REC UPDATE

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

GENERAL INTEREST

Future is Bright for ONR's Lightweight Sun-Powered Generator

By Katherine H. Crawford, Office of Naval Research Public Affairs
The Department of the Navy continues its move toward renewable energy with an Office of Naval Research (ONR)-funded solar generator that recently entered full production, officials announced 21 DEC 11.

The Ground Renewable Expeditionary ENergy System (GREENS) is a portable, 300-watt hybrid battery generator that uses the sun to produce electric currents. It was developed to provide Marines with continuous power in the field. "This item significantly reduces the amount of fuel that has to be delivered, minimizing the number of warfighters on the roads, convoys and hazards, as well as the logistics expenses associated with distributing fuel," said Cliff Anderson, logistics program officer in ONR's Expeditionary Maneuver Warfare & Combating Terrorism Department. "That was really the objective: to get warfighters out of harm's way and reduce the cost of transporting fuel."

The system provides Marines in remote locations with battery and plug-in power for charging various devices. Several small Marine Corps outposts have successfully used GREENS as their sole energy source. This is notable because transporting fuel to these remote locations is often challenging and expensive. "Infantry battalions that are far forward do not have immediate access to a wide range of logistics and maintenance equipment; therefore, any source of power that requires no [military-grade fuel], low maintenance and no special skills to operate becomes an instant success," said Maj. Sean Sadlier, a logistics analyst with the Marine Corps Expeditionary Energy Office, who trained users on and tested GREENS in the field with India Company, 3rd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment. He added, "GREENS is modular, portable, rugged and intuitive enough to deploy in a combat environment. Units trained on GREENS as part of pre-deployment training have provided positive feedback."

GREENS supports the Marine Corps' objective of generating all power needed for sustainment and command, control, communications, computers and intelligence equipment in place in the field by 2025. This vision, as laid out in the USMC Expeditionary Energy Strategy, aligns with the Marine Corps Vision and Strategy 2025. The goal is to enable Marines to travel more lightly and quickly by reducing the amount of fuel needed.

Naval Surface Warfare Center Carderock Division developed and tested the GREENS prototypes. Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division at China Lake assessed the final prototype, subjecting it to continuous power testing in temperatures exceeding 116 degrees Fahrenheit. Even under these conditions, GREENS worked at 85 percent capacity. This result exceeded expectations and led to an MCSC request that the product be rapidly developed and readied for acquisition.

ONR provides the science and technology necessary to maintain the Navy and Marine Corps' technological advantage. Through its affiliates, ONR is a leader in science and technology with engagement in 50 states, 30 countries, 1,035 institutions of higher learning and more than 900 industry partners. ONR employs approximately 1,065 people, comprising uniformed, civilian and contract personnel, with additional employees at the Naval Research Lab in Washington, D.C.

For more news from Office of Naval Research, visit www.navy.mil/local/onr/.

EPA and Air Force Collaborate on Greener Cleanups

Senior officials of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Air Force recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to collaborate and conduct environmental footprints analyses to support green and sustainable remediation (GSR) on Air Force installations in the Pacific Southwest Region.

> "*This collaboration will foster cleanups that protect public health and the environment today while helping to conserve and sustain resources for future generations*."
> —Jane Diamond, Superfund Director for the EPA Pacific Southwest Region

The Air Force, EPA, and state agencies will jointly study how to measure the environmental effects of a restoration activity and then recommend best practices to minimize the environmental impacts of these cleanups. These best practices can include water reuse, soil consolidation, alternative energy sources, and optimization of groundwater pump and treat remedies.

> The objective of the MOU is "*to share data and strategies on conducting the greenest cleanups with the smallest footprint possible. The savings in reducing our environmental footprint can then be reinvested into other areas of our nation's defense, thus sustaining the quality of life we enjoy today*."
> —Tim Bridges, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Environment, Safety and Occupational Health

All parties agree that this "one government approach" will leverage expertise, avoid duplication, reduce costs, maximize environmental benefits and help achieve the President's Executive Order 13514, Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance**.**

For more informaton, contact:
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EPA Finalizes 2012 Renewable Fuel Standards

The EPA has finalized the 2012 percentage standards for four fuel categories that are part of the agency's Renewable Fuel Standard program (RFS2). EPA continues to support greater use of renewable fuels within the transportation sector every year through the RFS2 program, which encourages innovation, strengthens American energy security, and decreases greenhouse gas pollution.

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

The final 2012 overall volumes and standards are:

- Biomass-based diesel (1.0 billion gallons; 0.91 percent)
- Advanced biofuels (2.0 billion gallons; 1.21 percent)
- Cellulosic biofuels (8.65 million gallons; 0.006 percent)
- Total renewable fuels (15.2 billion gallons; 9.23 percent)

Last spring, EPA had proposed a volume requirement of 1.28 billion gallons for biomass-based diesel for 2013. EISA specifies a one billion gallon minimum volume requirement for that category for 2013 and beyond, but enables EPA to increase the volume requirement after consideration of a variety of environmental, market, and energy-related factors. EPA is continuing to evaluate the many comments from stakeholders on the proposed biomass based diesel volume for 2013 and will take final action next year.

Overall, EPA's RFS2 program encourages greater use of renewable fuels, including advanced biofuels. For 2012, the program is implementing EISA's requirement to blend more than 1.25 billion gallons of renewable fuels over the amount mandated for 2011.

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

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

January is National Radon Action Month: Test for Radon Gas to Protect Health

January is National Radon Action Month and the EPA is encouraging Americans to take simple and affordable steps to test their homes for harmful levels of radon gas. Radon is a colorless odorless gas and is the leading cause of lung cancer among non-smokers. Radon can seep into a home from underground and high levels of radon can cause lung cancer.

"Testing for radon is an easy and important step in protecting the health of your family," said Gina McCarthy, EPA Assistant Administrator for the Office of Air and Radiation. "Radon can be found in every single state. Nationally, elevated radon levels are in as many as one in 15 homes – a statistic that is even higher in some communities."

Approximately 21,000 people die from radon related lung cancer each year in the United States, yet elevated levels of this health hazard can be prevented through these simple steps:

- Test: The U.S. Surgeon General recommends that all homes, both with and without basements, be tested for radon. Affordable Do-It-Yourself radon test kits are available at home improvement and hardware stores and online or a qualified radon tester can be hired.
- Fix: Take action to fix radon levels above 4 picocuries per Liter (pCi/L). Addressing high radon levels often costs the same as other minor home repairs.
- Save a Life: By testing and fixing for elevated levels of radon in your home, you can help prevent lung cancer while creating a healthier home and community.

