



REC UPDATE

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



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GENERAL INTEREST

NAVFAC's 171st Birthday is 31 AUG 13

In 1898, the Spanish-American War precipitated a great increase in the Bureau's activities. Its civilian workforce grew from 7 to 22 people; and the Civil Engineer Corps - which had been established in 1867 - was expanded from 10 to 21 commissioned officers, five of whom reported for duty at Bureau Headquarters. The treaty at the war's end led to the construction of naval stations in Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines. In the next few years the Navy yards at Boston, Norfolk, and Philadelphia were modernized; and a new yard was built at Charleston, SC.

During the early years of the 20th century, Congress expanded the Bureau's responsibilities by consolidating Navy public works under its cognizance. The most important law was passed in 1911, when Congress placed the design and construction of all naval shore stations under BuDocks control: Previously, the bureau that operated each type of shore facility had performed its own design and construction. For example, the Bureau of Ordnance built naval magazines; and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery built naval hospitals.

US Navy Ships Participate in Marine Mammal Studies

By Navy News Service

Independent researchers working in coordination with the Navy ships USS Dewey (DDG 105) and USS Cape St. George (CG 71) conducted ground-breaking marine mammal behavioral response studies (BRSs) on the Navy's Southern California Offshore Range in July. The studies took place on 8-12 JUL 13 with the destroyer Dewey and on 28-30 JUL 13 with the cruiser Cape St. George.

During the studies, scientists attached data tags to a total of six marine mammals and tracked the animals' movements and behavior in response to sonar signals from the ships. "USS Dewey was honored to be a part of this vital study. We take environmental stewardship seriously in our role as operators, and want nothing more than to be able to do our mission while protecting our environment," said Cmdr. Jake Douglas, commanding officer of USS Dewey.

While past behavioral response studies have used ocean research vessels with simulated sound sources, or depended on tagging of marine mammals during Navy at-sea training, these latest studies represent the first time U.S. Navy mid-frequency active sonar transmissions have been used for controlled exposure experiments on marine mammals. "While playback studies and tagging during training exercises provide valuable data, BRSs that use real-time sonar from warships in a controlled experiment have great potential to help us understand how marine mammals are affected by Navy activities under realistic scenarios at sea," said Dr. Bob Gisiner, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) program manager for the Navy's Living Marine Resources (LMR) Applied Research Program.

Using data tags with suction cups that can remain attached for 24 hours or longer, the team tagged two blue whales, two Risso's dolphins, a fin whale, and a Cuvier's beaked whale.

The studies were authorized under permit #14534-02 from the National Marine Fisheries Service, issued on 2 JUL 10. The studies were also coordinated with the California Coastal Commission and the Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary, and were endorsed by leading environmental groups.

The Navy began co-funding behavioral response studies in 2007 in partnership with NATO, academic institutions, private companies, the Joint Industry Program (JIP), and the Department of Defense Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program (SERDP). LMR and Office of Naval Research BRS teams have placed more than 100 tags on a variety of marine mammal species and safely conducted more than 50

experimental sound transmissions to measure marine mammal responses in Southern California waters. Similar acoustic playback studies have also been completed in the Bahamas, the Mediterranean Sea, Norway, and other locations.

The Navy is currently seeking renewals of authorizations under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and the Endangered Species Act for activities in the Atlantic Fleet Training and Testing (AFTT) area and the Hawaii-Southern California Training and Testing (HSTT) area from 2015-19. Under the terms of its permits, the Navy integrates new data from BRSs and other studies as they become available during annual adaptive management discussions with the National Marine Fisheries Service.

To read the BRS scientists' blog, visit <http://sea-inc.net/2013/07/26/begin-socal-13/>. For more information about the Navy's environmental initiatives, visit <http://greenfleet.dodlive.mil/environment/>.

Navy to Test Hybrid Propulsion on Destroyers

By Kris Osborn – DoD Buzz

The U.S. Navy plans to conduct a series of tests on its hybrid-electric propulsion system for destroyers in order to assess its potential for future application on one of the ships' two propellers, service officials said. The technology, now in use on the USS Makin Island (LHD-8) and being engineered into the next-generation America-class, big-deck Amphibious Assault Ships USS America (LHA-6) and the USS Tripoli (LHA-7) are engineered with a hybrid-drive propulsion system, meaning the ships can use both diesel electric propulsion as well as gas-turbine engines.

"We're beginning to explore the possibility on some other surface combatants such as DDGs (destroyers) and we'll be looking to do more of those tests over the next few years. If those prove out as they have aboard the amphibious ships, that is something that we'll look to take out to more and more DDGs during their upgrade cycle," said Tom Hicks, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Energy. "Based on the success of the Makin Island, we'll look to begin to identify ships that are in their mid-life upgrade where we could bring that type of technology aboard."

When it comes to ship propulsion, hybrid-electric propulsion involves a gas turbine engine as well as an electric motor and diesel generator. The electric motors can help propel the ship at speeds up to around 12 knots, and the generator can generate electricity for the ship. When traveling at speeds greater than 12 knots, the ship can then rely upon its gas turbine engine. At the same time, the generators can also provide on-board power for many of the ships systems such as sensors, weapons and other electronics, according to Navy officials.

Much like their amphibious counterparts, the DDGs are equipped for missions likely to require moving at slower speeds, potentially closer to shore, Hicks explained. "We'd be looking to potentially put hybrid-electric drive aboard one of the two propellers on a DDG. We think that is all that is going to be necessary to get the maximized impact. Those types of surface combatants do spend a fair amount of time not operating at high speeds, so that seems to be a perfect sweet spot for hybrid electric drive," Hicks said.

Another energy-efficiency technique being utilized by the Navy is the addition of what's called a "stern flap," essentially an additional piece of the ship which sticks out into the ocean to displace more water and allow the ship to ride higher in the water, Hicks explained. Hicks also talked about anti-corrosion hull coatings and paints which make the surface of the hull more slippery and therefore able to more smoothly glide through the water. "Hull coatings or propeller coatings are things which make the ship more resistant to the turbulent effects of the water," Hicks said. Each of these innovations wind up reducing the amount of fuel needed to propel the ship, Hicks added.

Another energy-efficiency increasing innovation is something called "Smart Voyage Planning Software," a software program able to maximize route efficiency by calculating and integrating a wide swath of weather conditions and environmental factors likely to impact ship propulsion. "We're getting more fidelity in terms of the data that exists out in the ocean. All of the conditions that exist such as water conditions, current, temperature

and wind all really have an impact on a ship's ability to reach certain points. The idea is to look at all the environmental factors that impact the ship's ability to get from one point to another," Hicks explained.

Lowering Prices on Biofuels Offers Navy Hope

By Kris Osborn – Military.com

Senior energy officials with the Navy are optimistic about the future of biofuels and alternative fuels despite Congressional criticism, saying an emerging market for biofuel production has continued to lower prices. Such developments are in keeping with the service's goal that up to one-half of its energy will come from alternative sources by 2020. In fact, as part of what it calls its "Great Green Fleet" initiative, the Navy plans to deploy a carrier strike group powered by alternative fuel in 2016, said Tom Hicks, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Energy.

It had been thought by some observers that realistic production and competitive prices for biofuels could be a decade or more away. However, progress with an emerging market is exceeding some expectations, Hicks explained. "The alternative fuels piece is coming together more quickly than we had planned. Our partnership with the U.S. Department of Energy and U.S. Department of Agriculture is beginning to yield some promising results at this point," Hicks added.

The Navy's Great Green Fleet is named after Theodore Roosevelt's famous Great White Fleet, a Navy battle fleet ordered by President Roosevelt to circumnavigate the globe from 1907 to 1909. As part of the Great Green Fleet, an entire USS Nimitz Carrier Group, including both ships and air assets, were successfully powered by a 50-50 blend of biofuels and traditional fuel during last-year's Rim of the Pacific, an international maritime exercise, service officials said.

Recognizing that many members of Congress have criticized biofuel efforts on the grounds of cost, Hicks explained that the costs of biofuels are already decreasing as larger quantities become available. "Biofuels will be available by 2016 in meaningful quantities. The market is evolving very rapidly. Economies of scale will drive down the price," Hicks said.

However, critics on the Hill have consistently voiced concerns about the price of biofuels. Senator John McCain, R-Ariz., was critical of the Navy's biofuel effort in a letter to Navy Secretary Ray Mabus in August of last year, citing the cost at \$26 per gallon. "Your decision to buy 450,000 gallons of biofuels at over \$26 per gallon for a 'demonstration' using operations and maintenance funds provided by Congress to equip and train military personnel and operate and repair facilities was not authorized and is a terrible misplacement of priorities," McCain's letter states.

