



REC UPDATE

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



GENERAL INTEREST	2
FEDERAL NEWS	9
WATER	9
CHESAPEAKE BAY	10
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	10
REGION 1	12
CONNECTICUT	12
MAINE	13
MASSACHUSETTS	14
NEW HAMPSHIRE	14
RHODE ISLAND	16
VERMONT	17
REGION 2	18
NEW JERSEY	18
NEW YORK	19
REGION 3	20
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	20
DELAWARE	21
MARYLAND	21
PENNSYLVANIA	23
VIRGINIA	25
WEST VIRGINIA	30
REGION 4	31
NORTH CAROLINA	31
PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT	32
CONFERENCES	32
TRAINING	33
MEET THE REC	36
STAFF	36
LINK HELP	37
SUBSCRIBE!	37

GENERAL INTEREST

Federal Energy Management Program Issues New Guide for Developing Large-Scale Renewable Energy Projects at Federal Facilities

The Energy Department's Federal Energy Management Program today issued a new resource that provides best practices and other helpful guidance for federal agencies developing large-scale renewable energy projects. The [Large-Scale Renewable Energy Guide: Developing Renewable Energy Projects Larger than 10 MWs at Federal Facilities](#) provides a comprehensive framework including active project management strategies, common terms, and principles that reduce project uncertainties and promote partnerships between the federal government, private developers, and financiers. Improving coordination on large-scale renewable energy projects will help ensure successful projects while diversifying our energy supply, creating jobs, and advancing national goals for energy security.

Renewable energy at federal facilities represents a large clean energy resource for the United States. Federal energy policies, requirements, and goals require the development of nearly three gigawatts of renewable power projects over the next decade. For more information, go to:

http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/news/progress_alerts.cfm/pa_id=852.

Drug Take Back Day

Do you have prescription drugs that are out of date or no longer needed? Here is a way to safely dispose of them! The US Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) is once again sponsoring a national "Take Back" collection, where you can take these medications to designated sites for safe disposal. "Take Back Day" is scheduled for 27 APR 13, so start going through medicine cabinets now. Click on this link to find the location nearest you.

http://www.dea diversion.usdoj.gov/drug_disposal/takeback/.

Capabilities-based Planning for Energy Security at DoD Installations

By Constantine Samaras and Henry H. Willis – RAND.org

Currently, the notion of enhancing energy security on DoD installations is not fully defined. Energy security for how long? Under what conditions? At what cost? And most importantly, for what reasons? Without an understanding of these issues, planning for, executing, and evaluating proposed enhancements is challenging. The underlying analytical question for energy security is, "What critical capabilities do U.S. installations provide, and how can DoD maintain these capabilities during an energy services disruption in the most cost-effective manner?" Answering this requires a systems approach that incorporates technological, economic, and operational uncertainties. In other words, this problem is well suited for capabilities-based planning (CBP)—planning under uncertainty that (if done well) provides capabilities for a wide range of challenges within economic constraints.

In this short report, we use RAND's portfolio analysis methods for assessing capability options to present the foundation of a framework that could be developed to evaluate energy security portfolios for these installations. While capabilities-based planning is now a component of DoD decision making, we discuss how it might be extended and used for energy security planning. We outline an approach with some examples and detail, but these should be viewed as scoping suggestions—a fully developed DoD planning framework would incorporate mission context and relevant current issues. Our intention with this think piece is to stimulate a discussion of how DoD installation energy services contribute to homeland defense and homeland security, how DoD can evaluate choices to maintain adequate energy services to critical missions located in the United States, and how DoD can make tradeoffs among capabilities and costs to maintain these capabilities during disruptions.

To view the report, go to:

http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/research_reports/RR100/RR162/RAND_RR162.pdf.

Cognitive Energy Management System: Lights on When You Need Them

By Peter Gordon – DC Military

Energy management is a prime concern to today's Navy. By monitoring and using energy wisely, the Navy can move toward "going green," and save money in the process. Naval District Washington (NDW) is demonstrating its initiative in energy management with its testing of the Cognitive Energy Management System (CEMS) in Building 101 of the Washington Navy Yard.

CEMS is an NDW sponsored technology demonstration designed to evaluate the effectiveness of intelligent occupancy-based building automation strategies to achieve energy savings. CEMS will manage building lighting and environmental conditioning systems based on the presence or absence of building occupants to optimize energy usage. "This is part of our overall Smart Grid Pilot Program, and we're looking for innovative projects like CEMS that can yield a reasonable return on investment," said Jeff Johnson, NDW chief information officer. "Any technology investment that we can make to reduce our overall energy consumption is part of our strategy."

CEMS works by leveraging existing industrial control system and access control capabilities to automate the control of energy-consuming building infrastructures such as lighting, heating, cooling, and other services based on occupancy. Simply put, CEMS will know how to regulate energy based on how many people are inside Building 101 at any given time. This optimizes energy usage throughout the day by ensuring that energy is not wasted when personnel are not in the building.

Personnel working in Building 101 can expect a few changes as a result of the CEMS testing later this year. An access card swipe will be required to enter the building by tenants and visitors at all times. This will enable CEMS to activate building lighting as well as environmental control systems based on the tenants entering the building. When tenants swipe in, CEMS will be notified of the building entry and activate the lighting associated with the tenant's work space. The system will also utilize motion sensors and passive infrared occupancy sensors deployed throughout the building to determine occupancy and control the lighting accordingly. Environmental conditioning is also enabled when tenants swipe in, as CEMS will be notified of the building entry and control the heating or cooling of the area associated with the tenant's work space to maintain appropriate comfort levels.

Extensive use of CEMS and other smart energy initiatives are expected to result in a decline in not only energy usage, but public works maintenance man hours as well. According to the Department of Defense's Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program, NDW's CEMS program is expected to result in energy savings approaching 35 percent in locations where it is deployed with a return on investment within 5 years. By adding additional intelligence to the enterprise as well as components used to secure the critical infrastructure, CEMS will evolve in such a way to provide the visibility of real-time building occupancy and the analytics to manage the associated energy.

"This test is going to inform us on future projects," said Johnson. "Once the test is complete, we will look at the results and see what would be a reasonable investment on technologies such as this for future projects in the region." Testing of the CEMS in Building 101 is expected to last through April 2013 and CEMS building management is expected to last until April 2014.

Tetra Tech Awarded \$100 Million Environmental Remediation Contract for the US Navy

By Environmental Expert

Tetra Tech, Inc. announced that it has been awarded a \$100 million remedial action contract by the Naval Facilities Engineering Command's Atlantic Division. Through this 5-year indefinite delivery/indefinite quantity contract, Tetra Tech will provide environmental remediation services primarily for the Department of the Navy and Marine Corps installations. This single award contract supports the Navy's primary environmental remediation program covering the Atlantic area of responsibility including North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland,

Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Africa, and Vieques, Puerto Rico.

US Navy Announces Plans to Deploy Cost-Saving Laser Technology

By Office of Naval Research

Citing a series of technological breakthroughs, Navy leaders announced plans on 8 APR 13 at the Sea-Air-Space exposition to deploy for the first time a solid-state laser aboard a ship in fiscal year 2014.

"Our directed energy initiatives, and specifically the solid-state laser, are among our highest priority science and technology programs. The solid-state laser program is central to our commitment to quickly deliver advanced capabilities to forward-deployed forces," Chief of Naval Research Rear Adm. Matthew Klunder said. "This capability provides a tremendously affordable answer to the costly problem of defending against asymmetric threats, and that kind of innovative approach is crucial in a fiscally constrained environment."



The announcement to deploy the laser onboard USS Ponce (AFSB[I] 15) comes as Navy researchers continue to make significant progress on directed energy weapons, allowing the service to deploy a laser weapon on a Navy ship two years ahead of schedule. The at-sea demonstration in FY 14 is part of a wider portfolio of near-term Navy directed energy programs that promise rapid fielding, demonstration, and prototyping efforts for shipboard, airborne, and ground systems.

"Our conservative data tells us a shot of directed energy costs under \$1," Klunder said. "Compare that to the hundreds of thousands of dollars it costs to fire a missile, and you can begin to see the merits of this capability."

The Office of Naval Research (ONR) and Naval Sea Systems Command recently performed demonstrations of high-energy lasers aboard a moving surface combatant ship, as well as against remotely piloted aircraft. Through careful planning of such demonstrations and by leveraging investments made through other Department of Defense (DoD) agencies, researchers have been able to increase the ruggedness, power and beam quality of lasers, more than doubling the range of the weapons.

"The future is here," said Peter A. Morrison, program officer for ONR's Solid-State Laser Technology Maturation Program. "The solid-state laser is a big step forward to revolutionizing modern warfare with directed energy, just as gunpowder did in the era of knives and swords." For more information, go to:

http://www.navy.mil/submit/display.asp?story_id=73234.

Wind Turbines for International Airports

By Offshore Wind

International Airports throughout the world could soon be augmenting their energy supply every time a big jet takes off. Tests will be made at a major European airport with wind turbines, or rather blast turbines, which will capture most of the huge amount of energy that is required to get these heavy jets rolling along the runway and convert it into free energy. The system consists of ducts positioned along the taxiways and the length of runway that collect the high-velocity engine exhaust and channel it to rotor blades connected to generators. Surveys have shown that at any one time in the day there are at least 5 big jets rolling along the asphalt that will be indirectly generating electricity.

Plans for building offshore wind turbines at the end of the runway on the Caribbean Island of St Martin have already been suggested. However a major western navy has now taken this source of wind power and applied it to an aircraft carrier, where the blast from the jets is even more intense and can be directed into the turbine race more easily.

Vice Admiral Lee Gunn Advocates Energy Efficiency to Ensure National Security

By Matthew hart – Daily Texan Online

Vice Admiral Lee Gunn works with legislators around the country and recently retired national security leaders around the globe to facilitate discussion on how the U.S. can grow its economy and increase national security by becoming more energy efficient and diversifying its energy portfolio.