Radon is a natural, radioactive gas that comes from the breakdown of uranium in soil, rock and water. It can enter homes through cracks in the foundation or other openings such as holes or pipes. In addition to testing for radon, there now are safer and healthier radon-resistant construction techniques that home buyers can discuss with builders to prevent this health hazard.

In 2011, EPA announced the Federal Radon Action Plan, along with General Services Administration and the Departments of Agriculture; Defense; Energy; Health and Human Services; Housing and Urban Development; Interior; and Veterans Affairs. This action plan will demonstrate the importance of radon risk reduction, address finance and incentive issues to drive testing and mitigation, and build demand for services from industry professionals.

More information on how to Test, Fix, Save a Life, obtain a text kit, or contact your state radon office: http://www.epa.gov/radon or call 1-800-SOS-RADON.

More information on the Federal Radon Action Plan: http://www.epa.gov/radon/action_plan.html.

Is Algae-based Biofuel an Energy Game Changer?

Devon Bass - Technorati

Algae are one surprising potential energy source that is showing great promise. It has gained recent media attention as the U.S Navy has announced plans to test the use of algae biofuel in one of its cargo ships. Unlike oil, which is only found in underground deposits in certain parts of the world, algae grow in abundance all over

the globe. Approximately half of algae's weight is comprised of lipid oil can be converted into biodiesel. Biodiesel burns more cleanly and efficiently than petroleum.

Alternative fuel sources must be perfected and made cost effective in the coming years if we are to offset the ever-increasing price of gasoline and electricity generated from fossil fuel sources. We have become accustomed to electricity rates that are very low compared to what they may become as fossil fuels continue to deplete. It is critical that we find cost-effective and economically viable alternatives.

Unlike oil, algae are renewable and ubiquitous. Algae grow almost any place on earth. Pond scum, the most prominent of all the varieties of algae, is the form best suited to develop biodiesel. Unlike other forms of crop-based fuel production, algae do not reduce food supply. In fact, algae byproducts that are not converted to fuel can be made into fertilizer.

Many large corporations are coming around to the possibility of large-scale energy production from algae. In fact, currently private sector research is taking place on a larger scale than government or university funded research. There's growing pressure to focus more public funds into research of this potentially game-changing technology.

Algae vs. Oil

Despite the large amount of interest from the private energy sector compared to the public sector, skeptics maintain that oil companies will not allow oil to be usurped as the energy source of choice for the worlds energy needs. Despite the global economic slowdown that began in 2008, oil prices have remained stubbornly resilient. If supply continues to decline, oil prices have nowhere to go but up. The world's energy needs will not go down absent some kind of global economic calamity. This means oil companies will always be able to find willing buyers for oil even as prices climb.

Many people vilify fossil fuels. It's true that they have had a damaging impact on the environment as well as social harmony. However, the fact remains that ever since a man yoked the first ox, society has relied on some source of energy other than our own bodies to sustain us. As the industrial revolution took hold, fossil fuels met that need for energy and helped fuel an amazing century of human achievement. However, the world's fossil fuel reserves were a onetime endowment. They don't replenish themselves on a practical timescale. Renewable energy sources such as algae will not be an optional energy choice forever.

Geopolitical Implications of a Shift in Energy Production

The current world political and power structure is driven in large part by the need to produce and trade in fossil energy. This means that algae energy technology has the potential to be disruptive in the short term yet stabilizing in the long run. Entire nation's credit their political standing and wealth in very large part to the oil found within their borders. Algae, by contrast to fossil fuels, can be grown and refined into electricity and other energy by essentially any nation on earth. That shift in political and economic power structure on a global scale would be seismic. However, in a future world where almost every nation on earth is energy independent, a major cause of political and economic strife would be removed from the world dynamic.

Today's model of extracting fuel from one place in the globe and shipping it thousands of miles across oceans could be transformed to one of local production of algae to produce electricity and transportation fuel. This would mean more jobs in places where economic opportunity may be lacking today. If scientists are able to transition the technology of algae to biofuel from the lab to full scale, real world production impact could be far-reaching.

Office of Emergency Management Frequent Questions Database

This database allows users to browse and search frequently asked questions about EPCRA, RMP, and Oil Pollution Prevention (which includes oil discharge regulations, SPCC, and FRP). In addition, users can submit

their own question if they do not find a similar one in the database. For more information, go to: http://emergencymanagement.supportportal.com/ics/support/default.asp?deptID=23016.

Companies Face Fines for Lead Paint Disclosure Violations at Two Navy Bases in New England

Two companies face significant penalties for violating federal lead paint disclosure laws at the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in Kittery, MA and the Naval Submarine Base New London in Groton, CT. A complaint filed by the EPA asserts that two companies failed on multiple occasions over several years to notify prospective tenants, including families with young children, about potential lead paint hazards in housing managed by the companies on the two Navy bases in New England. Notifying prospective tenants and purchasers of housing units helps parents protect young children from exposure to lead-based paint hazards.

The companies face a possible fine of $153,070 for alleged violations of the Lead Based Paint Disclosure Rule. The complaint asserts that the two companies failed to provide available records and reports regarding lead-based paint and/or lead-based paint hazards to 13 lessees (10 lessees at Portsmouth and three lessees at the Conn. base). Nine of the lessees were families with children, including seven families with children under the age of six.

Infants and young children are especially vulnerable to lead paint exposure, which can cause intelligence quotient deficiencies; reading and learning disabilities; impaired hearing; reduced attention span, hyperactivity and behavior problems. Adults with high lead levels can suffer difficulties during pregnancy, high blood pressure, nerve disorders, memory problems and muscle and joint pain.

Federal law requires sellers and landlords selling or renting housing built before 1978 to:

- Provide a lead hazard information pamphlet to inform renters and buyers about the dangers associated with lead paint;
- Include lead notification language in sales and rental forms;
- Disclose any known lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards in the living unit and property and provide copies of all available reports to buyers or renters;
- Allow a lead inspection or risk assessment by home buyers; and
- Maintain records certifying compliance with federal laws for a period of three years.

EPA Releases Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Handbook

The handbook provides EPA regions, states, and other stakeholders with updated information for addressing Clean Water Act (CWA) section 303(d) waters impaired by PCBs. Additionally, it identifies various approaches to developing PCB TMDLs and provides examples of TMDLs from around the country, complete with online references. For more information, go to: http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/lawsguidance/cwa/tmdl/upload/pcb_tmdl_handbook.pdf?CFID=7345164&CFTOKEN=82261339.