In an editorial written this past December, Senator James Inhofe, R-Okla., also raised questions about the value and readiness of biofuels. "When every defense cut degrades our military's readiness, why would we want our Navy to pay four to five times more than necessary for fuel?" he wrote. "With a military budget that continues to decrease, where is the navy going to get the funds to pay for biofuels?"

When asked about these price-related concerns from the Hill, Hicks made reference to four recent contract awards to companies slated to produce up to 170 million gallons of biofuel for under \$4 per gallon in 2016. In fact, proponents of the biofuel acquisition effort make a distinction between prices needed to acquire small amounts of biofuels for testing -- and the much lower prices associated with buying larger quantities for future operational use. Hicks, and other proponents of the program emphasize the need to keep prices low and competitive. Overall, the Navy is optimistic in the prospects for affordable, mass producible quantities of biofuels.

The Navy uses about 1.3 billion gallons of fuel per year, Hicks explained, adding that in the future more fuels could involve a blend of conventional petroleum with "drop-in" alternative fuels such as biofuels, synthetic fuels or other bio-based products such as algae-based fuels.

There are several kinds of alternative fuels, such as those emerging from the Fischer-Tropsch process -- a kind of chemical reaction that can convert gas to liquid. This process can produce natural gas, biomass material, and

energy from municipal solid waste, Hicks explained. "We have a degree of confidence that we could begin utilizing these fuels provided they are cost competitive with petroleum," Hicks said. At the same time, other materials can come from a family of bio-based products called Hydroprocessed Esters and Fatty Acids, a category which includes things like sugar cane or algae.

US Navy Set to Launch Floating Microgrid

You can do a lot with 78 megawatts, including power 26,000 homes, for instance. Or you use it to run absolutely everything on one of the Navy's newest warships.

In the Navy's newest class of destroyer, the Zumwalt class, the ship's propellers and drive shafts are turned by electric motors rather than being directly attached to combustion engines. Such electric-drive systems, while a rarity for the U.S. Navy, have long been standard on big ships. What's new and different about the power distribution system on the Zumwalt is that it's flexible enough to propel the ship and fire railguns or directed-energy weapons (should these eventually be deployed) all at the same time. That's because the 78 megawatts from its four gas-turbine generators can be directed through the ship's power-distribution network wherever it's needed. The presence of such a tightly integrated power-generation and distribution system has led some to call the Zumwalt the U.S. Navy's first "all-electric ship."

For more information, go to: <http://spectrum.ieee.org/aerospace/military/the-electric-warship>.

Travis AFB Demonstrates New System to Suppress Fires in Hangar

By Mario Icarl – Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest Public Affairs Office

Hangar 818's newly constructed fire suppression system located in Travis Air Force Base (AFB) demonstrated an innocuous foam dump on 10 JUL 13 while numerous military personnel, civilian spectators, and media looked on in awe. "It is a much quicker fire suppression system enabling the Air Force to safely put out a fire in an environmentally responsible manner," said Lt. Joseph Iacovone, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Southwest team lead for this project. "In all, this system clearly demonstrated the ability to get the job done to a very interested and awe inspired crowd."

The foam filled approximately 85,000 square feet to a height of approximately six feet in minutes. The entire event took place in less than five minutes, offering an exciting and interesting show of its capabilities to all the spectators who attended. "It was an amazing thing to see," said a spectator to the event.

Project contractor Desert Design and Construction Company specializes in fire suppression systems and recently completed an upgrade to another hangar located at Travis AFB. Desert Design and Construction Company installed 14 new foam generators and a new closed head system in Hangar 818. The new system features approximately 1,100 sprinkler heads throughout the facility as well as numerous other electrical, mechanical, and plumbing construction installments.

"The foam product used is non-toxic and is a more efficient way to put out the fire," said Casey Covone, Desert Design and Construction Company project superintendent.

The project started last year and took the combined efforts of governmental and private consulting engineers, contract specialists, engineering technicians, contractor project superintendents and safety personnel to complete. "Another great partnership between the Travis ROICC and the Air force 60th Civil Engineer Squadron," said Iacovone.

Water Comes Clean in Test with Marines

By Eric Beidel – Office of Naval Research

A new easy-to-carry water purifier that could give Marines and first-responders access to clean water wherever they go successfully completed its first operational test, officials announced on 22 JUL 13. Funded by the Office of Naval Research (ONR) and tested this spring during the U.S.-Philippines joint Balikatan military exercise, the

First-Response Water Purifier is designed for long-term use in remote areas during emergency and disaster relief operations.

The new purifier was developed to help reduce enormous logistical burdens already faced by forward-deployed personnel. There are two versions—one that can treat 1,000 gallons per day and one that can handle 5,000 gallons per day.

The appetite for a trusted source of drinking water has led to a costly habit of buying and transporting bottled water around the battlefield. Likewise, current purification systems are so heavy they have to be transported on Humvees and 7-ton trucks. The new purifier is light and compact enough to fit in the back of a pickup truck and be carried by just two Marines.

Through ultrafiltration membranes and chlorine addition, the prototypes can make safe water from all freshwater sources, including surface waters with large amounts of algae and cloudiness caused by sediment.

Developed through a collaboration of Pacific Research Group and humanitarian organization Global Water, the new purifier is easy to operate and requires less maintenance and power than current systems, which can require repeated resupply of parts, trained operators and major power sources—all unavailable during typical disaster-relief scenarios. Aside from chlorine needed to provide disinfection and safe storage, the prototypes required no logistic support during the recent field exercise.

Events like the Balikatan exercise are great learning tools for developers, as equipment is challenged in ways that can't be simulated in the United States. The water source used for this test came from a contaminated shallow river filled with volcanic ash from the 1991 eruption of Mount Pinatubo. The fine particles in the ash provided a unique challenge to intake structures and filters, but the First-Response Water Purification prototypes - designed to be forgiving with cleanable filters - operated flawlessly throughout the exercise.

Pacific Research Group and Global Water continue to design and test water-treatment technologies that complement the purifiers brought to Balikatan this year. The groups plan to bring to next year's exercise two new prototypes that include an optional reverse osmosis capability for brackish, or salty, water that would accommodate the vast majority of surface water sources anywhere in the world.

Hurricane Season

Advance notice alone is not enough to protect your family and property during hurricane season. You increase your chances through active preparation: being and staying informed, making a plan, and building an emergency supply kit. These steps are applicable whether you are preparing for a hurricane, or any hazard. They save lives, property, and time when seconds count in a mandated evacuation and when sheltering at home.

Every member of the family should understand what to do, where to go, how to communicate with each other, and what to take if a hurricane is predicted in your area. Be sure to learn and include community evacuation routes and an out-of-town contact everyone can call if separated. Plan how you will protect your property and home, giving yourself plenty of time to finish before the storm.

Together make a portable kit with enough water, non-perishable food, medicine, and supplies for every family member to survive at least three days. Include a battery or crank powered all-weather radio, extra batteries, and cash in case power goes out.

Last, but not least, follow the direction of emergency management and local authorities. Never ignore an evacuation order. If told to evacuate, do it immediately and take only essential items and your emergency kit; disconnect all appliances; and turn off gas, electricity, and water.

Endangered Species Thrive on US Military Ranges

By Julie Watson – Star Advisor (HI)

The sign leaves no doubt about the risk in entering the steep seaside hills that North America's rarest bird calls home: "Danger. Boom. Explosives. Unexploded Ordnance and Laser Range in Use. Keep Out." Despite the weekly explosions that rock this Navy-owned island off the Southern California coast, the San Clemente Island loggerhead shrike has been rebounding from the brink of extinction, even on the military's only ship-to-shore bombardment range. The black, gray and white songbird — which has gone from a low of 13 in the 1990s to 140 Saturday — is among scores of endangered species thriving on military lands during the past decade.

For many, it's a surprising contrast, with troops preparing for war, yet taking precautions to not disturb animals such as the red-cockaded woodpecker and thumb-size Pacific pocket mouse. But military officials downplay the relationship, saying they're concerned primarily with national security.

Defense spending on threatened and endangered species jumped nearly 45 percent over the past decade from about \$50 million a year in 2003 to about \$73 million in 2012. The military protects roughly 420 federally listed species on more than 28 million acres, according to the Pentagon. The Defense Department is increasingly partnering with environmental groups to buy critical habitats that can act as buffer zones around bases, including a deal announced in June near the Army's Joint Base Lewis-McChord in Washington State that will restore prairie habitat.

