



REC UPDATE

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



GENERAL INTEREST	2
FEDERAL NEWS	11
AIR	11
WATER	11
CHESAPEAKE BAY	13
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	14
REGION 1	16
CONNECTICUT	16
MAINE	17
MASSACHUSETTS	18
NEW HAMPSHIRE	19
RHODE ISLAND	20
VERMONT	21
REGION 2	22
NEW JERSEY	22
NEW YORK	25
REGION 3	27
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	27
DELAWARE	27
MARYLAND	28
PENNSYLVANIA	29
VIRGINIA	30
WEST VIRGINIA	32
REGION 4	34
NORTH CAROLINA	34
PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT	36
CONFERENCES	36
TRAINING	38
MEET THE REC	41
STAFF	41
LINK HELP	42
SUBSCRIBE!	42

GENERAL INTEREST

National Women's History Month

Each year the United States designates March as National Women's History Month to ensure that the history of American women will be recognized and celebrated in schools, workplaces, and communities throughout the country. The National Women's History Project leads this cause and champions the accomplishments of women in history. Recognizing the achievements of women in all facets of life - science, community, government, literature, art, sports, medicine - inspires women to pursue new opportunities and traditionally male occupations, such as military service.

The 2013 National Theme is "Women Inspiring Innovation through Imagination: Celebrating Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics". You can read the NAVADMIN Message here: <http://goo.gl/kIZok>.

Did you know that Jackie Kennedy Onassis is buried at Arlington National Cemetery? Also buried there is one of the Navy's great thinkers and leaders: Rear Admiral Grace Hopper. Rear Admiral Hopper was a U.S. Navy mathematician and leading computer scientist during the Cold War. She helped develop the Mark II and Mark III computers and was a pioneer computer programmer who co-invented COBOL [Common Business Oriented Language], an early business programming application. The USS Hopper (DDG-70) is named after her. For more information on Prominent Women of History, go to: <http://goo.gl/dCVlp>.

Commands are strongly encouraged to increase their knowledge and awareness of the contributions of women to our Navy and nation by celebrating the national Women's History Month theme, "Women Inspiring Innovation through Imagination: Celebrating Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM)" through programs, exhibits, publications, and participation in military and community events. For more information, go to: <http://goo.gl/ceJz5>.

NAVFAC Seabees, Civil Engineer Corps Celebrate Heritage

By MarineLink.com

NAVFAC, Seabees, Civil Engineer Corps Celebrate Heritage.

More than 500 people assembled in Crystal City, Va. March 9 for the annual celebration of the anniversaries of the Seabees, Civil Engineer Corps (CEC), and Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC). NAVFAC Commander and Chief of Civil Engineers Rear Adm. Kate Gregory hosted the special occasion to honor these organizations' past, present and future. For more information, go to: <http://www.marinelink.com/news/celebrate-engineer352391.aspx>.

Naval District Washington Rolls Out Energy Saving Smart Grid Pilot Program

By Patrick Gordon – DC Military

While many military installations across the nation concern themselves more and more with energy efficiency, Naval District Washington (NDW) is taking it a step further by utilizing innovative technology to improve energy efficiency with the implementation of its Smart Grid Pilot Program.

The Navy's Smart Grid Pilot is comprised of interconnected technologies that collectively intelligently monitor, predict, control, and respond to building and utility management systems. Using Smart Grid technologies, the Navy can adjust energy distribution and controls to lower cost and divert energy to power critical assets during an emergency.

"In fiscal year 2012, OPNAV funded the NDW smart grid pilot activity with the goal of establishing foundational capabilities to enable the energy mandates in a cyber-secure fashion," said Rear Adm. David Boone, Director,

Shore Readiness (OPNAV N46). “They have accomplished the development of the smart grid industrial control architecture that has been tested, validated and certified by fleet cyber command for Department of the Navy use. I’m excited about the progress that the NDW Pilot has made in achieving their goals.”

The requirements of the NDW Smart Grid Program are to reduce cost and energy consumption, as well as support mission assurance. The core of Smart Grid is a cyber-secure command and control infrastructure for utility and building systems and is a modernized integration of utilities and energy industrial control systems and its infrastructure.

“The NDW Smart Grid Pilot will provide information supporting command and control of shore operations including facility, utility, security, and space management enabling the Navy to meet its shore energy goals,” said Jody Davenport, NDW Smart Grid Pilot Program manager. “NDW Smart Grid will enable the Navy to develop policies to enable the most cost-effective approach to phased Navy-wide enterprise implementation, to include determination of total ownership costs and efficiency gains to inform future budget cycles.”

Davenport explained that within NDW, the Smart Grid Pilot Team initially pilots a technology leveraging existing assets and identifying new opportunities. Independent testing and fleet cyber accreditation ensure a clean solution that can be competitive in the industry for a commercial off-the-shelf acquisition and is part of the pilot process. Once these capabilities have been piloted, the team deploys them throughout the region to validate the scalability and interoperability and collect data to support a return on investment and savings cost.

These projects have already seen success throughout the region, said Davenport, with more expected. “NDW currently has approximately 90 active projects focused on building the foundational capabilities of the secure network platform, security system integration, advanced metering infrastructure and connectivity, industrial control systems and command and control elements,” said Davenport. “Additionally, the Pilot has competed and won four projects supported by the Environmental Security Technology Certification Program (ESTCP). For FY13, the Pilot was one of 22 selected ESTCPs from the 468 proposals submitted by private firms, universities, and federal agencies. As projects mature, advanced capabilities can be piloted and continue to inform the Navy enterprise.”

Davenport said the output of the NDW Smart Grid is a cyber-secure environment that provides enables visibility and control of energy distribution and demand at the individual building, installation, and regional levels while also assuring the physical security of critical assets. NDW Smart Grid will affect existing Navy investments in systems such as the Public Safety Network, Shore Sensor System Platform Network, Advanced Metering Infrastructure, Direct Digital Controls Systems, Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition Systems, Virtual Perimeter Monitoring System, Navy Emergency Response Management System, and base/building access controls systems to provide an accredited and horizontally integrated environment to enable compliance with federal and Navy mandates. “The interconnection of these technologies will provide decision makers with the capability to intelligently monitor, predict, respond to, and control facility building and utility management systems,” said Davenport.

Energy’s Latest Buzzword: Microgrid

By Kris Settle – Energy Collective

If you’re new to the energy world, the term microgrid may not have crossed your mind recently, if ever. But within the industry, it’s becoming a very popular buzzword of late. So what is a microgrid? A microgrid essentially exists as a miniature utility company, often varying in size from a small satellite college campus to a large military base or an entire city. Microgrids are unique from utility companies in that a microgrid can function either autonomously (entirely on their own) or in coordination with the main grid, or macrogrid. The handlers of the microgrid, often comprised of large businesses or other private sector organizations, are able to summon local sources of energy to generate electricity, regulate the amount of electricity being used, and make repairs when needed.

There are several attractions for microgrids. The concept of complete grid control is a big plus: the ability to allocate energy wherever and whenever it's needed is very beneficial, as is the option to perform autonomously. Quick grid repairs are also advantageous because sending out their own technicians rather than utility employees to fix an issue often saves time and increases efficiency. As people grow more impatient with untimely utility repairs or more fearful of natural disasters like Hurricanes' Sandy and Katrina, the concept of a microgrid has become more appealing.

Pike Research released a study at the end of last year predicting that the desire for microgrid implementation will result in genuine growth, generating a \$12.7 billion industry in the next five years. Pike senior research analyst Peter Asmus elaborated on the importance of microgrid development, saying, "Microgrids represent a fundamental building block of the ultimate smart grid, designed to serve the needs of energy producers, consumers, and distribution utilities. Perhaps most importantly, microgrids are an important accelerator for various kinds of distributed power generation, particularly from renewable sources."

For the time being, renewable forms of energy like wind turbines and photovoltaic panels are benefiting from their relationship with microgrids. Pairing the two entities becomes a natural fit since they share the common purpose of calculated short-term growth. One example is a \$30 million joint development for the Smart Power Infrastructure Demonstration for Energy Reliability and Security (SPIDERS) Microgrid Project; a multi-faceted, multi-facility measure between the government and Sarnia National Laboratories to fortify military bases with microgrids and renewable energy technology. SPIDERS will use a "crawl, walk, run" approach to streamline the new program.

- The first stage, or the "crawl", has already been implemented at Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam in Hawaii, which won the 2012 Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV) Energy and Water Management Award. A new 146 kW solar system and 50 kW of wind power were added to the renewable energies already in place at the facility and the additions were fully tested in January 2013.
- Stage two takes place at Colorado's Fort Carson. The "walk" phase will integrate two megawatts of solar power into the base.
- The "run" stage, scheduled to be completed near the end of 2014, goes back to Hawaii. Camp H.M. Smith will be the home of a five megawatt microgrid comprised of solar power and diesel generators that will power the entire facility.

Yes, there undoubtedly are barriers to constructing microgrids. There is a lofty price tag associated with these projects and renewable energies currently have limited potential. This will certainly hinder efforts for interested parties on a limited budget, especially for small-to-mid scale companies and municipalities, in the immediate future.

But with efforts like the SPIDERS Microgrid Project in place, and considering how microgrid efforts are still in a development stage nationwide, the potential for progress with microgrids is favorable. Secretary of the Navy Ray Mabus concurs, "There is clear and compelling evidence that the efforts the Navy is making to use energy more efficiently will improve national security, will save money, and will save lives."

Military Microgrid Capacity Will Increase 50 Percent by 2018 Predicts Pike Research

By Electric, Light and Power

The United States Department of Defense (DoD) has a strong interest in improving energy security through microgrid technology, stemming from its heavy reliance upon all forms of fossil fuels—often imported from regions of the world hostile to U.S. interests. Indeed, the DOD's efforts may be the strongest driver for the overall microgrid market today, especially in terms of control technology for these smart grid networks based on a bottom-up distributed model for the U.S. military's operational and tactical deployments of microgrid technology. According to a new report from Pike Research, a part of Navigant's Energy Practice, the total capacity of DOD microgrids will surpass 600 megawatts (MW) by 2018, a 50 percent increase over 2012.

