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GENERAL INTEREST

Resiliency and Culture Change are the Focus of Navy Energy Action Month

Did you know that if 300,000 Navy personnel turned off their office lights during the lunch hour (four fluorescent tubes per person for 250 hours per year), the Navy could save \$1.2 million and reduce emissions by 51.6 million pounds of nitrogen dioxide, 124.8 million pounds of sulfur dioxide and 13,656 million pounds of carbon dioxide – per year!

Navy commands worldwide are participating in Energy Action Month to share information on energy efficiency, highlight Navy's successful energy initiatives, and foster an energy-aware culture. The goal of Navy Energy Action Month 2013 is to bring about cultural and behavioral change that enables energy security and resiliency. These energy initiatives are highlighted in October, but continue throughout the year.

The Navy launched a video this month that describes a new information campaign to inspire energy behavior change and awareness among the Navy workforce. The campaign's theme, "Did You Know?" highlights the importance of energy to the Navy's mission. The video can be viewed here: <http://youtu.be/1D8JFu-gpzg>.

Energy security and mission success go hand-in-hand for the Navy. "Energy is our greatest enabler and our greatest vulnerability both afloat and ashore," explained Rear Adm. Kevin Slates, Director of Navy's Energy and Environmental Readiness Division. "Our combat capability is directly tied to the energy we have available and our ability to use it efficiently so we have it available when and where it's needed."

The Department of Defense (DoD) accounts for 80 percent of the Federal government's energy consumption. The Navy accounts for 22 percent of DoD's total petroleum consumption; 84 percent of this figure is consumed in fleet operations. These rates of consumption represent strategic and operational vulnerabilities. By making more energy efficient choices, the Navy can increase capability, reduce vulnerabilities, and enhance resiliency.

"We deliver 1.25 billion gallons of fuel worldwide to operators annually. This represents an Achilles' heel in operators," explains Capt. James Goudreau, Director of the Navy Energy Coordination Office. "Our efforts are focused on technology changing behavior to provide options for increased payload, range, or endurance, thus giving commanders greater operational flexibility."

For more information, go to: http://www.navy.mil/submit/display.asp?story_id=77175.

EPA Challenges your Facility to GO Greener

Is your facility interested in going green or "greener" and sharing its experience with fellow federal employees? Executive agencies are required to demonstrate leadership in environmental, energy, and economic performance (E.O. 13514). EPA is here to help fellow federal agencies whether they are in government-owned or leased space. Please join more than 350 facilities nationwide that have become participants in this Challenge. Federal facilities start participation by selecting areas to focus on-waste, electronics, purchasing, energy, water, or transportation. Members challenge themselves to improve in at least two of these areas. The Federal Green Challenge provides technical and networking support and provides recognition for exemplary performance! For more information, go to: www.epa.gov.fgc or contact David Iacono at iacono.david@epa.gov or 215-814-3231.

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

New York, Delaware Oppose Maine Plan to Loosen Smog Rules

By Colin Woodard – Portland Press Herald

Delaware and New York are opposing Maine's proposal to loosen its anti-smog regulations, claiming it violates federal law and undermines efforts to reduce ozone and other air pollution in eastern states. The two states' opposition – detailed in letters to the EPA – creates new headwinds for Maine's proposal, which aims to remove what state and industry officials say are obstacles to economic growth that do nothing to improve air quality. The changes, drafted with help from the EPA, need approval from the agency, which will likely make a ruling by year's end.

“At a time when we should be focused on improving air quality and having consistent standards across all the states that contribute to our air quality problems, we believe this is a step in the wrong direction,” Collin O'Mara, head of Delaware's Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, told the Portland Press Herald.

New York's Department of Environmental Conservation agreed. “We oppose this action because there are errors in the analysis that Maine relied upon to draw the conclusion that this action would not affect air quality in other states,” said department spokeswoman Lisa King. “States in the Northeast, and particularly New York state, need emissions reductions from all of the states contributing to their air quality concerns to meet federal air quality standards.”

Massachusetts, the state most likely to be affected by emissions from Maine, did not submit comments, said Edmund Coletta, a spokesman for the Massachusetts DEP. Officials in Maryland, Connecticut and the EPA's regional office in Boston did not respond to phone calls.

The Maine DEP has asked the EPA to allow it to exempt major new, or newly upgraded, industrial polluters in Maine from several measures that aim to reduce ground-level ozone in accordance with the federal Clean Air Act. The paper industry backs the change, saying it will remove a barrier to major investments in Maine paper mills, including conversions and upgrades that will actually improve air quality. Wood pellet manufacturers also have expressed support.