"I've seen entire convoys with dozens of soldiers come to a screeching halt because a desert tortoise was crossing the road," Pentagon spokesman Mark Wright said.

Environmentalists say there has been an attitude shift by the Pentagon, which has a history of seeking exemptions from environmental laws in the name of national security. "They've come a long way and do deserve credit," said Mark Delaplaine, of the California Coastal Commission, which has battled the Navy over sonar testing that it believes harms marine mammals. "They pummel areas but also protect areas."

Generals shudder at being considered tree-huggers. But the military's top brass also realizes protecting wildlife can, in turn, protect training ranges. The more wildlife thrives, the fewer the restrictions. If endangered species populations decline further, the military could face being told to move trainings out of areas.

Cutting Consumption, Saving Lives: Fuel Cell Technology Proves Powerful in Demonstration

By Eric Beidel – Office of Naval Research

Technology developed for tactical generators under an Office of Naval Research (ONR) program recently demonstrated the ability to cut fuel use nearly in half compared to diesel systems currently powering forward-operating bases.

The Solid-Oxide Fuel Cell Tactical Electrical Power Unit is aimed at reducing the need to transport fuel around the battlefield, especially in dangerous theaters like Afghanistan, where enemies routinely target supply routes with homemade bombs. "This technology goes right to the heart of the Department of Defense's Operational Energy Strategy," said Dr. John Pazik, Director of ONR's Ship Systems and Engineering Research Division. "Using less fuel ultimately means fewer convoys and more lives saved."

During a demonstration in June at the Army's Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD., the power unit decreased fuel consumption by up to 44 percent compared to a similar-sized 10 kilowatt generator now being used by the Army and Marine Corps.

Funded by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the development of the fuel cell generator was the result of collaboration within the DoD Energy and Power Community of Interest, which brings together the four military services on a variety of energy and power programs. "Many useful power and energy technologies have been developed in the last decade," said Jack Taylor, associate director of ground and sea platforms in the Office of the

Assistant Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering. "We are now at the tipping point to start packaging and deploying these."

A solid-oxide fuel cell produces electricity through a chemical reaction of hydrogen and oxygen. A key component to the new system is a small reformer inside the unit that converts high-sulfur military fuels - such as JP-8 jet fuel - into a hydrogen-rich gas capable of being used in the fuel cell. Previous systems required heavy maintenance to operate with such fuels.

In addition to an easy-to-deploy modular and compact design, the new technology allows for near-silent operation. Instead of the roar of a diesel generator, the fuel cell unit's cooling fan produces a sound similar to the quiet hum of a refrigerator or air conditioner.

"Fuel cells are real and are ready for transition to our warfighters," said Don Hoffman, a program officer in ONR's Sea Warfare and Weapons Department. "We're pushing forward to examine adapting this technology for use aboard ships as well."

FEDERAL NEWS

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

AIR

EPA 2014 Clean Air Excellence Awards

The EPA is accepting nomination for the 2014 Clean Air Excellence Awards. Applications must be emailed or postmarked NLT Friday, 27 SEP 13. There are five categories in which a program, project, or technology may be entered:

- Clean Air Technology
- Community Action
- Education/Outreach
- Regulatory/Policy Innovations
- Transportation Efficiency Innovations

In addition to the five award categories described above, the Clean Air Excellence Awards Program will annually recognize two special award categories:

- Thomas W. Zosel Outstanding Individual Achievement Award
- Gregg Cooke Visionary Program Award

General information of the Clean Air Excellence Awards can be found at: <http://www.epa.gov/air/cleanairawards/> and entry information at: <http://www.epa.gov/air/cleanairawards/entry.html>.

WATER

EPA Announces the Release of the National Stormwater Calculator

The EPA announced the release of the National Stormwater Calculator, a tool developed by ORD to help users determine how they could best reduce stormwater runoff from their property by implementing green infrastructure. Examples of green infrastructure practices include rain barrels, rain gardens, and porous pavement. Each year billions of gallons of raw sewage, trash, household chemicals, and urban runoff flow into streams, rivers, and lakes. Green infrastructure is an affordable solution to promote healthy waters and support sustainable communities. For more information, go to:

<http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/bd4379a92ceceac8525735900400c27/4dc74e69023f3ccf85257bb2005558e8!OpenDocument>. You can also watch a video about the Stormwater Calculator at: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ibZTm4_ZQxg.

EPA Proposes Rule to Modernize Clean Water Act Reporting

The EPA has proposed a rule that would modernize Clean Water Act (CWA) reporting processes for hundreds of thousands of municipalities, industries, and other facilities by converting to an electronic data reporting system. The proposed e-reporting rule would make facility-specific information, such as inspection and enforcement

history, pollutant monitoring results, and other data required by permits accessible to the public through EPA's website. EPA estimates that, once the rule is fully implemented, the 46 states and the Virgin Island Territory that are authorized to administer the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program will collectively save approximately \$29 million each year as a result of switching from paper to electronic reporting.

Currently, facilities subject to reporting requirements submit data in paper form to states and other regulatory authorities, where the information must be manually entered into data systems. Through the e-reporting rule, these facilities will electronically report their data directly to the appropriate regulatory authority. EPA expects that the e-reporting rule will lead to more comprehensive and complete data on pollution sources, quicker availability of the data for use, and increased accessibility and transparency of the data to the public.

The CWA requires that municipal, industrial or commercial facilities that discharge wastewater directly into waters of the United States obtain a permit. The NPDES program requires that permitted facilities monitor and report data on pollutant discharges and take other actions to ensure discharges do not affect human health or the environment.

Most facilities subject to reporting requirements will be required to start submitting data electronically one year following the effective date of the final rule. Facilities with limited access to the Internet will have the option of one additional year to come into compliance with the new rule. EPA will work closely with states to provide support to develop or enhance state electronic reporting capabilities.

The EPA has already scheduled several webinars in an effort to help states, trade organizations, and other interested parties better understand the details and requirements of the proposed rule. Over the next few months, EPA expects to schedule additional webinar sessions. For more information on webinars, go to: <http://www2.epa.gov/compliance/proposed-ndes-electronic-reporting-rule>.

To view the proposed rule in the Federal Register, go to: <https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2013/07/30/2013-17551/npdes-electronic-reporting-rule>.

CHESAPEAKE BAY

Grass Clippings and Stormwater

With the rain that occurred over the past month, many of us have had to mow our lawns more often. These heavy rains can also contribute to grass clippings ending up in storm water runoff. Grass clippings that are blown into the street eventually enter the street storm drain. When lawn clippings, fertilizers, soil, leaves, or animal wastes, are picked up by stormwater runoff, they are carried directly to our local streams and lakes. All of these materials including grass clippings contain phosphorus. According to the U.S. EPA, phosphorus is one of the most troublesome pollutants in stormwater runoff and it is considered the primary cause of water quality problems in our lakes, ponds and streams.

Grass clippings contribute nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorous, which cause unwanted and uncontrolled growth of algae and aquatic weeds in the waterways. Increased algae growth is observed as green algae blooms or "scums" on lakes and ponds. Too much algae is harmful to a lake system. It blocks sunlight and prevents other plants from growing.

When it dies and decays, it also takes much needed oxygen away from fish. Limiting phosphorus reduces algae blooms. According to the Northeast Wisconsin Stormwater Coalition, one bushel of fresh grass clippings can contain 0.1 pounds of phosphorus which if it ends up in lakes or ponds is enough to produce 30 to 50 pounds of algae.

When mowing your yard, make certain that you do not blow grass clippings into the street. When mowing, make the first few passes with the lawnmower blowing the grass clippings into the lawn not the street. If there are grass clippings on the street or sidewalk, use a broom or leaf blower to blow them back into the lawn. Do not use a hose to wash them into the street or storm drains. Keeping your leaves and lawn clippings out of the streets and gutters will have significant benefits for your local lake or stream. You can reduce the amount of phosphorus entering a lake or stream.

You should apply only the amount of fertilizer your lawn needs. A soil test will tell you how much-if any-fertilizer your lawn needs. A soil test will inform you of the amount of phosphorus in your soil and the appropriate application rate. Excess fertilizer may harm your lawn or pollute surface water. Fertilizer applied to your streets or sidewalks will get into the nearest lake or stream.

