



# REC UPDATE

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



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## GENERAL INTEREST

### **EPA Grants E15 Fuel Waiver for Model Years 2001 – 2006 Cars and Light Trucks**

On 21 JAN 11, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) waived a limitation on selling gasoline that contains more than 10 percent ethanol for model year (MY) 2001 through 2006 passenger vehicles, including cars, SUVs, and light pickup trucks. The waiver applies to fuel that contains up to 15 percent ethanol – known as E15. EPA made the decision after a review of the Department of Energy's thorough testing and other available data on E15's effect on emissions from MY 2001 through 2006 cars and light trucks. "Recently completed testing and data analysis show that E15 does not harm emissions control equipment in newer cars and light trucks," said EPA Administrator Lisa P. Jackson. "Wherever sound science and the law support steps to allow more home-grown fuels in America's vehicles, this administration takes those steps." The Agency also announced that no waiver is being granted this year for E15 use in any motorcycles, heavy-duty vehicles, or non-road engines because current testing data does not support such a waiver. These waivers represent one of a number of actions that are needed from federal, state and industry to commercialize E15 gasoline blends. Also, EPA is developing requirements to ensure that E15 is properly labeled at the gas pump. The label will be designed to prevent refueling into vehicles, engines, and equipment not currently approved for the higher ethanol blend.

On 13 OCT 2010, EPA approved a waiver allowing the use of E15 for MY 2007 and newer cars and light trucks. At that time, EPA denied a request to allow the use of E15 for MY 2000 and older vehicles and postponed its decision on the use of E15 in MY 2001 to 2006 cars and light trucks until DOE completed additional testing for those model years.

Ethanol is an alcohol that can be mixed with gasoline to result in a cleaner-burning fuel. E15 is a blend of 15 percent ethanol and 85 percent gasoline. The primary source of ethanol is corn, but other grains or biomass sources may be used such as corn cobs, cornstalks, and switchgrass. The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 mandated an increase in the overall volume of renewable fuels into the marketplace, reaching a 36 billion gallon total in 2022. Ethanol is considered a renewable fuel because it is produced from plant products or wastes and not from fossil fuels. Ethanol is blended with gasoline for use in most areas across the country.

EPA granted the waiver after considering the E15 petition submitted by Growth Energy and 54 ethanol manufacturers in March 2009. In April 2009, EPA sought public comment on the petition and received about 78,000 comments. The petition was submitted under a Clean Air Act provision that allows EPA to waive the act's prohibition against the sale of a significantly altered fuel if the petitioner shows that the new fuel will not cause or contribute to the failure of engine and other emission-related parts that ensure compliance with emission standards. More information: <http://www.epa.gov/otaq/regs/fuels/additive/e15/>.

### **Webinars Available on Generating a Federal High Performance Sustainable Building Checklist**

Federal agency staff are invited to attend one of four upcoming live webinars on Generating a Federal High Performance Sustainable Buildings Checklist in EPA's ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager <https://energystar.webex.com/mw03051/mywebex/default.do?siteurl=energystar>. Federal agencies that are assessing their existing building stock against the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Buildings can use the Guiding Principles Checklist to:

- Conduct initial and final building walkthrough assessments
- Track and view progress on each Guiding Principle

- Upload compliance documents to the repository for record keeping
- Create a portfolio-wide Federal building sustainability roll-up report
- Review up-to-date energy and water metrics generated by Portfolio Manager.

Webinar dates are 9 MAR and 30 MAR. Interested people can register here:

<https://energystar.webex.com/mw03051/mywebex/default.do?siteurl=energystar>.

### **EPA Partners Continue Large Green Power Purchases**

The EPA released its list of the top 50 partner organizations using the most renewable electricity to help reduce harmful greenhouse gas emissions and protect people's health. Green power is generated from renewable resources such as solar, wind, geothermal, biogas, biomass, and low-impact hydropower. Purchases of green power help accelerate the nation's voluntary green power market and help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other harmful pollutants that threaten Americans' health from the power sector. EPA's Green Power Partnership's largest single purchaser of green power, Intel Corporation, increased its commitment by nearly doubling its annual green power usage to more than 2.5 billion kilowatt-hours (kWh). This is the largest green power purchase to date in the partnership, and is equivalent to avoiding the carbon dioxide emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions from the electricity use of more than 218,000 average American homes.

Kohl's, second on the national top 50 list, joined Intel as the only two partners using more than 1 billion kWh of green power. Kohl's increased its green power purchase to more than 1.4 billion kWh of green power annually. Staples more than doubled its green power commitment and Sony Corporation of America nearly doubled its green power purchase. Best Buy, Suffolk County, N.Y., and Drexel University are all making first time appearances on the national top 50 list. Collectively, these top 50 partner organizations are using more than 13.5 billion kWh of green power annually, equivalent to the CO<sub>2</sub> produced from the electricity use of more than 1.1 million average American homes.

EPA's Green Power Partnership works with more than 1,300 partner organizations to voluntarily purchase green power to reduce the environmental impacts of conventional electricity use. Overall, partners are using more than 19.2 billion kWh of green power annually, equivalent to avoiding the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the electricity use of nearly 1.7 million average American homes.

More information on the top 50 list:

<http://www.epa.gov/greenpower/toplists/top50.htm>.

More information on EPA's Green Power Partnership:

<http://www.epa.gov/greenpower/>.

### **GSA Releases New Sustainable Facilities Tool**

The Sustainable Facilities Tool is a one-stop online resource to support decision-making regarding sustainable building principles, materials and systems. Targeted to help project personnel identify and prioritize cost-effective, sustainable strategies for small projects that do not normally engage workplace consultants or designers, the Sustainable Facilities Tool helps users understand and select environmentally preferable solutions for renovations, alterations and leases.

Key features of the Sustainable Facilities Tool include a 3-D interactive walkthrough of office interiors and material comparisons that prompts visitors to consider multiple aspects of office performance, and suggest detailed material and system choices to help green the workplace. The website also features sustainable metrics, links to essential regulations and guidelines, case studies, and an easy to navigate user interface. For Federal users, it provides useful information to meet and exceed sustainability mandates including the Guiding Principles

for Federal Leadership in High Performance and Sustainable Buildings and other mandates of Executive Order 13514. The Sustainable Facilities Tool can be found at : <http://www.sftool.org>.

### **EPA RMP\*eSubmit Program and Training**

In March 2009, EPA provided new Web-based software called RMP\*eSubmit for facilities to use for online Risk Management Plan (RMP) reporting. RMP\*eSubmit allows facilities to submit, correct, and access their RMPs online, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. EPA asks that all facilities use this new method to submit RMPs because it is easy to use and will improve data quality. For those not familiar with RMP\*eSubmit, EPA will hold a Webinar during which we will explain how to submit an RMP using the new software. There will be time for questions and answers at the end of the Webinar.

Registration for EPA's RMP\*eSubmit Webinar, scheduled for Wednesday, 13 APR 11 (1:00 PM to 2:30 PM Eastern Time), is now OPEN. Registration is required for this free Webinar. There are limited lines available, so registration will be on a first come / first serve basis. You can also register online via <http://www.eventbrite.com/event/1307917015>. Once registered, you will receive a confirmation e-mail with instructions on how to sign into the Webinar. If you have questions concerning this Webinar, please e-mail Kristine Mikulka ([kristine\\_mikulka@sra.com](mailto:kristine_mikulka@sra.com)).

### **Underground Storage Tank (UST) Operator Training**

EPA published guidelines for states to use in implementing a training program for UST operators in August 2007 under the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (ACT). While these guidelines do not make adherence mandatory, EPA does provide grant monies for states that choose to implement the guidelines. So far, New Jersey is the only state within the NAVFAC MIDLANT AOR that has decided not to participate. New York and Connecticut are still developing their regulations and the rest of the states within the NAVFAC MIDLANT AOR have their regulations in place. The guidelines (Section 1524 of the ACT amends Subtitle I of the Solid Waste Disposal Act by adding Section 9010) specify the minimum requirements a state needs to meet in order to qualify for funding. They also include: a description of the classes of operators; required training for each class of operator; deadlines when operator training is required; and examples of acceptable state approaches to operator training.

There are three classes of UST Operators (please note that an individual may be assigned more than one class):

- Class A - Those having primary responsibility for on-site operation and maintenance of UST systems.
- Class B – Those having daily on-site responsibility for the operation and maintenance of UST systems.
- Class C – Daily, on-site employees having primary responsibility for addressing emergencies presented by a spill or release from an UST system.

States must ensure that Class A, Class B, and Class C operators are trained according to state-specific training requirements by 8 AUG 2012. After that date, states must require operators to be trained as follows:

- Class A and Class B operators must be trained within 30 days or another reasonable period specified by the state after assuming operation and maintenance responsibilities at the underground storage tank system.
- Class C operators must be trained before assuming responsibility for responding to emergencies.

The effects for the NAVFAC MIDLANT AOR (except New Jersey) are more training, inspections, recordkeeping and tracking of certified personnel. For questions, contact Kelly Jobst at (757) 341-0235 or [kelly.c.jobst@navy.mil](mailto:kelly.c.jobst@navy.mil).

## 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.**

### CHESAPEAKE BAY

#### **Members Appointed, Reappointed to Chesapeake Bay Commission**

Senators Mike Brubaker (R-Lancaster) and Mike Waugh (R-York) were re-appointed to the Chesapeake Bay Commission, along with Rep. Ron Miller (R-York) and G. Warren Elliott from Franklin County, both new appointments. Also serving on the Commission from Pennsylvania is: Rep. Michael Sturla (D-Lancaster). The Commission is a tri-state legislative assembly representing Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland designed to coordinate any related policy issues across state lines.