Federal Energy Management Program Promotes Energy Efficiency

The Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) supports federal agencies in identifying energy- and water-efficient products that meet federal acquisition requirements, conserve energy, save taxpayer dollars, and reduce environmental impacts. This is achieved through technical assistance, guidance, and efficiency requirements for energy-efficient, water-efficient, and low standby power products. For more information about this program, go to: http://www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/technologies/procuring_eeproducts.html.

FEMP-Designated Efficiency Requirements for Energy-Consuming Products

FEMP sets minimum efficiency requirements for over a dozen of the most energy consuming products in the Federal Government, including commercial boilers, certain chillers, commercial gas hot water heating, and

commercial lighting not covered by ENERGY STAR. For each covered product category, FEMP provides the minimum efficiency requirement, a cost effectiveness example, an energy cost calculator, and additional acquisition guidance, such as buyer tips, installation tips, and user tips. FEMP also sets maximum standby power requirements for some product categories. Compliant products are compiled and listed in the FEMP Standby Power Data Center. All Federal purchases must meet or exceed the FEMP-designated efficiency requirements and requirements for low standby power. For more information, go to: http://www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/technologies/eep_purchasingspecs.html.

FEMP Energy and Cost Savings Calculators for Energy-Efficient Products

These calculators allow users to enter their own input values (e.g., utility rates, hours of use, etc.) to estimate the energy cost savings from buying a more efficient product. Calculators are available for, but not limited to: compact fluorescent lamps, commercial unitary air conditioners, air cooled chillers, water-cooled chillers, commercial heat pumps, boilers, refrigerators, freezers, beverage vending machines, computers, monitors, faxes, printers, copiers, faucet/showerheads, toilet/urinals, central air conditioners, gas furnaces, electric/gas water heaters, clothes washers, and dish washers. For more information, go to: http://www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/technologies/eep_eccalculators.html.

Biofuels Will Fly High, US Officials Predict

Jon Hilkevitch – Chicago Tribune

The Obama administration is committed to "help buy down the cost" of building refineries and growing feedstocks for use in producing clean, renewable aviation fuels, even though the current price of such biofuels is at least three times higher than regular jet fuel, U.S. Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack said in Chicago.

The plan for American-produced biofuels that Vilsack outlined before business and airline industry officials is aimed at creating thousands of jobs, especially in the rural economy; establishing energy security by reducing dependence on foreign oil; and slowing global warming, he said. "The beauty of this is that it stimulates what America does best: innovation," Vilsack told a business round table held at Boeing headquarters. "It makes a lot more sense to buy (energy) from the farmer down the road" than rely on overseas markets, he added.

The administration's strategy mirrors longtime government policies that subsidize farmers. It relies heavily on providing grants, loan guarantees and tax breaks to build biofuel refineries and research centers; paying farmers to switch from growing traditional feedstocks to nonfood biofuel-related production; and providing funding for biofuel producers to purchase the feedstock, Vilsack said.
Even with all that help, it hasn't been proven whether biofuels can become economically viable for the airline industry, which consumes 17 billion to 19 billion gallons of jet fuel a year, according to the Department of Transportation. Jet fuel currently costs about $3.15 a gallon, while aviation biofuel runs $16 a gallon and up, experts said.

Vilsack said he envisioned Florida biofuel refineries using citrus waste, pacific northwest units processing woody biomass waste from forestry, and facilities in the northeast processing native grasses "and other things that grow in abundance and have little value." The effort is backed by more than $1 billion in U.S. government investments and, if biofuel levels ever reach large-scale production, the promise of a ready customer: the U.S. Navy.

Airlines would be next in line to purchase excess biofuel at competitive prices, Vilsack said.
Continental Airlines operated the first revenue passenger biofuel flight in the U.S. in November from Houston to O'Hare International Airport. The flight used fuel derived from microbial algae. Alaska Airlines and Horizon Air soon followed using a biofuel blend made from recycled cooking oil. It's unclear when the next biofuel flights will occur but the industry has set a goal of using biofuels for 1 percent of its fuel needs by 2015.
Billy Glover, Boeing's vice president of environment and aviation policy, said it's difficult to make predictions, but the key to lowering the price rests with increasing production. "We are just at the beginning of a very exciting biofuel industry," Glover said.

US Navy Tests Genetically Modified Algal Fuel

The US Navy and the shipping company Maersk have successfully tested a form of algae-based biofuel, it has been announced. The Navy tried 20,000 gallons of algal fuel on a decommissioned destroyer last year. It was the largest test-run of its kind. The biofuel was mixed 50:50 with conventional fuel. Maersk tested 30 tons of oil from genetically modified algae in collaboration with the US Navy in January of 2012. The two organizations represent the largest military and the largest merchant fleets in the world. Both have committed to cut their conventional oil consumption in half by 2020.

Shipping fuel is frequently very low grade. In 2009, it was alleged that the world's 15 largest ships emitted as much pollution in a year as all of the world's 760 million cars.

Navy's Newest Disaster Response Van Runs on Solar, Wind Power

Henry Kenyon - Government Computer News

The Navy's salvage service has developed a command vehicle that uses solar and other renewable energy sources to power its computers and communications equipment while in the field. Developed by the Naval Sea Systems Command's Supervisor of Salvage and Diving (SUPSALV), the van is similar to other command vehicles in that it is equipped with a wideband, very high-frequency radio; a satellite phone; digital high-definition TVs that can interface with computers; and a network interface device that allows the van to receive telephone calls from any nearby cell tower. What makes the van different is that is uses a photovoltaic solar array and two 1 kilowatt wind generators in conjunction with 16 lithium battery modules to power its systems.

The solar panel array automatically tracks the sun, and power is carefully managed via an advanced battery monitoring and electrical distribution system. These capabilities allow the van to operate independently for long periods of time supporting disaster relief or other recovery operations without relying on its diesel generator to run its equipment. "If you've got good wind and good light, it can easily maintain itself," said Mike Herb, head of salvage operations for SUPSALV.

The van was built as the result of experiences in the wake of Hurricane Katrina. SUPSALV was conducting disaster response operations on the Gulf Coast, but the devastation was so extensive that there was no easily available fuel for the Navy's command vans. Instead of focusing on recovery efforts as their primary mission, SUSALV personnel had to make 100- to 150-mile round trips north of the disaster area to purchase fuel for their vans' generators, Herb said.