You should mow your lawn when the grass is dry, to avoid clumping. Set the mower cutting height up to 2 to 2½ inches to hide clippings better, and make a healthier lawn. Try to remove only one-third of grass length per mowing. If the grass is very overgrown, mow twice: first at a high setting, then wait a few days and mow lower. Mow every five to seven days in the spring. (Every two weeks may be enough in the summer.) Sharpen mower blades twice a year.

Control soil erosion around your house. When soil is left bare, rain water will run quickly over it. The moving water picks up soil particles. These soil particles have phosphorus attached to them. Some soils are high in phosphorus and are another source of phosphorus in stormwater runoff.

Keep your grass clippings on the lawn and not in the street or gutter. Remember, when you leave your grass clippings on the lawn, you add free fertilizer to your lawn. According to the U.S. EPA, leaving your grass clippings on the lawn doesn't cause thatch buildup. Also, grass clippings are about 90 percent water so they decompose very quickly. Leaving your grass clippings on the lawn can reduce your lawn's annual fertilizer needs, reduce your fertilizer costs and reduce water pollution.

Chemicals from Parking Lots Causing Water Pollution

Parking-lot sealcoat is the black liquid you see sprayed or painted on many parking lots, driveways, and playgrounds. Intended as a barrier to protect paved surfaces from water intrusion and pavement failure caused by winter freeze/thaw cycles, they contain extremely elevated levels of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).

A recent study shows they can affect the quality of downstream water resources. Abrasion by tires causes the coating to break into small particles that wash into urban streams in rain and runoff.

The study, conducted by the USGS National Water-Quality Assessment Program and the City of Austin, found 65 times higher PAH concentrations in runoff from coal-tar based sealcoat treated parking lots compared to non-coated parking lots. Asphalt-based sealcoat treated parking lots contribute 10 times the PAH laden particles compared to non-coated parking lots.

The large differences observed suggest that abraded sealcoat is a major and heretofore unrecognized source of PAHs in urban and suburban water bodies, many of which have been showing increasing PAH concentrations over the past 30-35 years. PAHs are an environmental concern because they are toxic to aquatic life and several are suspected human carcinogens. Aquatic life is affected in several ways through exposure of PAHs bound to sediments.

The USGS study did not evaluate human health impacts but believes the risk to human health from PAH in drinking water is small because of their tendency to attach to sediment rather than dissolve in water. Nor do they tend to bioaccumulate in fish consumed by humans.

Besides water impacts, several studies are showing PAHs have an effect on air quality and human health. Homes using the sealant were found to be 14 times more likely to have carcinogenic doses of PAH in housedust.

For more information, go to: [Parking Lot Sealcoat: A Major Source of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons \(PAHs\) in Urban and Suburban Environments.](#)

Advisory Council Appointed for the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail

The National Park Service Chesapeake Bay Office announced the appointment of 26 members to the Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail Advisory Council. Members of the Council, appointed by U.S. Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell, will consult with the Secretary and the National Park Service on matters related to the trail, including trail management, public access, recreation opportunities, and natural and cultural resource conservation along the trail route.

Christine Porter, Director of the DoD/Navy Regional Environmental Coordination Department, will participate in the Advisory Council on the behalf of DoD/Navy.

The Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail commemorates the voyages of Captain John Smith and his crew as they explored the Chesapeake Bay between 1607 and 1609. The more than 2,000-mile trail was established in 2006 as part of the National Trails System and became America's first national water trail. Managed by the National Park Service, the trail traces Smith's routes and the key rivers linked to them, helping visitors imagine the world he encountered more than four hundred years ago. Modern-day explorers travel the trail on land and water, enjoying a variety of recreational experiences at places reminiscent of the Bay in the seventeenth century. The trail is a touchstone for the nation's past, but also a means to experience the Chesapeake's natural beauty and to learn from American Indians who continue to live in the region today.

For more information about the trail, visit www.smithtrail.net.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Solvent Contaminated Wipes

On 31 JUL 13, EPA issued a final rule modifying its hazardous waste management regulations for solvent-contaminated wipes under RCRA. This rule revises the definition of solid waste to conditionally exclude solvent-contaminated wipes that are cleaned and reused and revises the definition of hazardous waste to conditionally exclude solvent-contaminated wipes that are disposed (when disposed to a regulated municipal solid waste landfill or municipal waste combustor, a hazardous waste landfill, or to a hazardous waste combustor, boiler, or industrial furnace). EPA estimates that the final rule will result in a net savings of \$18 million per year in avoided regulatory costs and between \$3.7 million and \$9.9 million per year in other expected benefits, including pollution prevention, waste minimization, and fire prevention benefits.

A solvent-contaminated wipe is a wipe (ie. a shop towel, rag, pad, or swab made of wood pulp, fabric, cotton, polyester blends, or other material) that, after use or after cleaning up a spill, contains a solvent that would be considered hazardous waste either because it is listed in the hazardous waste regulations or because it exhibits the characteristic of ignitability. Solvent-contaminated wipes do not include wipes contaminated with hazardous wastes other than solvents or that exhibit the characteristic of toxicity, corrosivity, or reactivity due to contaminants other than solvents.

To be excluded, solvent-contaminated wipes must be managed in closed, labeled containers and cannot contain free liquids when sent for cleaning or disposal. Additionally, facilities that generate solvent-contaminated wipes must comply with certain recordkeeping requirements and may not accumulate wipes for longer than 180 days.

A Frequently Asked Questions summary is available at:

http://www.epa.gov/epawaste/hazard/wastetypes/wasteid/solvents/wipes_faq.htm

A comprehensive Summary Chart is available at:

http://www.epa.gov/epawaste/hazard/wastetypes/wasteid/solvents/sumry_chrt_wipes_fnl_rul_070913.pdf.

Although this federal final rule is effective on 31 JAN14, states have the option to adopt or reject the rule.

Full Text Document Location:

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-07-31/html/2013-18285.htm>.

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

[Notice of Intent to Adopt Total Maximum Daily Load \(TMDL\) Analysis for Bacteria-Impaired Estuaries in New Haven, Middlesex, and New London Counties, Connecticut](#) - The Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) has given notice that five Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) documents are proposed for 43 estuary segments in municipalities on the Connecticut shoreline. The included municipalities are: Branford, East Haven, Guilford, Madison, Clinton, Westbrook, New London, Groton, and Stonington. These TMDLs will be posted as additional appendices to the previously approved Statewide Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Bacteria-Impaired Waters.

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

DEEP is proposing to:

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

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

SUBASE Eyes Wind Power Development to Cut Energy Costs

Naval Submarine Base New London (SUBASE) is employing energy conservation as a means of reducing shore infrastructure costs to invest more in support of the warfighter. In concert with many other clean energy

programs, the SUBASE Public Works Department and the base detachment of Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Mid-Atlantic team are looking into capturing the power of wind as a method of promoting clean energy and energy independence.

The department recently installed a 193 foot wind survey tower in Polaris Park, located in the Balfour Beatty Housing Community, which will be used to study the amount of wind that gusts along the Thames River and may be a potential power source in the future. “The tower will be up for at least a year to study wind patterns and the average velocity of wind in the area in order to determine if a utility size wind turbine would benefit the base,” said Bill Jankowski, energy manager at SUBASE Public Works Department. “If feasible, this would be a good deal for the Navy and a good deal for taxpayers.”

Electricity is the most expensive form of power that is purchased by the base according to an EPA study; SUBASE spent \$10,864,429 on electric power in Fiscal Year 2011. Jankowski said having a wind turbine would help to curtail those costs.

He estimates that one utility size wind turbine would output an average of two to five megawatts of power a year. Not including the shore power used to support submarines tied up to the piers, SUBASE commands use an average of 10 megawatts per year, so a turbine could make an impact of 20 to 50 percent.

“It’s all about reducing the operating costs of shore operations,” said Jankowski. “Energy efficiency and reducing our environmental footprint are big priorities for the Navy.”

The Navy has set aggressive goals to reduce overall energy consumption by 30 percent by 2015, and SUBASE and Jankowski’s team are committed to contributing to those goals.



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

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



MASSACHUSETTS

Note: The Massachusetts General Court meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

Renaming of the Massachusetts Military Reservation to Joint Base Cape Cod - The Office of the Governor has issued an executive order for the purpose of renaming the Massachusetts Military Reservation to Joint Base Cape Cod. This Executive Order was issued on 2 AUG 13.