“We're not anticipating higher levels of ozone in our state due to these changes – or in other states,” said Marc Cone, director of the DEP's Air Bureau. “If we can eliminate some of these hurdles that don't necessarily create any air quality improvements, then these investments can create cleaner mills and projects.”

Gov. Paul LePage's administration is specifically seeking to eliminate a requirement that industrial companies buy offsets for any additional volatile organic compounds created by new plants or major refits. The paper industry says such offsets – purchased from out-of-state companies that have closed or retrofitted plants that produce volatile organic compounds – can add as much as \$2 million to the cost of converting a mill from oil to cleaner natural gas, which several want to do.

The DEP is also seeking to remove requirements that new and newly refurbished plants install the strictest technologies for controlling volatile organic compounds, noting that in many situations those are not the best technologies to achieve overall environmental improvements, like reducing particulate or sulfur dioxide

emissions. “You want to be able to look at things in the total environmental equation,” Cone said. “These rules don’t always let you do that.”

For more information, go to:

http://www.pressherald.com/news/New_York_Delaware_oppose_Maine_plan_to_loosen_smog_rules_.html.

WATER

Stormwater Management and Water Conservation at Federal Facilities

Offered by the Federal Green Challenge, this webinar explores the topic of water at federal facilities, from stormwater regulations and the latest guidelines for water conservation to requirements and tools including EPA's new National Stormwater Calculator desktop application. Federal Facilities Environmental Managers will discuss their successes with stormwater rain gardens and a variety of water conservation projects. This webinar took place on 22 AUG 13 and the proceedings are now available at <http://www.epa.gov/fgc/academy/pdf/2013-08-22-stormwater-conserv-fedfac.pdf>.

CHESAPEAKE BAY

Judge Upholds Bay TMDL but Critics Likely to Appeal

By Karl Blankenship – Bay Journal

In a victory for Chesapeake cleanup advocates, a federal judge in September flatly rejected claims made by farm groups and developers that the EPA had overstepped its authority when it established the Chesapeake “pollution diet.” U.S. District Court Judge Sylvia Rambo’s 98-page decision concluded that the EPA not only acted within its Clean Water Act authority, but that its role was “critical” in developing the complex, multi-state pollution reduction strategy.

Rambo’s 13 SEP 13 decision came more than 11 months after both sides made oral arguments in the U.S. District Court in Harrisburg. It depicted the cleanup strategy as a logical extension of Bay restoration efforts that date back nearly three decades, yet had repeatedly failed to clear the Chesapeake’s often-murky waters or bring an end to chronic, oxygen-starved “dead zones” each summer. “The ecological and economic importance of the Chesapeake Bay is well-documented,” she wrote. “As the largest estuary in the United States, the Chesapeake Bay is essential for the well-being of many living things. The record demonstrates extensive efforts on behalf of the Bay Partnership to protect this important resource. And yet, nutrient pollution and sedimentation remain a critical concern.”

The American Farm Bureau Federation, which along with Pennsylvania Farm Bureau filed the original challenge, said it would almost certainly appeal the decision. “We haven’t made that decision yet, but I think it is safe to say that an appeal is likely,” said Ellen Steen, general counsel for the AFBF. “We think that the decision is incorrect, obviously, and we think there are very strong grounds to appeal.” The appeal has to be filed within 60 days with the U.S. Third Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia.

The case revolved around whether the EPA exceeded its authority when it issued the Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load in December 2010. TMDLs are required for any waterbody that is “impaired” by pollution, and establish the maximum amount of pollution that a waterbody can receive and still achieve its water quality standards.

Much of the Chesapeake is listed as impaired because fish and other animals can’t breathe and underwater plants can’t get enough sunlight to live. The water quality standards require water to have enough oxygen to support

aquatic life and be clear enough to support underwater grass beds, which provide critical habitats for juvenile fish, crabs and waterfowl.

The primary causes of the impairments are excess nutrients — nitrogen and phosphorus — and sediment. Sediment and algae blooms caused by the nutrients reduce water clarity, while the algae remove oxygen from the water when they die and decompose.

The EPA and states across the nation have written about 47,000 TMDLs over the past several decades, but the Chesapeake Bay TMDL is by far the largest and most complex, affecting the Bay's entire 64,000-square-mile watershed, including portions of six states and all of the District of Columbia.