"In addition to reducing the amount of fossil fuels consumed to create electricity, by networking generators as a system to maximize efficiency, microgrids have a number of other benefits of value to the military," says senior research analyst Peter Asmus. "They can also be used to help integrate renewable energy resources (such as wind and solar) at the local distribution grid level. Simultaneously, microgrids enable military bases - both stationary and forward operating bases - to sustain operations, no matter what is happening on the larger utility grid or in the theater of war."

Many Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and other military-related facilities already have legacy microgrids in place. What is new is that these facilities are looking to envelop entire bases with microgrids and integrate renewable distributed energy generation (RDEG) onsite. When capable of safe islanding from the surrounding grid, RDEG offers the ultimate energy security, since there is no need to transport fuel to generate power.

The report, "Military Microgrids", examines the growth microgrids for three Department of Defense microgrid sectors: stationary bases, forward operating bases, and mobile systems. Along with forecasts through 2018 for each of the three primary sectors, the report also includes forecasts for stationary renewable integration and demand response microgrids, as well as solar photovoltaic systems deployed by the DOD. In addition, key industry players in systems integration, microgrid systems control and integration, and microgrid components are profiled. An Executive Summary of the report is available for free download on the Pike Research website.

US Navy to Test Fuel Cell and Solar-Powered Renewable Energy Generating System

By Anupam Jolly - EcoChunk

The armed forces of the United States are definitely working hard to reduce their dependence on conventional fossil fuel to generate energy in different locations by making use of renewable energy whenever and wherever possible. Another similar product that should reduce the US Navy's dependence on diesel fuel is being field tested by the Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division at China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station in Ridgecrest, CA.

The first-of-its-kind system features a collection of photovoltaic panels and a hydrogen fuel cell portable enough to be easily towed behind ground vehicles that can generate about 5000W of on-demand power. The self-sufficient system requires just water and sunshine to operate. The operating process is pretty simple too – sunshine is used to produce hydrogen and oxygen by electrolyzing water. Oxygen is released into the atmosphere but hydrogen is stored in tanks. During daytime, the system produces electricity using solar energy and any excess energy is used to produce hydrogen. After dark, the hydrogen from the tanks is used by the fuel cell to generate electricity. The only by-product from the fuel cell is water. The released water is captured and re-used during the day to produce more hydrogen.

USS Reagan Implements “Galley Go Green”

By Mass Communications Specialist 3rd Class Kristina Walton

USS Ronald Reagan (CVN 76) may be one of the first aircraft carriers to implement a food color coding program called "Galley Go Green." Normally utilized in Navy galleys ashore, Galley Go Green is used to classify the nutrient density of foods with a green, yellow, or red identification mark to help Sailors identify which foods are the healthiest choices.

"The color coding system was actually a concept that I had heard about and seen implemented in prior positions I'd had within university settings for college athletes," said Joshua Hockett, Reagan's Fit Boss. "It was easier to get people to identify what's good, what's not so good, and what to avoid this way instead of trying to get them to understand the numbers and the academic side of nutrition."

Hockett said he discovered Galley Go Green while doing research to bring the color coding system from the universities to the ship. "I wanted to know what I could do other than just throw up some flyers," he said.

Hockett explained that he wanted to take the guess work out of knowing which foods are healthy based on a description on a poster. "I needed to clearly label foods in the line to show Sailors which entrees they should consider a good food - a performance food - a moderation food or a cautionary food. Sometimes it's confusing for them to identify which are which."

- The green stickers, for "go" foods, identify high performance foods that are lower in fat, packed with nutrients, and are considered a great choice.
- The yellow stickers, for "caution" foods, identify foods that Sailors should eat in moderation. They typically have a medium level of fat and are more processed than high performance foods.
- The red stickers, for "stop" foods, identify foods that Sailors should limit eating, as they are high in fats and processed sugars.

A food's category is based on the amount of sodium, total fat, cholesterol, and calories in that food item.

The criteria for determining which food goes in which category is based on recommendations from a wide range of organizations, such as the American Heart Association, the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, the Department of Health and Human Services, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Food and Drug Administration, and the National Institute of Health.

Chief Culinary Specialist Lindsay Alvarez, the Leading Chief Petty Officer of Reagan's main mess decks, said she fully supports implementing Galley Go Green on the ship because of the benefits of the program. "I think it's a great idea," said Alvarez. "I'm glad we're doing it because it concerns everyone aboard, especially with the Physical Readiness Test (PRT) coming up. "We have a lot of healthy choices, but sometimes Sailors have a hard time identifying them because many people don't know the nutritional side of the house for a balanced diet," she added.

Many Reagan Sailors said they liked the idea and thought it made healthy choices simpler for the crew. "It will make people feel better about their food choices because normally there is no way for them to know what they're taking in," said Aviation Boatswain's Mate (Equipment) 3rd Class Andreas Leal. "This will be more convenient for people because visual stuff is always easy to understand. It will give people a better idea of what to go for when they eat."

The plan for the ship is to use labels to identify foods in the serving lines, as well as posters and table-top displays so Sailors can see just what they're putting into their bodies. A master food list identifies which galley staples are high performance and just how big a serving size really is. "It's a good idea to help give people a push in the right direction in terms of healthy choices," said Culinary Specialist 3rd Class Raqueem Joseph. "It will definitely be beneficial for people who are trying to make weight for the PRT, but it could also help with productivity at work. You know, good rest, good food, good people."

Defense Department 'Should Continue' LEED Certification

By Environmental Leader

The US Department of Defense should continue to require that its new buildings or major renovations to facilities be designed to achieve a LEED-Silver or equivalent rating, according to a report from the National Research Council.

The department should establish practices to evaluate its high-performance or green buildings after construction to ensure that efficiency objectives are met, performance continues to improve, and the measures required to reduce levels of energy and water use are cost-effective, the authors argue. Specifically, for all new construction and major renovations, the defense department should measure actual performance for at least three years after initial occupancy and use the resulting information to modify its policies as needed, they say.

In addition, the DoD should gather data for conventional buildings to establish baselines for performance measurement. The report also recommends that the DoD retain the flexibility to modify building standards and the application of green building certification systems in ways that are appropriate to the department's operating environment and mission.

The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 requires federal agencies to use a green building certification system for new construction and major renovations of buildings. One of the most commonly used systems in the US is Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design, or LEED, co-developed by the US Green Building Council and Green Globes and licensed by the Green Building Initiative.

Last year 20 trade groups lobbied to stop the federal government's facilities agency, the General Services Administration, from adopting the proposed LEED v4 construction standards. The groups said a chemical avoidance provision in the standards could eliminate the use of hundreds of products, such as heat-reflecting roofing membranes, PVC piping and foam insulation.

The coalition has urged the GSA to switch its LEED requirement for all federal buildings to another standard such as the Green Globes Standard. The group also is lobbying for a new green building standard that supports performance-based building codes, standards and rating systems developed in conformance with the American National Standards Institute.

This month the GSA announced the start of a 60-day comment period on the government's use of green building certification systems. The Department of Defense is making middling progress on its 2011 environmental goals, according to the latest Office of Management and Budget sustainability scorecard, released in June. The scorecard said the department met two of its goals, made progress on two and needed improvement on a third. In contrast, the EPA met all of its sustainability and energy goals for 2011 and remains on track to meet all seven future goals, its scorecard said.

Recycling Construction Debris Helps DoD Meet Sustainability Goals

By Association of Defense Communities

The military's push to reduce its environmental footprint has prompted a multitude of changes, from following commercial practices for increasing the energy efficiency of its buildings to partnering with industry to develop large-scale renewable energy projects on its installations.

One recent success has been DoD's effort to recycle construction and demolition debris. In fiscal 2011, the military diverted 77 percent of its construction debris by relying on several strategies, according to the department's fiscal 2012 Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan.

One approach is requiring construction contractors, along with all of their vendors and suppliers, to find cost-effective and innovative ways to divert their debris. One of the easiest ways for the military to take advantage of its construction debris is to use it as building material for other projects. Installations across all four services regularly reuse crushed concrete and asphalt from demolitions for a variety of projects, including foundations for buildings and pavement, curbs and gutters, roads, runways, clean fill, landscaping and stormwater retention basins, according to the report.

Joint Base Lewis-McChord, one of the Army's eight net zero waste pilot installations, collects construction debris on an ongoing basis in one location, and then reclaims it to provide high-quality aggregate for other on-base projects. The cost of the reclaimed material is about half the cost of new crushed rock and aggregate, and it eliminates the cost and pollution associated with hauling new material to the installation.

Other ways to divert debris include taking it to local recycling facilities or finding other high-value uses for it. For more information, go to: <http://www.defensecommunities.org/headlines/recycling-construction-debris-helps-dod-meet-sustainability-goals/#>.

DoD To Spend \$20 Million on Vehicle-to-Grid EV Fleet

By Pete Brisette – Hybrid Cars

The U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) recently announced a spending program involving electric vehicles (EV) that will see the purchase(s) defer part of their own costs by giving power back to the grid.

The DoD says it has plans for a \$20 million investment in a fleet of electric vehicles that can plug into the grid in order that the EVs can resupply power grids at times of peak demand when the EVs aren't in use.

Plans call for 500 "vehicle-to-grid" EVs, ranging in price from \$30,000 to \$100,000, which are modified versions of vehicles already on the market. An example of an existing vehicle modified to use an all-electric powertrain are VIA Motors extended-range electric trucks and vans built to spec from current model General Motors line of Sierra trucks, SUVs, and cargo vans.

Concurrent Technologies Corp., which conducts scientific and technical projects for the government, is under contract to select the first noncombat vehicles for the electric fleet according to the DoD. Also required will be construction of charging stations to accommodate a fleet that could be deployed to up to 30 military installations.

"The three main criteria we're focused on is reducing fleet expense, enhancing mission capabilities and meeting our energy efficiency goals," said Camron Gorguinpour, special assistant to the assistant secretary of the Air Force for installations, environment and logistics.

The Air Force, which has the lead on the project, envisions Los Angeles Air Force Base becoming the first federal facility to replace everything from passenger sedans to shuttle buses with electric versions. "It's about being able to deliver electricity on demand," said Gorguinpour about how the DOD's EVs could resupply electricity to the power grid. "It will be a sizable amount of power when all of the vehicles are aggregated together."

Navy Designs Solar Cell to Break Efficiency Barrier

By Science Blog

U.S. Naval Research Laboratory scientists in the Electronics Technology and Science Division, in collaboration with the Imperial College London and MicroLink Devices, Inc., Niles, Ill., have proposed a novel triple-junction solar cell with the potential to break the 50 percent conversion efficiency barrier, which is the current goal in multi-junction photovoltaic development.