Work on the van began in mid-2011. SUPSALV's existing command vans dated back to the 1980s and 1990s and were in need of replacement. Because there was a need to replace the current inventory, this provided an opportunity to develop the green van, Herb said. The new van had not yet been deployed operationally.

Getting the Gray Right

Christopher P. Cavas – Defense News

"Haze gray and underway" has been a mantra of U.S. Navy warships for decades and the sight of a sleek warship sliding across the ocean has stirred many a sailor's heart. But some parts of a ship might not appear gray but might look downright pink. "What you are noticing is indeed true," admitted Mark Ingle, the Naval Sea System Command (NAVSEA) technical authority for paint. "The way the pink happens is a function of time, weather, and ultraviolet radiation. There are an infinite number of variations on the pink theme, depending on the conditions."

The phenomenon has existed since the mid-1990s when heat-reducing paints, called low solar absorbance (LSA) paints, were introduced. The pinking problem arrived with the LSAs and, ever since, ships' crews have struggled to keep their floating homes looking spiffy.

But help is on the way. A new type of paint is being introduced fleet wide and the Navy hopes its ships will regain their luster. The Navy will save some money and sailors will find it easier to keep their ships looking smart. The new paint - "Type 5" in Navy-speak - is called polysiloxane. "It's basically an epoxy-functionality paint with siloxane groups grafted on that make it extraordinarily resistant to chalking and weathering degradation," Ingle said. In simpler terms, it's an extremely hard, wear-resistant coating. The new paint eliminates the pinking problem and, if it gets scuffed or banged up, it's designed to be cleaned, not repainted.

The new paint, Ameron PSX-700 from PPG Industries, Pittsburgh, was developed as an anti-graffiti coating and, rather than painting over rough spots, the Navy hopes that eventually most stains will come off with a power-wash. Several ships have tested the new paint, including the amphibious ships Ponce, Kearsarge, Boxer and Bonhomme Richard, cruiser Antietam, aircraft carrier Nimitz, and even the museum battleship Missouri at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The new paint supports the move toward less repainting, longer service life, and longer docking intervals.

Polysiloxanes are very good for the environment because they have very low volatile organic compound levels. "We are in the process of these being the required paint for use in the Navy to avoid the pinking problem and save the money of having to repaint because of cosmetic color shifting of paints," Ingle said. But unlike the old silicone alkyd paint that comes in a can and is stirred, the Type 5 paint comes in two cylinders that are squeezed together to mix polysiloxane and epoxy glue. "We have these two cartridges, like a double-barreled caulking gun," Ingle said. "The cartridges are fitted together and squeeze out into baffles, which mix the paint so that it comes out as a properly-mixed product ready to be applied. It uses a gun similar to a caulking gun."

Ingle said ships in overhaul availabilities already are getting the new paint and fleet technical manuals are being updated to include procedures and policies for using the cartridges. "Sailors have never had a two-pack topside paint before," he noted, but "eventually everyone will have the two-pack systems." The paint is available from three manufacturers: PXLE-80 from Sherwin Williams, PSX-700 from PPG and Interfine 979 from International Paint.

The new Type 5 paint costs roughly twice as much as older paints, Ingle said, "about $70 to $100 a gallon for the new paint, versus about $30 to $60 a gallon for the Type 2 or 3 LSA." But since ships will not need to be painted as often, the paint should save money. The Office of Naval Research estimates the polysiloxane will save about $153 million over 30 years.

The paint already has been in widespread use in the Coast Guard. "The Coast Guard has been using polysiloxane for years and has had tremendous success," Ingle said. "How often do you see different shades on a Coast Guard cutter? Running rust?"

To assist sailors in using the new paint, Corrosion Control Assist Teams come pierside and provide the equipment to do a paint job. Ingle likened it to a lending library. "The crew comes down and takes out what they need - five needle guns, two grinders, etc," he said.

A major goal is to minimize the amount of paint carried on a ship, said Stephen Melsom, NAVSEA's program manager for fleet corrosion control. "There are hazards associated with paint stowage and I'd like to go from having a paint locker full of paint to just having touchup kits if you will. So when you need a touch-up, you can inject it from the twin-tube system. This gets away from all that stowage on the ship."
NAVSEA is working with the Naval Research Laboratory to develop a new, low-pressure, electrically driven power washer to clean polysiloxane surfaces. "We're not talking about washing the entire ship at one time but a portion of the ship," Melsom explained. "Take a power washer with a brush scrubber, not that different than what you'd use at home on a deck, to get the salts off."

A corrosion control manager is also being designated aboard each ship. "It's typically a senior enlisted sailor," Melsom said. "They're getting trained and they'll be taught on polysiloxane and other things they need to do to make corrosion control a way of life."

The new paint is proving extremely popular, Melsom reported. "Ships are asking where they can get it. They understand there is a difference and, when you see the difference between the new paint and the old paint, it's pretty evident."

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

National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Industrial Boilers (Draft)

On 21 MAR 11, the EPA promulgated national emission standards for the control of hazardous air pollutants from two area source categories: industrial boilers and commercial and institutional boilers. EPA is reconsidering specific elements and is accepting public comment on those elements. EPA is also proposing a limited number of amendments to the final rule. In addition, the EPA is proposing amendments and technical corrections to the final rule to clarify some applicability and implementation issues raised by stakeholders subject to the final rule. Comments must be received on or before 21 FEB 12. POC is Mr. James Eddinger, Energy Strategies Group (D243-01), Sector Policies and Programs Division, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, EPA, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711; tel: (919) 541-5426; fax number: (919) 541-5450; email: eddinger.jim@epa.gov (Federal Register 23 December 2011 [Proposed Rules], pages 80532-80552). Personnel are reminded that relevant comments should be routed through their appropriate REC contact.

2010 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data from Large Facilities

The 2010 Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Data includes public information from facilities (including government facilities) in 9 industry groups, including 29 source categories, which directly emit large quantities of GHGs, as well as suppliers of certain fossil fuels and industrial gases. For more information, go to: http://epa.gov/climatechange/emissions/ghgdata/?CFID=7344773&CFTOKEN=32642713.

Combustion Portal

The EPA Combustion Portal website provides federal and state compliance information and sustainability content for various combustion processes (i.e., boilers, incinerators, reciprocating internal combustion engines [RICE], and wood heating appliances) that are impacted by federal and state regulations. The site includes calculators to estimate emissions from boilers fired by: propane, butane, natural gas, and oil. For more information, go to: http://www.combustionportal.org/index.cfm.