Former Franklin County Commissioner G. Warren Elliott was appointed by Senate President Pro Tem and Lt. Governor Joe Scarnati to be the Pennsylvania citizen representative to the Chesapeake Bay Commission. Elliott currently serves as a commissioner for the Fish and Boat Commission where he has gained a reputation as a strong advocate for expanded acquisition of permanent access easements to Pennsylvania's streams and rivers. Elliott serves as Chairman of the Pennsylvania Habitat and Environment Committee. "Our Pennsylvania waterways and the opportunities they provide are invaluable," Elliott commented. "Certainly we must be mindful of the impact we have in Pennsylvania on areas like the Chesapeake Bay and its estuaries. Being a member of the Chesapeake Bay Commission is a high honor and I thank Senator Scarnati for entrusting me to be the citizen representative for Pennsylvania."

House Speaker Sam Smith (R-Jefferson) appointed Rep. Ron Miller to the Chesapeake Bay Commission. "I am proud to accept this appointment, alongside state Senator Mike Waugh from York County, as someone who has always loved the outdoors and tried to do his best to maintain what we have," commented Miller. "The Chesapeake Bay is a beautiful body of water and an incredible asset to the tri-state area, and we need to do all we can to promote, preserve and protect that natural beauty, as well as our environment."

### HAZARDOUS WASTE

#### **EPA Fines Drew University for Hazardous Waste Violations**

Drew University has agreed to pay \$145,000 to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for failing to properly manage hazardous waste at its Madison, N.J. campus. In 2007, the university had self-reported violations to EPA and corrected the violations.

"EPA's self-audit policy is intended to help institutions recognize violations of federal environmental laws and take action to correct them," said EPA Regional Administrator Judith Enck. "We expect institutions that conduct their own audits to maintain compliance with the regulations. Drew's failure to do so is not consistent with this policy."

During its 2009 investigation, EPA discovered that Drew University had:

- Haphazardly stored dozens of containers of paint, wood stains, enamels and adhesives in a manner that failed to minimize releases to the environment. These containers were being stored outside and on the ground, some of which were in close proximity to residential housing and a pond. Many containers were open and could have easily spilled their contents or leaked into the ground.
- Failed to properly identify discarded materials such as mercury, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, formic acid, and nitric acid as hazardous wastes.
- Stored hazardous waste without a permit authorizing and regulating such storage.

After EPA issued a complaint to Drew, the university agreed to pay a \$145,000 fine for the violations and to comply with applicable federal and state laws and regulations governing the management of hazardous waste. For more information on how EPA regulates hazardous waste, visit:

<http://www.epa.gov/region02/waste/csummary.htm>.

### **EPA Removes Confidentiality Claims on Studies of Chemicals Submitted under TSCA**

The EPA has notified five companies that the identities of 14 chemicals associated with a number of health and safety studies submitted under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and claimed as confidential are not eligible for confidential treatment. The action comes as part of EPA's continued efforts to increase public access to chemical information to help Americans understand risks posed by chemicals in our environment.

In 2010, EPA adopted a plan to review confidentiality claims for the name of chemicals addressed in health and safety studies. Under these new procedures, EPA is moving to declassify many chemical identities so they are no longer secret. The agency plans to deny confidentiality claims for chemical identity in health and safety studies provided to the agency under TSCA unless the chemical identity contains process or mixture information that is expressly protected by the law.

Under TSCA, companies may claim that information they submit to EPA should be treated as confidential business information (CBI) and not be disclosed to the public. Companies that manufacture, process, or distribute chemicals are required to immediately provide notice to EPA if they learn that a chemical presents a substantial risk of injury to health or the environment. The reports are made available on EPA's website, but when the identity of the chemical has been claimed confidential by a company, the name of the chemical has been removed from the copy of the report that is made public.

EPA has begun reviewing past CBI claims for chemical identity in health and safety studies. Where EPA determines that the information is not eligible for confidential treatment under the law, the agency will notify companies of the determination and will make the information public on the 31st day after receiving the determination unless the company challenges the disclosure in federal court.

For more information on chemical transparency, for a copy of the letter, and additional information on the notifications on declassifications, go to: <http://www.epa.gov/oppt/existingchemicals/pubs/transparency.html>.

## AIR

### **EPA Announces Next Steps on Emissions for Boilers and Certain Incinerators**

On 20 JAN 11, a federal District Court judge in Washington D.C. issued an order extending by 30 days EPA's deadline to issue emission standards for large and small boilers and solid waste and sewage sludge incinerators. EPA wanted a longer extension but promised to work diligently to issue these standards by 19 FEB 11. The standards will be significantly different than what was proposed in April 2010. EPA received more than 4,800 comments and additional data during the public comment period for these rules. This information sheds new light on a number of key areas, including the scope and coverage of the rules and the way to categorize the various boiler types. Given the extensive comments, EPA filed a motion with the court asking for more time to fully evaluate all the comments and data and finalize the rules. More information: <http://www.epa.gov/airquality/combustion>.

### **EPA to Hold Final Listening Session on Updating the Clean Air Act's Pollution Standards for Power Plants, Refineries**

The EPA will hold the final listening session to help the agency update the Clean Air Act pollution standards to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) pollution from fossil fuel power plants and petroleum refineries. The listening sessions will be open to the public and will help EPA develop a common-sense approach to reduce GHGs from two of the largest industrial pollution sources, which are responsible for nearly 40 percent of the GHG pollution in the United States. Reducing greenhouse gas pollution can also result in reductions to other harmful air pollutants emitted by these facilities. The agency is in the process of gathering information and seeking important input and, as part of a settlement agreement announced 23 DEC 2010, will propose GHG standards based on existing technologies for power plants in July 2011 and for refineries in December 2011. The agency will issue final standards in May 2012 and November 2012, respectively.

In addition to these GHG New Source Performance Standards, the agency is also addressing other pollutants such as mercury and particle pollution in separate, coordinated actions. The feedback from these sessions will play an important role in helping EPA develop smart, cost-effective, and protective standards that reflect the latest and best information available. The agency will solicit additional public comment during the usual notice and comment period – including the opportunity for a formal public hearing – after the proposals have been published and before they go into effect.

The final listening session is scheduled to last two hours and will feature a facilitated round table discussion among stakeholder representatives who have been identified and selected for their expertise in the Clean Air Act standard-setting process. The agency has asked key stakeholder groups to identify these round table participants.

Registration is not required to attend the session. The 4 MAR 11 session will allow additional time for the public to provide feedback. To speak, please notify EPA when signing in to the session. If you do not have the opportunity to speak during these times or you cannot make it to the sessions, written comments on these planned rulemakings may also be submitted. The agency requests that written comments be submitted by 18 MAR 11.

For interested persons who are not able to attend the sessions, each session will be webcast and recorded for later viewing via the EPA website at <http://www.epa.gov/live>. For more information and instructions for submitting written comments, go to: <http://www.epa.gov/airquality/listen.html>.

Session 5: Petroleum Refinery Industry Representatives

Date: 4 MAR

Time: 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. and public comments 1 p.m. to 2:30 p.m.

Session Location: Washington, D.C.  
EPA Ariel Rios East Building  
1301 Constitution Avenue, N.W.  
Room 1153  
Washington, D.C.

### **EPA Proposes to Retain National Air Quality Standards for Carbon Monoxide**

After a careful review of the best available science, the EPA is proposing to keep the current national air quality standards for carbon monoxide (CO), while taking steps to gather additional data through more focused monitoring. The science shows that the current standards will protect people, especially those susceptible to health problems associated with breathing CO from the outdoor air. CO can cause harmful health effects by reducing oxygen delivery to the body's organs (like the heart and brain) and tissues. At extremely high levels, CO can cause death.

The current health standards are 9 parts per million (ppm) measured over 8 hours, and 35 ppm measured over 1 hour. To ensure people are protected from high concentrations of CO and to develop better information about CO and its health impacts, EPA is proposing to revise the air monitoring requirements. The proposed changes would require a more focused monitoring network with CO monitors placed near highly trafficked roads in urban areas with populations of 1 million or more. The data from these sites would be available for scientific studies that could help inform future reviews of the standard.

EPA estimates that the proposal would require approximately 77 CO monitors in 53 urban areas. EPA expects that states would not need to purchase new monitoring equipment. They could relocate some of their existing CO monitors to the near-road monitoring stations already required in connection with the revised nitrogen dioxide standards issued in January 2010. CO monitors at the new locations would be required to be operational by 1 JAN 2013. The proposed rule only addresses the primary CO standards and is consistent with the advice and recommendations from the agency's independent science advisors, the Clean Air Act Scientific Advisory Committee.

CO is a colorless, odorless gas emitted from combustion processes. Nationally and, particularly in urban areas, the majority of CO emissions come from motor vehicles. EPA will accept comments for 60 days after the proposed rule is published in the Federal Register. EPA will take final action by 12 AUG 11. More information: <http://www.epa.gov/airquality/carbonmonoxide>.

### **Simple Tips for Clean Air during Winter Driving**

You can take these [two simple steps](#) for clean air during the winter. The Federal Highway Administration recommends trip chaining and telecommuting as simple ways during the winter months to reduce air pollution from cars. Want to try trip chaining and save some gas? All you need to do is plan ahead, make a list of your errands, and then combine 3 separate short trips into one.

