay -- and the best way to keep turf healthy is to feed it regular, controlled doses of fertilizer.

But Tom Fisher, a professor at the University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science, challenges that premise. He argues that the best remedy for the Bay would be to ban chemical lawn fertilizers altogether, except in very limited circumstances.

For more information, go to: http://articles.baltimoresun.com/2013-10-01/features/bal-bmg-lawn-fertilizing-limits-take-effect-20130930_1_nitrogen-lawn-care-companies-much-fertilizer.



PENNSYLVANIA

Note: The Pennsylvania General Assembly meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 25 SEP 13, Representative Ross introduced [PA HB 1699](#) which would provide for the regulation of certain reciprocal internal combustion engines.

Proposed Rules

[Draft NPDES General Permit for Discharges from Petroleum Product Contaminated Groundwater Remediation Systems \(PAG-05\)](#) - The Department of Environmental Protection has invited comment on a draft National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Discharges from Petroleum Product Groundwater Remediation Facilities (PAG-05). The PAG-05 General Permit is intended to provide NPDES permit coverage to petroleum product contaminated groundwater remediation systems (PPCGRS) that discharge treated effluent to waters of this Commonwealth. PPCGRSs are systems installed to remove pollutants from groundwater to acceptable standards under State or Federal regulatory programs. The existing PAG-05 in effect at this time, which has been administratively extended, will expire on 28 DEC 13. The Department is proposing to reissue a final PAG-05 General Permit on or before that date.

The draft PAG-05 General Permit includes the following proposed significant changes in comparison to the existing PAG-05 General Permit:

- Once covered by the PAG-05 General Permit, a permittee would not need to submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) for renewal of coverage unless required by the Department. This determination was based on the expected nature of PPCGRS discharges and the level of treatment required and performed by these systems. The determination was also based on the expected volume of the discharges, the potential for toxic or conventional pollutants in the discharges and other methods of identifying discharges covered under this permit.
- The Department proposes to reduce monitoring frequency, in general, from two times per month to one time per month for most parameters. Oil and Grease monitoring would be increased from two times per year to one time a month.

- Effluent limits for Naphthalene and Fluorene have been removed for groundwater contaminated with other petroleum products.
- Monitoring requirements for Toluene, Ethylbenzene and Total Xylenes have been eliminated for groundwater contaminated with gasoline. Monitoring requirements for Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Pyrene, Cumene, Chrysene, and Phenanthrene have been eliminated for groundwater contaminated with other petroleum products.
- The permit language has been updated to conform to 25 Pa. Code Chapter 92a (relating to National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permitting, monitoring and compliance) as published at 40 Pa.B. 5767 (9 OCT 2010).
- Permittees with PAG-05 General Permit coverage would need to submit monitoring results to the Department electronically.
- An annual report would be required by 31 DEC.

The proposed NOI fee for coverage under this General Permit is \$100 per year the PPCGRS is in operation. The NOI fee will be paid in installments, with the initial fee of \$100 submitted with the NOI for permit coverage and an installment of \$100 to be submitted with the annual report - if the PPCGRS will be in operation the following year. The Department anticipates that once coverage under the General Permit is authorized, coverage will continue without the need to submit an NOI for renewal of coverage as long as the PAG-05 General Permit is renewed, unless the Department specifically requires the submission of an NOI in writing.

Draft Technical Guidance: Storage Tank Modification and Maintenance Issues - The Department of Environmental Protection (Department) has invited comment on a draft Technical Guidance titled "Storage Tank Modification and Maintenance Issues." This technical guidance document assists certified tank installers in determining what constitutes modification and maintenance activities. The Definitions section in the document was revised to be consistent with the regulatory language and edited for clarity. Several definitions contained in regulation were added to the document (Containment Structure or Facility, Emergency Containment and Excavation Zone). Lastly, the definitions were ordered alphabetically. In the Technical Guidance section of the document, regulatory text was added for additional guidance on tank handling activity, conflict of interest, under dispenser containment, and report submission deadlines. Diagrams were also repositioned and several recommended practice documents are now mentioned. Changes to the Examples section include adding definitions for major and minor modification, revising language in existing examples to aid in clarity and deleting outdated terminology or terms. Finally, several specific examples of what are considered Major Modification, Minor Modification and Maintenance Activities were added and/or updated.

Corbett Nominates Chris Abruzzo for DEP, Ellen Ferretti for DCNR Secretaries

Gov. Tom Corbett nominated Ellen M. Ferretti as Secretary of the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources and E. Christopher Abruzzo as Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection.