"This research has produced a novel, realistically achievable, lattice-matched, multi-junction solar cell design with the potential to break the 50 percent power conversion efficiency mark under concentrated illumination," said Robert Walters, Ph.D., NRL research physicist. "At present, the world record triple-junction solar cell efficiency is 44 percent under concentration and it is generally accepted that a major technology breakthrough will be required for the efficiency of these cells to increase much further."

In multi-junction (MJ) solar cells, each junction is 'tuned' to different wavelength bands in the solar spectrum to increase efficiency. High bandgap semiconductor material is used to absorb the short wavelength radiation with longer wavelength parts transmitted to subsequent semiconductors. In theory, an infinite-junction cell could obtain a maximum power conversion percentage of nearly 87 percent. The challenge is to develop a semiconductor material system that can attain a wide range of bandgaps and be grown with high crystalline quality.

By exploring novel semiconductor materials and applying band structure engineering, via strain-balanced quantum wells, the NRL research team has produced a design for a MJ solar cell that can achieve direct band gaps from 0.7 to 1.8 electron volts (eV) with materials that are all lattice-matched to an indium phosphide (InP) substrate.

"Having all lattice-matched materials with this wide range of band gaps is the key to breaking the current world record" adds Walters. "It is well known that materials lattice-matched to InP can achieve band gaps of about 1.4 eV and below, but no ternary alloy semiconductors exist with a higher direct band-gap."

The primary innovation enabling this new path to high efficiency is the identification of InAlAsSb quaternary alloys as a high band gap material layer that can be grown lattice-matched to InP. Drawing from their experience with Sb-based compounds for detector and laser applications, NRL scientists modeled the band structure of InAlAsSb and showed that this material could potentially achieve a direct band-gap as high as 1.8eV. With this result, and using a model that includes both radiative and non-radiative recombination, the NRL scientists created a solar cell design that is a potential route to over 50 percent power conversion efficiency under concentrated solar illumination.

Recently awarded a U.S. Department of Energy (DoE), Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E) project, NRL scientists, working with MicroLink and Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, N.Y., will execute a three year materials and device development program to realize this new solar cell technology. Through a highly competitive, peer-reviewed proposal process, ARPA-E seeks out transformational, breakthrough technologies that show fundamental technical promise but are too early for private-sector investment. These projects have the potential to produce game-changing breakthroughs in energy technology, form the foundation for entirely new industries, and to have large commercial impacts.

Navy Engineer Develops Dimmable and Energy-Efficient LED Bulb for Avionics Applications

By John Keller – Military and Aerospace Electronics

A US Navy engineer has developed a dimmable light-emitting diode (LED) bulb that has the potential to last 100 times longer than conventional lighting in military avionics, other aerospace applications, and in the automotive industry, Navy officials say.

The [military LED](#) was designed and patented over the past three years by David Kayser, an engineer with the Naval Air Warfare Center Aircraft Division at Patuxent River Naval Air Station, MD.

The variable intensity LED [avionics illumination](#) system bulb can last more than 40,000 hours. The current 327 mini incandescent light bulb commonly found in automotive and aircraft applications averages 400, Navy officials say.



The Aircraft Division partnered with the Defense Logistics Agency to create the bulb for backlighting cockpit panels in naval aircraft, but found it has broader applications for other industries, such as auto, mining, and construction.

In addition to cutting maintenance time, the new bulb doesn't require a dimmer circuit, Navy officials say. "We still have a huge number of legacy [older] aircraft that use the common mini bulb," Kayser says. "All the backlighting and mastery cautionary panels are all backlit with the 327 lamp."

How GIS Helps the Navy Reduce its Energy Consumption

By Julia Russell – SmartBlog on Leadership

Like many organizations, the Navy decided to reduce its energy consumption in an effort to cut costs and become more environmentally-friendly, but unlike many organizations, that feat for the Navy involved looking at its facilities all the way from a global perspective down to a local one. In order to achieve this, the Navy used GIS software to develop the Navy Shore Geospatial Energy Program, which Sandrine Schultz presented during day two of the Esri Federal GIS Conference in Washington, D.C., last week.

The program was designed to allow the Navy to look at its energy consumption on a global basis and at individual facilities to help them identify where they needed to cut down on energy consumption.

"Geospatial capabilities are changing the way that we all do business," Schultz said during the presentation. "We turned data into decisions."

Using NSGEM, the Navy can look at maps that span from the entire globe to a single facility and show the organization's energy consumption in that area. The program generates charts and graphs that help the organization monitor energy consumption on global and local levels over time, and different benchmark scores allow for quick evaluation of a facility's energy consumption, as shown during a live demo of NSGEM. The program, Schultz said, allows the user to understand, visualize, interpret, correct, share and answer energy questions.

For more information, go to: <http://smartblogs.com/leadership/2013/03/06/how-gis-helps-the-navy-reduce-its-energy-consumption/>.

FEDERAL NEWS

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

AIR

EPA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule Data

On 5 FEB 13, EPA released the nationwide data collected under the GHG Reporting Program for calendar year (CY) 2011. The data for CY 2011 represents over 8,000 sources, which includes sources reporting for the first time under 12 additional source categories for a total of 41 source categories, an increase from CY 2010 that represented over 6,200 facilities across 29 source categories nationwide.

For CY 2010, the EPA database contains reported values from 54 DoD facilities for a total GHG emissions of 3,534,621 metric tons of CO₂e. For CY 2011, the total GHG emissions reported by 56 DoD facilities is 3,278,303 metric tons of CO₂e. The CY 2011 data represents the same 54 DoD facilities plus 2 new facilities that reported for the first time in CY 2011 - Joint Base Charleston (AF lead) and Naval Medical Center San Diego. The totals represent a reduction of 256,318 tons. For reference, the total reported US GHG emissions for CY 2011 under this rule was 3.3 billion tons of CO₂e, which makes DoD less than 1/10th of a percent of the US total.

The largest reduction from 2010 to 2011 was the Radford Army Ammunition Plant. The largest increase was at Eielson AFB. You will note that a number of the bases are now below the 25,000 ton reporting threshold. Unfortunately, they have to continue to report under the rule for 5 years if their emissions remain between 15,000 and 25,000 tons or three years if their emissions fall below 15,000 tons for the 3 years. If a base shuts down, they may cease reporting. In all cases, EPA must be notified if a facility intends to cease reporting.

We also noticed that the emission values for eight DoD facilities in CY 2010 are changed from the values that were in the EPA database last year when that data was initially released. It is acceptable under the GHG Reporting Rule to change reporting data that are found to be incorrect (e.g., identified data entry error or error in calculations). For example, one of the 8 DoD facilities identified an error in how the EPA eGGRT system accepted values less than 1 that were not entered with a leading '0'. If your facility is reporting GHG, verify that your entered data matches the data available to the public.

EPA's web site for the program and its reporting tool is <http://www.epa.gov/ghgreporting/>, where you can search the data by State, industrial sector, facility, year, or download the entire data set in an Excel file.

WATER

Putting Quotations Around “Lead Free” is Certainly Appropriate Based on the Former Definition of the Safe Drinking Water Act

By Sarah Diebel – NAVFAC Midlant Chesapeake Bay Program

Public Law 111-380 amended Section 1417 of the SDWA for the purpose of reducing lead in drinking water. The legislation titled *Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act (the “Act”)* takes effect beginning 4 JAN 14.

Section 1417 (a)(1) of the SDWA states that “no person may use any pipe, any pipe or plumbing fitting or fixture, any solder, or any flux, in the installation or repair of any public water system or any plumbing in a residential or

nonresidential facility providing water for human consumption that is not lead free.” Further, Section 1417 (d) defines “lead free” to mean that solders and flux may not contain more than 0.2 percent lead, and pipes, pipe fittings and components may not contain more than 8.0 percent lead.

The Act changes the definition of “lead free” from 8 percent to 0.25 percent for pipes, pipe fittings, and components, based on a weighted average of the wetted surfaces. It applies to residential and nonresidential facilities providing water for human consumption. Therefore, the Act impacts not only the distribution system but also the treatment system, the storage system, and any collection system. The lead-free requirement covers all components and materials used in the waterworks from source to tap.

So what does this mean for installations, particularly for the personnel that operate drinking water systems?

- It is important to realize that this new requirement applies to the installation and the repair of any system that serves water for drinking. After 4 JAN 14, personnel will no longer be able to utilize any component that does not meet the new lead free definition including products stored in inventory.
- Procurement of all new products should meet the new lead free standards and bear the National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) 61-G certification mark.
- Previously adopted and approved construction standards need to be amended to require that any component utilized in the repair or construction of a waterworks must meet the new lead-free requirements (NSF/American National Standards Institute-ANSI 61) beginning 4 JAN 14.

The Act has two specific exemptions from the lead free requirement:

1. For pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fixtures, including backflow preventers that are used exclusively for non-potable services such as manufacturing, industrial processing, irrigation, outdoor watering, or other uses where the water is not anticipated to be used for human consumption.
2. For specific components or products and does not have the language that is used exclusively for non-potable services. Exempted are shower valves, tub fillers, service saddles, and water distribution main gate valves that are two inches in diameter or greater.

Where can you find more information?

Contact your resourceful Water Subject Matter Expert, Installation Water Quality Manager, or by going to one of several websites:

Public Law 111-380:

<https://www.vdh.virginia.gov/ODW/reductionofleadindrinkingwater.htm>

NSF Low Lead Products Guide:

http://www.nsf.org/business/mechanical_plumbing/annexg.asp

Annex G to the NSF/ANSI Standard 61:

http://www.nsf.org/business/water_distribution/pdf/AnnexG.pdf

UL Overview of Regulations for Lead Levels in Drinking Water System Components:

<http://www.vdh.state.va.us/ODW/documents/2013/pdf/UL%20Summary%20Lead%20Levels%20Drinking%20Water%20System%20Components.pdf>

CHESAPEAKE BAY

Chesapeake Bay States Lagging Behind in Stormwater Fixes

By Rona Kobell – Bay Journal

The Chesapeake Bay watershed has lagged behind many other regions when it comes to setting up stormwater utilities, but that's about to change. New regulations in Maryland will require the state's nine largest counties to set up stormwater utilities by this summer. Environmental groups are working with communities in Virginia to establish utilities modeled after the successful ones already set up in the Hampton Roads area. And in Pennsylvania, six jurisdictions in the Lancaster area are considering pooling their resources to create a stormwater utility covering rural communities, none of which could finance the endeavor on their own.