REGION 1

CONNECTICUT

Note: The Connecticut General Assembly will convene on 8 FEB 12 and will adjourn on 9 MAY 12.

Proposed Legislation

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

Regulations

Minimum Stream Flow Standards - Department of Environmental Protection has adopted rules which expand the coverage of and eventually replace the existing requirements found in the Minimum Stream Flow Standards and Regulations of the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection. The purpose of the regulations is to provide for the protection of Connecticut's river and stream systems by establishing stream flow standards that apply to all river and stream systems in the state through a classification process and requiring minimum releases from dams. This rule became effective on 12 Dec 11.

Chemical Cleanup at Submarine Base Nearly Done

Judy Benson - The Sun (CT)

The Naval Submarine Base is entering the final phase of an extensive cleanup project that began a dozen years ago to remove more than 100 years' worth of toxic chemicals from nearly all corners of the 687-acre riverfront property. The cleanup began in 1990 after the base was named to the Environmental Protection Agency's Superfund list of the nation's most contaminated sites and it is now about 90 percent complete, said Kymberlee Keckler, Remedial Project Manager for the EPA's New England office.

"We've made a lot of progress, especially since it's an open, active base," said Keckler. The cleanup is being done to an industrial-commercial standard, with some contaminated soils capped with pavement or building foundations rather than removed, instead of the higher residential standard. That means deed restrictions will be placed on the land so that, if the property ever ceases to be a military facility, no homes could be built there unless further cleanup is done, Keckler said.

Sub base officials overseeing the cleanup are hopeful that the base could come off the Superfund list within the next two years. A proposed plan to remove contaminated soils and river bottom from the 33-acre area known as the lower base - the last major section of the base as yet unaddressed - is in final stages of development. A draft version will be released to the public and comment sought. Once complete, the proposed plan will be made available online and at local libraries. After the February meeting, a final cleanup plan will be written and the EPA and state Departments of Energy and Environmental Protection will be asked to give their approval. Work could begin by early next year and be completed by the end of 2013, said Michael Brown, Environmental Director for the base.

MAINE

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

Proposed Legislation

ME LD 1753 – This bill seeks to improve transportation in the state. The bill includes provisions regarding the reconstruction of the Sarah Mildred Long Bridge. This bridge includes a rail line that provides critical service to Portsmouth Naval Shipyard with no alternative.

Proposed Rules

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

MASSACHUSETTS

Note: The Massachusetts General Court meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

MA HB 1759 - 219 - An Act relative to comprehensive siting reform for land based wind projects. The act shall be construed in a manner to achieve its public purposes, which are to encourage the development of clean, renewable, electric generating plants and ancillary facilities powered by wind, ensure that such facilities are sited in appropriate locations based on clear, predictable and protective environmental, cultural and historic resource standards and streamline the permitting of such facilities at the state and local level and reduce delays associated with appeals of such permits.

Proposed Rules

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

NEW HAMPSHIRE

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

Proposed Legislation

NH HB 1274 – An Act that will abolish the Department of Cultural Resources. This bill abolishes the department of cultural resources, transferring the division of libraries and the division of historical resources to the Department of State, and transferring the New Hampshire Film and Television Commission to the Department of Resources and Economic Development, establishing a Department of Environmental Services Oversight and Grievance Committee.

Proposed Rules

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

RHODE ISLAND

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

Proposed Legislation

RI HB 7233 - This act would create a program by which the disposal of unused paint products would be managed by a paint trade organization created for that purpose and funded by a surtax on retail paint products.

Proposed Rules

RI Elevator Safety Code - The Department of Labor and Training, Occupational Safety Division has adopted amendments to the Elevator Safety Code that will bring it up to date and in compliance with the current federal regulations. Amendments will also streamline and modernize the process of conducting elevator safety inspections. This rule became effective on 29 JAN 12.

VERMONT

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

Proposed Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

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

REGION 2

NEW JERSEY

The New Jersey Legislature meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

NJ AB 393 - This bill prohibits any application or use of urea for the purpose of melting, preventing, or removing ice on any surface. The bill further establishes civil penalties for violations: $500 for the first offense and up to $1,000 for the second and each subsequent offense. This legislation may impact military flight operations.

Proposed Rules

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

DEP Advises Residents to Recycle TVs and Computers

Unwanted televisions, computers, electronic tablets, e-book readers, and monitors that have been replaced by new electronic holiday gifts cannot be tossed into the trash but must be recycled as required by the state's one-year-old Electronic Waste Management Act, which generated an estimated 40 million pounds of recycled e-waste last year in New Jersey, DEP Commissioner Bob Martin said. This is a five-fold increase in e-waste tonnage over the approximately eight million pounds collected in 2010 and an amount that is expected to increase this year as the program expands and improves in all 21 counties in New Jersey.

Electronic waste makes up two percent of the solid waste disposed in New Jersey. As a result of consumer demand for new technologies and the subsequent disposal of old devices, e-waste is growing two to three times faster than any other component of the solid waste stream. Those discarded TVs, computers and computer monitors contain lead, mercury, cadmium, nickel, zinc, brominated flame retardants, and other materials. Cathode Ray Tubes, or CRTs, contain large amounts of lead that is used to shield consumers from radiation.

Improperly handling discarded electronics, without proper controls, or simply tossing the materials in the trash can expose hazardous chemical compounds that are known to negatively affect human and environmental health. The Electronic Waste Management Act, which took effect 1 JAN 12, bans disposal of televisions and all personal or portable computers - including desktop, notebook and laptop computers, as well as computer monitors - in the regular waste stream. Manufacturers of these devices now fund the collection of e-waste so that it is free for consumers.

Residents should contact their county solid waste agency or municipal recycling coordinator for e-waste recycling options currently available in their cities and towns. For more information on New Jersey's E-Cycle program, including a list of e-waste recycling locations statewide, a connection to all 21 county recycling web sites, and information for consumers on "front door" pickup service to deal with extra heavy televisions or for people with special needs, visit: http://www.nj.gov/dep/dshw/ewaste/index.html.

NEW YORK

The New York State Legislature meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

NY AB 1471 – An Act to create a toxics information clearinghouse listing substances hazardous to public health, safety or the environment that have been identified or listed as a hazardous waste in regulations promulgated pursuant to section 27-0903 or 71-2702 of the environmental conservation law. The clearinghouse would provide chemical hazard traits and environmental and toxicological end-point data.