### **Diesel Emissions Reduction Act Reauthorized**

The Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) of 2010 authorizes the continual funding for the modernization of the old diesel fleet in the United States through voluntary national and state-level grant, loan, and rebate programs. Every year, DERA helps clean up more than 14,000 diesel-powered vehicles and equipment across the country, reducing emissions while employing thousands of workers who manufacture, sell or repair diesel vehicles and their components in each state. This bipartisan law extends the program by five years. It is supported by a broad coalition of more than 530 environmental, public, industry and labor groups.

Compared with traditional gasoline engines, diesel engines are more efficient, last longer, and without the proper technology, have greater, deadlier emissions. Diesel exhaust is a mixture of vapors and fine particles, many of which can cause cancer. This is why poor air quality caused by old dirty diesel engines can lead to higher-than-average cancer rates for those living along heavily-traveled interstate highways.

Retrofitting diesel engines provides enormous environmental benefits, yet there are few direct economic incentives for vehicle and equipment owners to do so. The EPA estimates there are 11 million diesel engines in America lacking the latest pollution control technology. DERA provides the right financial incentives to clean up our current fleet. Since funding started in 2007, DERA to date has funded more than 3,000 projects nation-wide, impacting thousands of vehicles and engines, and thousands of lives. For more information, visit: <http://carper.senate.gov/press/record.cfm?id=330177>.

## WATER

### **DOE Waives Federal Preemption on Water Use & Efficiency**

DOE has issued a final rule that waives Federal preemption for energy conservation standards with respect to any State regulation concerning the water use or water efficiency of faucets, showerheads, water closets and urinals; provided that such State regulation is more stringent than Federal regulation concerning the water use or water efficiency for that same type or class of product and is applicable to any sale or installation of all products in that particular type or class. This rule became effective 22 DEC 2010. More information can be found at <http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2010/2010-32116.htm>.

### **Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act**

Senate Bill S.3874, the "Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act," has been enacted. The law modifies the Safe Drinking Water Act definition of "lead free" with regard to pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fixtures.

The new definition specifies that to be "lead free", these fittings and fixtures contain not more than 0.25% lead according to a formula which specifies that for each product, the percentage of lead in the component shall be multiplied by the ratio of the wetted surface area of that component to the total wetted surface area of the entire product to arrive at the weighted percentage of lead of the component. For lead content of materials that are provided as a range, the maximum content of the range shall be used.

#### Exemptions:

Plumbing used exclusively for non-potable services such as manufacturing, industrial processing, irrigation, outdoor watering, or any other uses where the water is not anticipated to be used for human consumption is exempted. Toilets, bidets, urinals, fill valves, flushometer valves, tub fillers, shower valves, service saddles, or water distribution main gate valves that are 2 inches in diameter or larger. More information can be found at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/BILLS-111s3874enr/pdf/BILLS-111s3874enr.pdf>.

### **National Ocean Council**

The National Policy for the Stewardship of the Ocean, our Coasts, and the Great Lakes prioritizes nine action areas to address some of the most pressing challenges facing these precious resources. The Nation Ocean Council will prepare strategic action plans for each of these priority objectives and is seeking public input as it develops the strategic action plans. **Public comments will be accepted through 29 APR 11.** Draft strategic action plans will be released in the summer of 2011, and will also be available for public comment.

The national priority objectives are:

1. **Ecosystem-Based Management:** Adopt ecosystem-based management as a foundational principle for the comprehensive management of the ocean, our coasts, and the Great Lakes.
2. **Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning:** Implement comprehensive, integrated, ecosystem-based coastal and marine spatial planning and management in the United States.
3. **Inform Decisions and Improve Understanding:** Increase knowledge to continually inform and improve management and policy decisions and the capacity to respond to change and challenges. Better educate the public through formal and informal programs about the ocean, our coasts, and the Great Lakes.
4. **Coordinate and Support:** Better coordinate and support Federal, State, tribal, local, and regional management of the ocean, our coasts, and the Great Lakes. Improve coordination and integration across the Federal Government and, as appropriate, engage with the international community.
5. **Resiliency and Adaptation to Climate Change and Ocean Acidification:** Strengthen resiliency of coastal communities and marine and Great Lakes environments and their abilities to adapt to climate change impacts and ocean acidification.
6. **Regional Ecosystem Protection and Restoration:** Establish and implement an integrated ecosystem protection and restoration strategy that is science-based and aligns conservation and restoration goals at the Federal, State, tribal, local, and regional levels.
7. **Water Quality and Sustainable Practices on Land:** Enhance water quality in the ocean, along our coasts, and in the Great Lakes by promoting and implementing sustainable practices on land.
8. **Changing Conditions in the Arctic:** Address environmental stewardship needs in the Arctic Ocean and adjacent coastal areas in the face of climate-induced and other environmental changes.
9. **Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Observations, Mapping, and Infrastructure:** Strengthen and integrate federal and non-federal ocean observing systems, sensors, data collection platforms, data management, and mapping capabilities into a national system and integrate that system into international observation efforts.

To provide comments, please visit <http://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/oceans/comment> and choose which of the nine action areas listed above you wish to address.

### **EPA to Develop Regulation for Perchlorate and Toxic Chemicals in Drinking Water**

The EPA announced its decision to move forward with the development of a regulation for perchlorate to protect Americans from any potential health impacts, while also continuing to take steps to ensure the quality of the water they drink. The decision to undertake a first-ever national standard for perchlorate reverses a decision made by the previous administration and comes after Administrator Jackson ordered EPA scientists to undertake a thorough review of the emerging science of perchlorate. Perchlorate is both a naturally occurring and man-made chemical, and scientific research indicates that it may impact the normal function of the thyroid, which produces important developmental hormones. Thyroid hormones are critical to the normal development and growth of fetuses, infants and children. Based on this potential concern, EPA will move forward with proposing a formal rule. This process will include receiving input from key stakeholders as well as submitting any formal rule to a public comment process.

The EPA is also moving towards establishing a drinking water standard to address a group of up to 16 toxic chemicals that may pose risks to human health. As part of its Drinking Water Strategy, EPA committed to addressing contaminants as a group rather than one at a time so that enhancement of drinking water protection can be achieved cost effectively.

Action on Perchlorate:

Scientific research indicates that perchlorate may disrupt the thyroid's ability to produce hormones that are critical to developing fetuses and infants. Monitoring data show more than 4 percent of public water systems have detected perchlorate and between 5 million and 17 million people may be served drinking water containing perchlorate. The science that has led to this decision has been peer reviewed by independent scientists and public health experts including the National Academy of Sciences. Perchlorate is both a naturally-occurring and man-made chemical that is used in the manufacture of rocket fuel, fireworks, flares and explosives, and may be present in bleach and in some fertilizers. This decision considers input from almost 39,000 public comments.

EPA will now begin to evaluate the feasibility and affordability of treatment technologies to remove perchlorate and will examine the costs and benefits of potential standards.

More information on perchlorate: <http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/unregulated/perchlorate.cfm>.

Action on Drinking Water Strategy:

EPA will be developing one regulation covering up to 16 chemicals that may cause cancer. This group of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), which are chemicals such as industrial solvents, includes trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (PCE) as well as other regulated and some unregulated contaminants that are discharged from industrial operations. The VOC standard will be developed as part of EPA's new strategy for drinking water. A key principle of the strategy is to address contaminants as groups rather than individually in order to provide public health protections more quickly and also allow utilities to more effectively and efficiently plan for improvements.

More information on drinking water strategy:

<http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/dwstrategy/index.cfm>.

## DOCUMENTS / NEPA

### Final Guidance for Federal Departments and Agencies on the Appropriate Use of Mitigation and Monitoring and Clarifying the Appropriate Use of Mitigated Findings of No Significant Impact

The CEQ is issuing its final guidance for Federal departments and agencies on the appropriate use of mitigation in Environmental Assessments (EAs) and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The guidance was developed to modernize, reinvigorate, and facilitate and increase the transparency of NEPA implementation. This guidance outlines principles Federal agencies should apply in the development of their NEPA implementing regulations and procedures to guide their consideration of measures to mitigate adverse environmental impacts in EAs and EISs; their commitments to carry out mitigation made in related decision documents, such as the Record of Decision; the implementation of mitigation; and the monitoring of mitigation outcomes during and after implementation. This guidance also outlines principles agencies should apply to provide for public participation and accountability in the development and implementation of mitigation and monitoring efforts that are described in their NEPA documentation. Mitigation commitments should be explicitly described as ongoing commitments and should specify measurable performance standards and adequate mechanisms for implementation, monitoring, and reporting.

In addition, this guidance affirms the appropriateness of what is traditionally referred to as a "mitigated Finding of No Significant Impact." Mitigated Findings of No Significant Impact (FONSI) can result when an agency concludes its NEPA review with an EA that is based on a commitment to mitigate significant environmental impacts, so that a more detailed EIS is not required. As explained in this guidance, an agency does not have to prepare an EIS when the environmental impacts of a proposed action can be mitigated to a level

where the agency can make a FONSI determination, provided that the agency or a project applicant commits to carry out the mitigation, and establishes a mechanism for ensuring the mitigation is carried out. When a FONSI depends on successful mitigation, the requisite mitigation commitments should be made public. The guidance is effective 21 JAN 11. More information is available at: <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2011-01-21/html/2011-1188.htm>.

### NEPA Implementing Procedures; Proposed Rulemaking

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has proposed to add 20 new categorical exclusions, including an exclusion for wind turbines, to its NEPA Implementing Procedures. DOE also proposes to remove two categorical exclusion categories, one environmental assessment (EA) category, and two environmental impact statement (EIS) categories.