The push comes as the public and scientists gain a better understanding of the pollution that comes from stormwater — rainwater that washes sediment, oil, chemicals, animal droppings, heavy metals, and other matter from roadways and rooftops into local rivers and streams. Stormwater is the fastest growing source of pollution in the Bay watershed, and one that hasn't been tackled with nearly the intensity that policy managers have spent on nitrogen and phosphorus from sewage-treatment plants or farm fields.

Stormwater not only adds nitrogen and phosphorus to rivers and streams; it also contributes to flooding, both in the low-lying coastal areas and in the dense cities, where impervious surfaces often mean that the water has nowhere to go but inside people's homes.

Attacking the stormwater problem is expensive and because local and state governments have been cash-strapped over the last decade, they put off improvements. "If it was cheap and easy, it would be done. But it's neither," said Frank Dawson, Assistant Secretary of Maryland's Department of Natural Resources. "People want to say, 'we don't need to do stormwater management because of the cost.' And then you see what it does to local creeks. If we're not addressing stormwater, we're not addressing those toxics flowing into our waterways."

Other states have long-established practices of handling stormwater through utilities, which charge residents a fee of \$2–\$13 a month. The money is used to maintain the system's infrastructure, control flooding, clean out stormwater infalls, and replace culverts. Stormwater utility fees can also pay for green infrastructure improvements, such as pervious pavement and more trees and collecting ponds.

California, for example, has 40 stormwater utilities — some of which have been in place for two decades. Colorado has 33. Florida, a place that knows all too well the dangers of coastal flooding, has 71, according to a Western Kentucky University 2012 stormwater study.

Of the 1,314 utilities listed in the nationwide study, few are in the watershed. New York has none. Pennsylvania and Delaware each have two, but none of them are within the Bay watershed's boundaries. Maryland has six, West Virginia has seven.

Only Virginia has a significant number - 14 - all of them in the watershed, and many of them in large, coastal urban areas like Hampton Roads. Lynchburg's utility will be added to future lists; it established a stormwater fee in April 2012. Charlottesville and Petersburg are in the planning stages of putting together stormwater utilities, and more will be coming soon, said Hilary Harp Falk, executive director of the Choose Clean Water Coalition, which is offering technical and communications support to the effort. "It does seem that the communities that have developed utilities have been seen as successful," Falk said. "Utilities are a little contagious. Once one pops up, we see them in other communities."

Last year, the Maryland General Assembly passed a law requiring the state's nine largest jurisdictions to implement a stormwater utility fee by this summer. Montgomery County already has one and the rest of them are working on it, although there has been vocal opposition in Frederick County.

But some communities are going to implement a fee and utility whether or not they have to do so. In January 2013, Berlin, on Maryland's Eastern Shore, passed a stormwater utility fee that will generate more than \$500,000

each year for flood-control projects. Berlin officials worked with the University of Maryland's Environmental Finance Center to develop the plan.

"I think it's very significant for an unregulated community that doesn't have a permit as a driver to move forward to have a dedicated fee," said the center's director, Joanne Throwe. "They could be setting a new trend."

Throwe's center is working with Salisbury, Bowie, and Federalsburg to help set up stormwater utilities. The center is also working with six communities around Lancaster County to establish fees. The city of Lancaster has already launched a major green infrastructure effort to curb stormwater runoff.

Last year, the Pennsylvania legislature considered but did not pass a law similar to Maryland's.

Even with the voluntary efforts, Maryland Department of the Environment Secretary Robert Summers is grateful for the requirements. Like the flush fee, where users pay a surcharge each month on their utility bills to finance upgrades to sewage-treatment plants, a dedicated and required revenue source is the best way to tackle this problem, he said. To anyone who opposes such fees, Summers said, "I would ask, 'how much is your drinking water worth?'" He added: "Let's get this job started and really try to work on this. Let's not let the fear of this stop us from getting started because it's just too important." If an installation gets a new stormwater fee invoice, please contact the REC and/or legal support to review the validity of the fee.

Report Finds Chesapeake Bay Contaminants Widespread, Severe in Spots

A new federal report finds toxic contamination remains widespread in the Chesapeake Bay, with severe impacts in some places, which health and environmental advocates say lends support to their push in Annapolis for legislative action on pesticides and other hazardous chemicals.

The 184-page report, recently posted on the website of the Environmental Protection Agency's [Chesapeake Bay program](#), notes that nearly three-fourths of the bay's tidal waters are "fully or partially impaired" by toxic chemicals, with contamination severe enough in some areas that people are warned to limit how many fish they eat from there.

For more information, go to: http://articles.baltimoresun.com/2013-01-18/features/bal-bmg-report-finds-bay-contaminants-widespread-locally-severe-20130117_1_pesticides-bay-contaminants-fish.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Addition of ortho-Nitrotoluene to EPCRA 313 Chemical Release Reporting List

EPA is proposing to add ortho-nitrotoluene to the list of toxic chemicals subject to reporting under EPCRA Section 313. The proposed rulemaking was issued in the Federal Register on 3 MAR 13.

Nitrotoluene has been classified by the National Toxicology Program in their 12th Report on Carcinogens as "reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen."

The proposed rule may be found at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-03-13/html/2013-05812.htm>.

Comments are due to USEPA by 13 MAY 13. For additional information, contact Daniel R. Bushman, EPA Office of Information Analysis and Access, Washington, DC, 202-566-0743, bushman.daniel@epa.gov.

National Electronic Hazardous Waste Manifest System - Requirements

The Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Establishment Act, signed 5 OCT 12, authorizes EPA to establish and implement an electronic manifest (e-Manifest) system in partnership with industry and states by 2015. The Act also requires EPA to adopt an e-Manifest regulation authorizing e-Manifests by 5 OCT 13. The e-Manifests will be deemed as the legal equivalent to Uniform Hazardous Waste Paper Manifest Form and Continuation Sheet

(EPA Form 8700-22 and 8700-22a). The scope of e-Manifest will extend to all federally and state regulated wastes that require a manifest. Use of e-Manifest is optional.

EPA has hosted three face-to-face meetings to gather input on formulating a national electronic manifest system. The meetings were held in Arlington, VA; Chicago, IL; and Denver, CO. The purpose of the face-to-face meetings was to expand upon previous work efforts and to engage stakeholders on current expectations and technical requirements.

Discussions at these meetings included the following functional requirements: e-Manifest workflow, including mobile field component and handler submission; e-Manifest business rule processing; Electronic signature (e-signature) and Cross-Media Electronic Reporting Regulation (CROMERR) conformance; Paper manifest processing; Data access and reporting; State data consumption and interaction; Data QA; and User administration and security.

EPA will host two webinars for interested parties that were unable to attend the face to face meetings. The meetings will be held on 28 MAR 13 and 11 APR 13. A link to the meeting minutes for the previously held face to face meetings and the webinar registration form is provided below.

<http://www.epa.gov/osw/hazard/transportation/manifest/e-man-meetings.htm>.

REGION 1



CONNECTICUT

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

Proposed Legislation

On 25 JAN 13, Senator Stillman introduced [CT SB 705](#) which would expand the powers of municipal stormwater authorities. Its purpose is to give stormwater authorities the powers necessary for successful operation.

On 24 JAN 13, Senator Maynard introduced [CT SB 563](#) which would require the improvement and expediting of the department of energy and environmental protection's permit and application processes. Its purpose is to reduce excessively burdensome regulations and improve the LEAN process.

On 28 FEB 13, the Environment Committee introduced [CT HB 6536](#) concerning general permits of the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection. Its purpose is to authorize the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection to assess an annual fee for general permits in order to monitor compliance with the terms and conditions of the general permit.

Proposed Rules

[Draft Proposal for a Transformed Cleanup Program](#) - The Department of Energy and Environmental Protection has posted a Draft Proposal for a Transformed Cleanup Program for public feedback. The Department is in the process of transforming the State's cleanup laws and regulations with the goal of achieving more cleanups more efficiently and effectively.

SUBASE Wetlands Undergoes Remediation and Restoration

Naval Submarine Base New London (SUBASE) environmental specialists and Public Works Department leadership deemed the remediation efforts undertaken to restore and revitalize a base wetland area a success after an inspection of the site recently. During a six-month project that completed at the end of December 2012, the wetland area in the northeast corner of SUBASE underwent remediation to remove ecologically harmful chemicals and restoration to control the population of invasive plant species. "The effective coordination between the base, the Public Works' Facilities Engineering and Acquisition Division, the EPA, and the contractors was instrumental in the success of this project." For more information, go to: <http://www.dolphin-news.com/articles/2013/01/17/news/doc50f6ded271073279786567.txt>.



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 Long introduced [ME LD 453](#) which would prohibit the sale of gasoline that contains ethanol as an additive at a level greater than 10% by volume, if at least two other New England states enact laws that prohibit such sales.

On 26 FEB 13, Representative Libby introduced [ME LD 674](#) which would change to 75 feet the setback for significant vernal pool habitat, high and moderate value inland waterfowl and wading bird habitat and shorebird nesting, feeding and staging areas. It also provides a mechanism to compensate landowners for the property value losses incurred as a result of more stringent setback or buffer zone regulations.

On 7 MAR 13, Representative Cray introduced [ME LD 903](#) which would increase the annual registration fee for pesticides from \$150 to \$165 effective 1 JAN 14. The bill requires that the additional funds raised from the increase in the registration fees for pesticides are to be deposited in an account of the University of Maine Cooperative Extension and may be used only for integrated pest management programs established and administered by the University of Maine Cooperative Extension with advice from the Integrated Pest Management Council. It also requires that 10% of the fee increase be used for competitive grants for integrated pest management projects by the faculty and staff at the University of Maine.

Proposed Rules

[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
- Environmental Covenant Templates

US Navy to Dredge Portsmouth Naval Shipyard

By Dredging News Online

Seacoastonline reports that the US Navy is to begin the process of dredging the area around the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard drydocks and berths as early as this autumn.

According to Public Affairs Officer Danna Eddy, the US Navy is expecting to file an application with the Maine Department of Environmental Protection to start the work.