Gunn spoke about national security threats resulting from climate change and America's over-dependence on fossil fuels at a talk hosted by the LBJ School of Public Affairs. He is president of the Institute for Public Research for the Center of Naval Analyses and served in the U.S. Navy for 35 years.

Gunn said his personal view is that directional drilling and hydraulic fracturing can be used in an environmentally and ecologically responsible manner that allows the U.S. economy to benefit. "If we don't put the emphasis that we need to on education, research, and developmental work that will allow us to play a rightful role in the development of the new energy economy, then the rest of the world is going to pass us by and I don't think that is something we can afford to allow happen," Gunn said.

Gunn said the thorniest problem for the defense department is transportation fuels. "The defense department now is the largest single user in the United States of fuel and price volatility is an important issue the Defense Department has to deal with on a regular basis," Gunn said. "When we used to have aircraft carriers that were conventionally powered, they would carry four million gallons of fuel and they would refuel every four or five days. We are an energy-intensive business."

Graduate student Oscar Garcia III said it was refreshing to hear from a military expert about energy-related issues. "Political will seems like one of the main points in his talk, I think," Garcia said. "Many governors ... have that climate change-denying attitude and it's unfortunate."

The Center for Naval Analyses is a research organization providing in-depth analysis and solutions for government leaders and looks at energy through a national security lens, according to Gunn. He said he is concerned there will not be leaders to replace the intellectual giants such as former UT professor Dan Gentle who mentored young minds in the area of renewable energy. "Like so many other things in our country, our enthusiasm for fusion energy waxes and wanes," Gunn said. "There is less excitement about the U.S. role — therefore, competitiveness — in what ultimately may be the silver bullet in energy for the world."

US Army Tests New Energy-Saving Tents with Solar Power Too

By Tina Casey – Clean Technica

Here's one indication of just how quickly Army is moving toward an energy-efficient future: last year we got all excited about an energy-saving base camp demonstration project at Fort Devens in Massachusetts, and now our friends over at the DoD Energy Blog have just tipped us to another pair of energy projects at Fort Benning, GA and Fort Bliss, TX. Together, the two projects are designed to push the Army energy efficiency envelope by comparing the existing "Force Provider" tents with an even more advanced generation of energy-saving tents built with rigid walls instead of flexible material.

The new "tents" don't actually look like tents. They look more like shipping containers made of rigid but extremely lightweight walls. That design approach seems a little counter-intuitive in terms of saving energy, but one key element is an insulation R-Value of about 12. That stacks up pretty well against conventional tents, which come in at about 4. (R-Value refers to the heat resistance of an insulating material).

According to an Army article about the new tents, the other energy-saving features include LED lighting and motion-detecting switches. Water conservation features also figure prominently in the system, including water-efficient laundry systems, low-water latrines and shower heads, waterless urinals, rain water collection systems, and shower water reuse systems.

Rounding out the resource conservation picture is an energy-scavenging feature in the form of solar power canopies. In hot climates, they also serve to shade the shelters, helping to reduce cooling load. The overall energy needs of the system are supplied by a smart microgrid that includes battery storage. It is capable of seamlessly integrating energy from a variety of sources including renewables.

The rigid-wall system could also lead to additional savings since it enables shelters to pull double duty as platforms for other elements of a base camp. The development team is currently working on a kit that would enable fighting positions to be built on top of a shelter.

That's all well and good but for now the bottom line is that the new tents enable energy and water savings of 35 to 75 percent which reduces the need for risking soldiers on fuel and water convoys (to say nothing of the expense).

If the new rigid-walled system is going to achieve greater savings than the Force Provider system, it's got some work to do. The Force Provider "Temper Tents" look somewhat like conventional tents in that their walls are made of flexible material, but the design integrates air-filled supporting "beams" and other technological advances. Force Provider was originally developed in response to lessons learned during Desert Storm in 1991. The goal was to design portable shelters that could be set up quickly while providing Soldiers with climate control and other basic physical comforts that help maintain force effectiveness and improve overall well-being.

Cutting down on resource consumption was another important goal and, in its current iteration, Force Provider does a pretty fair job. One highlight is a graywater recycling system that captures about 3.3 million gallons out of the 4.4 million gallons typically used in a 600-person camp annually.

All things being equal, though, the rigid-walled system still has a couple of other advantages. Word so far is that the interior is significantly more comfortable and there is no need for the site prep typically demanded of the Force Provider system.

The Fort Benning and Fort Bliss installations are only Step One in testing the new system. The Army is already planning further sustainability improvements for two additional test set-ups. One will be at Fort Devens, where it will be compared directly with the Force Provider system. Another test will take place in Australia, with the aim of measuring the system's performance in a "completely different" environment.

Navy Diverts Recyclable Waste from Local Landfills in Hawaii

By Sila Manahane – Navy News Service

April 1 marked the beginning of Environmental Awareness Month and the Navy Region Hawaii Recycling Program is a great example of how preventing recyclable materials from ending up in local landfills on Oahu is mutually beneficial to the Navy and the state of Hawaii. "We have made tremendous strides since inception in 1994, when the recycling program was run by Morale Welfare and Recreation (MWR)," said Richard Vila, Naval Facilities Engineering (NAVFAC) Hawaii environmental protection specialist. "It has now grown into an efficient, self-sustaining program, with two convenient locations across Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam (JBPHH)."

Initially, under MWR, the recycling program could only accept a limited supply of materials such as paper and newspaper. Over time, control moved from MWR to the base's First Lieutenant Division, and then in 2005 to NAVFAC Hawaii. Since then, NAVFAC Hawaii has shaped and expanded the Navy Region Hawaii's Recycling Program into what it is today. "We have two convenient recycling locations on JBPHH, one on the Pearl-side of the base and the other on the Hickam-side, which both accept a long list of items," said Vila. "We work with contractors to get the best deal we can on the materials, so that dollars made through recycling pays for the program's operation and the recapitalization of our equipment."

Recyclable items received by the program include: cardboard, wood, metals, white paper, newspapers/phone books, magazines, plastics, and toner cartridges. Some items not accepted at the centers include, but are not limited to the following: pressurized cylinders, light bulbs, treated lumber, envelopes with plastic windows, and food waste.

"When we get a lot of a certain commodity such as paper or cardboard, we first have to bale it, then weigh it, and track it," said Vila. "We are busy baling various materials every day."

NAVFAC Hawaii has implemented a number of developments to the program over the years including the addition of a Redemption Center at the Hickam location on one end of Building 1715. The Redemption Center operates with a voucher system where the customer can recycle their HI-5 cans and bottles in exchange for cash at the Hickam Bowling Center.

Customers can also request special pickups for bulk recyclable items such as metal furniture and other household appliances not in use. In addition, military, Department of Defense (DoD) civilian, or contractor personnel may drop off their recyclables at either facility at their own convenience within the designated hours of operation. Customers can also drop off plastic containers, glass bottles, aluminum cans, paper, and corrugated cardboard in designated 24-hour drop off bins at Buildings 159 and 1715.

"There is never a shortage in the supply of recyclable paper and cardboard," said Vila. "The annual report indicates we received, processed, and recycled 1.4 million pounds of cardboard in FY12. White paper places second at 736,000 pounds, which is equivalent to 368 small cars. However, the most valuable and profitable recycled goods are the ferrous and non-ferrous metals. The discarded ferrous and non-ferrous metals are handled at the Pearl Harbor location. Out of all recyclable materials, metals reap the most benefits for the program both quantitative and monetarily. In fiscal year 2012 alone, the metals collected and sold amounted to 2.1 million pounds and brought in \$272,123.29 to help support the program.

The Navy Region Hawaii Recycling Program is an important way the service can contribute toward being good stewards of the environment and help work toward a sustainable future in Hawaii. With limited land resources, it is vital that everyone do their part to reduce waste being buried in local landfills. The Navy has made progressive steps toward achieving energy goals and will continue these recycling efforts wherever it can.

Robo-Fish to Patrol the Oceans

By R. Colin Johnson – EE Times

A \$5 million self-powered autonomous robotic fish designed by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA) for the U.S. Naval Undersea Warfare Center and the Office of Naval Research will soon perform underwater surveillance, map ocean floors, track currents, study aquatic life and monitor environmental pollutants.

The five-foot seven-inch long, 170-pound jellyfish-like robot called Cyro--named after the jellyfish *Cyanea capillata*--moves with grace in the water. Other universities involved in the project include the Providence College (Rhode Island), University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), the University of Texas (Dallas), and Stanford University (California).

Powered by rechargeable nickel-metal hydride batteries driving direct-current motors, the prototype is several years away from deployment because its final specification will require autonomous operation for months at a time, necessitating experiments with alternative power sources such as hydrogen. Data collected by Cyro will be stored on-board for download later or it can be communicated wirelessly when the robo-fish surfaces.

Pentagon Energy Office Seeks Expanded Role in Defense Programs

By Sandra Erwin – National Defense Magazine

Greening the military became a trendy topic over the past three years when the Pentagon began to equip troops with solar panels and launched an ambitious program to blend jet fuel with non-fossil alternatives. But as wars wind down and a U.S. oil and natural-gas boom makes the nation less dependent on Middle Eastern oil, will renewable energy in the military turn out to be a passing fad or a permanent feature?

The Pentagon's first-ever Assistant Secretary for Operational Energy Sharon E. Burke is hopeful that energy efficiency will be less an afterthought and more a part of the "core strategic thinking" in the Defense Department. "I want to see it [energy] integrated" into military strategy, acquisition programs and war planning, Burke said.

Burke said energy efficiency is beginning to influence weapons requirements documents and acquisition decisions. Energy is now a "key performance parameter" in weapon programs, which means fuel efficiency is one of the criteria used to evaluate systems.

Investments in technology also are a priority, she said. Her office plans to spend anywhere from \$5 billion to \$10 billion over the next five years on green technology such as solar energy, storage devices, and efficient heating and cooling systems for deployed forces.