The Bay TMDL establishes the maximum amount of nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment that can be discharged from individual "point sources" — such as wastewater treatment plants, industries, large stormwater systems and large animal feeding operations — all of which are required to have discharge permits. For sources without discharge permits, it set limits for the amount of pollution that could reach the Bay, apportioned among each state and major river basin, and divided among pollution sources such as agriculture, small stormwater systems and septic systems.

For more information, go to: http://www.bayjournal.com/article/court_decision_in_tmdl_case_backs_epa.

Slow-moving Eastern Shore Groundwater Could Delay Full Impact of Nitrogen Reduction Efforts for Decades

By Karl Blankenship – Bay Journal

Fertilizers placed on Delmarva fields when Dwight D. Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy were presidents — and even earlier — are offsetting current efforts to reduce nutrients from the Eastern Shore because much of that nitrogen is still traveling through slow-moving groundwater, a new study concludes.

The study, by scientists with the U.S. Geological Survey, found that much of the nitrogen placed on the vast swaths of Eastern Shore farm fields takes longer to reach the Bay than nitrogen from fields farther away in other parts of the Chesapeake watershed because groundwater typically moves significantly more slowly under the Delmarva Peninsula.

The study, recently published in the journal *Environmental Science & Technology*, found that on average, nitrogen inputs to Eastern Shore streams from groundwater are continuing to rise. It estimated that a 13 percent reduction in nitrogen application was needed now just to maintain the current nitrogen levels entering the rivers in 2050.

As a result, stated the paper by USGS scientist Ward Sanford, "several decades will be required to see the full effects of current and future [best management practices]. The magnitude of this time lag is critical information for Chesapeake Bay watershed managers and stakeholders."

For more information, go to:

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

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Checklist to Assist in Evaluating whether Commercial Chemical Products are Solid and Hazardous Waste under RCRA

This memorandum, dated May 2013, transmits a separate revised memorandum that provides guidance and a checklist for evaluating the regulatory status of materials that would, under usual circumstances, be commercial

chemical products (CCPs). CCPs are not solid waste if they are appropriately stored or managed for use, legitimately reclaimed, or appropriately stored or managed for legitimate reclamation; CCPs are solid waste if they are abandoned by being accumulated, or by being stored, or treated before, or as a means of, being disposed. The checklist is designed to assist in applying this regulatory structure to specific situations and evaluating whether a particular CCP, managed in a particular way, is a solid waste.

For more information, go to:

<http://yosemite.epa.gov/osw/rcra.nsf/ea6e50dc6214725285256bf00063269d/e9670455e5f3a91585257be20049e22d!OpenDocument>.

REGION 1



CONNECTICUT

Note: The Connecticut General Assembly convenes on 8 JAN 14 and adjourns on 4 JUN 14.

Legislation

The Connecticut General Assembly is out of session.

Proposed Rules

[Notice Of Tentative Decision To Modify Certain Provisions Of The General Permit For The Discharge Of Stormwater Associated With Industrial Activity](#) - The Department of Energy and Environmental Protection has given notice of a tentative decision to modify two specific provisions of the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity (general permit) that went into effect on 1 OCT 11.

This modification is limited to Sections 5(b)(12) and 5(f)(7)(D)(ii) and Appendix B of the general permit and pertains to bulk solid de-icing material storage facilities with the capacity to store 30,000 tons or more of solid de-icing materials at any one time. Under the revisions proposed, such facilities will be exempt from the requirement to cover piles of solid de-icing materials by structural means (including a rigid or flexible roof) provided such facilities implement the minimum best management practices for bulk solid de-icing material storage outlined in the proposed Addendum to the general permit. The proposed revisions also include a modification to Section 5(f)(7)(D)(ii) of the general permit so that stormwater monitoring requirements for bulk solid de-icing material storage facilities will be consistent with current monitoring requirements for federal, state, or municipal facilities with solid de-icing material storage, and corresponding changes to Appendix B of the general permit.

A general permit contains discharge requirements, best management practices, monitoring, and treatment requirements specific to the discharge category that are designed to protect the waters of the state from pollution. The Commissioner of DEEP is authorized to approve or deny such permits pursuant to Section 22a-430b of the Connecticut General Statutes. In accordance with applicable federal and state law, the Commissioner has made a tentative determination that stormwater discharged in compliance with the general permit will not cause pollution of the waters of the state.