Regulations

Timely Action Schedule and Fee Provisions - The Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) has adopted emergency regulations which amend the Department's Timely Action Schedule and Fee Regulations (310 CMR 4.00 et seq.). The Fiscal Year 2014 General Appropriations Act, instructed MassDEP to promulgate emergency regulations to increase any existing permit or compliance fee adopted under section 18 of chapter 21A and section 3B of chapter 21E of the General Laws to reflect the increase in the consumer price index since 2004, the year the fees were last adjusted. It further stated that, "this fee increase shall take effect during fiscal year 2014 as soon as emergency regulations are promulgated". The amendments were filed as emergency regulations and became effective on 8/ AUG 13.

Final Regulation: Greenhouse Gas Tailoring Amendments

Brief Explanation of Final Regulation: Final amendments to 310 CMR 7.00: Appendix C Operating Permit and Compliance Program add a new applicability threshold for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of 100,000 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) and 100 tons mass basis of GHG to the applicability section of MassDEP's federally-required Title V Operating Permit program. These amendments provide consistency between 310 CMR 7.00: Appendix C and the corresponding U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regulation, 40 CFR Part 70. For more information, go to: <http://www.mass.gov/eea/agencies/massdep/air/regulations/310-cmr-7-00-air-pollution-control-regulation.html#3>.



NEW HAMPSHIRE

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

Legislation

The New Hampshire General Court is out of session.

Regulations

Certification of Wastewater Treatment Plant Operators - The Department of Environmental Services has readopted with amendment of rules regarding the certification of wastewater treatment plant operators. The

existing rules, Env-Ws 901, establish the requirements for wastewater treatment plant operator certification. The rules are scheduled to expire 23 APR 13. The existing rules will continue in effect as provided in RSA 541-A:14-a, subject to the conditions specified therein. The Department is readopting the rules with amendments that will do the following:

1. Renumber the rules as Env-Wq 304, edit for grammar and clarity, divide lengthy sections into smaller sections that cover more specific requirements, and identify what requirements are established by statute vs. what requirements are established in the rules;
2. Modify the definition of "operating experience" to clarify that some of the required experience can be obtained other than by working at a wastewater treatment plant, and in conjunction with this revise Env-Wq 304.08 (Env-Ws 901.08) to better align the substitutions for operating experience requirements and to change the allowable substitution for on-site experience from 75% to 50%, to ensure more experience has been gained in a wastewater treatment plant
3. Limit the information that must be submitted to apply for a retest after failing a test (Env-Wq 304.14(h));
4. Establish in the rules the requirement for an interview with the certification committee (Env-Wq 304.15);
5. Add a requirement for Grade I and Grade I-OIT (operator-in-training) operators to earn 1 CEU (10 hours) in the 2-year cycle to renew their licenses (Env-Wq 304.18(a)), and allow all grades to carry-over up to 50% of the required CEUs from one renewal period to the next (Env-Wq 304.18(b));
6. Adjust the Point System for the Classification of Wastewater Treatment Plants (Env-Wq 304.25, Table 304.3) to reflect the increasing complexity of technology and treatment plants in New Hampshire; and
7. Adjust the Point System for the Evaluation of Effluent Discharge and Laboratory Complexity (Env-Wq 304.25, Table 304.4) by adding test that are now being performed by plant labs.

This regulation passed and became effective on 1 AUG 13.



RHODE ISLAND

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

Legislation

On 27 FEB 13, Representative Valencia introduced [RI HB 5677](#) which would allow the Director of Environmental Management to use an expedited citation process for alleged noncompliance. This bill passed and became effective on 15 JUL 13.

On 30 APR 13, Representative Shekarchi introduced [RI HJR 6049](#) which would create a special legislative commission to study Rhode Island's stormwater regulations (would create a five member special legislative commission whose purpose it would be to make a comprehensive study of Rhode Island's stormwater regulations and requirements). This resolution was signed by the Governor on 17 JUL 13.

On 28 FEB 13, Senator Walaska introduced [RI SB 495](#) which would allow the Director of Environmental Management to use an expedited citation process for alleged noncompliance. This bill passed and became effective on 15 JUL 13.

On 6 MAR 13, Senator Sosnowski introduced [RI SJR 602](#) which would create a special select commission to determine the future of solid waste management in Rhode Island. This resolution was signed by the Governor on 17 JUL 13.

Proposed Rules

[Rhode Island Coastal Resources Management Program - Redbook Section 300.11](#) - The Coastal Resources Management Council has proposed rule changes to modify existing text concerning the economic impacts of proposed offshore development on the Rhode Island economy, including any economic impacts on other existing human uses.



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.

Proposed Rules

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 26 FEB 13, Senator Sweeney introduced [NJ SB 2590](#) and on 14 MAR 13, Representative Chivukula introduced [NJ AB 3927](#). These bills would amend the law commonly referred to as the “Offshore Wind Economic Development Act,” P.L.2010, c.57 (C.48:3-87.1 et al.), which is concerned with the development of offshore wind projects and providing a tax credit for qualified wind energy facilities located in a wind energy zone. Specifically, these bills would:

1. Revise the timeframes for a business to apply for the tax credit for a qualified wind energy facility in a wind energy zone provided pursuant to the “Urban Transit Hub Tax Credit Act,” P.L.2007, c.346 (C.34:1B-207 et seq.), by extending the application deadline to 1JUL 14 and extending the deadline for the submittal of documentation until 28 JUL 17, in order to be consistent with the timeframes established for the Urban Transit Hub Tax Credit pursuant to P.L.2012, c.35;
2. Amend the definition of “wind energy zone” to include the port district of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. This addition would allow tax credits for the development of qualified wind energy facilities in the port district of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. The current law defines “wind energy zone” as property located in the South Jersey Port District; and
3. Provide that the BPU may approve a qualified offshore wind project located offshore of a municipality in which casino gaming is authorized as a demonstration project.

Legislation

On 17 JUN 13, Assemblyman Burzichelli introduced [NJ ACR 197](#) which would urge the Board of Public Utilities (BPU) to coordinate with PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (PJM) to facilitate the development of the New Jersey Energy Link (NJEL) project in phases, and recommends that the BPU and New Jersey Economic Development Authority (EDA) conduct economic studies to facilitate the development of the NJEL project. NJEL is an energy project developed by Atlantic Grid Development, L.L.C., for the construction of an offshore, backbone transmission cable buried beneath the Atlantic Ocean. The transmission cable will span the entire length of New Jersey, with construction set to begin in 2016. The offshore transmission infrastructure will promote the formation of an offshore wind industry in this State and improve the reliability of the State’s electrical infrastructure. This resolution was approved on 27 JUN 13.

Proposed Rules

[General Operating Permit \(GOP-003\) for an Emergency Generator](#) - The Department of Environmental Protection's Air Quality Permitting Program has announced the availability of a general operating permit for an emergency generator at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.14(c). This applies to 2007 model year or later engines with manufacturer certification showing compliance with New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Subpart IIII emission standards for the applicable model year and maximum engine power.

A general operating permit is a standardized operating permit for certain equipment at major facilities (subject to Title V of the Federal Clean Air Act), which may be used to provide authorization to construct and operate that equipment. The applicability criteria set forth at N.J.A.C. 7:27-22.14, General operating permits, must be met, and the source(s) must be in compliance with all of the conditions of the general operating permit.

This general operating permit allows for the construction, installation, and operation of:

- A single emergency generator, 2007 model year or later, having a maximum heat input rate less than or equal to 30 million BTU per hour (MMBTU/hr) based on the higher heating value (HHV) of the fuel, and complying with the New Source Performance Standard for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines 40 CFR 60 (NSPS Subpart IIII).

Regulations

Adoption of TMDLs - The Department of Environmental Protection has given notice that on 6 JUN 13, pursuant to the provisions of the New Jersey Water Quality Planning Act, N.J.S.A. 58:11A-1 et seq., and the Statewide Water Quality Management Planning Rules (N.J.A.C. 7:15-3.4), two amendments to the Northeast Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) were adopted by the Department of Environmental Protection (Department). The first amendment establishes 34 Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for fecal coliform for stream segments that extend into Bergen, Essex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, and Union Counties, as listed in Table 2. The second amendment establishes TMDLs for phosphorus in three lakes: Lincoln Park Lakes, Hudson County; Overpeck Lake, Bergen County; and Verona Park Lake, Essex County.