DOE has proposed to add 20 new categorical exclusions, which address:

- Stormwater runoff control;
- Lead-based paint removal;
- Recycling stations;
- Small-scale indoor research and development projects using nanoscale materials;
- Research activities in salt water and freshwater environments;
- Experimental wells for injection of small quantities of carbon dioxide;
- Combined heat and power or cogeneration systems;
- Small-scale renewable energy research and development and pilot projects;
- Solar photovoltaic systems;
- Solar thermal systems;
- Wind turbines;
- Biomass power plants;
- Methane gas recovery and utilization systems
- Alternative fuel vehicle fueling stations;
- Electric vehicle charging stations;
- Drop-in hydroelectric systems; and
- Small-scale renewable energy R&D and pilot projects in salt water and freshwater environments.

Full Text Document Location:

<http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2011/2010-32316.htm>.

<http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2011/pdf/2010-32316.pdf>.

## ENERGY

### NAVFAC Washington Gets Gold Recognition

Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Washington was recognized for its first Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) gold certification during a ceremony held at Naval Support Activity South Potomac, Dahlgren, Va. On 7 DEC 2010.

The facility was built by NAVFAC Washington to support Naval Surface Weapons Command Dahlgren Division at Naval Support Facility (NSF) Dahlgren.

"I happily accept this on behalf of all NAVFAC Washington and the NAVFAC Washington team here who made this happen," said Capt. Ramé Hemstreet, commanding officer, NAVFAC Washington. "This is the first LEED gold certified building at NDW (Naval District Washington) or built by NAVFAC Washington." Hemstreet also said that Haskell Company went "above and beyond" to secure the LEED gold certification.

Haskell Company, based in Jacksonville, Fla., was the architect and Engineer, as well as primary construction contractor, on the project. Haskell sent three representatives to the presentation, including the president of the civil/public facilities group and the project manager.

"Features of [the building] include recycled materials,[construction materials] bought regionally, premium indoor air quality, design innovations, bike storage, changing rooms, water efficiency, optimizing energy performance—all of those points add up, certainly a model facility for energy efficiency and environmental quality," said Cmdr. Doug King, public works officer at Public Works Department South Potomac.

In all, the building met 41 criteria points, enough to qualify for LEED gold certification. The task faced some challenges; for example, the building couldn't qualify for the "daylight views" requirements because the sensitive nature of the work performed in the building severely limited the number of windows allowed in design.

"It seems only fitting that NSF Dahlgren would be the site for the first LEED building within NDW," said Capt. Catherine Hanft, commanding officer, NSF Dahlgren. "Because, like the home where [the plaque] will reside here with NSWC (Naval Surface Warfare Center) Dahlgren Division, you're on the cutting edge. So I think this is just another symbol of all the good things you do for our Sailors and warfighters out there."

The NSWC facility supports two primary missions - the Joint Tactical Information Distribution System (JTIDS) and the Integrated Combat Systems Test Facility (ICSTF). The 56,000 square-foot multistory Research, Development, and Acquisition and Testing and Evaluation Consolidation Facility houses 130 personnel.

The LEED system promotes design and construction practices that improve the impact of buildings on the environment and their occupants. NAVFAC is dedicated to seeking ways to increase energy efficiency and support the U.S. Navy as they strive to become a leader in environmental responsibility.

For more news from Naval Facilities Engineering Command, visit [www.navy.mil/local/navfachq/](http://www.navy.mil/local/navfachq/).

## STATE NEWS



### CONNECTICUT

**Note: The Connecticut General Assembly convened 5 JAN 11 and adjourns 8 JUN 11.**

#### **DEP Provides Flexibility on Disposal of Plowed Snow Given the Extraordinary Snow Accumulation**

The Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) announced that due to the extraordinary snowfall this winter, it is providing cities and towns with some flexibility to dispose of snow in salt water and certain waterways if all options for upland storage or other disposal methods have been exhausted. DEP Commissioner Amey Marrella said, "The DEP recognizes that the amount of snow accumulating this winter is creating unique issues for cities and towns. When it comes to disposing of all this snow, we must strike the right balance between environmental protection and public safety. The preferred practice has been – and remains – for plowed snow to be stockpiled at upland locations, such as parks and playing fields, due to the presence of contaminants in the snow that can adversely impact water quality and aquatic life," Marrella said. "DEP has, however, adjusted its guidance on this issue to say that snow can be disposed in salt water and certain waterways when upland locations are no longer available and other options, such as snow melting, are not practical."

DEP's revised Best Management Practices (BMPs), which provide guidance on this issue, are consistent with EPA guidelines and those of neighboring states such as Massachusetts and New Jersey. This revised guidance takes effect only when authorized by the Commissioner of DEP, applies only to cities, town and other government entities, and applies only to snow and ice not visibly contaminated with material other than salt and sand from road clearing activities. Snow clearing and road maintenance activities conducted by most municipalities includes removal of snow accumulations from bridges, roads and parking areas for the purpose of providing more space for subsequent snow storms and for ease of travel and parking. DEP's BMPs have recommended disposing of this snow in upland areas and away from water bodies due to the presence of dirt, salt, litter, pet waste and other debris, which are routinely mixed in the accumulated snow. These types of contaminants can be cleaned after snow melts at inland storage areas but has an adverse effect when placed in water bodies and waterways.

DEP's revised BMPs include the following terms and conditions:

- Upland storage and disposal of snow (i.e., athletic fields, parks and other flat, open-field sites) and other snow management methods (i.e., snow melting equipment) must be the first alternatives explored and exhausted. Environmentally sensitive areas must be avoided;
- This guidance applies only to snow and ice which is not visibly contaminated with material other than salt and sand from road clearing activities;
- For coastal communities, preference should be given to snow disposal in salt water where available;
- Disposal in rivers or streams must be limited to those water bodies that have adequate flow and mixing and are not prone to ice jams;
- The disposal must occur only in open water in areas that will not interfere with navigation;

- Disposal must be conducted in a manner so as to prevent ice dam formation or damage to bridges, docks, or other structures;
- Disposal in ponds and lakes is discouraged;
- There shall be no disposal in coastal or freshwater wetlands, eelgrass beds, vegetated shallows, vernal pools, shellfish beds mudflats, public water supply reservoirs and their tributaries, or others areas designated as being environmentally sensitive;
- The activity must comply with local laws and requirements;
- Precautions must be taken to avoid shoreline or stream bank damage or erosion from truck/equipment activity; and
- Governmental entities must notify the Department by email (address email to [kevin.sowa@ct.gov](mailto:kevin.sowa@ct.gov)) prior to disposing of snow and ice in waterways or, if advance notification is not possible, then the Department must be contacted as soon as possible after snow disposal has begun.

DEP's revised BMPs for snow removal can be found on the DEP website at [www.ct.gov/dep/snowdisposal](http://www.ct.gov/dep/snowdisposal).



## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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

### **Pepco and the District Agree on Environmental Investigation & Cleanup Study at Benning Roads Property**

The District of Columbia Department of the Environment (DDOE) has entered into a Consent Decree with Pepco Energy Services Inc. (PES) and Potomac Electric Power Co. (Pepco) under which Pepco and PES have committed to launch an environmental investigation and cleanup study of Pepco's Benning Road facility. Pepco will investigate the facility and adjacent portions of the Anacostia River to determine if historical Benning Road facility operations have contributed to contamination of the Anacostia River sediments and, if so, whether any additional response actions should be taken. Pepco and PES are cooperating fully with DDOE and support efforts to protect the Anacostia River, a valuable resource for the District of Columbia and its residents. Pepco's Benning Road facility is one of six publicly and privately owned sites along the Anacostia that DDOE has identified as potential sources of pollutants impacting the river. The Benning Road facility has been in operation since 1906, providing electric generation, transmission and distribution services to residents, businesses and government entities in the greater metropolitan Washington area. The electric generating station at Benning Road has been managed by Pepco Energy Services as an intermittent, peak demand electric plant since 2000.

The Consent Decree will be made available for a 30-day public comment period. At the conclusion of the public comment period, the parties will evaluate all comments received, and then move to enter the Consent Decree as a Final Court Order. The Consent Decree can be found at: [http://newsroom.dc.gov/show.aspx?agency=ddoe&section=2&release=21077&year=2011&file=file.aspx%2frelease%2f21077%2fDistrict\\_of\\_Columbia\\_v\\_Pepco\\_Consent\\_Decree\\_Jan\\_2011.pdf](http://newsroom.dc.gov/show.aspx?agency=ddoe&section=2&release=21077&year=2011&file=file.aspx%2frelease%2f21077%2fDistrict_of_Columbia_v_Pepco_Consent_Decree_Jan_2011.pdf).



## MARYLAND

**Note: The Maryland General Assembly convened 12 JAN 11 and adjourns 11 APR 11.**

### **Piscataway Wastewater Treatment Plant Enhanced Nutrient Removal Upgrade**

A \$6,324,000 Bay Restoration Fund grant to the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission will fund the planning, design and construction of the Enhanced Nutrient Removal (ENR) upgrade at the existing 30 million gallons per day (mgd) Piscataway Wastewater Treatment Plant in Prince George's County. After the upgrade, the facility will reduce its nitrogen discharge by 62 percent and phosphorus discharge by 91 percent, significantly reducing nutrients discharged to the Chesapeake Bay.



## MASSACHUSETTS

**Note: The Massachusetts General Court meets throughout the year.**

### **State Snow Disposal Policy Protects Sensitive Environmental Resources**

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) issued a reminder to all municipal, business and private snow plow operators to safely move and dispose of snow in a manner that avoids any potential negative consequences for drinking water wells, waterways or wetlands. MassDEP's [snow disposal guidelines](#) apply to all public agencies and private businesses disposing of snow in the Commonwealth.