Seacoastonline said the application "covers all maintenance dredging of areas required to support day-to-day operations at PNSY, which includes three dry docks and 11 primary berthing areas." All dredging will be within subtidal areas of the Piscataqua River.

The work is required "to reestablish adequate berthing depths that have been compromised by the deposit of sediment transported by the river." It is also "subject to available funding."



MASSACHUSETTS

Note: The Massachusetts General Court meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 22 JAN 13, Representative Ehrlich introduced [MA HB 1944](#) pertaining to the public health effects of hazardous air pollutants.

On 22 JAN 13, Representative Coakley-Rivera introduced [MA HB 679](#) pertaining to the reduction of particulate emissions from diesel engines.

On 22 JAN 13, Representative Smizik introduced [MA HB 2980](#) and Senator Finegold introduced [MA SB 1591](#) and both of these bills pertain to comprehensive siting reform for land based wind projects.

Proposed Rules

[Massachusetts Contingency Plan](#) - The Department of Environmental Protection has proposed amendments to 310 CMR 40.0000, the Massachusetts Contingency Plan (MCP).

The proposed MCP amendments, part of MassDEP's Regulatory Reform Initiative, are intended to enhance program efficiency while maintaining a high standard of environmental protection. Specifically, the proposals:

- Eliminate Tier I Permits and streamline the disposal site classification system;
- Streamline Notice of Activity & Use Limitation (NAUL) requirements (NAULs are deed notices put in place to limit future use of properties where residual contamination remains after cleanup);
- Improve site closure-related requirements by clarifying source control provisions, facilitating closure at sites with active exposure pathway elimination measures, and providing transparency in documenting any conditions relevant to maintaining closure or site redevelopment;
- Revise definitions, assessment and closure requirements related to Nonaqueous Phase Liquid (NAPL) to reflect updated science on the behavior of NAPL in the subsurface environment; and
- Revise numeric cleanup standards and notification thresholds by incorporating the most recent chemical toxicity information for a number of chemicals.

Regulations

[Definition of Volatile Organic Compound and Definition of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products](#) - The Department of Environmental Protection has adopted amendments to 310 CMR 7.00 to:

- Amend the current definition of Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products; and
- Add the compounds dimethyl carbonate and propylene carbonate to the list of exempt compounds in the current definition of Volatile Organic Compound (VOC).

This regulation passed and became effective on 15 FEB 13.

Navy Still Cleaning Up Airfield, 16 Years Later

By Emily Sweeney – Boston Globe

It's a dirty job, and the Navy has to do it. The task: cleaning up the former home of the South Weymouth Naval Air Station, a property with a history dating back to World War II. In the 1940s, blimps that silently patrolled the US coast were housed in giant hangars at the air base. Later, modern jets roared down its paved runways.

Decades of military use left behind petroleum, heavy metals, and volatile organic compounds that settled into the ground water and soil on certain parts of the base. Trash and debris were dumped in three landfills on the edges of the property. All of that contamination earned it a spot on the Environmental Protection Agency's National Priorities List in 1994. Although most of the base is considered clean today, the property as a whole is still deemed a Superfund site. The Navy has examined more than 150 areas of the base that were suspected to be contaminated. All of those sites have been addressed, and 11 continue to be investigated or are in the "remedial action phase."

The airfield closed in 1997, and over the years tons of contaminated soil have been hauled away, dozens of underground oil storage tanks have been dug up, and soil, sediment, and ground-water samples have been tested and retested. Renamed SouthField, the old base is being developed into a mixed-use community within the communities of Abington, Rockland, and Weymouth that could eventually encompass up to 2,855 homes, as well as shops, offices, and a golf course.

For more information, go to: <http://www.bostonglobe.com/metro/regionals/south/2013/03/16/navy-still-has-cleanup-task-years-after-closing-south-weymouth-naval-air-station/QkvIK2bvN7h9t5sTxzR32L/story.html>.



NEW HAMPSHIRE

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

Proposed Legislation

On 3 JAN 13, Representative Worsam introduced [NH HB 628](#) which would prohibit the Department of Environmental Services from requiring a repeat examination administered by the International Code Council or NACE International for the renewal of underground storage tank and above ground storage tank certifications.

On 14 FEB 13, Senator Sanborn introduced [NH SB 195](#) which would change the procedure for approval of certain wind-Powered renewable energy facilities.

Proposed Rules

[Management of Mercury-Containing Amalgam](#) - The Department of Environmental Services has proposed the readoption with amendment of rules regarding the management of mercury-containing amalgam. The existing rules implement RSA 485-A:4, XVIII, which requires the use of environmentally appropriate equipment and methods to trap and dispose of mercury found in dental amalgam waste. The rules require the installation of an approved amalgam separator to trap and retain amalgam particles discharged into the waste line. The rules are

scheduled to expire on May 28, 2013 and so are proposed to be readopted with amendment to continue the protection provided by the existing rules against discharge of mercury amalgam. The amendments are intended to:

- Update the International Standard Organization (ISO) design and performance standard for the required separator systems to the most recent version,
- Clarify that dental practices currently using amalgam separators compliant with the prior ISO standard may continue to do so until a replacement separator is required, and
- Redesignate the rule as Env-Wq 306 as part of the Department's larger redesignation effort.

Prevention, Abatement, and Control of Mobile Source Air Pollution - The Department of Environmental Services has proposed the readoption of existing rules, Env-A 1100, regulate emissions from motor vehicles pursuant to RSA 125-C:6, XII. The rules are proposed to be readopted because they are scheduled to expire on March 26, 2013. In the proposed rules, the Diesel Opacity Standards are being deleted, as they are now under the authority and jurisdiction of the Department of Safety pursuant to RSA 266:59-c and Saf-C 5800. No other changes to the substance of the existing rules are proposed. Non-substantive changes include the consolidation of redundant sections and the conversion of the narrative idling standards to a table format so they are easier to discern.



RHODE ISLAND

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

Proposed Legislation

On 13 MAR 13, Representative Ucci introduced [RI HB 5874](#) which would prohibit the disposal of any recyclable materials or waste in the central landfill.

On 28 FEB 13, Representative Handy introduced [RI HB 5801](#) which would create the Rhode Island energy independence and climate solutions act which would attempt to reduce greenhouse gases and thus retard global warming.

On 13 MAR 13, Representative Ucci introduced [RI HB 5875](#) which would increase the resource recovery corporation tipping fee from three dollars (\$3.00) to five dollars (\$5.00) per vehicle to be paid to the town of Johnston on a biannual basis. This act would take effect on 1 JUL 13.

Proposed Rules

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



VERMONT

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

Proposed Legislation

On 21 FEB 13, Representative Campion introduced [VT HB 326](#) which relates to the impacts of wind energy generation facilities on migratory birds.

On 15 Jan 13, Senator Benning introduced [VT SB 30](#) which relates to siting of electric generation plants. This bill proposes to impose a three-year moratorium on wind electric generation plants in order to allow for a planning and assessment process for the siting of these plants and the evaluation of whether in-State development of these plants is the most appropriate and cost-effective means to reduce Vermont's emissions of greenhouse gases. The bill also proposes to move siting jurisdiction for all in-state electric generation plants, except for net metering systems, from the Public Service Board to the district environmental commissions and local land use authorities.

Proposed Rules

[Draft Revision of the Stream Alteration General Permit](#) - The Department of Environmental Conservation has released for public comment a new general permit for stream alterations. This permit would replace the general permit issued in April 2011. The need for a new permit was identified during the response to Tropical Storm Irene.

REGION 2



NEW JERSEY

The New Jersey Legislature meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 14 FEB 13, Assemblyman Wolfe introduced [NJ AB 3832](#) which would prohibit the sale and use of urea as an ice melt in the State, but not prohibit any of its other uses. An ice melt, as defined in the bill, is a substance applied to an outdoor surface for the purpose of melting or removing ice or snow, or as a preventative measure against the formation of ice. Urea, as also defined in the bill, is the nitrogen-Producing substance and commercially produced products often used as fertilizer, but also used to melt, prevent the formation of, or remove ice. The bill specifies that the term urea may include ammonia sulfates used to melt, prevent the formation of, or remove ice, but does not include rock salt. The bill also establishes a civil penalty of up to \$500 for the first offense and up to \$1,000 for the second and each subsequent offense, for violations of the bill.

On 7 MAR 13, Assemblywoman Spencer introduced [NJ AB 3897](#) which would provide an exemption from the source separation requirements of municipal recycling ordinances for persons occupying commercial and institutional premises so long as the materials required to be recycled are otherwise recycled in accordance with certain conditions and requirements set forth in the bill. Specifically, the commercial or institutional solid waste generator would be required to provide for the processing of the recyclable materials at a materials recovery facility that is certified by the Department of Environmental Protection as achieving recycling rates consistent with the goals of the statewide solid waste management plan.

Proposed Rules

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

Free Air Compliance and Enforcement Training/Outreach Seminar

This one-day training will provide information on multiple air pollution topics. The event will begin with a brief update on transformation efforts within the Air program. To find out what environmental information is readily available to you through the web, you can see a presentation on the Data Miner system. Additional web-based topics will include how to submit RADIUS and Emission Statements via the NJ Portal online system. Find out the applicability for Construction, Repair and Maintenance (CRM) Notifications and how to report it to the Department. Dry Cleaner and Gas Station regulations/requirements will also be reviewed. In the afternoon, case studies from Hurricane Sandy outreach efforts will be presented. The day will conclude with a question and answer session. This free seminar will be held on 10 APR 14 from 0815 to 1600 at the New Jersey Forensic Science Technology Center at 1200 Negron Drive in Hamilton, NJ. Seating is limited so please reserve a seat by going to: <http://events.constantcontact.com/register/event?llr=soqvihab&oeidk=a07e73czzkj63e4a44a>.

For more information, go to:

<http://www.nj.gov/dep/enforcement/aceacademy/welcome-ace-spring2013.pdf>.

Free Compliance Advisories from the NJ DEP Compliance and Enforcement Program

A Compliance Advisory is a 1-2 page electronic notice that is sent via email to subscribers notifying them of upcoming important developments involving NJDEP's Compliance & Enforcement Program and their customers including changes in regulations, training opportunities, compliance assistance information, and more.