Ferretti, of Dallas, Luzerne County, had been serving as Deputy Secretary for Parks and Forestry until she was named Interim Secretary of the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources in June 2013. Ferretti, 56, has more than 20 years of experience working to protect the state's natural resources, having served as the Pennsylvania Environmental Council's director of its northeast regional office, where she worked closely with DCNR and its partners on landscape conservation.

Abruzzo, of Hershey, Dauphin County, was serving as Corbett's deputy chief of staff until he was appointed interim secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection in April 2013. As deputy chief of staff, Abruzzo, 46, was responsible for overseeing the activities of nearly 20 state agencies and commissions, including DEP and DCNR. He brings 20 years of public service experience to DEP. He previously served in the state

Attorney General's office prosecuting and supervising cases involving white collar crime, drug investigation and Medicaid fraud.

For more information about these individuals, go to:

<http://www.paenvironmentdigest.com/newsletter/default.asp?NewsletterArticleID=26525&SubjectID=>.

Environmental Quality Board OKs Final Title V Air Quality Emissions Fee Increases

The Environmental Quality Board approved a final regulation increasing Air Quality Title V emission fees from \$57.50 per ton of emissions to \$85 per ton. The change is estimated to initially generate about \$5.1 million more in revenue to the Department of Environmental Protection to administer the Title V program.

The fees are required by state and federal law to cover the cost of Title V program administration, but due to declining air emissions, the existing fee structure was not adequate to meet agency costs.

For more information and a copy of the final regulation and other related fee package documents, including the Regulatory Analysis Form, visit the [Environmental Quality Board](#) webpage.



VIRGINIA

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

Proposed Legislation

The Virginia Legislature is out of session.

Proposed Rules

General Definitions - The Department of Environmental Quality, Air Pollution Control Board has issued a fast-track regulation amending 9VAC5-10-20. The purpose of 9VAC5-10 (General Definitions) is not to impose any regulatory requirements, but to provide a basis for and support to other provisions of the Regulations for the Control and Abatement of Air Pollution, which are in place in order to protect public health and welfare. The proposed amendments are being made to ensure that the definition of volatile organic compound, which is crucial to most of the regulations, is up-to-date and scientifically accurate, as well as consistent with the overall federal requirements under which the regulations operate.

Ozone Advance Action Plan, Caroline County - The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has invited comments and announced a public hearing on a proposed plan to promote continued compliance with the national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) for ozone in Caroline County. This Ozone Advance Action Plan is a plan developed by the Commonwealth in order to meet its overall clean air goals under the federal Clean Air Act by attaining and maintaining the ambient air quality standards promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the Act.

Regulations

Amendment for Open Burn Exemptions - The Department of Environmental Quality has proposed a fast track regulation to amend 9VAC20-81 for open burn exemptions. This regulatory amendment is necessary due to the

proposed changes to the State Air Pollution Control Board's Open Burning Regulations under 9VAC5-130. The rationale for this regulatory amendment is to retain the conditional exemptions for open burning for statewide applicability. The amendment will list out the open burning exemptions under 9VAC20-81-95.D.15 in lieu of referencing the permissible open burning activities of 9VAC5-130-40. As the Air Board has proposed to amend 9VAC5-130-40 and limit the applicability of 9VAC5-130-40 to volatile organic compounds emissions control areas (see 9VAC5-20-206), subsection 9VAC20-81-95.D.15 of the Solid Waste Management Regulations is being amended to clarify that, for the purposes of solid waste management, the open burning of certain solid wastes continues to be conditionally exempt from 9VAC20-81 for all of these activities statewide. This regulation passed and becomes effective on 5 DEC 13.

Eastern Virginia Ground Water Management Area - The Department of Environmental Quality has adopted amendments to 9VAC25-600, 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. This regulation passed and becomes effective on 1 JAN 14.

Regulations Governing the Licensing and Operation of Airports and Aircraft and Obstructions to Airspace in the Commonwealth of Virginia - The Aviation Board has adopted amendments to 24VAC5-20 which (i) align the state airport licensing requirements more closely with Federal Aviation Administration standards; (ii) provide a new process to address noncompliant conditions, including issuance of a new "Day/Visual Flight Rule Use Only" conditional airport license; (iii) update procedural information and citations; (iv) reduce redundancy; and (v) provide consistency throughout the chapter. This regulation passed and becomes effective on 20 NOV 13.

Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (VPDES) General Permit for Discharges Resulting from the Application of Pesticides to Surface Waters - The Department of Environmental Quality, State Water Control Board, has adopted rulemaking regarding 9VAC25-800 in order to reissue the existing VPDES general permit that expires on 31 DEC 13. The permit must be reissued to make coverage under the general permit available to operators after 31 DEC 13. The existing regulation contains the general permit requirements to control point source discharges of chemical pesticide residues and biological pesticides applied in or over, including near, surface waters. As most likely to reach surface waters, the areas covered under the existing general permit include: mosquito and other flying insect pest control; weed, algae, and pathogen control; animal pest control; and forest canopy pest control. Changes include updates to narrative technology and water quality based permit requirements, monitoring requirements, and special conditions (best management practices, recordkeeping, and adverse incident reporting and responses). The changes are based on the 2011 EPA Pesticide General Permit (PGP) for Discharges from the Application of Pesticides, technical advisory committee recommendations, public comment, and agency needs. This regulation passed and becomes effective on 1 JAN 14.

Chesapeake Eyes Larger Safety Zone for Fentress NALF

By Jeff Sheler – The Virginian Pilot

The City of Chesapeake will seek up to \$2.5 million in state matching funds next year to expand the safety zone around Fentress Naval Auxiliary Landing Field (NALF). The money would be used to buy land and development

rights around the 2,560-acre airfield on the city's eastern edge. Officials also plan to ask lawmakers to approve \$10 million for preliminary engineering work on a proposed replacement of the High Rise Bridge.

The Fentress proposal would mark the first time Chesapeake has asked for state money for encroachment protection. In recent years, it has spent \$4.3 million to buy hundreds of acres near the facility. Chesapeake has recouped about \$1.8 million of that under a cost-sharing agreement with the Navy.

Virginia Beach, meanwhile, has received \$7.5 million a year in matching funds from the state to buy land around Oceana Naval Air Station to address concerns raised by the Base Closure and Realignment Commission in 2005. Officials in Virginia Beach say they're finding fewer voluntary sellers and, as a result, will ask for \$2.5 million less next year. Chesapeake officials say they hope to get that money.



WEST VIRGINIA

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

Proposed Legislation

The West Virginia Legislature is out of session.

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 convenes on 9 JAN 13 and adjourned on 1 JUL 13.

Legislation

The North Carolina General Assembly is out of session.

Proposed Rules

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

Compliance with Federal Requirements of the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Radiation Protection Commission has adopted amendments to its rules in 15A NCAC 11 to comply with the federal requirements of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). North Carolina entered into an agreement with the United States Atomic Energy Commission (now NRC) effective 1 AUG 1964. This agreement provided for the discontinuance of United States Atomic Energy Commission regulatory authority and responsibility within the state. For the agreement to be approved, the United States Atomic Energy Commission had to determine that the NC program for radiation protection was compatible with federal regulations and that the program was adequate to protect public health and safety. NC became an Agreement State as a result of the agreement signed by the Governor. The agreement requires NC to continue to maintain compatibility with federal (NRC) radiation protection rules.

The NC Radiation Protection Section is inspected by the NRC every four years to verify that the radiation protection program remains compatible and adequate to protect public health and safety. Part of the NRC inspection is to verify rules compatibility with federal rules. In most cases, the NC radiation protection program rules must be identical with the matching federal rule. Failure to maintain compatibility with appropriate federal rules could result in NC losing its Agreement State status with the NRC. In that event, the NRC would then resume regulatory authority over radioactive materials use in NC. Reverting back to federal control would result in substantial fee increases for NC business entities that require use of radioactive materials. In most cases, the NRC radioactive materials license fees are at least double the current NC fees. The regulations were effective 15 OCT 13. The rules can be found at:

<http://www.oah.state.nc.us/rules/register/Volume27Issue22May152013.pdf#page=13>.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Conferences

Energy Savings Performance Contracting Training (Web Based, On Demand)

This 8-hour course is offered by the Defense Acquisition University/Federal Acquisition Institute (DAU/FAI) and is targeted at federal contracting and procurement officials, however, federal energy/facility managers would also benefit from understanding third-party financing options for energy and energy-related building improvements. Energy Savings Performance Contracting (ESPC) is a contracting vehicle that allows federal agencies to accomplish energy projects for their facilities without depending on appropriations to pay for the improvements. An ESPC project is a partnership between the customer (a government organization) and an energy service company (ESCO). For more information, go to: http://icatalog.dau.mil/onlinecatalog/courses.aspx?crs_id=1945.

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 an 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/>.

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.

Acquiring Low Greenhouse Gas-Emitting Vehicles for Federal Fleets: Meeting EISA Section 141 Requirements (Web Based, On Demand)

This webinar is intended for Federal fleet managers at all levels, on successfully acquiring low greenhouse gas-emitting vehicles for Federal fleets to meet the requirements of Section 141 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA Section 141). Participants will learn about the requirements of EISA Section 141, the corresponding EPA Guidance and tools, and how to determine which vehicles qualify as low greenhouse gas-emitting vehicles. They will understand how to properly report vehicle acquisitions in the Federal Automotive Statistical Tool (FAST). Participants will also learn about low greenhouse gas-emitting vehicles available for Federal fleets to lease or purchase through GSA. For more information, go to: http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/femp/training/course_detail_ondemand.cfm/CourseId=138.