Finding a place to dispose of collected snow poses a challenge to municipalities and businesses, especially those in urban areas. Potential public safety issues certainly necessitate the removal of snow, but the process of collecting and plowing also results in the snow becoming contaminated with road salt, sand, litter, and automotive pollutants such as oil, which can also threaten public health and the environment. As snow melts, these contaminants are transported into surface water or through the soil where they may eventually reach the groundwater. Road salt and other pollutants can contaminate water supplies and are toxic to aquatic life at certain levels. Sand washed into water bodies can create sand bars or fill in wetlands and ponds, impacting aquatic life, causing flooding, and affecting our use of these resources. Here are a few snow disposal guidelines:

- Avoid dumping snow into any water body, including rivers, the ocean, reservoirs, ponds, or wetlands. In addition to water quality impacts and flooding, snow disposed of in open water can cause navigational hazards when it freezes into ice blocks.
- Do not dump snow within the protective zone two\* of the public water supply well (a critical area of an aquifer which contributes water to a well) or within 75 feet of a private well, where road salt may contaminate water supplies.
- Avoid dumping snow on MassDEP-designated high and medium-yield aquifers where it may contaminate groundwater.

- Avoid dumping snow in sanitary landfills and gravel pits. Snow meltwater will create more contaminated leachate in landfills, posing a greater risk to groundwater. In gravel pits, there is little opportunity for pollutants to be filtered out of the meltwater because groundwater is close to the land surface.
- Avoid disposing of snow on top of storm drains, catch basins or in stormwater drainage swales or ditches. Snow combined with sand and debris may block a storm drainage system, causing localized flooding. A high volume of sand, sediment, and litter released from melting snow also may be quickly transported through the system into surface water.

Possible locations, or approved sites - which most communities have pre-selected prior to the start of the winter season - include: municipal open space (parking lots or parks); and sites located in upland locations that are not likely to impact sensitive environmental resources. If more storage space is still needed, prioritize the sites with the least environmental impact.

Under extraordinary conditions, when all land-based snow disposal options are exhausted, disposal of snow that is not obviously contaminated with road salt, sand, and other pollutants may be allowed in certain water bodies under certain conditions. In these dire situations, notify the local Conservation Commission and one of the appropriate MassDEP regional offices *before* disposing of snow in a water body: Northeast Regional Office in Wilmington, 978-694-3200; Southeast Regional Office in Lakeville, 508-946-2714; Central Regional Office in Worcester, 508-792-7683; and Western Regional Office in Springfield, 413-755-2214.

- Only dispose of snow in open water with adequate flow and mixing to prevent ice dams from forming.
  - Do not dispose of snow in saltmarshes, vegetated wetlands, certified vernal pools, shellfish beds, mudflats, drinking water reservoirs and their tributaries, and the protective zone two of any public water supply wells\*, Outstanding Resource Waters, or Areas of Critical Environmental Concern.
  - Do not dispose of snow where trucks may cause shoreline damage or erosion.
- MassDEP is responsible for ensuring clean air and water, safe management and recycling of solid and hazardous wastes, timely cleanup of hazardous waste sites and spills, and the preservation of wetlands and coastal resources.

\*A definition of water supply protective areas can be found at:

<http://www.mass.gov/dep/water/drinking/wspaglos.htm>.



## NEW JERSEY

**The New Jersey Legislature meets throughout the year.**

### **EPA Orders NJ Hospital to Stop Misapplying Pesticides in Ambulances**

The EPA has ordered the Monmouth-Ocean Hospital Corporation (MONOC) to stop applying disinfectants using a fogging system in ambulances. The process of fogging disinfectants has not been authorized by the EPA. This process breaks disinfectants down into micro particles and can potentially make people ill. EPA believes that some ambulance workers have already become ill as a result of disinfectant fogging.

"MONOC had been put on notice that what they were doing was not authorized, yet they continued to apply these powerful disinfectants using a fogging system," said EPA Regional Administrator Judith Enck. "A ride to a hospital should not include over exposure to pesticides. EPA has ordered the hospital to stop this practice immediately."

Prior to asking EPA to take over the case, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) issued a notice to Monmouth-Ocean Hospital Corporation informing them that they were in violation of pesticide law. According to information that EPA obtained through inspections and through the corporation itself, MONOC applied the disinfectant Zimek QD in ambulances using a fogger about 125 times, and misapplied the disinfectant Sporidicin in a similar manner at least one time.

EPA's order, issued to MONOC on 4 JAN 11, cited the company for violating the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. Under this law, pesticides may not be applied in a manner inconsistent with their labeling. Disinfectants are considered pesticides because they are designed to kill microbiological organisms, known more widely as microbes. EPA registers all pesticides and as part of that process, any product containing pesticides must have an EPA-approved label that contains detailed application instructions.

The Monmouth Ocean Hospital Service Corporation is a non-profit company comprised of fifteen hospitals throughout New Jersey. The company operates more than 100 ambulances.

For more information about pesticides regulations, visit [www.epa.gov/pesticides](http://www.epa.gov/pesticides).

### **DEP Awards Grants to Assist Recycling Efforts; Recycling Rates Trending Upward**

The DEP is providing New Jersey's municipalities and counties \$13 million in grants to assist local recycling efforts, Commissioner Bob Martin announced today. The grant money is made available through the Recycling Enhancement Act, a law that has significantly increased Recycling Tonnage Grants the DEP is able to make to local governments. The grant program is funded by a \$3 per ton surcharge on trash disposed at solid waste facilities.

"New Jersey's recycling rates continue to trend upward," said Guy Watson, Chief of the DEP's Bureau of Recycling and Planning. "We are seeing steady and encouraging increases in rates for a number of reasons, including expanded public outreach efforts, expansion of the types of materials municipalities are collecting, and more convenient recycling options such as single-stream programs that enable residents to put all of their recyclables out for collection in one container."

New Jersey became the first state to require statewide recycling in 1987 with passage of the Statewide Mandatory Source Separation and Recycling Act. The state subsequently set a target of recycling 50 percent of the state's municipal solid waste by 1995. New Jersey came close to this goal, recycling nearly 45 percent of its municipal solid waste in 1995. But rates dropped over much of the next decade as a result of the expiration of a solid-waste tonnage charge that funded local recycling efforts. Recycling rates also dropped as a result of federal court rulings that struck down state solid-waste flow rules that allowed counties to direct trash to their facilities. The Recycling Enhancement Act and programs initiated by the DEP and local governments to promote the importance of recycling have been reversing this trend over the past several years.

For a list of grant payouts and other recycling data, visit: [www.nj.gov/dep/dshw/recycling/stats.htm](http://www.nj.gov/dep/dshw/recycling/stats.htm).

### **DEP Grant Program for Dry Cleaners Helps Clean the State's Air**

A first-in-the-nation grant program targeting air pollution caused by dry cleaning has been an initial success in New Jersey, with nearly 300 applications received statewide to finance new and upgraded dry cleaning equipment, and with thousands of pounds of pollutants already removed from the air, according to DEP Commissioner Bob Martin. "Improving air quality in New Jersey is a priority issue for Gov. Christie and the DEP," said Commissioner Martin. "This program reduces toxic emissions, benefiting the public health and welfare. At the same time, it also has eased the burden on small business owners who are making sacrifices for the public good." The DEP grant program finances replacement of dry cleaning machines that use harmful chemicals with new, environmentally friendly models. In particular, it targets machines that use the chemical perchloroethylene (PCE) in the dry cleaning process for replacement or upgrades. In the seven months since the program was launched, 285 applications from dry cleaning businesses have been received, and 86 applications have been processed and approved, financed by \$2.4 million from settlements of clean air lawsuits.

There are 1,600 dry cleaning facilities operating in New Jersey, and 1,100 utilize PCE as a dry cleaning solvent. Priorities for the grant money are dry cleaning businesses located in residential settings, such as apartment buildings or mixed commercial and residential strip malls, and those located within 50 feet of day care centers. So far, the DEP has approved removal of 87 older dry cleaning machines from service, with 37 grant contracts already awarded. It costs \$45,000 to \$60,000 to replace a dry cleaning system, which is an industrial-grade washer that uses chemicals. The average grant is about \$25,000, with an additional \$15,000 available for dry cleaning companies that opt for green technology known as wet cleaning. Many dry cleaners are opting to include the use of professional wet cleaning systems, using soap and water, for garments that do not need to go through solvent dry cleaning, thus limiting the use of PCE and reducing potential emissions of air toxics to the environment.

Perchloroethylene, also known as tetrachloroethylene, is one of the more prevalent air pollutants in the state, especially in urban areas. Vapors that escape from poorly maintained or faulty dry cleaning machines can seep through walls and into adjacent apartments or businesses. PCE is also one of the more difficult contaminants to deal with if it gets into water through spills or leaks because it sinks to the bottom of water supplies.

In 2005, the DEP proposed rules to regulate and eventually eliminate the use of PCE in the dry cleaning industry, but public comments showed it would be a financial burden on small businesses to quickly mandate retrofitting their equipment. A proposed state rule will ban dry cleaning machines that use PCE from residential or day care settings by 2014. A federal rule would outlaw those machines in residential and day care settings by 2020. California has approved a ban on the use of PCE from dry cleaning and water-repelling operations by 2023. More information on the grant program, including rules and eligibility, can be found at [www.nj.gov/dep/enforcement/air.html](http://www.nj.gov/dep/enforcement/air.html) or [www.nj.gov/dep/enforcement/drycleanergrant.html](http://www.nj.gov/dep/enforcement/drycleanergrant.html).