The primary focus is not on spending, but on saving, she insisted. The Defense Department consumes 375,000 barrels of oil per day at a cost of \$17 billion a year, which makes it the nation's largest user of liquid fuels. The goal is to help bring that cost down, she said. The Air Force is pursuing fuel-efficient engines, she said, which could cut consumption by 25 percent. "We expect those investments to continue."

For more information, go to: <http://www.nationaldefensemagazine.org/blog/Lists/Posts/Post.aspx?ID=1097>.

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.

WATER

EPA Survey Finds More Than Half of the Nation's River and Stream Miles in Poor Condition

The EPA released the results of the first comprehensive survey looking at the health of thousands of stream and river miles across the country, finding that more than half – 55 percent – are in poor condition for aquatic life.

The 2008-2009 National Rivers and Stream Assessment reflects the most recent data available, and is part of EPA's expanded effort to monitor waterways in the U.S. and gather scientific data on the condition of the Nation's water resources. EPA partners, including states and tribes, collected data from approximately 2,000 sites across the country. EPA, state, and university scientists analyzed the data to determine the extent to which rivers and streams support aquatic life, how major stressors may be affecting them, and how conditions are changing over time.

Findings of the assessment include:

- Nitrogen and phosphorus are at excessive levels. Twenty-seven percent of the nation's rivers and streams have excessive levels of nitrogen, and 40 percent have high levels of phosphorus. Too much nitrogen and phosphorus in the water—known as nutrient pollution—causes significant increases in algae, which harms water quality, food resources, and habitats and also decreases the oxygen that fish and other aquatic life need to survive. Nutrient pollution has impacted many streams, rivers, lakes, bays and coastal waters for the past several decades, resulting in serious environmental and human health issues, and impacting the economy.
- Streams and rivers are at an increased risk due to decreased vegetation cover and increased human disturbance. These conditions can cause streams and rivers to be more vulnerable to flooding, erosion, and pollution. Vegetation along rivers and streams slows the flow of rainwater so it does not erode stream banks, removes pollutants carried by rainwater, and helps maintain water temperatures that support healthy streams for aquatic life. Approximately 24 percent of the rivers and streams monitored were rated poor due to the loss of healthy vegetative cover.
- Increased bacteria levels. High bacteria levels were found in nine percent of stream and river miles making those waters potentially unsafe for swimming and other recreation.
- Increased mercury levels. More than 13,000 miles of rivers have fish with mercury levels that may be unsafe for human consumption. For most people, the health risk from mercury by eating fish and shellfish is not a health concern but some fish and shellfish contain higher levels of mercury that may harm an unborn baby or young child's developing nervous system.

EPA plans to use this new data to make informed decisions concerning critical needs around the country for rivers, streams, and other waterbodies. This comprehensive survey will also help develop improvements to monitoring these rivers and streams across jurisdictional boundaries and enhance the ability of states and tribes to assess and manage water quality to help protect our water, aquatic life, and human health. Results are available for a dozen geographic and ecological regions of the country.

For more information, go to: <http://www.epa.gov/aquaticssurveys>.

CHESAPEAKE BAY

New Rules for Stormwater Expected to Increase Reductions

By Lee R. Epstien – Bay Journal

In 2010, the EPA established pollution limits—known legally in the Clean Water Act as a Total Maximum Daily Load or TMDL—for waters draining into the Chesapeake (after decades of monitoring, modeling and receiving thousands of comments). Concurrently, the Bay states and the District of Columbia began to refine their plans to meet those pollution targets with programs and funding in place by 2025.

Together, the pollution limits and the jurisdictions' plans to meet them constitute a Chesapeake Clean Water Blueprint. And, it is working. By some measures, we are halfway to meeting those pollution-reduction goals. The progress we are witnessing demonstrates what can happen when governments, businesses, and individuals work together.

And, the progress begets more progress. Every pollution sector but one is marching toward success. The outlier is stormwater—that unfiltered stuff running off parking lots, rooftops, sidewalks, and roads directly into waterways. It can contain motor oil, gasoline, fertilizers, pesticides, heavy metals, and other pollutants we really do not want in our water.

While stormwater is not the biggest source of pollution by any stretch of the imagination, it does need to be addressed. In fact, the Clean Water Act provides the authority to regulate stormwater under the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System, which requires permits for stormwater discharges in cities and counties of a certain size.

For the most part, the states have been left to address stormwater pollution with very little guidance. With varying degrees of success, the states address stormwater from new development. But stormwater from existing development remains unaddressed. Until now. Because of the Chesapeake Bay Foundation's June 2010 legally binding settlement with the EPA (*Fowler v. EPA*), the EPA has to draft and release federal stormwater rules. A national performance standard will be set — likely to be based on controlling the runoff up to a certain-size storm — to manage this growing source of pollution to waters everywhere.

For more information, go to:

http://www.bayjournal.com/article/new_rules_for_stormwater_expected_to_increase_reductions.

Clean the Bay Day

Clean the Bay Day is a combined community and government demonstration of commitment to the restoration and preservation of the Chesapeake Bay. This year's event is the 25th Annual Hampton Roads Clean the Bay Day and will be held on 1 JUN 13 from 0900 until 1200 at Navy installations throughout Hampton Roads located within the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Volunteers are needed not only for the pick-up and cleanup of trash and debris from shorelines and tributaries, but also for the collection of valuable data on the amount and type of trash collected

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

EPA Announces Chemicals for Risk Assessment in 2013, Focus on Widely Used Flame Retardants

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced it will begin assessments on 23 commonly used chemicals, with a specific focus on flame retardant chemicals, in order to more fully understand any potential

risks to people's health and the environment. This effort is part of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Work Plan which identifies commonly used chemicals for risk assessment.

Flame retardants are widely used in products such as household furniture, textiles, and electronic equipment. Some flame retardant chemicals can persist in the environment, bioaccumulate in people and animals, and have been shown to cause neurological developmental effects in animals.

EPA will begin evaluating 20 flame retardant chemicals, conducting full risk assessments for four of the flame retardants, three of which are on the TSCA Work Plan, and one that was the subject of an Action Plan development under TSCA. In addition, EPA is assessing eight other flame retardants by grouping flame retardants with similar characteristics together with the chemicals targeted for full assessment. EPA will use the information from these assessments to better understand the other chemicals in the group, which currently lack sufficient data for a full risk assessment.

EPA will also begin analyzing how eight of the 20 flame retardant chemicals transform and move in the environment. These chemicals were selected because they are likely to persist in the environment, bioaccumulate in people and/or have high exposure potential, but there are not adequate data to conduct full risk assessments.

During its review of data on flame retardant chemicals in commerce, EPA also identified approximately 50 flame retardant chemicals that are unlikely to pose a risk to human health, making them possible substitutes for more toxic flame retardant chemicals.

As EPA develops its draft risk assessments, the agency will use information that is available through a wide range of publicly available data sources. EPA also encourages submission of additional relevant information on these chemicals, such as unpublished studies and information on uses and potential exposures. This information should be submitted by 30 MAY 13, to ensure that it is included in the agency's review.

Submit relevant information on these chemicals or find more information on TSCA Work Plan and flame retardant chemicals for risk assessment:

<http://www.epa.gov/oppt/existingchemicals/pubs/workplans.html>.

A full list of the chemicals announced for further assessment is available here:

<http://www.epa.gov/oppt/existingchemicals/pubs/2013wpractivities.html>.

REGION 1



CONNECTICUT

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

Proposed Legislation

On 10 JAN 13, Representative Hovey introduced [CT HB 5144](#) which would eliminate the exemption for water supply system distribution mains from registration and permitting requirements. Its purpose is to require the registration and permitting of diversions within and extensions and relocations of water supply system distribution mains.

On 14 MAR 13, the Environment Committee introduced [CT HB 6653](#) concerning department of energy and environmental protection regulatory streamlining to assist municipalities. Its purpose is to streamline certain aspects of programs administered by the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection in order to assist municipalities.

On 28 FEB 13, the Energy and Technology Committee introduced [CT HB 6530](#) concerning the development of Connecticut-based renewable energy sources. Its purpose is to determine how to continue the development of renewable energy sources in the state.

On 28 FEB 13, the Environment Committee introduced [CT SB 1012](#) concerning a best practices guide for coastal structures and permitting. Its purpose is to require the accumulation of information from the federal government and environmental protection and planning and development agencies in other coastal states that could be used to develop a best practices guide for coastal structures permitting.

Proposed Rules

[Notice of Tentative Decision to Reissue Three Wastewater Discharge General Permits Without Modifications for a Six Month Period](#) - The Department of Energy and Environmental Protection has given notice of a tentative decision to reissue without modifications the General Permit for Miscellaneous Discharges of Sewer Compatible Wastewater (MISC GP), the General Permit for the Discharge of Minor Tumbling or Cleaning of Parts Wastewater (GTC), and the General Permit for the Discharge of Minor Boiler Blowdown Wastewater (GBB). The proposed general permits contain effluent limitations and conditions established in accordance with Section 22a-430-4 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies that are designed to protect the waters of the state from pollution. The reissuance of each of these permits will extend their expiration dates for six months each beyond their current expiration dates. The new expiration dates will be 30 OCT 13 for the MISC GP and 11 DEC 13 for the GTC and the GBB. Whether or not the reissuance of the MISC GP is completed by 30 APR 13, permittees are advised that they must continue to operate under the terms and conditions set forth in the MISC GP issued on 30 APR 11 and the GTC and GBB general permits issued on 12 JUN 02. The Department is not requiring existing permittees to submit reregistration forms as part of this reissuance. This short term extension is needed to allow completion of the revised MISC GP, which was publicly noticed in December of 2011, and is

expected to be issued during 2013 for a 5-year period. The revised MISC GP will also cover GTC and GBB discharges.



MAINE

Note: The Maine General Assembly convened on 5 DEC 12 and will adjourn on 19 JUN 13.

Proposed Legislation

On 14 FEB 13, Representative Welsh introduced [ME LD 470](#) which would define "Working waterfront activity" and "Working waterfront land" for the purpose of exempting working waterfront activities from certain provisions under the Natural Resources Protection Act. The bill also provides flexibility under the mandatory shoreland zoning laws for the clearing of land associated with working waterfront activities and project sites requiring remediation due to contamination.