A TMDL represents the assimilative or carrying capacity of a waterbody, taking into consideration point and nonpoint source of pollutants of concern, natural background, and surface water withdrawals. A TMDL quantifies the amount of a pollutant a water body can assimilate without violating a state's water quality standards and allocates that load capacity to known point sources in the form of wasteload allocations (WLAs), nonpoint sources in the form of load allocations (LAs), margin of safety, and, as applicable, reserve capacity.

Executive Order No. 134 - Establishes the New Jersey Military Installation Growth and Development Task Force - The Office of the Governor has issued Executive Order No. 134 which establishes the New Jersey Military Installation Growth and Development Task Force. The Task Force is charged with, and shall take such steps as are necessary and appropriate for, the development of recommendations relating to additional military missions that will preserve, enhance, and strengthen the State's military installations. This Executive Order was issued on 15 JUL 13.



NEW YORK

The New York State Legislature meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

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

Proposed Regulations

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

REGION 3



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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

Proposed Legislation

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

Regulations

Stormwater Fee Discount Program - The Department of the Environment has adopted rulemaking to establish a stormwater fee discount program. The final rules amend 21 DCMR (Water and Sanitation), Chapter 5 (Water Quality and Pollution) by adding Sections 557 through 563 and changing and adding definitions to Section 599. This regulation passed and became effective on 19 JUL 13.

District of Columbia Stormwater Management Rule and Guidebook

On 19 JUL 13, the District Department of the Environment (DDOE) released the 2013 Rule on Stormwater Management and Soil Erosion and Sediment Control (2013 SW Rule) which amended Chapter 5 (Water Quality) of Title 21 (Water and Sanitation) of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations (DCMR). DDOE also released the 2013 Stormwater Management Guidebook (2013 SWMG) which provides technical guidance on how to comply with the rule.

Section 552 of the 2013 SW Rule describes DDOE's plan for transitioning to the new stormwater management performance requirements. The official language is in the DCMR but for the convenience of the public, DDOE has provided a summary of the transition plan. Other provisions of the 2013 SW Rule (including those for erosion and sediment control, Stormwater Retention Credit trading, and service fees) take effect upon final publication of the rule.

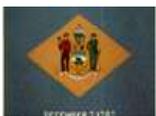
DDOE will soon post a schedule for public training sessions on the new requirements in the 2013 SW Rule and 2013 SWMG. Additional information including fee tables for plan reviews, etc. can be found at: <http://ddoe.dc.gov/node/610572>.

DDOE Launches New Stormwater Fee Discount Program

The DDOE has launched its new Stormwater Fee Discount Program called RiverSmart Rewards (<http://ddoe.dc.gov/riversmartrewards>). RiverSmart Rewards offers a discount of up to 55% off the DDOE Stormwater Fee. Discounts are calculated based on the total volume of stormwater that an eligible best management practice (BMP), or combination of BMPs, retain on site. Eligible BMPs include green roofs, bioretention, rainwater harvesting, and permeable pavement. To find a full list of eligible BMPs, visit <http://ddoe.dc.gov/riversmart-rewards-applications> or consult Chapter 3 of the 2013 Stormwater Management Guidebook (<http://ddoe.dc.gov/page/2013-stormwater-management-guidebook>) for BMPs assigned a "Retention

Value." DDOE will provide the maximum discount amount to sites that retain the 1.2-inch storm event. The DDOE Stormwater Fee is charged on the DC Water bill and the current rate is \$2.67 per 1,000 square feet of impervious surface.

DDOE is phasing in the application process required to obtain a discount. At this time, one can apply for a RiverSmart Rewards discount using only the Standard Application. This application is required for sites where BMPs manage greater than 2,000 square feet of impervious surface. For example, you have installed a bioretention facility that manages the stormwater from your 3,000 square foot parking lot. With a Standard Application, you must provide technical specifications and designs for each BMP. In addition, the BMPs must pass an inspection by DDOE. Next summer, DDOE will make a Simplified Application available to any property where BMPs manage less than 2,000 square feet of impervious surface. For example, you installed a small green roof to manage the stormwater from your 1,000 square foot roof. For more information, go to <http://ddoe.dc.gov/riversmart-rewards-applications>.



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

Regional Haze 5-Year Periodic Report - Regional haze is defined as visibility impairment that is produced by a multitude of sources and activities which emit fine particles and their precursors, and which are located across a broad geographic area. These emissions are transported over large regions, including national parks, forests and wilderness areas ("Class I" federal areas). The Clean Air Act Mandates protection of visibility, especially in Class I areas. States were required to submit a SIP to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that defined a specific plan for complying with the federal Regional Haze Rule (RHR). On September 25, 2008 (and later approved by EPA in August, 2011) Delaware submitted a SIP to EPA to address visibility impairment in the only nearby Class I area for which Delaware significantly impacted, i.e., the Brigantine Wilderness Area located in Brigantine, NJ. Five years after submittal of the initial regional haze SIP, states are required to evaluate the progress towards the reasonable progress goals for each Class I area for which the state significantly impacts.

This proposed revision to the SIP serves as Delaware's 5-year periodic review per Section 308(g) of the RHR. Pursuant to Clean Air Act section 169A(d), the DAQ is also notifying the public that the responsible Federal Land Managers (FLM) have been consulted. DAQ is making the FLM conclusions/recommendations, and the DAQ responses available to the public, as part of the supporting documentation and public hearing process. Upon completion of the public notice period, and after addressing any written comments, the DAQ will submit the final documentation to the EPA as a revision to Delaware's SIP.

Regulations

Emission Offsets - The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control has adopted revisions to Section 25 of 7 DE Admin Code 1125 to increase the availability of emission offsets. Under the new source review permitting program (7 DE Admin. Code 1125) for stationary sources located in non-attainment areas, a proposed new or modified source exceeding established emission thresholds of ground-level ozone precursors

must meet requirements that include the requirement to obtain emission "offsets" in an amount greater than the projected source emissions. Since Delaware sources are now well-controlled, the availability of offsets is costly and limited. The purpose of this revision is to expand the area where offsets can be obtained to an area that encompasses the 15 states that significantly contribute to Delaware's ozone nonattainment problem. The Department will submit this change to the Environmental Protection Agency as a revision to the State Implementation Plan (SIP). This regulation passed and becomes effective on 11 SEP 13.

DDOE Launches New Stormwater Fee Discount Program

The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control has adopted revisions to the Delaware Sediment and Stormwater Regulations to address April 2005 recommendations of Governor Minner's Task Force on Surface Water Management. The regulations have been revised to address stormwater volume management, conveyance adequacy, operation and maintenance of stormwater management facilities, and to establish performance standards for sediment and stormwater practices.



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.

Regulations

Permits, Approvals, and Registration - The Department of the Environment has adopted amendments to Regulations .17 and .19 under COMAR 26.11.02 Permits, Approvals, and Registration.

The purpose of the amendments to COMAR 26.11.02.17 is to clarify how fees are applied to Air Quality Permit to Construct source categories; to establish a new fee for an additional source category that requires an Air Quality Permit to Construct; and to raise the existing minimum fee for securing a standard Air Quality Permit to Construct from \$200 to \$500, for most sources. The proposed fee increases apply to sources requiring an individual Air Quality Permit to Construct. The fees will remain the same for small sources requiring an Air Quality General Permit to Construct.

The purpose of the amendments to COMAR 26.11.02.19 is to raise the annual base fee for large air pollution sources in Maryland that are required to obtain a federal Title V Permit or State Permit to Operate. The proposed amendments raise the annual base fee from \$200 to \$5,000 for sources requiring a federal Title V Permit and from \$200 to \$500-\$1,000 for sources requiring a State Permit to Operate.

This regulation passed and became effective on 19 AUG 13.

Gas Power Plant Project at Navy Base Gets Underway

By Rebecca Barnabi – South Maryland News

The end of the last coal-fired power plant operated by the U.S. Navy began with a ground breaking for a new steam distribution system at Naval Support Facility (NSF) Indian Head. The \$62.45 million project also will decrease energy costs for the military commands at NSF Indian Head and modernize the naval base's utility services, which are critical for sustaining key mission capabilities, base officials said.

The new steam distribution system will allow the base to perform more efficiently and control spending. The natural gas turbine and heat recovery steam generator of the new system will replace the coal-fired Goddard Power Plant that was built in 1957. The plant generated approximately 67 percent of the electric power at NSF Indian Head.

The U.S. Navy spent a lot of money maintaining the Goddard plant, which feeds steam through 37 miles of pipe to sources all over the base. But only 45 percent of the steam makes it to the intended source for use due to the plant's age.