Defense Energy Summit, 11-13 NOV 13, Austin, TX

Join the stakeholders and working groups building the foundation for a new Defense Energy Center of Excellence. The summit's focus will center on this proposed initiative and how to accelerate clean energy and infrastructure solutions for the DOD. For more information, go to: <http://www.defenseenergy.com/>.

Greenbuild Conference and Expo 2013, 20-22 NOV 13, Philadelphia, PA

The Greenbuild Conference and Expo is dedicated to green building. The schedule for Greenbuild includes multiple education sessions, LEED workshops, and a summit on Materials and Human Health. For more information, go to: <http://greenbuildexpo.org/why/attend.aspx>.

Robust Planning to Support Decision Making, 4 DEC 13, Web-based

This webinar will present another option for strategic long-term planning, robust decision making, which assesses the trade-offs between different approaches and helps identify the most 'robust' solution. Utility representatives that have used robust decision making techniques will share their insights and experiences. This offering starts at 1300 and ends at 1400. For more information, go to:

<http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/watersecurity/climate/index.cfm>.

RNRF Congress on Coastal Resilience and Risk, 11-12 DEC 13, College Park, MD

The primary goals of this meeting are to identify critical infrastructure and policies to foster coastal resilience and promote an understanding of the new economic and physical environment in which we live. Delegates will have the opportunity to discuss the future of coastal management with leaders in scientific and environmental management fields. For more information, go to: <http://www.rnrf.org/2013cong/>.

13th Annual New Partners for Smart Growth Conference, 13-16 FEB 14, Denver, CO

The theme of the conference is "Building Safe, Healthy, Equitable, and Prosperous Communities." Topics being addressed include: Communications and Engagement; Equitable Development and Environmental Justice; Implementing Smart Growth; Land Preservation; Planning Tools and Technologies; and Water and Coastal Areas. For more information, go to: <http://newpartners.org/>.

2014 Climate Leadership Conference, 24-26 FEB 14, San Diego, CA

At this conference, forward-thinking leaders from business, government, academia, and the non-profit community gather to explore energy and climate related solutions, introduce new opportunities, and provide support for those addressing climate change in their operations. For more information, go to:

<http://www.climateleadershipconference.org/>.

Threshold Analysis to Support Decision Making, 19 MAR 14, Web-based

This webinar will present a third option for making decisions under conditions of uncertainty: bottom-up threshold analysis. This approach emphasizes the analysis of different thresholds of risk to inform and support decisions. Those that have developed and applied this method will provide their insights and experiences conducting threshold analyses for water utilities. This offering starts at 1300 and ends at 1400. For more information, go to: <http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/watersecurity/climate/index.cfm>.

National Association of Environmental Professionals 2014 Conference, 7-10 APR 14, St. Petersburg, FL

The theme of this conference is "Changing Tides and Shifting Sands." Subject matter ranges from cultural resources to land management to overall sustainability. For more information, go to: <http://www.naep.org/2014-conference>.

World Green Energy Symposium, 22-24 APR 14, Niagara Falls, NY

This symposium focuses on green/renewable energy technology and innovations in existing technologies as the vantage point in the new economy creating and maintaining jobs, contract and exporting opportunities, and new policies leading to economic vitality and a healthier planet. For more information, go to:

<http://www.wges.us/home.html>.

TRAINING

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

<https://www.netc.navy.mil/centers/csfe/cecos/Default.aspx>.

Air Quality Management Course is Open for Enrollment

The Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT) is offering WENV 531 Air Quality Management Course from 28 OCT to 1 NOV 13. Registration is now open at <http://www.afit.edu/cess/>. You can find WENV 531 in the course listing under "Environmental Management."

NPDES Permit Writer's Training on the Web

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

CECOS

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

NAVOSH & Environmental Training Center

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

EPA Watershed Assessment Tools Training, Various Times & Locations

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

USDA Forest Service Continuing Education Program, Various Times & Locations

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

EPA Online EMS Training Course

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

RCRA Training Modules

An archive of training modules that provides an overview of a specific regulatory topic. These modules will not be updated but are useful resources for people wishing to gain a general understanding of RCRA. They are not intended to serve as comprehensive sources of regulatory information. For more information, go to: <http://www.epa.gov/epawaste/inforesources/pubs/rmods.htm>.

MEET THE REC

STAFF

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