### **DEP Agreement Will Remove Three Dams, Open Up Segment of Raritan River to Fish Spawning for First Time in Decades**

The DEP has secured a landmark agreement that will open up a large stretch of the Raritan River for fish spawning as compensation to the public for harm to natural resources caused by past pollution at a refinery and three polymer plants that were operated by or affiliated with the El Paso Corporation.

The removal of the dams, financed and carried out by El Paso, will open up a nearly 10-mile stretch of the middle and upper Raritan to fish migrations for the first time in more than a century and expand recreational opportunities along the river.

For more information, go to: [http://www.nj.gov/dep/newsrel/2011/11\\_0010.htm](http://www.nj.gov/dep/newsrel/2011/11_0010.htm).

### **Snow Removal/Disposal Notices to Counties and Municipalities**

The DEP has advised cities, towns, and counties that in the absence of adequate snow storage, the disposal of snow into the surface waters of the State is not a routinely acceptable management option. However, Commissioner Bob Martin said the DEP will consider authorizing such action in emergency situations on a case-by-case basis during major snowstorms. Factors to be considered would include the size of the water body, presence of environmentally sensitive areas, flow of the waterway, amount of floating ice or snow this will cause, impact on downstream dams, and impact on channels being blocked. Excess snow cannot be dumped in wetlands, small streams, waters that contain shellfish beds or drinking water reservoirs. Commissioner Martin stressed that DEP approval is required for excess snow disposal, and noted that unapproved disposal into waterways is not permissible because there may be unknown contaminants in the snow that could pollute waterways. "Protecting the State's rivers, bays and lakes, as part of our water supply, is a priority of Gov. Christie and the DEP," said Commissioner Martin. "Any town, city or county that wants to put mass amounts of snow in our waters must get DEP approval."

Authorizations to place snow into surface waters can be requested through the DEP's Emergency Management Program or the New Jersey State Police Emergency Operation Center during an emergency activation. But they will be restricted to municipalities and counties just for the specific event. This option is not available to private businesses or residents.

All cities, towns and counties statewide have been notified by the DEP of this potential arrangement for emergency storm events. To view the DEP's Snow Removal and Disposal Policy visit: [http://www.state.nj.us/dep/dwq/pdf/snow\\_removal.pdf](http://www.state.nj.us/dep/dwq/pdf/snow_removal.pdf).



## **NEW YORK**

**The New York State Legislature meets throughout the year.**

### **NY Solid Waste Management Plan – Beyond Waste: A Sustainable Material Management Strategy**

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) has adopted the final New York State Solid Waste Management Plan. The final plan was published and adopted on 27 DEC 10. The Plan seeks to fundamentally change the way discarded materials are managed in New York State by progressively reducing the amount of materials that go to disposal over the 10-year planning period and the 20-year planning horizon. Some of the goals of this Plan are to reduce the amount of waste disposed by preventing waste generation and increasing reuse, recycling, composting, and other organic material recycling methods along with creating green jobs. Currently, New Yorkers send 4.1 pounds of municipal solid waste (MSW) per person per day, or 0.75 tons per person per year to disposal facilities. The Plan sets out goal to reduce the average amount of MSW that New Yorkers dispose from 4.1 to 0.6 pounds per person per day by 2030. NYS DEC projects that implementing this plan could reduce nearly 21 million metric tons of CO2 equivalent greenhouse gas emissions annually, save more than 280 trillion BTUs of energy each year—as much energy as is consumed by more than 2.6 million homes—and create 67,000 jobs by 2030. It also would create economic opportunity in the process. The final plan includes supporting appendices and the final Generic Environmental Impact Statement (GEIS). The Final Solid Waste Management Plan can be found at: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/41831.html>.

### **NYSDEC Initiative on Replacing Paper Submissions with Electronic Submissions**

NYSDEC (New York State Division of Environmental Remediation) and NYSDOH (New York State Department of Health) is requesting for project managers doing cleanup work under the state's remedial programs to start reducing the number of hard copies submitted to the state for their review- ultimately just submitting an electronic copy and possibly if required one hard copy. Please note this is not a new global deliverable but only a NYS recommendation. Each Remedial Project Manager (RPM) working a specific NYS project should check with their appropriate NY POCs to determine actual documents requirements (electronic and/or hardcopies) since there are specific details for each project.

Eliminating or reducing paper waste saves money and avoids the energy and water use, pollution and other environmental impacts associated with materials harvesting, extraction, transportation, manufacturing and recycling or disposal. Consistently practicing actions such as double-sided printing and distributing documents electronically can have real economic and environmental impact. That's why waste prevention is first on the state's solid waste management hierarchy. And, every ton of office paper use avoided reduces greenhouse gas emissions by more than 8 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> Equivalent (MTCO<sub>2</sub>E).

Recognizing this potential, the Division of Environmental Remediation (DER) is actively working to reduce the use of paper in its programs. Some recent efforts include the current initiative to move to e-citizen participation (transmitting fact sheets and notices electronically through a listserv) and e-procurement efforts (providing procurement documents electronically on our website and providing notices through a listserv). To further this effort, the DER is reducing the number of copies of work plans and reports that it requires to be submitted to DER and the New York State Department of Health (DOH). Each order, agreement or state assistance contract (hereinafter called "oversight document") provide for a communications paragraph; which outlines the State contacts and the requisite number of copies of work plans, reports and other documents that must be submitted to DEC and DOH. Effective immediately, the required number of copies to be transmitted to the DER project manager and the DOH project manager is reduced to one hard copy and one electronic copy. DER reserves the right to request that no paper copies be sent or that additional paper copies up to the number authorized in the oversight document on a submission by submission basis. The DER Project Manager will advise if a variance to the one paper copy and one electronic copy requirement is appropriate. Additionally, the hard copy of all correspondence, work plans, reports and other documents should be submitted double-sided. DER recommends that you review the current contacts associated with this project and ensure that DEC has the current contact information. The electronic copy should be submitted via email to the DER project manager; such email shall copy the DOH contact and be submitted in accordance with the requirements set forth on our website: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/2586.html>. If necessary, one or more files can be compressed to reduce the file size and emailed via a "ZIP" file. If the file is still too large to send via email – generally files larger than 25 MB - contact the DER project manager for further instructions on how to send the electronic version of the document(s).

Electronic data should be submitted in accordance with the requirements set forth our website: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/62440.html>.



## **NORTH CAROLINA**

**Note: The North Carolina General Assembly convened 26 JAN 11 and adjourns 5 AUG 11.**

### **Laboratory Certification Rules**

The NC Environmental Management Commission water-related committees met on 12 JAN 11 and heard information about an upcoming proposal for changes to the laboratory certification rules. The state certifies commercial, industrial, municipal and field laboratories that perform monitoring analyses to be used for reporting compliance data to the state. Rules will be proposed to update technologies and methodologies to improve quality assurance and control. The proposal will also contain a fee increase to meet the cost of administering the program. Proposed changes are at:

[http://portal.ncdenr.org/c/document\\_library/get\\_file?p\\_1\\_id=1169848&folderId=2057835&name=DLFE-27769.pdf](http://portal.ncdenr.org/c/document_library/get_file?p_1_id=1169848&folderId=2057835&name=DLFE-27769.pdf).

### **NC Governor Protects 50,000 Small Businesses from \$1.3 Billion in Unnecessary Costs, Regulations**

Governor Bev Perdue took action to protect small businesses from unnecessary costs associated with recently implemented regulations on greenhouse gas pollutants. Business and environmental advocates praised the move as the right thing to do for North Carolina small businesses while still allowing stronger regulations for improving air quality.

Executive Order #81 brings North Carolina in line with a federal tailoring rule that exempts smaller companies - those that emit a proportionally small amount of greenhouse gases - from the stricter requirements. A rule proposed by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to take that action was recently blocked by letters submitted to the Rules Review Commission.

In only the second time since she took office, Gov. Perdue overrode the rules review process by immediately implementing the rule through executive order. She took the unusual step in the interest of economic development, commerce, and protecting the state's small business community. On a national scale, the federal tailoring rule excludes more than 2 million small sources from permitting requirements and avoids \$54 billion per year in costs, according to the EPA. DNR estimates that implementing North Carolina's tailoring rule excludes about 50,000 small greenhouse gas sources from permitting and avoids about \$1.3 billion per year in costs.

"Small businesses are the backbone of our economy, and they are fighting to stay alive during this economic downturn. I simply cannot stand by and watch these businesses get hit with ridiculous costs for no good reason," said Gov. Perdue. "We must focus our resources and efforts where the largest environmental impact will be felt and the requirements can be met in a cost effective manner -- and that's not our small businesses. This is smart for our air quality and best for our business community too."

The North Carolina Chamber and the Manufacturers and Chemical Industry Council of North Carolina expressed support for the governor's action. The North Carolina Sierra Club and Environmental Defense Fund also support the executive order. "Environmental Defense Fund commends Governor Perdue for decisive action today that gives regulatory certainty to North Carolina businesses and provides health and environmental protections for everyone who lives and works in our state," said Jane Preyer, director of the North Carolina regional office for Environmental Defense Fund.

### **Severe Drought Returns to Central NC**

Below normal rainfall has again thrust parts of central North Carolina into severe drought, and water resources officials are encouraging communities to prepare should dry conditions persist. "At this point, public water supplies are fine in North Carolina," said Woody Yonts, chairman of the N.C. Drought Management Advisory Council. "But if dry conditions continue to occur, widespread impacts could quickly surface in the next few months as the temperatures begin to gradually increase and the growing season begins." Forty-five counties are experiencing drought in North Carolina, according to Thursday's federal drought map. Of those, 27 Piedmont counties are in severe drought, the second worst level in the four-category system used to measure drought.