Proposed Rules

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

Ban Imposed on Disposing of Rechargeable Batteries

Consumers should now drop off their rechargeable batteries at local retail stores to avoid releasing toxic metals into the environment and to enable the recovery of valuable materials that would be wasted otherwise. For more information, go to: http://www.dec.ny.gov/environmentdec/79065.html.

REGION 3

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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

Proposed Legislation

DC B 583 – This bill would amend Title 47 of the District of Columbia Official Code to license and regulate the sale, storage, collection, or disposal of new and used tires.

Proposed Rules

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

DELAWARE

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

Proposed Legislation

DE SB 149 - This bill updates Title 7 Conservation, Chapter 6 endangered species relating to the conservation and endangered species. This bill models the policies of neighboring states (i.e. MD and NJ). Provisions in this bill define the powers and duties of listing and delisting of threatened and endangered species, rules and regulations, and implementation authority (DNREC).

Proposed Rules

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

Delaware Regulations Governing Hazardous Waste

The Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC) has finalized amendments to the Regulations Governing Hazardous Waste (RGHW) in order to maintain authorization from the EPA to administer its own hazardous waste (HW) program. The Final Rule became effective on 21 DEC 11.

DNREC has promulgated miscellaneous changes to the RGHW that correct existing errors in the hazardous waste regulations, and add clarification or enhance the current hazardous waste regulations. Some of the changes DNREC proposed are already in effect at the federal level. Additionally, DNREC proposed to adopt required federal regulations and miscellaneous changes to correct errors and to add consistency or clarification.

The amendments to the following sections of its existing RGHW include:

- **Federal Technical Corrections, Checklist 223** – Adopts EPA's Hazardous Waste Technical Corrections and Clarifications Rule published in the 18 March 2010 Federal Register.
- **Federal Withdrawal of the Emission-Comparable Fuel Exclusion** - Adopts EPA's Checklist 224.
- **Federal Change Regarding Saccharin De-listing** - Adopts Federal Checklist 225 that delists Saccharin as a listed hazardous waste.
- **Academic Transport** – Allows colleges/universities to transport HW, without a manifest on roads along or contiguous to property belonging to the college/university.
- **270 Day HW Accumulation** – Clarifies "must" to mean that no other off-site treatment, storage or disposal facility is available within 200 miles in order to use the extended accumulation time.
- **Small Quantity Generator (SQG) Recordkeeping and Reporting** – SQG are exempt from submitting an annual report.
- **Contingency Plan Submission Record Retention** – Records must be kept for three (3) years as proof of submission.
- **Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator Container Requirements** – Containers holding hazardous waste must be in good condition and compatible with the waste.
- **Regional Contingency Plan under 40 CFR 1510** – Removal of this reference.
- **Container Closure at Used Oil Facilities** – Containers must be closed except when adding or removing oil.

The final rule can be reviewed at the link below:
http://www.dnrec.delaware.gov/Info/Documents/DRGHW%202011%20PublicComment%20072811.pdf.

MARYLAND

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

Proposed Legislation

MD SB 144 - An Act concerning Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation Occupational and Professional Licensing Licensees on Military Deployment for the purpose of authorizing a unit in the Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation to allow certain holders of certain occupational and professional licenses to renew an expired license without penalty under certain circumstances and to complete certain continuing education or competency requirements within a reasonable time after license renewal.

Proposed Rules

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

PENNSYLVANIA

Note: The Pennsylvania General Assembly meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

PA HB 2113 - An Act amending Title 35 (Health and Safety) of the Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, consolidating the Air Pollution Control Act; providing for air contaminant emissions, for exemptions from air pollution requirements for unconventional gas production processes prohibited and for permit fees; and making a related repeal.

Proposed Rules

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

Senator Mary Jo White Announces She Will Not Run for Re-Election

Sen. Mary Jo White (R-Venango), Majority Chair of the Senate Environmental Resources and Energy Committee, has announced that she will not seek re-election in 2012. She has served in the Senate for 14 years and chaired the Senate Environmental Committee for 12 years and has been involved in every major environmental law passed since 1999, including the Environmental Stewardship and Watershed Protection (Growing Greener) Act, the Water Resources Planning Act and has been in the middle of the debate over Marcellus Shale legislation.

Brinley Leaving DEP Brownfields Program

Denise Brinley, Director of DEP's Bureau of Environmental Cleanup and Brownfields, announced that she was leaving state government to pursue an opportunity in the private sector. "My time in public service is just about to sunset, as I will be leaving for a position in the private sector starting in early January," said Brinley. "I found that working with those trying to 'make things happen' outside of state government has been one of the most rewarding aspects of my time at DEP."

How clean is your Stormwater?

George Hurd - Penn State Extension

With all of the rain that we have had over the last several months, many homeowners have had to deal with an excess of stormwater. How clean is that stormwater that runs off of your property or off of your neighbors?

Stormwater pollution is one of the leading causes of water pollution nationally. Impervious surfaces like driveways, sidewalks, and streets prevent stormwater runoff from naturally soaking into the ground and cause excess stormwater runoff. Stormwater can become polluted when it runs off streets, lawns, farms, and industrial sites containing fertilizers, dirt, pesticides, oil and grease, or other pollutants and then flows into a storm drain or directly into a body of water.

Storm drains found along curbs do not go to wastewater treatment plants. These drains lead directly to the nearest body of water and carry everything that stormwater picks up along the way. To decrease polluted runoff from paved surfaces, homeowners can develop alternatives such as those listed below:

- Porous pavement materials are available for driveways and sidewalks, and native vegetation and mulch can replace high maintenance grass lawns. Use native plants in your landscaping to reduce the need for watering during dry periods.
- Consider directing downspouts away from paved surfaces onto lawns and other measures to increase infiltration and reduce polluted runoff. You can collect rainwater from rooftops in mosquito proof rain barrels. The water can be used later on lawn or garden areas.
- Homeowners can use fertilizers sparingly and sweep driveways, sidewalks, and roads instead of using a hose.
- Instead of disposing of yard waste, they can use the materials to start a compost pile. Also, homeowners can learn to use Integrated Pest Management to reduce pesticide use. In addition, homeowners can prevent polluted runoff by picking up after pets and using, storing, and disposing of chemicals properly.
- Drivers should check their cars for leaks and recycle their motor oil and antifreeze when these fluids are changed. Drivers can also avoid impacts from car wash runoff such as detergents and grime by using car wash facilities that do not generate runoff. Households served by septic systems should have them professionally inspected.
- Before beginning an outdoor project, homeowners should locate the nearest storm drains and protect them from debris and other materials. You should sweep up and properly dispose of construction debris such as concrete and mortar. Use hazardous substances like paints, solvents, and cleaners in the smallest amounts possible, and follow the directions on the label. Clean up spills immediately, and dispose of the waste safely. Clean paint brushes in a sink, not outdoors.