Compliance Advisories come in 3 varieties: 1) **Alerts** – Which make you aware of anticipated enforcement activities; 2) **Warnings** – which make you aware of emerging patterns of non-compliance, and; 3) **Updates** - which make you aware of incentives and Compliance assistance opportunities. Anyone interested in keeping abreast of current developments in NJDEP's Compliance and Enforcement program should subscribe. There are typically about 15 compliance advisories distributed per year. For more information, go to the Compliance Advisory website at: <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/enforcement/advisories.html>.

NJ Announces Participation in Reuse Marketplace

In conjunction with six other northeastern states, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) announced New Jersey's participation in the newly launched Reuse Marketplace, a web-based resource aimed at exchanging reusable items, reducing waste, saving money and capturing value of excess or unwanted items by finding new owners for these products, equipment or materials.

Reuse Marketplace (www.ReuseMarketplace.org) is a free regional website that can be tapped by businesses, municipalities, school districts and other institutions and non-profit organizations for posting or obtaining reusable, surplus or barely used materials.

"Reuse is an environmental and economic tool that keeps goods and materials out of the waste stream," said Jane Kozinski, DEP Assistant Commissioner of Environmental Management. "It can be effective in reducing air and water pollution, and reducing the strain on valuable resources, such as fuel, forests and water supplies, which helps safeguard wildlife habitats. It also can help reduce the amount of trash disposed of annually and cut disposal costs."

Participating states include New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont. Participating businesses include All American Waste, Casella Waste Systems, Global Plastics Recycling, GreenCycle, Harvest Power, Wheelabrator Technologies, and Willimantic Waste Paper Company.

Reuse members create free accounts and post listings for available items. They also may post detailed wanted listings, specifying the type(s) of items they need. While anyone can browse and access posted items, only members can post items to offer. Actual exchange transactions are carried out directly between interested parties.

The Marketplace includes more than 30 categories of items ranging from agricultural to textiles, plus some 60 related subcategories. Items currently on offer at the site -- to buy, sell, trade or give away -- include slate roofing tiles, overhead garage doors, televisions, office supplies, clean fill, and even a modular medical building, among many others.

The Reuse Marketplace site administrator is the Northeast Recycling Council (www.nerc.org), a regional non-profit group dedicated to an environmentally sustainable economy through source reduction, reuse, recycling and green purchasing. The Council is responsible for reviewing site membership requests and all listings prior to having them posted.

For more information or to participate in the program call 609-984-3438 or 802-254-3636, or email to steven.rinaldi@dep.state.nj.us or lynn@nerc.org.

NJ DEP Reminds Everyone Involved in Sandy Cleanup and Repair to Take Steps to Protect Themselves

As Hurricane Sandy recovery and cleanup continues, Health Commissioner Mary E. O'Dowd cautions community volunteers, homeowners, business owners, contractors and other recovery workers to protect their health by wearing gloves, masks, boots, protective eyewear and respirators.

"Rebuilding or repairing your home or business can be hazardous to your health-especially if repair work is not something you do on a regular basis," said Commissioner O'Dowd. "Along with the physical hazards that can occur during reconstruction, people need to be aware that exposure to mold or asbestos are health risks."

Mold is common in homes and businesses damaged by Hurricane Sandy. To determine if mold is present in a home or business, examine the walls, ceilings and floors for signs of water damage. Mold can also be recognized by a musty, earthy smell or foul stench.

Exposure to mold can cause nasal and throat irritation, coughing or wheezing, eye irritation, or, in some cases, skin irritation. People with mold allergies may have more severe reactions. Immune-compromised people and individuals with chronic lung illnesses, such as obstructive lung disease, may get serious infections in their lungs when they are exposed to mold.

"Community volunteers, homeowners, business owners, first responders, recovery workers and contractors and their employees should take steps to protect themselves from injury and or illness while doing repair work," Commissioner O'Dowd said. "If you are working to cleanup and repair homes and businesses you should wear gloves, masks, protective eye wear and boots. You should also get a tetanus booster."

Individuals should also wear an appropriate respirator, wash hands and other areas of the skin that come in contact with debris and take frequent breaks and remain hydrated.

The Department has developed a brochure for volunteers, community organizations, and home and businesses owners on how to identify mold and asbestos; and steps that can be taken to protect against these health hazards. The flyer is available at: http://www.state.nj.us/health/er/documents/prepare_before_cleanup_flyer.pdf.

Additional tips for remaining safe while doing repairs:

- Do not enter a building if it is unstable or there are potential hazards.
- Do not mix any chemicals together.
- Avoid contact with flood water, silt or mud that may contain organic chemicals, pesticides or raw sewage.
- Do not apply chemicals to surfaces to kill mold and bacteria without wearing gloves, masks, protective eye wear, and boots. If mold is identified, the following preventive steps should be taken while cleaning:
 1. Open windows and doors when you use bleach.
 2. Mix no more than 1 cup of bleach in 1 gallon of water.
 3. After disposing of moldy sheet rock and insulation, wash the remaining wall with bleach and water, then rinse with clean water and let the area dry.
 4. Never mix bleach with ammonia or other cleaners.
 5. Scrub mold of hard surfaces with laundry or dish detergent and water, and dry completely so mold does not grow back.

Another health hazard recovery workers need to be aware of is asbestos. Asbestos is extremely hazardous. Even small amounts of asbestos can cause serious illness or death years after exposure. Asbestos is a common building material so everyone who is removing walls or other parts of homes damaged by Hurricane Sandy should be cautious and determine if asbestos is present prior to removal.

Asbestos fibers may be released into the air by the disturbance of asbestos-containing material during demolition work, building or home maintenance, repair and remodeling. In general, exposure may occur only when the asbestos-containing material is disturbed or damaged in some way to release particles and fibers into the air.

To find out if a home contains asbestos, homeowners should contract with a professional asbestos inspector certified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to conduct an inspection and take samples of any suspect asbestos-containing material.

Removal of any asbestos, or demolition of a home that potentially contains asbestos, must be done in accordance with local, state, and federal rules.

Information about disposing of asbestos-containing material is available at:

www.state.nj.us/health/iep/documents/abestos_disposing_by_sandy.pdf.

Homeowners or businesses with questions about mold or asbestos should contact the Department's Consumer, Environmental and Occupational Health Service Office at 609-826-4920 or 4950.

Additional health and safety resources are available to assist people in their cleanup efforts:

http://www.nj.gov/health/er/hurricane_recovery_resources.shtml.

<http://www.bt.cdc.gov/disasters/cleanup/facts.asp>.

Mold resources are available at:

<http://www.nj.gov/health/er/documents/get-rid-of-mold-eng.pdf>

<http://emergency.cdc.gov/disasters/mold/protect.asp>.

Information on asbestos is available by visiting:

http://www.state.nj.us/health/iep/documents/asb_in_home.pdf

<http://www.epa.gov/asbestos/learn-about-asbestos.html#find>.



NEW YORK

The New York State Legislature meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 9 JAN 13, Assemblyman Zebrowski introduced [NY AB 1296](#) which would require integrated pest management plans, as developed or approved by the commissioner of the department of environmental conservation in consultation with the commissioner of education and the commissioner of health, to be implemented in child day care centers, head start day care centers and schools.

On 15 JAN 13, Assemblyman Englebright introduced [NY AB 2398](#) which would make the application of pesticides to freshwater or tidal wetlands a regulated activity; establishes requirements for application of pesticides to freshwater and tidal wetlands; requires the use of an integrated pest management program; establishes requirements for notification and posting of public utility company right-of-way pesticide applications; prohibits pesticide application by aircraft conducted by or on behalf of utilities; establishes requirements for the application of pesticides by aircraft including notification of the community of area-wide pesticide applications by aircraft; application must be by a certified applicator and a separate permit is required for each application.

Proposed Rules

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

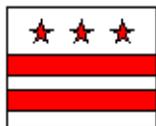
NY DEC Requests Army Corps of Engineers to Start Planning and Contracting Process to Close Fire Island Breach

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NY DEC) requested the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (Corp) to take preliminary steps to prepare to implement closure of the breach at the Fire Island National Seashore's Federal Wilderness Area at Old Inlet, DEC Commissioner Joe Martens announced. The request follows up on an agreement reached among the Breach Contingency Team to begin the procurement process to hire a contractor to close the breach, which was created by Superstorm Sandy. This will allow expedited closure of the breach in the event that the breach does not close naturally or if the Breach Contingency Team determines closure to be necessary after evaluating potential impacts to communities, potential for improved water quality of Great South Bay and benefits to habitat resulting from the breach.

Superstorm Sandy created three breaches across Fire Island. These breaches enabled the tidal exchange of water in an area that had previously been land. The Corp and DEC authorized the closure of breaches at Cupsogue County Park and Smith Point County Park, which were completed in November and December 2012 respectively, pursuant to the BCP and due to concerns about additional storm damages to communities and park space. Under the guidelines of the Plan, the Breach Contingency Team is monitoring the breach in the National Seashore.

For more information, go to: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/press/89723.html>.

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

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



DELAWARE

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

Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

Sulfur Dioxide Emissions from Fuel Burning Equipment - The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC), Division of Air Quality (DAQ) has proposed a revision to 7 DE Admin Code 1108 "Sulfur Dioxide Emissions from Fuel Burning Equipment." The proposed revision will lower the allowable content of sulfur in fuels combusted in Delaware, thus effectively reducing the emission of sulfur dioxide (SO₂) into the atmosphere from fuel burning equipment. It will aid in the attainment and maintenance of Delaware's air quality relative to the SO₂ and fine particulate matter National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The reduction will also reduce acid rain, and will aid in reaching visibility goals of the federal regional haze program. In brief, DAQ proposes to lower sulfur content in residual fuel from 10,000 ppm to 5,000 ppm, in distillate fuel from 3,000 ppm to 15 ppm, and to set up a compliance date of July 1, 2016. DAQ also proposes to add necessary recordkeeping and reporting requirements to ensure compliance of the regulation. DAQ proposes that the new limits apply to all three counties in Delaware.



MARYLAND

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

Proposed Legislation

On 6 FEB 13, Delegate Lafferty introduced [MD HB 775](#) which specifies various reporting requirements for pesticide distributors, certified applicators, or pest control applicators, promulgated by the Department of Agriculture. It establishes inspection and record keeping requirements for the Department for these reports. This bill further authorizes the Department to adopt regulations regarding access by the public to information submitted to or maintained by the Department regarding pesticides used, released, sold, and purchased by the state, but with certain limitations. This bill also creates the Pesticide Use and Release Fund and establishes penalties for violations of this bill's provisions.