On 26 FEB 13, Senator Cain introduced [ME LD 694](#) which would: 1) Amend the declaration of policy in the laws governing waste management to provide that the Legislature finds that the highest and best use of a state-Owned solid waste facility is for those permitted special wastes that cannot be handled by waste reduction, reuse and recycling, which are the preferred methods of waste management; and 2) Provide that a change in the type or volume of waste accepted by a facility requires approval by the Department of Environmental Protection and a public benefit determination.

On 20 MAR 13, representative Dunphy introduced [ME LD 1061](#) which would require applicants for wind energy permits to submit to the permitting municipality, the Maine Land Use Planning Commission, or the Department of Environmental Protection a detailed summary of the data from each meteorological tower the applicant used in evaluating the suitability of a site for a wind energy development. The bill also requires municipalities, the Maine Land Use Planning Commission, and the Department of Environmental Protection to provide certain notifications relating to permits for the construction or installation of a meteorological tower. The required notifications include notice to landowners within 8 miles of the tower, publication in daily and weekly newspapers and posting on the Internet.

On 26 MAR 13, Representative Campbell introduced [ME LD 1186](#) which would exempt from the permit requirements under the Natural Resources Protection Act the cutting or clearing of a shrub, tree or other woody vegetation that has the condition of being naturally uprooted or partially uprooted and this condition threatens sedimentation in or the stability or erosion of a shoreline of a coastal wetland.

On 10 APR 13, Senator Boyle introduced [ME LD 1391](#) which would direct the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry to establish a publicly accessible website that allows a person to place that person's name on a registry of those who wish to be notified of pesticides application by aircraft or air-carrier equipment in a given county. A person may register for notifications of pesticides application in more than one county. The publicly accessible website must allow a person who is going to apply pesticides by aircraft or air-carrier equipment to enter information about the application date, time and location and the types of pesticides to be applied and other information as determined by the department into the publicly accessible website at least one

week before the application. The publicly accessible website must then generate e-mail messages to those listed on the appropriate county registry notifying them of the application of pesticides.

Regulations

[Proposed Revisions to Remediation Program Guidance](#) - The Department of Environmental Protection has invited comment on revisions to Remediation Program guidance documents, including:

- The Maine DEP and CDC February 2011, Revised Guidance For Human Health Risk Assessments for Hazardous Substance Sites in Maine,
- Remedial Action Guidelines, and
- Environmental Covenant Templates.



MASSACHUSETTS

Note: The Massachusetts General Court meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 22 JAN 13, Senator Pacheco introduced **[MA SB 388](#)** which would prohibit the sale, installation, and disposal of mercury thermostats.

On 22 JAN 13, Senator Knapik introduced **[MA SB 1604](#)** which pertains to relieving the adverse effects of wind energy development.

Proposed Rules

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



NEW HAMPSHIRE

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

Proposed Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

Fuel Specifications - The Department of Environmental Services has proposed rulemaking regarding existing rules, Env-A 1600, which are intended to prevent, abate, and control pollutants emitted into the ambient air by controlling the use of fuels containing specific pollutant elements and compounds. The rules are proposed to be readopted because they are scheduled to expire on 23 APR 13. As part of the readoption, the Department proposes to remove gaseous fuel sulfur standards from Env-A 1600 because the sulfur content of natural gas is set by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, not the Department. The Department also is proposing significant revisions to the provisions that are intended to allow the use of non-conforming fuel during acute fuel shortages, to better align them with what we expect would actually be needed. Other revisions are being proposed for purposes of clarity.

General Recordkeeping Requirements for Combustion Devices - The Department of Environmental Services has proposed rulemaking regarding Env-A 903.03 which establishes general recordkeeping requirements for combustion devices. The rule is proposed to be amended in conjunction with the readoption and amendment of Env-A 1600. Env-A 1600 is being amended to remove sulfur standards for gaseous fuels, as such standards are regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The proposed amendments to Env-A 903.03 will align the rule with Env-A 1600 as amended.

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

Standards for Pretreatment of Industrial Wastewater - The Department of Environmental Services has proposed rulemaking regarding the rules currently identified as Env-Ws 904 which establish the Industrial Pretreatment Program for wastewater, which implement RSA 485-A:4, XV and RSA 485-A:5 by establishing requirements for owners of publicly-owned wastewater treatment plants (POTW) to have and enforce sewer use ordinances and to require permits for certain dischargers of industrial wastewater. The rules are scheduled to expire 23 APR 13. The existing rules will continue in effect as provided in RSA 541-A:14-a, subject to the conditions specified therein. The Department is proposing to readopt the rules with amendments that will do the following:

1. Renumber the rules as Env-Wq 305, edit for grammar and clarity, and move statutory definitions to an Appendix so that rulemaking is not required if a statutory definition changes;
2. Establish that a facility which discharges medical/infectious waste is a "significant indirect discharger" only if the municipality has designated the discharge as having a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or performance or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement (i.e., such facilities are no longer automatically deemed to be significant indirect dischargers);
3. Revise the requirements for approvable municipal sewer use ordinances as follows:
 - Replace the requirement for discharges to not prevent beneficial use of sludge with a requirement for discharges to not prevent disposal of sludge in the manner used by the POTW;
 - Add requirements relative to dental practices and grease interceptors; and
 - Require a provision to allow the POTW to require the operator of an industrial wastewater treatment system to obtain training and certification, or both, if available from the Department

- and required by the Department for the specific industry served by the industrial wastewater treatment system; and
4. Explicitly state that the Department will approve a discharge request for a proposed discharge that is proposed to be treated and discharged by a treatment works (host POTW) that is not in the same municipality where the applicant is located (satellite municipality) only if the host POTW agrees to accept the discharge.



RHODE ISLAND

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

Proposed Legislation

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

Regulations

[RI CRMP: Ocean SAMP - Chapter 11 - Policies of the Ocean SAMP](#) - The Coastal Resources Management Council has adopted the following changes:

Revise Section 1160.1.3 as follows: Offshore Developments shall not have a significant adverse impact on the natural resources or existing human uses of the Rhode Island coastal zone, as described in the Ocean SAMP. In making the evaluation of the effect on human uses, the Council will determine if there is an overall net benefit to the Rhode Island marine economic sector from the development of the project or if there is an overall net loss. Where the Council determines that impacts on the natural resources or human uses of the Rhode Island coastal zone through the pre-construction, construction, operation, or decommissioning phases of a project constitute significant adverse effects not previously evaluated, the Council shall, through its permitting and enforcement authorities in state waters and through any subsequent CZMA federal consistency reviews, require that the applicant modify the proposal to avoid and/or mitigate the impacts or the Council shall deny the proposal. This regulation passed and becomes effective on 7 MAY 13.

[RI CRMP: Ocean SAMP - Chapter 8 - Renewable Energy](#) - The Coastal Resources Management Council has adopted the following changes:

Revise Section 860.2.1.3 as follows: Offshore Developments shall not have a significant adverse impact on the natural resources or existing human uses of the Rhode Island coastal zone, as described in the Ocean SAMP. In making the evaluation of the effect on human uses, the Council will determine if there is an overall net benefit to the Rhode Island marine economic sector from the development of the project or if there is an overall net loss. Where the Council determines that impacts on the natural resources or human uses of the Rhode Island coastal zone through the pre-construction, construction, operation, or decommissioning phases of a project constitute significant adverse effects not previously evaluated, the Council shall, through its permitting and enforcement authorities in state waters and through any subsequent CZMA federal consistency reviews, require that the applicant modify the proposal to avoid and/or mitigate the impacts or the Council shall deny the proposal. This regulation passed and becomes effective on 7 MAY 13.

Navy Proposes Wind Power at Naval Station Newport

By Providence Journal (RI)

The U.S. Navy is proposing to install nine megawatts of wind power at the Naval Station Newport. The Providence Journal reports that the plan would put up several large wind turbines, though the number will depend on the size of the turbines, which has yet to be determined. It's also not known where the turbines would go.

The turbines would make up the largest onshore wind-power installation in Rhode Island. They would provide a quarter of the station's electricity and could reduce its energy bill by as much as \$3 million a year. The Navy is looking at ways to reduce its fossil fuel use and increase renewable energy. A 2005 federal law directs federal agencies to increase renewable energy use and cut energy use by 3 percent annually.



VERMONT

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

Proposed Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

Informal Request for Comments on Draft Rule to Limit Motor Vehicle Idling - The Agency of Natural Resources ("Agency") has invited comment on a draft rule to limit idling of motor vehicles. The proposed rule would establish a general limitation on motor vehicle idling that is subject to a number of activity-based exceptions to allow for situations in which it is necessary to operate the primary propulsion engine while the vehicle is stationary. The purpose of the rule is to reduce motor vehicle emissions of greenhouse gases and other harmful air pollutants. In advance of initiating a formal rulemaking under the Administrative Procedure Act, the Agency is requesting comments on the draft rule.

Wetlands General Permit - The Agency of Natural Resources has issued a draft Wetland General Permit for public comment pursuant to 10 V.S.A. §905b and §9.7 of the Vermont Wetland Rules (VWR). The General Permit is for activities with minimal impact within Class II wetlands and associated buffer zones. The Secretary is issuing a General Permit in order to more effectively and more efficiently regulate and protect Vermont's significant wetlands. The Secretary reserves the right in Section IX.J of this General Permit to require an individual permit if deemed necessary to protect wetlands or buffers.

REGION 2



NEW JERSEY

The New Jersey Legislature meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 14 MAR 13, Assemblyman Barnes introduced [NJ AB 3920](#) which would establish a New Jersey Coastal Commission ("Commission"), sets forth the commission's powers, and transfers to the commission certain functions now vested in the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) under various acts, including R.S.12:5-1 et seq. (The "Waterfront development law"), "The Wetlands Act of 1970," the "Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act," the "Coastal Area Facility Review Act" (CAFRA), and the "Flood Hazard Area Control Act." The purpose of the bill is to promote the protection, preservation and restoration of a portion of the State's coastal area, designated as the "Coastal commission area" by the bill, through comprehensive planning, regulation, and intergovernmental cooperation. The powers and responsibilities for achieving these objectives are assigned to a regional commission established by the bill.