An excellent source for more information is the National Home*A*Syst Program publication "Stormwater Management for Homeowners" which is available for free online from the North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service. This publication provides a checklist and a series of questions that help homeowners identify sources of stormwater pollution on their property and suggests steps to take to reduce potential problems. Polluted stormwater runoff can have many adverse effects on plants, fish, animals and people. Polluted stormwater can also affect drinking water sources. This, in turn, can affect human health and increase drinking water treatment costs.

By changing our habits and how we manage our properties, we can reduce both the volume of stormwater runoff and the amount of pollutants in that water.

Gas and Hazardous Liquids Pipelines Act

Pennsylvania Governor Tom Corbett signed House Bill 344 into law 22 DEC 11. This bill establishes the Gas and Hazardous Liquids Pipelines Act. The act directs the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (PUC) to supervise and regulate pipeline operators within Pennsylvania. Pipelines, pipeline operators or pipeline facilities regulated under Federal Pipeline safety laws are regulated under this Act. The Federal Pipeline Safety laws include the provisions of 49 U.S.C. Ch. 601 (relating to safety), the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-129, 93 Stat. 989), the Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-355, 116 Stat. 2985) and the regulations promulgated under the acts.

Petroleum gas distributors registered under the Propane and Liquefied Petroleum Gas Act are excluded from this Act.

The PUC will establish and maintain a registry of all pipeline operators and perform safety inspections and investigations of natural gas pipelines. It is permitted to charge reasonable registration and annual renewal fees to pipeline operators. Fees are not applicable to boroughs. The annual assessment will be used to reimburse the PUC for the costs of regulating pipeline operators.

Additional information including the final text of the law is provided in the link below: http://www.legis.state.pa.us/cfdocs/billinfo/BillInfo.cfm?syear=2011&sind=0&body=H&type=B&bn=344.

PA Environmental Educators Host 2012 Annual Conference

The PA Association of Environmental Educators will hold their annual conference on 16-17 MAR 12 at the Raystown Lake Resort and Conference Center in Entriken, PA.

The keynote speaker will be Richard Alley, Evan Pugh Professor of Geosciences and EMS Environment Institute at Penn State. There are four workshop tracks for the 2012 conference:

- **Rabble Rousers:** Why is it so hard to talk about environmental issues? What are the issues facing PA? What is fracking, anyway? Workshops in this track will delve into difficult or controversial issues that are hard to teach or talk about. We'll examine both the issues themselves as well as techniques for teaching them with honesty and goodwill.
- **Movers & Shakers:** After hearing Dr. Alley, you will be ready to change the world! The workshops in this track will offer hands-on experiences designed to educate you on actions you can take right now at work and at home.
- **Nature Lovers:** We are Environmental Educators because we are passionate about the natural world and want to share that passion with others. In these workshops you will learn about and discuss current topics in natural history, issues facing our state agencies, visit local sites and more.
- **Gurus, Guides & Messengers:** Curiosity inspires innovation. Learn new ways to engage your audience in the learning process. These workshops will give you practical skills for reinvigorating your programs including delivery techniques and reaching broader audiences. Plan to be active both inside and out!

For more information on the agenda, conference registration and conference scholarships, go to: http://www.paee.net/.

VIRGINIA

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

Proposed Legislation

VA HB 1252 - Requires the Virginia Aviation Board, upon request by a locality, to issue a nonbinding technical review of the effects that certain proposed construction will have on navigable airspace. The bill provides that for each proposed structure that does not require a Board permit under § 5.1-25.1 but nevertheless will stand at least 200 feet high or within 20,000 feet of an airport, the locality in which the structure is to be located is required to obtain and consider a technical airspace review from the Board. The bill also requires each political subdivision in the Commonwealth to protect airspace within its jurisdiction by ordinance or action.

Proposed Rules

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

WEST VIRGINIA

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

Proposed Legislation

WV HB 2371 - Relating to the West Virginia Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA). The Act would transfer OSHA enforcement to the Department of Labor.

Proposed Rules

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

REGION 4

NORTH CAROLINA

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

Proposed Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

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

Advanced Wastewater Pretreatment System (15A NCAC18A.1970)

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR) has adopted rules relating to advanced wastewater pretreatment systems. A wastewater system with a design flow of up to 3000 gallons per day approved pursuant to 15A NCAC 18A .1957(c) or .1969 that includes an advanced pretreatment component shall be specifically designed to meet one of the effluent quality standards specified in Table VII prior to dispersal of the effluent to the soil and shall comply with the requirements of this Rule. The Proposed Rule was published 1 MAY 11. The Final Rule became effective 1 OCT 11. The Approved Rule was published on 1 NOV 11. Contact: Steven Berkowitz, (919) 715-3271.

PSD Requirement for GHGs (15A NCAC 02D .0544)

NCDENR has proposed a rule for a temporary amendment to update the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) for Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) Rule in order to reflect the three-year federal deferral from consideration of CO_2 emissions from combustion of biomass. The Environmental Management Commission (EMC) is requested to approve one or more public hearings to consider these temporary rules. So the existing rule is no more restrictive than the Federal rule in accordance with G.S. 150B-19.3, NC Division of Air Quality (DAQ) needs to amend the State rule to incorporate the EPA deferral period for biogenic CO_2 emissions. Also under G.S. 150B 19.1(a)(2), an agency shall seek to reduce the burden upon those persons or entities who must comply with the rule being adopted. Deferring biogenic CO_2 emissions will reduce the regulatory burden on affected facilities by eliminating biogenic CO_2 emissions when determining whether a stationary source meets the PSD and Title V applicability thresholds, including those for the application of Best Available Control Technology (BACT). A Temporary Rule is being presented to the Board to ensure that stationary sources would not have to complete a BACT analysis for biogenic CO_2, and possibly be required to install equipment to control emissions during the three-year deferral period and during the permanent rulemaking process. EPA's future rulemaking is uncertain until EPA completes review of the scientific and technical issues related to accounting for biogenic CO_2 emissions. The Temporary Rule was published in NC Register on 17 JAN 12.