On 8 FEB 13, Delegate Hershey introduced [MD HB 1208](#) which would exempt a user of an onsite sewage disposal system that utilizes the best available technology for nitrogen removal from paying a Bay Restoration Fee; correcting a technical error; and generally relating to the Bay Restoration Fee.

On 1 FEB 13, Senator Middleton introduced [MD SB 796](#) which would require, on written request of a landowner in an application to purchase an easement, an easement to authorize the landowner to use the land subject to the easement for renewable energy generation under certain circumstances; requiring, on written request of a landowner, the Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Foundation to amend an easement to authorize the landowner to use the land subject to the easement for renewable energy generation under certain circumstances; requiring the Foundation to adopt certain regulations; defining certain terms; and generally relating to use of land under an easement held by the Foundation.

Proposed Rules

[Bill 20-13: Stormwater Remediation Fee](#) - The Baltimore County Council has introduced Bill 20-13 for the purpose of establishing a Stormwater Remediation Fee as required by Chapter 151 of the Laws of Maryland of 2012; providing that the County Executive shall annually issue an Executive Order implementing the purposes of this Act, which shall establish the rate of the fee; requiring the Executive Order to contain an exemption for certain hardships; requiring the Executive Order to contain policies for reducing the fees under certain circumstances; providing that the Director of Budget and Finance shall collect the fee in the same manner as real property taxes; providing that uncollected fees shall be a lien on real property; providing that the fee shall be deposited in the Stormwater Management Fund; providing for the allowed uses of the fees; providing that a property owner may appeal a fee to the County Administrative Officer or the County Administrative Officer's designee; requiring the Director of Budget and Finance to issue a certain report; and generally relating to the establishment of a Stormwater Remediation Fee.

[Notice of Public Hearings on Tentative Determination to reissue NPDES General Discharge Permits: MDG34 and MDG91 and Opportunity to Request a Public Hearing](#) - The Department of the Environment has issued a notice of public hearings on tentative determination to reissue NPDES General Discharge Permits: MDG34 and MDG91 and has provided an opportunity to request a public hearing.

In accordance with §1-604 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, notice is given that the Land Management Administration has made Tentative Determination to reissue the following State and National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Discharge Permits: MDG34 for the Discharges of Storm Water and Hydrostatic Test Water From Oil Terminals and MDG91 for the Discharges of Treated Ground Water from Oil Contaminated Ground Water Sources. Similar permits have been authorized for these discharge classes on a 5 year cycle since 1997.



PENNSYLVANIA

Note: The Pennsylvania General Assembly meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 24 JAN 13, Senator Erickson introduced [PA SB 287](#) which would update and expand the storm water planning requirements to be undertaken by counties; authorizing counties to regulate storm water within a watershed-based planning area; authorizing the formation of water resources management authorities; enabling counties, municipalities and water resources management authorities to develop integrated water resources management plans; imposing duties and conferring powers on the Department of Environmental Protection, the Environmental Quality Board, counties, municipalities and water resources management authorities; providing for financing and for waiver of use for certain grant or loan funds; and making related repeals.

On 14 MAR 13, Senator Wozniac introduced [PA SB 684](#) to lease for periods of not more than fifty years, on terms, conditions, and stipulations expressed in each lease, any portions of the State forests for dams, reservoirs, canals, pipe lines and other water conduits, power houses and transmission lines, for the development of water power, for steam raising and condensation, and for the generation and transmission of electric energy," providing for wind, solar and other renewable energy projects.

Proposed Rules

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

StormwaterPA: Rain Gardens – Saving Streams One Yard at A Time

A new online video from [StormwaterPA](#) talks about creating a rain garden that offers therapeutic exercise, attracts wildlife, and helps keep stormwater runoff from overburdening sewer systems--or entering local streams.

A rain garden is an attractive landscaped area planted with wildflowers and other vegetation (preferably native to the area) that has been designed to collect water that runs off a roof, driveway, or other parts of a property, including area lawns.

Rain gardens are intended to fill with water during storms and slowly filter the water into the ground. Rain gardens are an economical way of dealing with rainfall the way nature intended by infiltrating, slowing down, and reducing the volume of runoff that enters a stormwater system.

During heavy rains, they can prevent storm sewer overflows that can end up in our rivers and streams. Rain gardens not only keep rainwater on your property and out of the sewer system, they offer an attractive alternative

to manicured lawns, adding beauty and value to a neighborhood. And, they provide important habitat for birds, butterflies, and other beneficial insects.

[Click Here](#) to watch this new video.



VIRGINIA

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

Legislation

On 8 JAN 13, Senator Reeves introduced [VA SB 1029](#) which would require any local planning commission to consult with the commander of a military installation that will be affected by development within the locality in order to reasonably protect the installation against potential adverse effects of development. This legislation passed and was signed by the Governor on 12 MAR 13.

On 9 JAN 13, Senator Stuart introduced [VA SB 1212](#) which would require that every person who the Department of Environmental Quality has reason to believe is generating or handling waste provide the Department with information about the waste upon request. The bill exempts trade secrets contained in such information from disclosure by the Department under certain conditions while still allowing the Department to provide such information to the Environmental Protection Agency or as otherwise required by law. His legislation passed and was signed by the Governor on 22 FEB 13.

Proposed Rules

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

Comment Requested on Dahlgren Environmental Restoration Program

By DC Military

Naval Support Activity South Potomac and the Naval Support Facility (NSF) Dahlgren Installation Restoration Team are in the process of updating the NSF Dahlgren Environmental Restoration Program's Community Involvement Plan (CIP). The CIP is a published guide for maintaining a community involvement program focusing on the environmental restoration program at NSF Dahlgren.

The purpose of the Community Involvement Program is to maintain a high level of community understanding and support for the environmental program at NSF Dahlgren. Community involvement objectives are focused on informing the community about cleanup actions and providing opportunities for the public to offer input into the decision-making process.

As part of the update to the Community Involvement Plan, the Navy developed a brief survey questionnaire so that interested community members may provide input. The survey is intended to identify environmental topics of interest and concerns within the community regarding the environmental restoration process, and obtain suggestions on how the Navy can continue to promote community involvement in a convenient and effective manner.

Members of the community, to include NSF Dahlgren military personnel, civilian employees and defense contractors are invited to participate in the survey, which is available online at:

<http://fluidsurveys.com/surveys/navy2013envcomm/nsfd-environ-community-update-2013/?code=>. The survey will be available online until 28 APR 13. If you know others who would be interested, please be sure to let them know of the link for the online survey. All contributions to this effort will be appreciated.

Norfolk 2nd In Line for 14 Littoral Combat Ships

By Dianna Cahn – The Virginian Pilot

The Navy is considering basing 14 of its new Littoral Combat Ships in Norfolk by the end of the decade but its first choice is Mayport, FL.

The service released a new draft environmental impact assessment and has made the report available for public comment both online and in libraries in Norfolk and Virginia Beach. The report assesses how construction of support facilities and accommodations for crews and unmanned aerial systems will affect the environment.

The draft will be available [online](#) until 29 MAR 14. Paper copies are available for review at these libraries:

- Mary D. Pretlow Anchor Library, 111 W. Ocean View Ave., Norfolk
- Meyera Oberndorf Central Library, 4100 Virginia Beach Blvd., Virginia Beach

Comments may be submitted in writing and should arrive by 29 MAR 13. They can be mailed to: LCS Homeporting EA Project Manager; Naval Facilities Engineering Command Atlantic; Attn: Code EV21/SS 6506 Hampton Blvd., Norfolk, VA 23508-1212. Comments can be emailed to: navfaclantpao@navy.mil. The Navy asks that comments be as specific as possible.

Virginia's Offshore Wind Potential Attracts Nine Companies

An area designated for development of wind energy off Virginia's coast has attracted a number of companies interested in construction of offshore wind farms there.

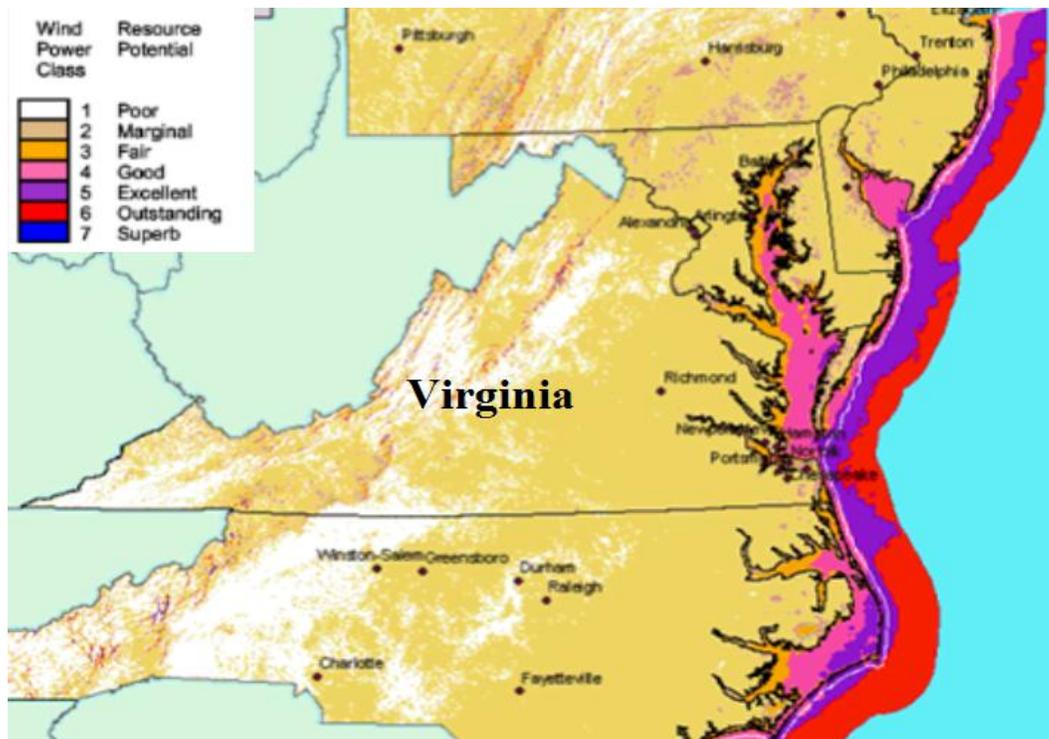
Last year's list of [eight companies](#) now has a new potential developer, Sea Breeze Energy LLC, which has shown its intention to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) to bid for an offshore wind project later this year, The Associated Press writes.