On 21 FEB 13, Senator Oroho introduced [NJ SB 2574](#) which would direct every State agency to identify those permits that may be expedited by issuance of a general permit. P.L.2011, c.34 directed every State agency (defined as "any New Jersey principal department or any division, office, agency, or bureau thereof that issues a permit to a business") to periodically review those permits the State agency issues to identify permits that can be administered through an expedited process, such as developing procedures for the electronic submission of permit applications. This bill expands on that requirement by directing every State agency to identify those permits that may be expedited by issuance of a general permit. For each permit identified as being able to be expedited through the use of a general permit, the State agency would be required to adopt, pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," rules and regulations providing for the issuance and use of such a general permit.

This bill also provides that if a State agency identifies a permit that could be administered through an expedited process, such as through a general permit, but finds, as a result of statutory law, that it does not have the necessary authority to establish an expedited process for that particular permit, the head of the State agency would send written notice of this finding to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the General Assembly, the chairs of the Senate Legislative Oversight Committee and the Assembly Regulatory Oversight and Gaming Committee, or their successors, and the Secretary of State or the Governor's designee.

Proposed Rules

Fort Monmouth Reuse and Redevelopment Plan - The Fort Monmouth Economic Revitalization Authority ("FMERA" or "Authority"), pursuant to the Fort Monmouth Economic Revitalization Act ("the Act"), P.L. 2010, c. 51 (N.J.S.A. 52:27I-18 et seq.), has proposed rules consistent with, and in furtherance of, the Fort Monmouth Reuse and Redevelopment Plan ("Reuse Plan") - the comprehensive conversion and revitalization plan for Fort Monmouth developed by the former Fort Monmouth Economic Revitalization Planning Authority (FMERPA) "...to encourage enlightened land use and create employment and other business opportunities for the benefit of

the three host municipalities." Accordingly, the proposed new land use rules are intended to further the vision described in the Reuse Plan and, as proposed, are designed to promote flexibility in implementation of the Reuse Plan, where appropriate, so as to focus on the creation and replacement of new jobs and return the region to economic vitality as expeditiously as possible. The rules also provide procedures to be followed for amending or supplementing the Reuse Plan, when determined by FMERA to be necessary or appropriate, and as permitted pursuant to the Act.



NEW YORK

The New York State Legislature meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 16 JAN 13, Assemblywoman Thiele introduced [NY AB 2607](#) which would prohibit the application of lawn fertilizers that are labeled as containing more than zero percent phosphorous to any watersheds and drainage basins in certain counties where the county legislature has passed a local law relating thereto.

On 29 JAN 13, Assemblyman Colton introduced [NY AB 3754](#) which would provide for source separation and disposal of recyclable materials and requires municipalities to adopt local laws providing therefor; prohibits transporters from commingling recyclables with other materials; prohibits incinerators and landfills from accepting recyclables.

On 1 FEB 13, Assemblyman Raia introduced [NY AB 4248](#) which would prohibit idling of heavy duty vehicles and set forth exceptions; provide for assigning of points to violation as the commissioner deems appropriate.

On 4 MAR 13, Assemblyman Englebright introduced [NY AB 5623](#) which would authorize the lease of lands adjacent to state, county and town highways for operation of wind or solar electric generating systems; authorize the metropolitan transportation authority to enter into such leases.

Regulations

[Emerald Ash Borer Quarantine](#) - The Department of Agriculture and Markets has proposed and adopted on an emergency basis amendments to section 141.2 of 1 NYCRR to establish an Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) quarantine in the counties of Broome, Cayuga, Chenango, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Otsego, Putnam, Rensselaer, Schenectady, Schoharie, Seneca, Sullivan, Tioga and Tompkins. The rule will also extend the quarantine to the southern portions of the following counties: Fulton, Herkimer, Madison, Montgomery, Oneida and Onondaga. This Emergency Rule became effective on 15 Mar 13 and expires on 12 JUN 13.

REGION 3



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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

Proposed Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

[Draft Revisions to the Total Maximum Daily Loads of Bacteria for Watersheds in the District of Columbia](#)

The Department of the Environment has invited public comment on draft revisions to the Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for fecal coliform bacteria in the following waterbodies in the District of Columbia (District):

- 2003 Final Total Maximum Daily Load for Fecal Coliform Bacteria in Upper Anacostia River, Lower Anacostia River, Watts Branch, Fort Dupont Creek, Fort Chaplin Tributary, Fort Davis Tributary, Fort Stanton Tributary, Hickey Run, Nash Run, Pope Branch, and Texas Avenue Tributary (Document is posted at <http://ddoe.dc.gov/publication/fecal-coliform-bacteria-tmdl-anacostia-watershed-final>);
- 2003 Final Total Maximum Daily Load for Fecal Coliform Bacteria in Kingman Lake (Document is posted at <http://ddoe.dc.gov/publication/fecal-coliform-bacteria-tmdl-kingman-lake-final>);
- 2004 Final Total Maximum Daily Load for Fecal Coliform Bacteria in Upper Potomac River, Middle Potomac River, Lower Potomac River, Battery Kemble Creek, Foundry Branch, and Dalecarlia Tributary (Document is posted at <http://ddoe.dc.gov/publication/fecal-coliform-bacteria-tmdl-potomac-river-and-tributaries>);
- 2004 Final Total Maximum Daily Load for Fecal Coliform Bacteria in Rock Creek (Document is posted at <http://ddoe.dc.gov/publication/fecal-coliform-bacteria-tmdl-rock-creek-final>);
- 2004 Final Total Maximum Daily Load for Organics, Metals and Bacteria in Oxon Run (Document is posted at <http://ddoe.dc.gov/publication/organics-metals-and-fecal-coliform-bacteria-tmdl-oxon-run-final>);
- 2004 Final Total Maximum Daily Load for Bacteria in Chesapeake and Ohio Canal (Document is posted at <http://ddoe.dc.gov/publication/fecal-coliform-bacteria-tmdl-c-and-o-canal-final>);
- 2004 Final Total Maximum Daily Loads for Bacteria in Tidal Basin and Washington Ship Channel (Document is posted at <http://ddoe.dc.gov/publication/fecal-coliform-bacteria-tmdl-tidal-basin-and-washington-ship-channel-final>).

[Health Care Facilities Disposal of Unused Pharmaceuticals](#) - The Department of Health has issued a notice of proposed rulemaking to enact guidelines as outlined in the District of Columbia Unused Pharmaceutical Safe Disposal Act of 2009. The adoption of chapter 5, which had until now been reserved, is necessary to ensure the safe, effective, and proper disposal of unused pharmaceuticals in the District of Columbia by requiring health care facilities to dispose of unused pharmaceuticals by means other than disposing of them in the sewer system.



DELAWARE

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

Proposed Legislation

On 28 MAR 13, Senator Simpson introduced [DE SB 34](#) which would require that changes to the Delaware Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative Allowance Auction Program involving reduction in allowances below 6,803,808 short tons of CO₂, increases in the reserve price for permits, or changes to price caps for permits must be approved by a joint resolution of the general assembly.

Proposed Rules

[Sediment and Stormwater Technical Document](#) - The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC) Division of Watershed Stewardship has released the Sediment and Stormwater Technical Document for Public Review and Comment. The Technical Document has been developed to support the proposed Delaware Sediment and Stormwater Regulations.



MARYLAND

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

Proposed Legislation

On 15 JAN 13, the Environmental Matters Committee introduced [MD HB 95](#) which would repeal a requirement that requires the Department of the Environment provide for to comply with certain public participation requirements prior to the issuance of a certain permit for a source that is subject to certain federal New Source Performance Standards; and generally relating to ambient air quality control permits and public participation.

On 23 JAN 13, Senator Glassman introduced [MD SB 302](#) which would require the Department of the Environment to publish annually on its Web site the total amount of sewage overflow into the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries and the total amount of fines collected by the Department as a result of sewage overflows into the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries; altering certain civil and administrative penalties for violations of certain provisions relating to water pollution control; and generally relating to water pollution control.

On 6 FEB 13, Delegate Hucker introduced [MD HB 793](#) which would authorize a business entity to provide an asbestos training program; prohibiting a business entity that provides an asbestos training program from administering an asbestos occupation exam; altering the definition of "Independent testing organization"; and generally relating to asbestos training and examinations.

Legislation

On 15 JAN 13, the Environmental Matters Committee introduced [MD HB 97](#) which pertains to authorizing the Department of the Environment to designate certain sediment control plan and stormwater management plan review and approval authority; and generally relating to the review and approval of sediment control and stormwater management plans. This bill passed on 9 APR 13 and becomes effective on 1 OCT 13. We are currently tracking it for implementation.

Proposed Rules

[Delineations of Submerged Aquatic Vegetation Protection Zones](#) - The Department of Natural Resources issued a notice for the purpose of announcing delineations of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) protection zones.

Incorporation of Federal Standards for the New Source Review Program for Fine Particulate Matter and Its Precursors

- The Department of the Environment has proposed amendments to Regulation .01 under COMAR 26.11.01 General Administrative Provisions and Regulations .01 and .02 under COMAR 26.11.17 Nonattainment Provisions for Major New Sources and Major Modifications to incorporate federal standards for the New Source Review (NSR) program for fine particulate matter and its precursors into the Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR). Fine particulate matter is defined as particles with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers and is referred to as PM2.5. Maryland's nonattainment area (NAA) NSR program is contained in COMAR 26.11.17, and applies to major stationary sources and major modifications which are major for PM2.5 or its precursors at facilities located in Baltimore City, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Charles, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's and Washington counties. These amendments will be submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for approval as part of Maryland's State Implementation Plan (SIP).