MAINE

Note: The Maine General Assembly convenes on 7 JAN 14 and adjourns on 18 JUN 14.

Legislation

The Maine General Assembly is out of session.

Proposed Rules

Bacteria Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) on 3 Streams - The Department of Environmental Protection has invited comment on bacterial TMDLs on 3 streams to be added to the USEPA approved 2009 Maine Statewide Bacteria TMDL (Total Maximum Daily Loads) Report. In accordance with Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, and regulations in 40 CFR Part 130, the Maine Department of Environmental Protection has prepared the Maine Statewide Bacteria TMDL: 2013 Freshwater Addendum report for waters that exceed Maine's water quality bacteria standards. This TMDL report contains recent monitoring results and the watershed specific information necessary to add bacteria TMDLs to the existing 2009 TMDL Report.

Draft General Permits for the Discharge of Waste Snow - The Department of Environmental Protection has proposed to issue two new General Permits for the discharge of snow. One of the General Permits, MEG200000, is for the discharge of snow to certain estuarine or marine waters of the State and the other, MEG210000, is for the discharge of snow to the surface of the earth and the underlying ground waters of the State. On May 23, 2011, the Honorable Paul LePage, Governor of the State of Maine, signed Legislative Resolve Chapter 44, "Resolve, Directing the Department of Environmental Protection To Amend Its Rules Regarding Snow Dumps" (Resolves 2011 ch. 44) which directs the Department to review its rules regarding snow dumps to determine "[h]ow the rules may be amended to expedite the licensing process for municipalities that cannot be exempted from the waste discharge licensing requirement" and to ensure "the rules do not conflict with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act." The proposed General Permits are intended to expedite the permitting process and contain terms and conditions to ensure water quality is protected.

Low Sulfur Fuel - The Department of Environmental Protection has proposed amendments to Ch. 106, Low Sulfur Fuel rule, to incorporate statutory requirements for the use of low-sulfur distillate and residual fuels which were enacted as part of Maine's effort to address federal visibility planning requirements at federal Class I areas such as Acadia National Park, and to provide a process whereby an affected source can apply for an "equivalent alternative sulfur reduction" on a case-by-case basis with Department and U.S. EPA approval. These amendments will be submitted to EPA for approval in Maine's State Implementation Plan.



MASSACHUSETTS

Note: The Massachusetts General Court meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 21 OCT 13, the House Committee on Bonding introduced **MA HB 3718** which would encourage the improvement, expansion, and development of military installations in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Regulations

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



NEW HAMPSHIRE

Note: The NH General Court convenes on 2 JAN 14 and adjourned on 30 JUN 14.

Proposed Legislation

On 25 OCT 13, Senator Woodburn posted NH LSR 2763 which pertains to oil spill preparedness and response.

Proposed Rules

[Collection, Storage, and Transfer Facilities; Processing and Treatment Facilities; Composting Facilities; and Incineration Facilities](#) - The Department of Environmental Services has proposed the readoption with amendment of Env-Sw 400 through Env-Sw 700.

The existing rules in Env-Sw 400 establish requirements for collection, storage, and transfer facilities (C/S/T), including permitting, siting, design, operating, and closure requirements. The rules are proposed to be readopted with amendment in order to allow C/S/T facilities greater flexibility as to the transfer of putrescible wastes, to allow for municipal facilities to compost source-separated food waste, to allow licensed asbestos abatement contractors to obtain a permit-by-notification to store their asbestos waste prior to disposal, and to clarify the requirements for waste-in-transit storage areas.

The existing rules in Env-Sw 500 establish requirements for processing and treatment facilities, including permitting, siting, design, operating, and closure requirements. The rules are proposed to be readopted in their entirety with the exception of Env-Sw 507.03 that provides a permit-by-notification for concrete processing facilities, which is obsolete because the activity is permit-exempt under Env-Sw 300. In addition, the department has received no notifications for such activity since the permit-by-notification was established in 1997.

The existing rules in Env-Sw 600 establish requirements for composting facilities, including permitting, siting, design, operating, and closure requirements. The rules are proposed to be readopted with amendment in order to eliminate the prohibition against composting of animal carcasses and to allow composting of carcasses in accordance with applicable best management practices.

The existing rules in Env-Sw 700 establish requirements for waste incineration facilities, including permitting, siting, design, operating, and closure requirements. The rules are proposed to be readopted in their entirety with amendments to exempt animal crematoriums from the requirement to obtain a solid waste permit. The amendments would also eliminate rules providing a permit-by-notification option for infectious waste incinerators because those rules are obsolete, i.e., changes in federal air quality requirements have resulted in elimination of these small infectious waste incinerators. The proposed amendments also list items that are prohibited by statute from being incinerated.