The new system will use natural gas, which is more efficient and will require only one power plant. Also, the Navy will no longer have to bring in 46 million pounds of coal per year by rail, barge, and truck from Pennsylvania.

Portions of the Goddard Power Plant have been examined and determined worth preserving by the Maryland Historical Trust. Other portions will be demolished at a later date once the new system is completed. The contractor anticipates that the new system will be online by July 2015.

According to a press release, the new steam distribution system will cut energy costs at the Naval base by 50 percent, water consumption by 75 percent, and steam requirements by 80 percent. The result will be \$7.5 million in savings each year and a reduction of more than 50 billion pounds of carbon emissions each year.

State Withdraws Farm Pollution Regulation

By Timothy B. Wheeler – The Baltimore Sun

Maryland officials recently pulled back a proposed regulation aimed at reducing farm runoff polluting the Chesapeake Bay after chicken growers warned it could cripple the state's lucrative poultry industry if imposed now. The State Department of Agriculture announced it had withdrawn its request to make immediate changes to rules governing where farmers may use chicken manure to fertilize their crops, two days before a scheduled legislative hearing on the proposal.

Agriculture Secretary Earl "Buddy" Hance said in a statement that the O'Malley administration wants to give farmers more time to adjust to the changes and intends to resubmit them next month after meeting with "key stakeholders." The rules, which would have taken effect this fall, would be put off until next year at the earliest.

The Department had proposed emergency regulations in July that would require the use of a new tool developed by the University of Maryland for identifying which farm fields should not be fertilized with chicken manure. According to researchers, more than 80 percent of the fields sampled on the Lower Eastern Shore and nearly 50 percent statewide are saturated with phosphorus, one of the plant nutrients in manure and a contributor to the algae blooms and dead zones plaguing the bay and its tributaries.

For more information, go to:

<http://www.baltimoresun.com/features/green/blog/bs-gr-farm-phosphorus-20130826,0,3098733.story>.



PENNSYLVANIA

Note: The Pennsylvania General Assembly meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

[Water Quality Toxics Management Strategy - Statement of Policy](#) - The Department of Environmental Protection has announced that it is amending Chapter 16 (relating to water quality toxics management strategy-statement of policy). These amendments complement the triennial review and revision of Chapter 93 (relating to water quality standards). The amendments update Chapter 16 to be consistent with the amendments to Chapter 93, as related to the Commonwealth's triennial review of water quality standards. The amendments also update and correct approved analytical methods in Tables 2A and 2B (relating to approved EPA and DEP accredited analytical methods and detection limits: inorganics; and approved EPA and DEP accredited analytical methods and detection limits: organics). The titles of these tables are also corrected to reflect that several analytical methods listed are Department accredited. This statement of policy may affect persons who discharge wastewater into surface waters of the Commonwealth or otherwise conduct activities which may impact these waters.



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

[Triennial Review](#) - The Department of Environmental Quality's State Water Control Board has proposed rulemaking that will include updated numerical and narrative criteria, use designations and other policies contained in the Water Quality Standards.

The intent of this rulemaking is to protect designated and beneficial uses of state waters by adopting regulations that are technically correct, necessary and reasonable. These standards will be used in setting Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit limits and for evaluating the waters of the Commonwealth for inclusion in the Clean Water Act 305(b) report and on the 303(d) list. Waters not meeting standards will require development of a Total Maximum Daily Load, effluent limitations, or further analysis of use removal under the Clean Water Act at 303(e) and Code of Virginia § 62.1-44.19:7.

This rulemaking is needed because the last triennial review was completed in February 2010 and new scientific information is available to update the water quality standards. Changes to the regulation are also needed to improve permitting, monitoring and assessment programs. In addition, the Department of Environmental Quality (Department) must fulfill the legal mandates for a three-year review under the Code of Virginia §62.1-44.15(3a) and federal regulations 40 CFR 131. The goal is to provide the citizens of the Commonwealth with a technical regulation that is protective of water quality in surface waters, reflects recent scientific information, reflects agency procedures and is reasonable and practical.

Regulations

Aboveground Storage Tank and Pipeline Facility Financial Responsibility Requirements - The Department of Environmental Quality's State Water Control Board has issued a fast track proposed regulation that will amend the Aboveground Storage Tank and Pipeline Facility Financial Responsibility Requirements under 9VAC25-640. The amendment will add a certificate of deposit (CD) as an acceptable mechanism to demonstrate financial responsibility for operators of aboveground storage tanks (AST) and pipelines. This regulation will become effective on 10 OCT 13.

Consumer and Commercial Products - The Department of Environmental Quality has adopted new regulations to require owners to limit emissions of air pollution from portable fuel containers, certain consumer products, architectural and industrial maintenance coatings, adhesives and sealants, and mobile equipment repair and refinishing operations to the level necessary for (i) the protection of public health and welfare, and (ii) the attainment and maintenance of the air quality standards. The proposed amendments are being made to extend the applicability of existing standards for the control of VOC emissions from these consumer and commercial products into the Richmond VOC Emissions Control Areas. This action is being taken to allow Virginia to meet its obligation to implement control measures within the Richmond Ozone Maintenance Area. This regulation passed and becomes effective on 1 OCT 13.

Eastern Virginia Ground Water Management Area - The Department of Environmental Quality's State Water Control Board has issued a fast track proposed regulation that amends the Eastern Virginia Ground Water Management Area Regulation to include the two localities previously listed in the Order Declaring the Eastern Shore of Virginia- Accomack and Northampton Counties- as a Critical Ground Water Area. The title of the Eastern Virginia Ground Water Management Area Regulation is also being revised to reflect that there are multiple designated groundwater management areas. This regulation will become effective on 10 OCT 13.

Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Financial Responsibility Requirements - The Department of Environmental Quality's State Water Control Board has issued a fast track proposed regulation that will amend the Petroleum Underground Storage Tank (UST) Financial Responsibility Requirements under 9VAC25-590. The amendment will add a certificate of deposit (CD) as an acceptable mechanism to demonstrate financial responsibility for owners/operators of USTs. The rationale for the addition of the CD to 9VAC25-590 is to provide more flexibility to the owners and operators of USTs when meeting their financial responsibility requirements under the regulation. This regulation will become effective on 10 OCT 13.

Eight Companies to Bid on Virginia Offshore Lease for Wind Farm

By Steve Szkotak – The Associated Press

Eight energy companies will bid on 4 SEPT 13 for a lease on a vast expanse of ocean off Virginia's coast set aside for the development of wind farms. The Bureau of Ocean Management announced the scheduled auction of 112,800 acres on the Outer Continental Shelf about 24 miles east of Virginia Beach. It is a critical step in establishing what would be among the first offshore wind turbines in U.S. waters, possibly rising above the ocean surface by the end of the decade.

The companies that are in the running for the new energy industry include the state's largest utility, Dominion Virginia Power, and Energy Management Inc., developer of the Cape Wind project in federal waters off Massachusetts' Cape Cod. The Cape Wind project is the nation's first offshore wind project to be approved.

The entire Virginia lease area has the potential of generating 2,000 megawatts of electricity, enough energy to power 700,000 households.

Following the auction, which will involve the entire leasing area, the winning bidder will have about five years to submit proposed design and construction plans. "I would think that 7-8 years out is when you might see things being built," said Walter Cruickshank, BOEM's Deputy Director. "It can go faster. It's going to depend on the company and how quickly it brings its design together and gets all its pieces together."

Studies have estimated that the development of an offshore wind industry would create in the range of 10,000 jobs in Virginia. The U.S. has virtually no manufacturing base for the big components needed to withstand the ocean environment because much of the industry has been developed elsewhere such as in northern Europe and China.

The development area was carved out of the Atlantic after extended negotiations involving the Navy, Coast Guard, commercial fishing interests, port officials, and NASA, which operates a launch center on the Eastern Shore. This section of the coast is one of the busiest on the Eastern seaboard. It includes the world's largest naval base in Norfolk. "There are certain things that the Department of Defense does off the coast there that you really don't want to get into the way of," Cruickshank said.

Advocates of offshore wind power agree that the relatively shallow waters off Virginia are optimal for wind turbine development and its port and shipbuilding industry offer an ideal platform to manufacture and launch the towering turbines and blades.

The creation of an offshore wind industry has been moving forward at a glacial pace in the U.S., but the Interior Department's BOEM has moved to hasten the process and Virginia has also attempted to smooth the way. The state Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy, for example, is partnering with BOEM on an ocean bottom survey to map and measure wind speeds and direction, water depths and bird and bat activity. Birds and bats can often die in large numbers from flying into the rotating blades of wind turbines that can rise hundreds of feet above the ocean surface. The ocean survey is intended to spare developers the preliminary steps needed to create wind farms in offshore tracts.