MD Notice of Proposed Action – New Source Review Program

The purpose of this action is to incorporate federal standards for the New Source Review (NSR) program for fine particulate matter and its precursors into the Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR). Fine particulate matter is defined as particles with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers and is referred to as PM2.5. Maryland's nonattainment area (NAA) NSR program is contained in COMAR 26.11.17 and applies to major stationary sources and major modifications which are major for PM2.5 or its precursors at facilities located in Baltimore City, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Charles, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery, Prince George's and Washington counties.

These amendments to COMAR 26.11.17, Nonattainment Provisions for Major New Sources and Major Modifications, reflecting the amendments to 40 CFR 51.165 and 40 CFR 51 Appendix S, establish the following:

- SO2 and NOx are precursors to PM2.5;
- The emission rate applicable to Major Stationary Source threshold for PM2.5 and its precursors is 100 tpy; and
- The emission rate applicable to Major Modification for PM2.5 is 10 tpy direct PM2.5, 40 tpy of SO2 and 40 tpy of NOx.

Nonattainment NSR requirements include, but are not limited to:

- Installation of Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER) control technology;
- Offsetting new emissions with creditable emissions reductions;
- Certification that all major sources owned and operated in the State by the same owner are in compliance with all applicable requirements under the Act;

- An alternative siting analysis demonstrating that the benefits of the proposed source significantly outweigh the environmental and social costs imposed as a result of its location, construction, or modification; and
- Public comment on the permit.

To view the notice in its entirety, go to:

<http://www.mde.maryland.gov/programs/regulations/air/Pages/reqcomments.aspx>. Submit any comments or questions to dodcreg3@navy.mil by 01 MAY 13.



PENNSYLVANIA

Note: The Pennsylvania General Assembly meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 15 APR 13, Representative O'Brien introduced [PA HB 1194](#) which would require retailers of pharmaceutical drugs to have in place a system for the acceptance and collection of pharmaceutical drugs for proper disposal; providing for remedies; and conferring powers and duties on the Attorney General, the Department of Environmental Protection, and the Department of Health.

Proposed Rules

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

DCNR Invites Military Families to Visit State Parks and Forests in April

Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) Secretary Richard Allan invited military families with children to take advantage of free activities in state parks and forests during April, "The Month of the Military Child."

In 1986, the Secretary of Defense designated each April as "The Month of the Military Child" to recognize the contribution a child makes as their parents serve our nation.

"DCNR works every day to encourage our citizens to take time to explore and be active outdoors, which is important for kids who spend more and more time with electronic entertainment," Allan said. "We'd especially like to connect military children with the outdoors since their parents have served to protect the lands and opportunities available for them to enjoy."

[Click Here](#) for a list of special events.

Philadelphia Navy Yard Offers Examples of Sustainable Strategies

Imagine a waterfront urban space with its own electrical grid, its own street system and its own community of dedicated sustainability advocates. It would be the perfect testing ground for best practices in energy-efficiency and storm water management -- a real-time laboratory for smart grids, run-off canal systems, industrial reuse and cutting-edge new construction. It's already a reality in Philadelphia.

Over the past decade, the Navy Yard has become a national hub for energy innovation and sustainability research. That reputation was solidified in 2011, when the U.S. Department of Energy committed \$125 million to the creation of the [Energy Efficient Buildings \(EEB\) Hub](#), now considered the nation's largest research center for the energy economy.

For more information, go to: <http://www.flyingkite.com/features/NavyYardMasterPlanUpdate021213.aspx>.

PA DEP Secretary Mike Krancer Leaving to Return to Private Practice

Gov. Tom Corbett announced Department of Environmental Protection Secretary Mike Krancer will step down on 15 APR 13 to return home to Montgomery County to practice law. E. Christopher Abruzzo, Deputy Chief of Staff for Gov. Corbett, will serve as acting secretary. Abruzzo, who works closely with Krancer and the DEP staff in his position as deputy chief of staff, will hold both positions until Corbett names Krancer's successor.

Corbett appointed Krancer to his cabinet in January 2011, where Krancer oversaw many major initiatives, including the reorganization of the agency which created an Oil and Gas deputation and improved consistency statewide in enforcing that industry's regulations. Krancer also oversaw the Permit Review Process and Permit Decision Guarantee which have brought timeliness and consistency to the permitting process for all agency-regulated activities.

In April 2011, Krancer and the governor issued a call to Marcellus Shale operators to stop delivering shale gas drilling wastewater to plants that were not equipped to fully treat it. This created a positive change and improved the health of Pennsylvania's waterways. Krancer also made brownfields redevelopment and abandoned mine reclamation projects around the state a priority and oversaw the implementation of the Covered Device Recycling Act.

Krancer and his agency were also instrumental in facilitating new investments and potential investments around the state, including his role in Governor Corbett's team efforts to save the three southeastern Pennsylvania refineries and attract to them new environmentally responsible investors, employers and projects. Krancer also had the opportunity to testify as an expert before several U.S. Congressional committees on many topics.

"Serving Gov. Corbett and DEP has been the greatest honor of my career," Krancer said. "Pennsylvania is well on its way to becoming the focal point of an American energy revolution, and I am grateful to the governor for giving me this role in assuring that natural gas and energy development happen in an environmentally sound and responsible manner.

Krancer will rejoin his former law firm, Blank Rome LLP, an international law firm based in Philadelphia. In addition to his previous legal work at Blank Rome, Krancer, 55, of Bryn Mawr, Montgomery County, served as a judge on the state's Environmental Hearing Board for 10 years, including four years as chief judge and chairman. He has also worked as an attorney for Exelon Corp. A graduate of the University of Virginia, Krancer earned his law degree from Washington and Lee University.

PA Final Rule – Lower Sulfur Content Limits on Commercial Fuel Oils

The Environmental Quality Board has adopted amendments to Chapters 121, 123 and 139 (relating to general provisions; standards for contaminants; and sampling and testing). This final-form rulemaking lowers the allowable sulfur content limits of commercial fuel oils used in oil-burning combustion units in Pennsylvania and replaces the existing geographic area-specific sulfur content limits for commercial fuel oils with a statewide sulfur limit. The rule became effective on 9 FEB 13.

The final-form rulemaking will reduce the levels of sulfur in commercial fuel oils used in residential and commercial oil heat burners and furnaces and in Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional (ICI) boilers. Section 123.22 (relating to combustion units) regulates Nos. 2, 4, 5, and 6 commercial fuel oils. No. 2 and lighter commercial fuel oil is generally used for residential and commercial heating. Nos. 4, 5, and 6 and heavier commercial fuel oils are used in ICI boilers.

The final-form rulemaking applies to the owner or operator of refineries, pipelines, terminals, retail outlet fuel storage facilities, and ultimate consumers, including commercial and industrial facilities, facilities with a unit burning regulated fuel oil to produce electricity, and domestic home heaters. The requirements focus on persons or entities that "offer for sale, deliver for use, exchange in trade, or permit the use of commercial fuel oil." These are the suppliers and operations selling to the ultimate consumer. Recordkeeping or reporting is not required of the ultimate consumer receiving commercial fuel oil. DoD facilities in Pennsylvania need to ensure they buy and use compliant commercial fuel oil.

The final rule can be found at <http://www.pabulletin.com/secure/data/vol43/43-6/227.html>.



VIRGINIA

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

Legislation

On 9 JAN 13, Delegate Byron introduced [VA HB 2137](#) which would raise from \$500,000 to \$2 million the cost threshold at which a locality will be required to obtain an environmental impact report for a highway project. For certain projects costing more than \$500,000 and less than \$2 million, the locality is required to consult with the Department of Historic Resources to make efforts to minimize impacts to historic resources. The bill also exempts the sale of deicing agents containing urea from the current prohibition on such sales where the deicing agent is to be used by a municipal corporation at an airport. The bill was signed on 3 APR 13 and becomes effective on 1 JUL 13.

On 10 JAN 13, Delegate Cosgrove introduced [VA HB 2190](#) which would establish a procedure for state review of the stringency of local stormwater ordinances. The bill requires localities within 30 days of the adoption of a more stringent stormwater ordinance or requirement to submit a letter report to the Department of Conservation and Recreation. The letter report is to include an explanation as to why the more stringent ordinance or requirement is necessary. In addition, within 90 days of the ordinance's adoption, a landowner or his agent can request the Department of Conservation and Recreation to determine whether the ordinance or requirement meets the standards of the state law. The Department has 90 days to make such a determination. The bill was signed on 3 APR 13 and becomes effective on 1 JUL 13.

On 9 JAN 13, Delegate Sherwood introduced [VA HB 2048](#) and on 14 JAN 13, Senator Hanger introduced [VA SB 1279](#) which would move several water quality programs currently administered by the Department of Conservation and Recreation to the Department of Environmental Quality. The Department of Environmental Quality and the State Water Control Board will have oversight of water quality planning and laws dealing with stormwater management, erosion and sediment control, and the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas. The Virginia Soil and Water Conservation Board will have continuing responsibility for oversight of the soil and water conservation districts and of resource management planning. The Virginia Soil and Water Conservation Board will continue to be responsible for administration of the flood prevention and dam safety laws. The Board will continue to be staffed by the Department of Conservation and Recreation. The bill was signed on 3 APR 13 and becomes effective on 1 JUL 13.

On 18 JAN 13, Senator Blevins introduced [VA SB 1316](#) which would remove the requirement that experience in wetland delineation prior to applying for certification as a wetland delineator must have occurred under the supervision of a certified professional wetland delineator. The bill was signed on 18 MAR 13 and becomes effective on 1 JUL 13.

Proposed Rules

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

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

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

Regulations

[Ambient Air Quality Standards](#) - The Department of Environmental Quality has adopted an exempt action final regulation regarding Ambient Air Quality Standards. On January 15, 2013 (78 FR 3086), EPA revised the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for PM_{2.5} (particles in the ambient air with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers). The primary standard has been revised several times since it was originally set at 15 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) in 1997. Phase-out of the PM₁₀ standard occurred July 30, 2004 (69 FR 45595), and a new 24-hour standard was added October 17, 2006 (71 FR 61224). Under this most recent revision, the annual arithmetic mean concentration has been set at 12 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, and the standard for the 24-hour concentration is being retained at 35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Chapter 30 contains the specific criteria pollutant standards set out in 40 CFR Part 50. Therefore, this chapter is the action effectively implementing the EPA requirements. This regulation has passed and becomes effective on 22 MAY 13.