Thursday marks the first time since September that any part of the Tar Heel State has experienced severe drought. The drought map can be seen at [www.ncdrought.org](http://www.ncdrought.org). The introduction of severe drought is based on impacts to streamflows and the flow of rain water into reservoirs – two main factors used to determine drought categories. A lack of significant rainfall in recent months has resulted in below normal groundwater levels and streamflows and less water than needed to replenish reservoirs in parts of North Carolina. To extend available water supplies and maintain lake levels, many reservoir managers in North Carolina are only allowing minimum releases of water. It's unusual to take such action to maintain lake levels during the winter when rainfall typically recharges North Carolina's reservoirs, state water resources officials said. In addition to the areas experiencing drought, 38 mountain and eastern counties are abnormally dry, according to Thursday's drought map. Abnormally dry is not a drought category, but means drought could emerge without adequate rainfall. For more information, go to: [http://portal.ncdenr.org/c/journal/view\\_article\\_content?groupId=21953&articleId=2313356](http://portal.ncdenr.org/c/journal/view_article_content?groupId=21953&articleId=2313356).



## PENNSYLVANIA

**Note: The Pennsylvania General Assembly meets throughout the year.**

### **Senator Brubaker Elected Chairman of Chesapeake Bay Commission**

Sen. Mike Brubaker (R-Lancaster) was elected this week to serve as the Chairman of the [Chesapeake Bay Commission](#) for 2011. Sen. Brubaker served as Vice Chairman of the Commission in 2009 and 2010 and has played an active role working with state and federal environmental officials, legislators and business owners within the Chesapeake Bay watershed to meet federal pollution reduction goals. "It is a great honor to be selected to serve in a leadership role on the Chesapeake Bay Commission in 2011," said Sen. Brubaker. "Meeting the pollution reduction goals set by the federal government will require a great deal of dialogue and cooperation among all interested parties, and I look forward to continuing to work with all of the stakeholders in this process to protect this precious natural resource."

The Chesapeake Bay Commission is a legislative body created in 1980 to advise members of the General Assemblies of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania on issues concerning the Chesapeake Bay and its watershed.

### **Governor Corbett Names Michael Krancer DEP Secretary**

Governor Tom Corbett named Michael Krancer, 53, of Bryn Mawr, Montgomery County, as Secretary of Environmental Protection and John Hines and Jeff Logan as Executive Secretaries.

### **EPA Settles Clean Water Act Case with Harrah's Casino for Unpermitted Waste Discharges to Delaware River**

The EPA announced it has settled a Clean Water Act case with Harrah's Chester Casino & Racetrack (Harrah's) for unpermitted discharges to the Delaware River. Under the settlement, Harrah's has agreed to pay a \$39,000 penalty and to implement measures costing an estimated \$24,000 to reduce water pollution from the horse racing facility. EPA inspected the facility in Chester, Delaware County, Pa. on 27 APR 2009. EPA alleges that its inspectors observed evidence of horse manure and other pollution in close proximity to several inlets of a stormwater collection system that discharges to the Delaware River. On 28 JUL 2009, EPA ordered Harrah's to obtain a permit from the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PaDEP), which the facility failed to do in a timely manner. In July 2010, the company applied to PaDEP for a National Pollutant Discharge

Elimination System (NPDES) discharge permit. PaDEP is currently reviewing the application. As part of the settlement, Harrah's has neither admitted nor denied liability for the alleged violations.

### **Registration is Open for the 2011 Great American Cleanup of PA**

[Keep Pennsylvania Beautiful](#) announced this week registration is now open for the 2011 Great American Cleanup of PA through its new and expanded website. This annual event is held in conjunction with the Great American Cleanup of Keep America Beautiful and in partnership with support from the Department of Environmental Protection, PennDOT, and [PA Waste Industries Association](#). Additional partnering businesses include [Keystone Sanitary Landfill](#), [PA Beverage Association](#), [PA Food Merchants Association](#), [Steel Recycling Institute](#), [Waste Management](#), and the American Chemistry Council.

The 2011 Great American Cleanup of PA will begin on 1 MAR 11 and end on 31 MAY 11. During this period, registered events can get free bags, gloves, and vests from PennDOT district offices. Events consist of litter cleanups, illegal dump cleanups, beautification projects, special collections, and educational events. Events must be registered through the Great American Cleanup of PA website to get these free cleanup supplies.

As part of this event, the DEP and PA Waste Industry Association are sponsoring Let's Pick It Up PA – Everyday. During the Pick It Up PA Days, registered event coordinators will be able to take the trash collected during their cleanup to participating landfills for free disposal. The Let's Pick It Up PA – Everyday event will begin on 16 APR 11 and end on 30 APR 11. The focus day will be 23 APR 11.

All 67 counties in Pennsylvania were represented in the 2010 Great American Cleanup of PA. There were 4,822 events with 186,487 volunteers. Volunteers collected 603,537 bags of trash or 12,070,740 pounds. They cleaned 19,373 miles of roads, railroad tracks, trails, waterways, and shorelines, and 6,027 acres of parks and/or wetlands. Additionally, volunteers planted 21,605 trees, bulbs, and plants in an effort to keep Pennsylvania beautiful.

Since the inception of this event in 2004, over 54 million pounds of litter and waste have been removed from Pennsylvania's landscape, and tens of thousands of trees, bulbs, and flowers have been planted.

To register your event, find an event near you, or to find additional resources, visit the [Great American Cleanup of PA](#) website. Any additional questions can be answered by Ms. Michelle Dunn, Great American Cleanup of PA Program Coordinator, at 1-877-772-3673 ext. 113 or send email to: [mdunn@keeppabeautiful.org](mailto:mdunn@keeppabeautiful.org).



## **RHODE ISLAND**

Note: The RI General Assembly convened 11 JAN 11 and adjourns 1 JUL 11.

### **Rebuilding of Rhode Island Water Treatment Plants to Use Green Technology to Reap Energy Savings**

On 10 JAN 11, senior federal and state elected and environmental officials announced efforts to rebuild Rhode Island water treatment plants that were irreparably damaged last spring during devastating floods with new treatment equipment to include state-of-the-art energy efficient and green technologies. EPA's New England regional office began providing technical assistance to waste water treatment facilities and pumping stations in Warwick, West Warwick and Cranston immediately after the spring floods inundated the facilities making them

inoperable. Knowing that these facilities would have to be completely rebuilt and having created energy efficiency plans for the facilities before the flooding, EPA began collaborating with Rhode Island's Office of Energy Resources (RI OER) to explore how to fund the rebuilding of wastewater treatment facilities with energy efficient equipment. RI OER quickly began working to find funding for these projects and is now providing \$3.1 million to Rhode Island from the 2009 American Recovery and Restoration Act. Of these funds, \$2 million will go to provide energy efficiency upgrades to the wastewater treatment facilities affected by the natural disaster. Additionally, National Grid, the electric utility provider for all Rhode Island wastewater treatment plants, is providing \$100,000 in technical assessments for energy efficient equipment at all of the 19 wastewater treatment plants in the state. RI OER will match funding for this effort with another \$100,000 and will then follow up with \$1 million to pay for the actual energy efficiency upgrades identified in the assessments.

The RI OER is also looking for ongoing revenue to fund additional projects. It is estimated that these energy efficiency projects could reduce the facilities energy costs by 30 percent annually, providing rate payers with a sound, long-term return on investment. Increasing energy efficiencies at wastewater treatment plants will reduce greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change. Climate models have predicted more frequent and damaging storms resulting from atmospheric changes stemming from increases in greenhouse gases.



## VERMONT

Note: The Vermont General Assembly convened 5 JAN 11 and adjourns 31 MAY 11.

### EPA Takes Steps to Improve Lake Champlain Water Quality

After a careful review, EPA has disapproved Vermont's 2002 water quality plan that set phosphorus targets for discharges into Lake Champlain. EPA intends to work closely and collaboratively with Vermont to develop a new plan for reductions in phosphorus from sources in the state. Elevated levels of phosphorus cause algae blooms and other water quality problems in Lake Champlain. This action follows EPA's reconsideration and withdrawal of its 2002 approval of the plan. The Conservation Law Foundation had challenged that approval in federal court. EPA's decision concerns Vermont's 2002 Lake Champlain Phosphorus "TMDL," a technical document that establishes the "Total Maximum Daily Load" for phosphorus in the lake. The TMDL is a pollution budget for an impaired water body which identifies the pollutant loads that may be contributed by various sources at levels that will restore and maintain water quality. Under the federal Clean Water Act, TMDLs must meet certain requirements.

In the decision announced 24 JAN 11, EPA concluded that certain aspects of Vermont's 2002 phosphorus TMDL for Lake Champlain did not satisfy federal requirements. EPA found that the TMDL did not provide sufficient assurance that phosphorus reductions from polluted runoff will be achieved and it did not provide an adequate margin of safety to account for uncertainty in the analysis. EPA will now begin working closely with Vermont environmental officials to prepare a new TMDL for the parts of Lake Champlain addressed in Vermont's 2002 TMDL. During this upcoming process, EPA will ensure ample opportunity for public input.

With or without the 2002 TMDL in place, Lake Champlain remains impaired and in need of restoration. Water quality monitoring data clearly indicate that significant work is needed to reduce phosphorus to the levels necessary to protect the lake. In the past, some observers have speculated that a new TMDL could result in stricter pollution limits for wastewater treatment plants within the Lake Champlain basin but EPA officials say it

is too early to know what effect a revised TMDL will have on permits for wastewater treatment plant discharges or stormwater discharges.