The U.S. Energy Information Administration projects the cost of offshore wind generation in 2016 at about 24 cents per kilowatt-hour generated. Dominion said that's a significantly higher than what its residential customers currently pay for electricity.

The other energy companies bidding on the lease area are Apex Virginia Offshore Wind, EDF Renewable Development Inc., Fisherman's Energy, Iberdrola Renewables Inc., Sea Breeze Energy, and Orisol Energy U.S. Inc. Each has been vetted by BOEM to ensure they are up to the task.



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.

Regulations

Gypsy Moth Quarantine - The Department of Agriculture has established a quarantine to regulate the movement of certain articles capable of transporting the highly destructive insect known as the gypsy moth into uninfested or unregulated areas of the State. The quarantine is effective 6 AUG 13 and will remain in effect until rescinded.

REGION 4



NORTH CAROLINA

Note: The NC General Assembly convenes on 9 JAN 13 and adjourns on 1 JUL 13.

Legislation

On 5 FEB 13, Representative Murry introduced [NC HB 74](#) which would improve and streamline the regulatory process in order to stimulate job creation, to eliminate unnecessary regulation, to make various other statutory changes, and to amend certain environmental and natural resources laws. The Governor signed this bill on 23 AUG 13.

Proposed Rules

[Motor Vehicle Emission Control Standard Rules](#) - The Department of Environment and Natural Resources has proposed amendments to the Motor Vehicle Emission Control Standard rules to incorporate the revised statutory exemption of the three most recent model year vehicles with less than 70,000 miles on the odometer from vehicle emissions inspection pursuant to Session Law 2012-199. Additional minor housekeeping amendments to clarify definitions are also proposed. In addition, Rule 15A NCAC 02D .1009, Model Year 2008 and Subsequent Model Year Heavy-Duty Diesel Vehicle Requirements, is proposed for repeal because it is duplicative of EPA rule requirements and therefore unnecessary.

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.

Climate Strategies Forum, 14-17 OCT 13, Washington, DC

Sponsored by the Association of Climate Change Officers, the Forum will feature prominent leaders from across sectors in a plenary format, and a series of half-day bootcamps aligned with the core competencies. Plenary sessions will focus on climate and energy, and bootcamps will focus on topics including adaptation planning, implementing change management schemes, implementing a GHG management structure, and building a public-private partnership project. For more information, go to: <http://www.climatestrategiesforum.org/>.

29th Annual Conference on Soils, Sediments, Water, and Energy, 21-24 OCT 13, Amherst, MA

Examples of conference topics include: bioremediation, ecological risk assessment, innovative technologies, jet fuel contamination, regulatory programs and policies, remediation, renewable energy projects on closed landfills and contaminated sites, carbon footprint and life-cycle analysis, and recycling of demolition debris. For more information, go to: <http://www.aehsfoundation.org/east-coast-conference.aspx>.

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

This will be a 3-day conference and expo covering operational and installation energy issues. More information to come as it becomes available.

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>.

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/>.

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>.

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
21 OCT 13	23 OCT 13	Intro to Hazardous Waste Generation and Handling	Norfolk, VA
24 OCT 13	24 OCT 13	RCRA Hazardous Waste Review	Norfolk, VA
4 NOV 13	7 NOV 13	Integrated EMS and Compliance Auditing	Patuxent River, MD
5 NOV 13	7 NOV 13	Intro to Hazardous Waste Generation and Handling	Portsmouth, NH
5 NOV 13	7 NOV 13	Munitions Response Site Management	Norfolk, VA
12 NOV 13	13 NOV 13	Environmental Background Analysis	Norfolk, VA
12 NOV 13	15 NOV 13	Environmental Protection	Norfolk, VA
19 NOV 13	22 NOV 13	Advanced Environmental Law	Norfolk, VA (Compliance Offering)
2 DEC 13	6 DEC 13	Energy Management Course	MIDLANT Region
28 JAN 14	30 JAN 14	Human Health Risk Assessment	Norfolk, VA
4 MAR 14	4 MAR 14	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Workers – Refresher (e)	Washington, DC
5 MAR 14	5 MAR 14	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Workers – Refresher (e)	Washington, DC
6 MAR 14	6 MAR 14	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Workers – Refresher (e)	Norfolk, VA
7 MAR 14	7 MAR 14	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Workers – Refresher (e)	Norfolk, VA
10 MAR 14	14 MAR 14	ENV Sampling Design & Data Quality Assurance	Norfolk, VA

Beginning Date	End Date	Course	Location
11 MAR 14	12 MAR 14	Buying Green: A Multifunctional Approach to Pollution Prevention	Norfolk, VA
25 MAR 14	27 MAR 14	Health & Environmental Risk Communication Workshop	Norfolk, VA
7 APR 14	11 APR 14	Advanced Environmental Management	Norfolk, VA
8 APR 14	10 APR 14	Basic Environmental Law	Norfolk, VA
15 APR 14	16 APR 14	Uniform Federal Policy for Quality Assurance Project Plans	Washington, DC
15 APR 14	18 APR 14	Natural Resources Compliance	Joint Base Bragg-Pope, NC
22 APR 14	24 APR 14	Intro to Hazardous Waste Generation and Handling	Quantico, VA
22 APR 14	24 APR 14	Intro to Hazardous Waste Generation and Handling	Norfolk, VA
25 APR 14	25 APR 14	RCRA Hazardous Waste Review	Norfolk, VA
25 APR 14	25 APR 14	RCRA Hazardous Waste Review	Quantico, VA
29 APR 14	1 MAY 14	Intro to Hazardous Waste Generation and Handling	Cherry Point, NC
29 APR 14	1 MAY 14	Ecological Risk Assessment	Norfolk, VA
2 MAY 14	2 MAY 14	RCRA Hazardous Waste Review	Cherry Point, NC
12 MAY 14	15 MAY 14	Integrated EMS and Compliance Auditing	Newport, RI
19 JUN 14	19 JUN 14	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Workers – Refresher (e)	Camp Lejeune, NC
20 JUN 14	20 JUN 14	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Workers – Refresher (e)	Camp Lejeune, NC
25 JUN 14	27 JUN 14	Environmental Negotiation Workshop	Norfolk, VA
14 JUL 14	14 JUL 14	RCRA Hazardous Waste Review	Camp Lejeune, NC
29 JUL 14	30 JUL 14	Optimizing Remedy Selection and the Site Closeout Process	Norfolk, VA

Beginning Date	End Date	Course	Location
11 AUG 14	13 AUG 14	Intro to Hazardous Waste Generation and Handling	Norfolk, VA
14 AUG 14	14 AUG 14	RCRA Hazardous Waste Review	Norfolk, VA
19 AUG 14	21 AUG 14	Advanced Munitions Response Site Management	Norfolk, VA
16 SEP 14	19 SEP 14	Environmental Protection	Newport, RI

CECOS Online Courses/Web Conferences

Beginning Date	End Date	Course	Location
Various		HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Workers - Refresher	On-Line
19 SEP 13	19 SEP 13	Sustainability in the Navy: LEED	Web Conference
21 OCT 13	24 OCT 13	Advancing an Effective EMS	Web Conference
18 NOV 13	21 NOV 13	Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know (EPCRA) and Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Reporting	Web Conference
3 DEC 13	5 DEC 13	Nat 'l Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Application	Web Conference
9 DEC 13	12 DEC 13	Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know (EPCRA) and Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Reporting	Web Conference
9 JAN 14	9 JAN 14	Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know (EPCRA) and Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Reporting	Web Conference – Section 311/312 Refresher
3 FEB 14	6 FEB 14	Advancing an Effective EMS	Web Conference
4 MAR 14	5 MAR 14	Emergency Planning & Community Right-to-Know (EPCRA) and Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Reporting	Web Conference – Section 313 Refresher

Beginning Date	End Date	Course	Location
31 MAR 14	3 APR 14	Advancing an Effective EMS	Web Conference
8 APR 14	9 APR 14	Pollution Prevention Awareness	Web Conference
10 APR 14	10 APR 14	Sustainability in the Navy: LEED	Web Conference
9 SEP 14	10 SEP 14	Pollution Prevention Awareness	Web Conference
11 SEP 14	11 SEP 14	Sustainability in the Navy: LEED	Web Conference

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

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