[Amend and Reissue the General Permit for Discharges of Stormwater from Small MS4s](#) - The Department of Conservation and Recreation, Soil and Water Conservation Board, has adopted a regulatory action which amends the General Virginia Stormwater Management Program (VSMP) Permit for Discharges of Stormwater from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (small MS4s). This action is authorized under the federal Clean Water Act (33 USC § 1251 et seq.) and the Virginia Stormwater Management Act (§ 10.1-603.1 et seq.). It is necessary to update and reissue the General Permit, as the current permit expires on July 8, 2013. On March 27, 2013, the Virginia Soil and Water Conservation Board approved, authorized, and directed the filing of these final regulations related to the General Permit for Discharges of Stormwater from Small MS4 Systems of the Board's Virginia Stormwater Management Program (VSMP) Permit Regulations (4VAC50-60) as an exempt action. That authorization was related to those changes that are exempt from the Administrative Process Act

pursuant to § 2.2-4006(A)(8)(c) of the Code of Virginia. This final regulatory action sets forth guidelines for the permitting of discharges of stormwater runoff from small municipal separate storm sewer systems (small MS4's) in urbanized areas. Small MS4's include systems owned or operated by municipalities, federal facilities, state facilities (including the Virginian Department of Transportation [VDOT]), and universities. The final General Permit establishes standard language for control of Small MS4 stormwater discharges through the development, implementation, and enforcement of an MS4 program to reduce the impacts of the stormwater discharges on the receiving streams to the maximum extent practicable. The MS4 Program will require the operator to identify best management practices (BMP's) to control stormwater discharges as well as to implement measurable goals for each identified BMP for each of the following control measures: (1) public education and outreach on stormwater impacts; (2) public involvement/participation; (3) illicit discharge detection and elimination; (4) construction site stormwater runoff control; (5) post-construction stormwater management in new development and development on prior developed lands; and (6) pollution prevention/good housekeeping for municipal operations. The final General Permit requires the operator to evaluate program compliance, the appropriateness of identified BMP's, progress towards achieving the identified measurable goals, and to submit annual reports. The action also requires that the operator address Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Wasteload Allocations, including those associated with the Chesapeake Bay TMDL, assigned to the operator and contains other conditions governing the development, implementation, and reporting requirements of an MS4 Program. This regulation passed and becomes effective on 1 JUL 13.

Amending the General Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (VPDES) Permit for Noncontact Cooling Water Discharges - The Department of Environmental Quality, State Water Control Board, has adopted amendments pertaining to the General Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (VPDES) Permit for Non-contact Cooling Water Discharges of 50,000 Gallons per Day or less which has existed since 1998. This regulation amendment will reissue the existing general permit which expires on 1 MAR 13. This general permit establishes effluent limitations and monitoring requirements for point source discharges of 50,000 gallons per day or less of non-contact cooling water and cooling equipment blow down to surface waters. The effluent limits in the general permit are set to protect the quality of the waters receiving the discharges. The general permit regulation is being reissued in order to continue making it available as a permitting option for this type of discharger. The changes to the regulation were made to make this general permit similar to other general permits issued recently and in response to Technical Advisory Committee suggestions and staff requests to clarify and update permit limits and conditions. The substantive changes to the regulation are:

- Added two reasons why a facility's discharge would not be eligible for coverage under the permit;
- Added language to allow for 'administrative continuation' of coverage under the general permit;
- Added effluent limitations for copper, zinc and silver for both freshwater and saltwater receiving streams;
- Added permit special conditions for:
 - the required number of significant digits for reporting monitoring results;
 - a requirement to implement measures and controls consistent with a total maximum daily load (TMDL) requirement when the permitted facility is subject to an approved TMDL;
 - the general permit notice of termination requirements;
 - a requirement to control discharges as necessary to meet water quality standards; and
 - the permittee's responsibility to comply with any other federal, state or local statute, ordinance or regulation; and
- Modified the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) notification special condition to require the permittee to submit discharge monitoring reports to the owner of the MS4 if the permittee discharges to the MS4.

The only substantive changes to the regulation since the proposed staged is the modification of 9VAC25-196-60 B to clarify the late registration statement provision and more clearly define when an owner qualifies for "administrative continuance" of general permit coverage. This regulation passed and became effective on 2 MAR 13.

Executive Order Number 60: Commission on Military Installations and Defense Activities - The Office of the Governor has issued an executive order for the purpose of creating Virginia's Commission on Military Installations and Defense Activities. The Commission's responsibilities shall include the following:

- Evaluate data and studies in order to develop recommendations and plans regarding preventing closure or realignment of federal military and national security installations and facilities located in the Commonwealth and to relocate other such facilities here;
- Develop and recommend strategies to prevent the closure or realignment of federal military installations located in Virginia or the relocation of national security facilities currently located here;
- Develop and recommend strategies designed to limit the adverse economic effect of such realignment, closure, or relocation, or to seek additional tenant activity growth from the Department of Defense or federal government;
- Develop and recommend strategies that support and foster collaboration among local and regional entities in identifying appropriate opportunities for the protection of existing federal facilities and the placement of additional federal facilities in the Commonwealth;
- Determine and recommend the best and most efficient manner to foster and promote business, technology, transportation, education, economic development, and other efforts to support, attract, and retain existing military installations and commands in the Commonwealth;
- Identify and track all federal government military and national security facilities located in the Commonwealth and their military construction plans and facilitate ways to assist in those plans;
- Make recommendations, as appropriate, to prepare the Commonwealth to effectively compete in federal budget reductions through the sequestration process;
- Support the Commonwealth's position in research and development related to or arising out of military missions and contracting;
- Improve the Commonwealth's military-friendly environment for service members, military dependents, military retirees, and businesses that bring military and base-related jobs to the Commonwealth;
- Advise contractors, where appropriate, in the development of analytical tools by which to obtain essential, critical information required about each Virginia military installation with input from local installation and community leadership;
- Direct and review studies from experts that have utilized past Base Realignment and Closure criteria and scoring, conduct a thorough and detailed analysis of the military value of Virginia's military installations, ranges, and airspace for the purpose of formulating strategies to secure the long-term viability, retention, and growth of military missions and facilities;
- Ensure that a risk assessment is properly conducted of each installation that can inform strategies to prepare for Department of Defense consolidation and realignment actions; and
- Develop and implement strategies for new private sector growth in industries adversely affected by defense procurement and related cuts such as aerospace, cyber security, modeling and simulation, technology, consulting, and others.

Lead Found in Water at Two Navy Child Care Sites

By Dianna Cahn – The Virginian Pilot

Navy parents got a dose of unpleasant news recently as they picked up their toddlers from the child development center at Norfolk Naval Station: there's lead in the drinking water.

The Navy conducted voluntary testing at nine child care facilities in the area and found that two of them - located at Norfolk Naval Station and at Joint Expeditionary Base Fort Story - had lead at doses higher than recommended by the Environmental Protection Agency. Norfolk Naval Station was the only place where the higher levels were found in faucets that children usually drink from, said Liz Nashold, an environmental engineer and environmental director of the Navy's Mid-Atlantic Region.

Of the 72 faucets at the naval station center, seven tested above the recommended levels in the first round of tests, the Navy said. Five were sinks used for hand washing and two were drinking water fountains inside children's classrooms. After a second round of testing, which included changing the aerators on the faucets and flushing the pipes by running water, three of the sinks were found to be within acceptable levels, Nashold said. The two non-compliant sinks were out of children's reach and a sign was posted telling staff members not to drink from them.

For more information, go to: <http://hamptonroads.com/2013/03/lead-found-water-2-navy-child-care-sites>.

Notice of Intended Regulatory Action – Lead-based Paint Activities Regulations

The Virginia Board for Asbestos, Lead, and Home Inspectors has issued a Notice of Intended Regulatory Action (NOIRA) to review the Lead Based Paint Activities Regulations. The review will focus solely on a general but comprehensive review of the existing regulations to eliminate burdensome entry requirements while continuing to effectively protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public. The amendment will amend 18VAC15-30-167.B to allow a licensee or an accredited Lead Based Paint Activities training provider to renew a license or accredited Lead Based Paint Activities training program up to 12 months after the expiration of the license or accreditation without penalty of reapplying as a new applicant.

Comments to the NOIRA should be submitted via your REC representative to dodrecreg3@navy.mil by 15 MAY 13 to allow time to compile and organize all of the replies.

For more information, go to:

http://townhall.virginia.gov/L/GetFile.cfm?File=C:\TownHall\docroot\106\3906\6479\AgencyStatement_DPOR_6479_v1.pdf.

Notice of Intended Regulatory Action – Virginia Asbestos Licensing Regulations

Virginia has issued a Notice of Intended Regulatory Action (NOIRA) to review the Asbestos Licensing Regulations. The review will focus solely on a general but comprehensive review of the existing regulations to eliminate burdensome entry requirements while continuing to effectively protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public. The amendments will:

- Amend 18VAC15-20-70.H to allow a licensee or an accredited asbestos training provider to renew a license or accredited asbestos training program up to 12 months after the expiration of the license or accreditation without penalty of reapplying as a new applicant.
- Amend 18VAC15-20-470.I to allow for more than 24 hours for training providers to submit course participant lists following course completion.
- Delete 18VAC15-20-520.B which requires two instructors for all initial accredited asbestos training programs except for initial worker accredited asbestos training programs.

Consultant Hired to Protect Virginia from Base Closures

By Mike Hixenbaugh – The Virginian Pilot

The governor's office has hired a consultant to study Virginia's military assets as part of a growing effort to protect the state from future base closures.