Although this disapproval does not apply to the New York portion of the Lake Champlain TMDL (which was approved separately from the Vermont portion in 2002 and was not contested), EPA will seek to involve New York in the development of any aspects of the new Vermont TMDL that might affect the New York TMDL, including for example, any updates to the lake modeling work used to develop the phosphorus loading capacity of the lake. More information can be found at:

- <http://www.epa.gov/region1/eco/tmdl/index.html> (TMDLs in New England)
- <http://www.epa.gov/region1/eco/tmdl/approved.html#vt> (EPA Disapproval Decision Document for VT 2002 Phosphorus TMDL).



## WEST VIRGINIA

**The West Virginia Legislature convened 12 JAN 11 and adjourns 12 MAR 11.**

### **Citing Irreversible Damage, EPA Halts Disposal of Mining Waste to Waters at Proposed Mine Site**

After extensive scientific study, a major public hearing in West Virginia and review of more than 50,000 public comments, the EPA announced that it will use its authority under the Clean Water Act to halt the proposed disposal of mining waste in streams at the Mingo-Logan Coal Company's Spruce No. 1 coal mine. EPA has used this Clean Water Act authority in just 12 circumstances since 1972 and reserves this authority for only unacceptable cases. This permit was first proposed in the 1990s and has been held up in the courts ever since.

EPA's final determination on the Spruce Mine comes after discussions with the company spanning more than a year failed to produce an agreement that would lead to a significant decrease in impacts to the environment and Appalachian communities. The action prevents the mine from disposing of wastes into streams unless the company identifies an alternative mining design that would avoid irreversible damage to water quality and meets the requirements of the law. Despite EPA's willingness to consider alternatives, Mingo Logan did not offer any new proposed mining configurations in response to EPA's Recommended Determination.

For more information about this story, go to: [http://www.epa.gov/aging/press/epanews/2011/2011\\_0113\\_1.htm](http://www.epa.gov/aging/press/epanews/2011/2011_0113_1.htm).

# PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

## Conferences

### **Innovating Policy for Chesapeake Bay Restoration Conference, 29 MAR 11, Cambridge, MD**

The purpose of this one-day conference is to foster innovative thinking on the suite of federal and state policies needed to reduce water pollution in the Chesapeake Bay. Presenters will examine shortcomings of existing policy approaches and highlight opportunities for correcting those deficiencies from economic, political, legal, ecological, and policy perspectives. More information can be found at:

<http://www.cvent.com/EVENTS/info/summary.aspx?e=17532216-5613-41bc-bba5-ae8b7c1c0b0d>.

### **DoD Environmental Monitoring and Data Quality Workshop, 28 MAR - 1 APR 11, Arlington, VA**

The workshop includes technical training sessions, technical presentations, a plenary session, a Q&A forum, component meetings, a poster session, and an update on the DoD Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP). All abstracts for technical presentation and posters must be submitted via email by 14 JAN 2011. For more information and to submit an abstract, go to <http://www.regonline.com/2011emdqworkshop>.

### **National Brownfields Conference, 3 – 5 APR 11, Philadelphia, PA**

This conference focuses on cleaning up and redeveloping abandoned, underutilized, and potentially contaminated properties. More information is available at: <http://www.brownfields2011.org>.

### **2011 Ground Water Summit and Ground Water Protection Council Spring Meeting, 1 – 5 MAY 11, Baltimore, MD**

This conference will bring together a mix of federal and state regulators, practitioners, natural resource managers, policymakers, municipal planners, remediation site owners, attorneys, climatologists, and those who supply knowledge and technology needed to address and influence key water issues. More information can be found at: <http://www.ngwa.org/summit2011/index.aspx>.

### **National Solar Conference, 17 – 21 MAY 11, Raleigh, NC**

The National Solar Conference is the longest-running educational event for solar energy professionals in the U.S. The SOLAR 2011 program will be developed by solar energy experts in all topical areas - technology, buildings, policy, professional education, workforce development, and consumer education. Many sessions offer continuing education credits for architects, installers, and engineers. For more information, go to: <http://www.nationalsolarconference.org/>.

### **AWEA WindPower 2011: Conference & Exposition, 22 – 25 MAY 11, Anaheim, CA**

More information is at: <http://www.windpowerexpo.org/>.

### **Environment, Energy Security, and Sustainability Symposium & Exhibition, 9 - 12 MAY 11, New Orleans, LA**

The Environment, Energy, Security, and Sustainability (E2S2) Symposium and Exhibition provides an opportunity to share ideas on how to improve energy, environmental, and sustainability management throughout DoD, the Services, and other federal agencies. For more information, visit the website at <http://e2s2.ndia.org/Pages/Default.aspx>.

**Air & Waste Management Association Annual Conference, 21 – 24 JUN 11, Orlando, FL**

The theme is "Beyond All Borders" and focuses on regional topics related to the Gulf of Mexico Oil Spill; air quality modeling; carbon dioxide; environmental management of ports, marinas and shipyards; waste disposal on the Gulf Coast, environmental issues related to transportation, and electronic waste will be presented. More information can be found at: <http://www.awma.org/ace2011/>.

## 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, other course offerings, and/or to register, visit the CECOS training website at <https://www.netc.navy.mil/centers/csfe/cecos/>

### CECOS Classroom Courses

Beginning Date	End Date	Course	Location
7 MAR 11	7 MAR 11	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Workers – Refresher (e)	Washington, DC
8 MAR 11	8 MAR 11	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Workers – Refresher (e)	Washington, DC
9 MAR 11	9 MAR 11	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Workers – Refresher (e)	Norfolk, VA
10 MAR 11	10 MAR 11	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Workers – Refresher	Norfolk, VA
14 MAR 11	18 MAR 11	ENV Sampling Design & Data Quality Assurance	Norfolk, VA
21 MAR 11	23 MAR 11	Introduction to Hazardous Waste Generation and Handling	Groton, CT
24 MAR 11	24 MAR 11	RCRA Hazardous Waste Review	Groton, CT
18 APR 11	22 APR 11	Hazardous Waste Facility Operator	Norfolk, VA
26 APR 11	28 APR 11	Integrated EMS and Compliance Auditing	Norfolk, VA
28 APR 11	28 APR 11	RCRA Hazardous Waste Review	Quantico, VA
2 MAY 11	4 MAY 11	Introduction to Hazardous Waste Generation and Handling	Cherry Point, NC

<b>Beginning Date</b>	<b>End Date</b>	<b>Course</b>	<b>Location</b>
3 MAY 11	5 MAY 11	National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Application	Baltimore, MD
5 MAY 11	5 MAY 11	RCRA Hazardous Waste Review	Cherry Point, NC
16 MAY 11	20 MAY 11	DoD Initial Pest Mgmt PAR/QAE and IPM Coordinator	Virginia Beach, VA
13 JUN 11	15 JUN 11	Introduction to Hazardous Waste Generation and Handling	Norfolk, VA
14 JUN 11	17 JUN 11	Environmental Conservation	Annapolis, MD
16 JUN 11	16 JUN 11	RCRA Hazardous Waste Review	Norfolk, VA
20 JUN 11	22 JUN 11	Introduction to Hazardous Waste Generation and Handling	Camp Lejeune, NC
23 JUN 11	23 JUN 11	RCRA Hazardous Waste Review	Camp Lejeune, NC
28 JUN 11	30 JUN 11	Basic Environmental Law	Newport, RI
18 JUL 11	22 JUL 11	Adv. Environmental Management	Newport, RI
23 AUG 11	25 AUG 11	Human Health Risk Assessment	Norfolk, VA

### CECOS Online Courses/Web Conferences

<b>Beginning Date</b>	<b>End Date</b>	<b>Course</b>	<b>Location</b>
Various		EMS General Awareness: Computer Based Training	On-Line
Various		Bird Aircraft Strike Hazard (BASH) Awareness	On-Line
Various		Environmental Sampling (Chapter 29)	On-Line
Various		HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Workers-Refresher	On-Line

<b>Beginning Date</b>	<b>End Date</b>	<b>Course</b>	<b>Location</b>
8 MAR 11	9 MAR 11	Section 313 Refresher	Web Conference
29 MAR 11	30 MAR 11	Section 313 Refresher	Web Conference
12 APR 11	14 APR 11	Advancing An Effective EMS	Web Conference
19 APR 11	20 APR 11	Pollution Prevention Program Operations and Management	Web Conference
21 APR 11	21 APR 11	Sustainability in the Navy	Web Conference
18 MAY 11	18 MAY 11	Solid Waste & Recycling Awareness	Web Conference
24 MAY 11	26 MAY 11	Advancing An Effective EMS	Web Conference
19 JUL 11	20 JUL 11	Pollution Prevention Program Operations and Management	Web Conference
21 JUL 11	21 JUL 11	Sustainability in the Navy	Web Conference

### **CECOS**

EMS General Awareness: Computer Based Training (CBT) Module Available 24/7 at [www.cecosweb.com](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/>. (Corrected link)

# MEET THE REC

## STAFF

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## LINK HELP

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

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

If you find a dead link, please contact us at [dodcreg3@navy.mil](mailto:dodcreg3@navy.mil) and we will find the link for you.

## SUBSCRIBE!

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[dodcreg3@navy.mil](mailto:dodcreg3@navy.mil) with your name, command, address, phone number, and email address.

If your email address or phone number changes, please send an email with the updated information.

If you or your organization would like to submit an article, story, or picture for future newsletters, send it to:  
[dodcreg3@navy.mil](mailto:dodcreg3@navy.mil). Thanks.