Sea Breeze Energy LLC joins the following companies on this endeavour: Arcadia Offshore Virginia LLC, Cirrus Wind Energy Inc., enXco Development Corp., Fishermen's Energy LLC, Iberdrola Renewables Inc., Orisol Energy US Inc., Apex Virginia and Dominion Resources.

The designated area covers 113,000 acres in the Atlantic Ocean, 24 miles off the coast of Virginia.

In January, BOEM scheduled public seminars in Rhode Island and Virginia to explain how offshore wind developers can participate in auctions for renewable energy development in federal waters offshore Rhode Island/Massachusetts and Virginia.

The time and date of each lease sale auction will be published via Final Sale Notices in the Federal Register at least 30 days prior to the respective sale dates. BOEM expects to publish the Final Sale Notices and conduct the auctions later this year.



WEST VIRGINIA

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

Proposed Legislation

On 13 FEB 13, Delegate Maypenny introduced [WV HB 2348](#) which would create and implement a fund to encourage the development and use of renewable forms of energy.

On 20 FEB 13, Delegate Phillips introduced [WV HB 2579](#) which would revise the state water quality standard for Selenium.

On 25 FEB 13, Delegate Poore introduced [WV HB 2617](#) which pertains to standards of performance for new stationary sources.

Proposed Rules

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

Seminar to Explain Federal and State Clean Air Regulations

An Air Quality General Permitting and Compliance Seminar, designed to help West Virginia businesses and manufacturers better understand state and federal clean air regulations, is scheduled for 15 APR 13 at the Erickson Alumni Center on West Virginia University's Evansdale Campus in Morgantown.

The seminar will inform participants of both federal and West Virginia air quality requirements and will review the permitting process contained within those requirements. Participants also will learn what federal and state standards apply to their organizations and what they need to do to become compliant with those standards. Any new or upcoming regulations/modifications and how they'll potentially impact businesses also will be discussed. For more information, go to:

<http://www.dep.wv.gov/news/Pages/Seminartoexplainfederalandstatecleanairregulations.aspx>.

REGION 4



NORTH CAROLINA

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

Legislation

On 6 MAR 13, Representative Glazier introduced [NC HB 254](#) which would amend the requirements related to notice of land use planning and zoning changes to be given to a military base by counties or cities near the military base.

On 4 MAR 13, Senator Jackson introduced [NC SB 171](#) which would prohibit state agencies and local governments from adopting, implementing, or enforcing a rule or ordinance that regulates greenhouse gas emissions or limits human activity for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions if the rule or ordinance is not required by a federal regulation or law or is more stringent than a corresponding federal regulation or law.

Regulations

[Oceanfront Development Setbacks](#) - The Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Coastal Resources Commission has adopted amendments to its administrative rules governing oceanfront development setbacks. Oceanfront construction setbacks are based on long-term average annual erosion rates (15A NCAC 07H .0304(1)(a)). The current statute contains the oceanfront erosion rates that were made effective in 2004. The rule change would update these rates using new data. The purpose and intent of updating oceanfront erosion rates is to protect life and property from hazards associated with coastal erosion. This regulation passed and became effective on 1 FEB 13.

Kitty Hawk Requests Offshore Wind Turbines to be Further Away

The Town Council of Kitty Hawk, a town on the Outer Banks of North Carolina, made a request to the federal government in January of 2013, asking for any offshore wind project that would be built there to be at least 20 miles away from the coast.

The designated area off Kitty Hawk is located 6 miles from the coast and two other areas are in southern Wilmington, located 7 and 13 miles offshore.

The town has made this plea in the form of a resolution after the government's [announcement](#) that it is seeking proposals from the wind industry for offshore wind energy projects in three areas off the North Carolina coast, The Outer Banks Voice news site informs.

Also, the Council has requested that any discussion on transmission lines to the mainland involve the municipal leaders.

Military Has Issues With Wind Farm Proposals

By Jeff Hampton – The Virginian Pilot

Proposals for wind farms in Beaufort and Camden counties are running into military resistance. A 49-turbine project on 11,000 acres planned for Pantego in Beaufort County will not be "advanced in its current form," said Invenergy vice president Bryan Schueler in a recent letter to state and federal elected officials.

Jets fly training routes at about 500 feet over the wind farm's planned location on their way to the Dare County Bombing Range. The wind turbines would stand about 500 feet tall. "In response to these concerns, Invenergy conducted a thorough reconsideration of the Pantego site" Schueler said.

The jet training route is the only one of its kind in the nation and allows the F-15E Strike Eagles of Seymour Johnson Air Force Base to fly at low altitudes, according to a resolution passed by the Goldsboro City Council protesting the wind farm construction. Goldsboro depends on the jobs and economy generated by the nearby base. Air Force officials did not respond to requests for information.

The Pantego site had already faced opposition from federal wildlife officials over the potential that wind turbines could kill bald eagles and migrating snow geese.

Another Invenergy project of up to 79 turbines planned for Hales Lake, a farming area of more than 10,000 acres in northern Camden County, could disrupt a radar system at the Hampton Roads Naval Support Activity, Northwest Annex in Chesapeake, said Navy spokeswoman Katisha Draughn-Fraguada. Invenergy is negotiating options with the Department of Defense, the Department of Homeland Security, and with Coast Guard and Navy officials, according to a statement from the company.

At Northwest Annex, an over-the-horizon radar system covers about five million square nautical miles of the Caribbean and South and Central America. A study last year showed the system needed a buffer of about 28 miles from a large wind turbine site. The radar is less than 10 miles from where the turbines would be.

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/>.

Overview of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Program (Web Based, On Demand)

These slides were presented in December 2011 as a part of EPA's Watershed Academy. To access the presentation, go to: http://water.epa.gov/learn/training/standardsacademy/upload/module_npdes.pdf.

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.

Renewable Energy on Contaminated Land: Tools for Local Governments (Web Based, On Demand)

This webinar provides an overview of tools available to local governments to help them get renewable energy projects built on contaminated land in their community. Included in the webinar are discussions about some of the recent tools developed by EPA, including two decision trees that were created to screen potentially contaminated and underutilized sites for solar and wind potential and a draft best practice guide for siting solar on landfills. Also presenting will be representatives from DOE, the National Association of Local Government Environmental Professionals (NALGEP), and the Clean Coalitions describing available best practices guidance and other tools. For more information, go to: http://www.fedcenter.gov/kd/go.cfm?destination=ShowItem&item_id=22123.

Coastal GeoTools Conference 2013, 25-28 MAR 13, Myrtle Beach, SC

This conference series focuses on the technical information needs of the nation's coastal programs. The 2013 conference will focus on building the Digital Coast, a Web platform that provides access to geospatial data, tools, and technical training. For more information, go to: <http://geotools.csc.noaa.gov/default.aspx?CFID=2491170&CFTOKEN=35968595>.

National Association of Environmental Professionals Annual Meeting 2013, 1-5 APR 13, Los Angeles, CA

The National Association of Environmental Professionals (NAEP) and the California Association of Environmental Professionals (CAEP) will jointly host their annual meetings at the JW Marriott LA Live Hotel in Los Angeles, CA on 1-5 APR 13. The theme of the conference is "Walk-the-Talk," highlighting the best efforts by private and public sector environmental professionals in the areas of regulations, analyses, project construction, and project operations. The focus of the conference will be on highlighting the work of environmental professionals that achieves the spirit of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), while balancing the needs of economic development, quality of life, and conservation and protection of the environment. For more information, go to:

<http://www.n-aep2013.org/>.

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
9 APR 13	12 APR 13	Environmental Protection	Washington, DC
10 APR 13	11 APR 13	Buying Green: A Multifunctional Approach to Pollution Prevention	Washington, DC
22 APR 13	26 APR 13	Intro to Public Works Dept & FEC Operations	MIDLANT Region
23 APR 13	25 APR 13	Intro to Hazardous Waste Generation & Handling	Quantico, VA
26 APR 13	26 APR 13	RCRA Hazardous Waste Review	Quantico, VA
29 APR 13	3 MAY 13	Intro to FEAD/ ROICC	MIDLANT Region
29 APR 13	3 MAY 13	Intro to FMD & Production Div Operations	MIDLANT Region
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
7 MAY 13	9 MAY 13	Advanced Historic Preservation Law & Section 106 Compliance	Ft. Belvoir, VA
21 MAY 13	24 MAY 13	Natural Resource Compliance	MCB 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
18 JUN 13	20 JUN 13	Intro to Hazardous Waste Generation & Handling	Camp Lejeune, NC
18 JUN 13	20 JUN 13	Environmental Negotiation Workshop	Norfolk, VA

CECOS Classroom Courses

Beginning Date	End Date	Course	Location
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
21 JUN 13	21 JUN 13	RCRA Hazardous Waste Review	Camp Lejeune, NC
16 JUL 13	19 JUL 13	Adv. Environmental Law (Strategic Env. Planning)	Norfolk, VA
22 JUL 13	26 JUL 13	Advanced Environmental Management	MIDLANT Region
19 AUG 13	23 AUG 13	US Marine Corps Facilities Management	Washington, DC
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	Basic Environmental Law	Norfolk, VA
17 SEP 13	19 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
Various		Construction Technology for Non-Engineers	On-Line

NPDES Permit Writer's Training on the Web

EPA has created a web-based training series based on its popular National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Writer's Course. This will allow students, staff, stakeholders, and the public to access

NPDES permit program training content online. The Course is a five-day training session covering the key elements of NPDES permit development and is taught by experienced instructors. These recorded presentations enable one to review the material on demand in a self-paced environment to become familiar and comfortable with the concepts of the NPDES permit program. The NPDES web-based training series can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/npdes/training> under “Self-Paced Web Training.”

CECOS

EMS General Awareness: Computer Based Training (CBT) Module Available 24/7 at <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>Environmental Planning, 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>
---	---

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.

SUBSCRIBE!

If you would like to receive notice when the REC Update is posted, please send an email to:
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.