The Spectrum Group, which signed a deal totaling \$300,000 over six months, already is doing similar work for Alabama and Florida - states likely to compete with Virginia if Congress approves another round of base realignments and closures. That shouldn't present a conflict, said Terrie Suit, the governor's secretary of Veterans Affairs & Homeland Security, whose office is overseeing the agreement. The 27 FEB 13 contract contains a confidentiality agreement barring Spectrum from sharing its findings with third parties, including other states with which the firm has signed contracts.

"We're going to be very careful about the information sharing on this because we learned last time that the competitors are very aggressive," said Suit, referring to 2005, when the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission - known as BRAC - proposed closing Oceana Naval Air Station and sending the Navy's fleet of F/A-18 Hornets to Florida. "We don't want to give away our strategies."

The Spectrum contract is the latest in a series of steps aimed at protecting the state from military downsizing. The governor's office did not announce the agreement, but a copy of the contract is posted on the state's website.

The Alexandria-based Spectrum Group will visit each of the state's military bases, develop a closure risk assessment for each installation, then report the findings to the state's Commission on Military Installations and Defense Activities, a group formed by the governor this month and headed by former Fleet Forces commander, retired Adm. John Harvey.

For more information, go to: <http://hamptonroads.com/2013/03/consultant-hired-protect-state-base-closures>.



WEST VIRGINIA

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

Proposed Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

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

Workshops to Focus on Managing Environmental Impacts

Organizations from across the state can learn more about "sustainability" and other ways to improve their social, economic and environmental performance during two identical two-day Sustainability Workshops at the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection's Charleston headquarters.

The free workshops, scheduled 3-4 JUN 13 and 5-6 JUN 13, are sponsored by the DEP, the National Pollution Prevention Roundtable, and the Sustainability Institute at Bridgmont Community and Technical College.

The Sustainability Workshops are designed to bring together organizations interested in learning more about sustainability and managing environmental impacts, as well as other ways to improve economic, environmental, and social performance.

Registration deadline for the workshops is Monday, 13 MAY 13. For more information, go to: <http://www.dep.wv.gov/news/Pages/Workshopsfocusonmanagingenvironmentalimpacts.aspx>.

REGION 4



NORTH CAROLINA

Note: The NC General Assembly convenes on 9 JAN 13 and will adjourn on 14 JUN 13.

Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

[Public Notice of Intent to Issue State General NPDES Permits](#) - The Department of Environment and Natural Resources has issued a notice of intent to reissue expiring State National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permits for Point Source Discharges of Stormwater for the following types of discharges:

- NPDES General Permit No. NCG050000 for stormwater point source discharges associated with activities classified as establishments primarily engaged in Apparel and Other Finished Products Made from Fabrics and Similar Materials [standard industrial classification (SIC) 23], Printing Publishing and Allied Industries [SIC 27], Converted Paper and Paperboard Products [SIC 267], Paperboard Containers and Boxes [SIC 265], Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries [SIC 39], Leather and Leather Products [SIC 31], and Rubber and Miscellaneous Products [SIC 30]. The following activities are specifically excluded from coverage under this General Permit: Leather Tanning and Finishing [SIC 311] and Tires and Inner Tubes [SIC 301].
- NPDES General Permit No. NCG070000 for stormwater point source discharges associated with activities classified as establishments primarily engaged in Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products [standard industrial classification (SIC) 32]. The following activities are specifically excluded from coverage under this General Permit: Ready-mixed concrete [SIC 3273].
- NPDES General Permit No. NCG110000 for stormwater point source discharges associated with activities classified as Treatment Works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, with a design low of 1.0 million gallons per day or more, or facilities which are required to have an approved pretreatment program under Title 40 CFR Part 403, including lands dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that is located within the confines of the facility.
- NPDES General Permit No. NCG130000 for stormwater point source discharges associated with activities classified as establishments primarily engaged in the wholesale trade of non-metal waste and scrap [a portion of standard industrial classification (SIC) 5093]. The following activities are specifically excluded from coverage under this General Permit: the wholesale trade of metal waste and scrap, iron and steel scrap, and nonferrous metal scrap; waste oil recycling; and automobile wrecking for scrap.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Conferences

Emergency Environmental Spill Response Training (Web Based, On Demand)

Produced by NOAA's Office of Response and Restoration, this is an online training module for individuals looking to strengthen their knowledge of spills and their effect on the environment. The scenario describes an oil spill and directs you to the references and data that you can use to determine what natural resources are at risk. For more information, go to: <http://ohshub.com/free-online-training-emergency-environmental-spill-response/>.

30-Meter Height High-Resolution Wind map for Small and Distributed Projects (Web Based, On Demand)

This webinar, originally presented 18 July 2012, provided an introduction to the new 30-meter high-resolution wind maps developed for the small and distributed wind markets. Included in the discussion was the methodology behind the wind maps, how these maps leverage the learning that occurred in the development of the utility-scale wind maps, and the appropriate use of the maps. For more information, go to:

http://www.windpoweringamerica.gov/filter_detail.asp?itemid=3550.

American Water Works Association (AWWA) Annual Conference and Exhibition 2013, 9-13 JUN 13, Denver, CO

ACE13 provides an environment where water professionals can be leaders and learn from leaders in the water industry. Nowhere else can you find a similar gathering of water professionals from around the world intent on providing leadership and guidance for the future of safe water. For more information, go to:

<http://www.awwa.org/ACE13/index.cfm?ItemNumber=59012&navItemNumber=58997&showLogin=N>.

Community Involvement Training Conference, 30 JUL-1 AUG 13, Boston, MA

The EPA Office of Water, EPA Region 1, and the EPA Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response are leading the planning efforts for this conference. This conference seeks to both inform and train EPA staff as well as Agency stakeholders and partners in best practices to enhance community involvement. For more information, go to: <http://www.epa.gov/ciconference/index.htm>.

StormCon Conference 2013, 18-22 AUG 13, Myrtle Beach, SC

StormCon is the only North American event dedicated exclusively to stormwater and surface-water professionals across the continent: municipal stormwater and public works managers, industrial stormwater managers, engineering consultants, regulatory personnel, watershed management professionals, and others concerned with stormwater and surface-water quality. For more information, go to:

http://www.stormcon.com/call_papers_2013.html?CFID=2208750&CFTOKEN=71207034.

TRAINING

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

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

CECOS Classroom Courses

Beginning Date	End Date	Course	Location
30 APR 13	2 MAY 13	Intro to Hazardous Waste Generation & Handling	Cherry Point, NC
6 MAY 13	10 MAY 13	DoD Initial Pest Mgmt PAR/QAE and IPM Coordinator	Virginia Beach, VA
8 MAY 13	9 MAY 13	Uniform Federal Policy for QA Project Plans	Washington, DC
21 MAY 13	23 MAY 13	Health & Environmental Risk Communication Workshop	Quantico, VA
21 MAY 13	24 MAY 13	Natural Resource Compliance	Quantico, VA
4 JUN 13	7 JUN 13	Adv. Environmental Law (Compliance Offering)	Norfolk, VA
13 JUN 13	13 JUN 13	RCRA Hazardous Waste Review	Norfolk, VA
19 JUN 13	19 JUN 13	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Haz Waste Site Workers - Refresher	Camp Lejeune, NC
20 JUN 13	20 JUN 13	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Haz Waste Site Workers - Refresher	Camp Lejeune, NC
25 JUN 13	27 JUN 13	Environmental Negotiation Workshop	Norfolk, VA
8 JUL 13	11 JUL 13	Env. Geographic Information Systems / Geostatistics	Norfolk, VA
15 JUL 13	17 JUL 13	Intro to Hazardous Waste Generation & Handling	Camp Lejeune, NC
16 JUL 13	19 JUL 13	Adv. Environmental Law (Strategic Env. Planning)	Norfolk, VA
18 JUL 13	18 JUL 13	RCRA Hazardous Waste Review	Camp Lejeune, NC
22 JUL 13	26 JUL 13	Advanced Environmental Management	Washington, DC
13 AUG 13	15 AUG 13	Basic Environmental Law	Norfolk, VA

CECOS Classroom Courses

Beginning Date	End Date	Course	Location
13 AUG 13	15 AUG 13	Advanced Historic Preservation Law & Section 106 Compliance	Joint Base Myer/McNair/Henderson Hall, VA
19 AUG 13	23 AUG 13	US Marine Corps Facilities Management	Washington, DC
20 AUG 13	23 AUG 13	DoD Pesticide Applicator Recertification	Virginia Beach, VA
26 AUG 13	30 AUG 13	Adv Public Works Dept & Fac Eng Command Operations	Washington, DC
27 AUG 13	29 AUG 13	MCON Programming and Budgeting	Washington, DC
9 SEP 13	9 SEP 13	National Env Policy Act (NEPA) Navy Executive Overview	Norfolk, VA
10 SEP 13	12 SEP 13	National Env Policy Act (NEPA) Application	Norfolk, VA
10 SEP 13	12 SEP 13	Environmental Negotiation Workshop (Compliance Offering)	Norfolk, VA

CECOS Online Courses/Web Conferences

Beginning Date	End Date	Course	Location
Various		HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Workers - Refresher	On-Line
19 SEP 13	19 SEP 13	Sustainability in the Navy	Web Conference

NPDES Permit Writer's Training on the Web

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

CECOS

EMS General Awareness: Computer Based Training (CBT) Module Available 24/7 at <http://www.cecosweb.com/> under Training by Subject>EMS. A certificate is issued to all registered users upon completion. This module is

designed to provide an awareness level overview of EMS to satisfy the requirement that ALL personnel have basic EMS knowledge. It is also to be taken as a quick refresher for anyone that takes the Advancing an Effective EMS and/or Integrated EMS/Compliance trainings.

NAVOSH & Environmental Training Center

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

EPA Watershed Assessment Tools Training, Various Times & Locations

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

USDA Forest Service Continuing Education Program, Various Times & Locations

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

EPA Online EMS Training Course

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

MEET THE REC

STAFF

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

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dodcreg3@navy.mil with your name, command, mailing address, phone number, fax 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. Thanks.