Underground Injection Control Wells (15A NCAC 02C – VARIOUS)

NCDENR has proposed amendments to comply with changes to applicable federal regulations, make organizational improvements, and to make editorial changes or corrections. Organizational changes would provide that all administrative requirements are located in a single rule, and so that unique requirements for different types of injection wells are located in a specific rule dedicated to each type of injection well. This amendment would primarily enable each allowable injection well type to have permitting, construction, monitoring, and reporting requirements located in a unique rule dedicated to each type of allowable injection well. Other amendments are to be reserved for future codification in order to simplify the rulemaking process for emerging issues. Amendments contain language of existing rules that will be relocated to new rules to provide a smooth organizational structure. Rules proposed for repeal consist of regulatory language that is being relocated to the content of the rules proposed for amendment, which will enable an organizational structure where each allowable injection well-type has permitting, construction, monitoring, and reporting requirements located in a unique rule dedicated to that well type.

Open Burning (15A NCAC 02D .1900)

NCDENR has proposed amendments in response to the General Assembly's Session Law 2011-394, House Bill 119, which makes changes to rules that govern open burning without a permit and air curtain burners. Draft Rule Amendments were published on 18 OCT 11. For more information, go to: http://daq.state.nc.us/rules/draft/02d1900.pdf.

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.

Offshore Wind Power USA 2012, 22-24 FEB 12, Boston, MA
Offshore Wind Power USA 2012 will enable you to connect and network with the major players in offshore wind globally, all of whom are focusing on the USA as the prime market. For more information, go to: http://www.greenpowerconferences.com/link/WE1202US.html?=rew.

27th International Conference on Solid Waste Technology and Management Conference, 11-14 MAR 12, Philadelphia, PA
Topics of interest include: landfill topics, scrap tires, waste collection, medical waste, composting and biological treatment, use of waste materials in construction, and carbon emissions reduction. For more information, go to: http://www2.widener.edu/~sxw0004/call.html?CFID=6566039&CFTOKEN=72183882.

Sustainable Water Management Conference, 18-21 MAR 12, Portland, OR
The 2012 Sustainable Water Management Conference will be a true sustainability conference focused on water resources integration. This conference seeks to combine technical presentations with in-depth discussions on legal, regulatory, and legislative matters facing water utilities today. It will address a wide range of topics concerning sustainable water management, including managing water resources and the environment, water conservation, sustainable utilities and infrastructure, urban planning and design, and community sustainability. For more information, go to: http://www.awwa.org/Conferences/SpecConf.cfm?ItemNumber=56511&showLogin=N.

9th Annual Environmental Monitoring and Data Quality Workshop, 26-29 MAR 12, San Diego, CA
The 9th annual DoD Environmental Monitoring & Data Quality (EMDQ) Workshop includes technical training sessions, technical presentations, a plenary session featuring distinguished speakers, a Q&A forum, component meetings, a poster session / meet & greet, an update on the DoD ELAP, and networking opportunities with members of the environmental community. This workshop is open to all interested environmental professionals involved with DoD sites or projects including representatives from the DoD services, other federal agencies, state, local, and tribal governments, academia, and the private sector. For more information, go to: http://www.regonline.com/builder/site/Default.aspx?EventID=1014424.

Global Conference on Oceans, Climate, and Security, 21-23 MAY 12, Boston, MA
A new focus is emerging on how climate change impacts ocean systems and the oceans' subsequent vital role in exacerbating or mitigating these impacts. Thus, understanding the inter-connectedness between oceans, climate and security is increasingly crucial to our collective future. Ocean acidification and polar ice reduction/sea level rise each pose critical threats to human populations, natural systems and global security. Some threats are direct such as drought impacts on global food security, and damage to civilian and military infrastructure caused by increasing frequency and intensity of storms and sea-level rise. Other threats are significant but less direct such as

a decrease in agricultural productivity, forced migration of coastal populations, and destabilizations of economies due to the ocean's reduced capacity to regulate climate and provide for human needs. For more information and to register for this conference, go to: http://gcocs.org/.

6th International Conference on Environmental Science and Technology, 25-29 JUN 12, Houston, TX

The intent of the conference is to provide a multidisciplinary platform for environmental scientists, engineers, management professionals and government regulators to discuss the latest developments in environmental research and applications. Topics of interest include, but are not limited to: Water Pollution and Water Quality Control; Air Pollution and Air Quality Control; Ecoassessment and Restoration, Wetlands, Global Change; Renewable Energy and Development; and Society and the Environment. For more information, go to: http://www.aasci.org/conference/env/2012/EST2012.pdf?CFID=6566146&CFTOKEN=70134364.

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

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

StormCon 2012 Conference, 19 – 23 AUG 12, Denver, CO

The StormCon offers the opportunity to learn from case studies presented by municipal professionals, engineering consultants, contractors, researchers, and others on the front lines of implementing stormwater programs, BMPs, sediment and erosion control techniques, low-impact development approaches, research and testing of BMPs, and water-quality monitoring programs. For more information, go to: http://www.stormcon.com/conference.html.

TRAINING

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

CECOS Classroom Courses

Beginning Date	End Date	Course	Location
14 FEB 12	16 FEB 12	Navy Environmental Restoration Program	Norfolk, VA
28 FEB 12	2 MAR 12	Natural Resources Compliance	Key West, FL
6 MAR 12	6 MAR 12	RCRA Hazardous Waste Review	SUBASE Groton, CT
6 MAR 12	8 MAR 12	Adv. Historic Preservation Law & Section 106 Comp	Mayport, FL
12 MAR 12	16 MAR 12	ENV Sampling Design & Data Quality Assurance	Norfolk, VA
19 MAR 12	23 MAR 12	Hazardous Waste Facility Operations	Norfolk, VA
6 MAR 12	6 MAR 12	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Workers - Refresher	Washington, DC
7 MAR 12	7 MAR 12	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Workers - Refresher	Washington, DC
8 MAR 12	8 MAR 12	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Workers - Refresher	Norfolk, VA
9 MAR 12	9 MAR 12	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Workers - Refresher	Norfolk, VA
10 APR 12	12 APR 12	Introduction to Cultural Resource Management Laws & Regulations	New Orleans, LA

CECOS Online Courses/Web Conferences

Beginning Date	End Date	Course	Location
Various		Advancing an Effective EMS	On-Line
Various		EPCRA and Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Reporting	On-Line
Various		HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Workers - Refresher	On-Line

NPDES Permit Writer's Training on the Web

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

CECOS

EMS General Awareness: Computer Based Training (CBT) Module Available 24/7 at www.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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DoD Chesapeake Bay State Liaison - DC/MD/NY Liaison
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DENIX - Many of our links are to DENIX. To subscribe to DENIX go to: https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/register.html and register.

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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.