The current rules expired on 28 OCT 13.

[Landfill Requirements](#) - The Department of Environmental Services has proposed the readoption with amendment of Env-Sw 800, Landfill Requirements. The existing rules establish the design and operating standards for landfills. The rules are proposed to be readopted with amendment in order to update technical

design requirements. Specifically, the proposed amendments limit landfill liner slopes to no greater than 3:1, provide that liners may not be punctured by any appurtenances in areas that may cause leachate leakage, and establish standards for vertical expansions. Set-back requirements for new landfills and expansions would be amended to increase the required residential buffer. The proposed amendments would also require that the slope of a capping system must not exceed a 2.5:1 slope. The proposed rule would also clarify the existing requirement that the post-closure period, for purposes of determining financial assurance requirements, is linked to performance standards rather than a fixed 30-year time frame.

The current rules expired on 28 OCT 13.

Management of Certain Wastes; Universal Facility Requirements; Additional Facility Requirements - The Department of Environmental Services has proposed the readoption with amendment of Env-Sw 900 through Env-Sw 1100.

The existing rules in Env-Sw 900 establish requirements for the management of non-hazardous contaminated soil and absorbent media. The rules are proposed to be readopted with amendment primarily to make technical changes and to improve organization. In addition, the rules would be amended so that absorbent media would no longer be regulated under this chapter.

The existing rules in Env-Sw 1000 require that facilities be located, designed, constructed, operated and closed in a manner that does not endanger public health or adversely affect the environment, thereby minimizing the potential for accidents that could lead to personal injury or property damage. The rules are proposed to be readopted with amendment in order to bring staffing requirements and qualifications into conformance with the new solid waste operator training requirements in Env-Sw 1600.

The existing rules in Env-Sw 1100 establish additional siting, design, construction, operation, and closure requirements applicable to facilities having an active life of greater than 90 days. The rules are proposed to be readopted with amendment to (1) allow alternative facility designs provided that the alternative designs are at least as protective as those in common usage in the industry, and (2) require inclusion of a self-certification within the annual report, as well as a signature requirement.

The current rules expired on 28 OCT 13.

Solid Waste Facility Operator Training and Certification - The Department of Environmental Services has proposed the readoption with amendment of Env-Sw 1600, Solid Waste Facility Operator Training and Certification. The existing rules establish the training and application requirements for issuance of solid waste operator certification. The rules are proposed to be readopted with amendment in order to restructure the program in recognition of current waste management practices, to provide clarity, and to address stakeholder concerns.

Many of the terms and definitions have changed in this section. The terms have changed to reflect the new program changes, as well as to clarify certain concepts in the rules. The operator and facility levels would be eliminated and replaced with new "step" designations. The proposed rules would create two primary levels of operators - principal operators, who have completed operator training and have passed the examination, and assistant operators, who have completed training but have chosen not to take the exam, or who have failed the exam. Assistant operators would be required to work under a principal operator's direct supervision at all times.

Within these two operator categories are four step designations which are determined by the operator's continuing professional development (continuing education) hours. Principal operators can reach a fifth step to become "senior operators" by attending more than 50 hours of continuing professional development. This step provides an incentive for individuals to become principal operators.

The proposed rules would eliminate reciprocity provisions for operators of incinerators. The current rules expired on 28 OCT 13.

Solid Waste Program Procedural Rules - The Department of Environmental Services has proposed the readoption of Env-Sw 200, Solid Waste Program Procedural Rules. The existing rules establish procedures that apply to Solid Waste program proceedings under RSA 149-M. Env-Sw 201-203 expired on 28 OCT 13 and so are proposed to be readopted along with Env-Sw 204 and 205, which are not scheduled to expire. No changes are proposed.

Solid Waste Program: Permits; Permits By Notification - The Department of Environmental Services has proposed the readoption with amendment of Env-Sw 300 and Env-Sw 1200.

The existing rules in Env-Sw 300 establish the procedures and requirements for application, issuance and modification of solid waste facility permits. The rules are proposed to be readopted with amendment to allow electronic submission of applications, exempt management of on-site animal mortalities from permitting requirements, and simplify existing requirements for permits-by-notification by eliminating the requirement to submit a facility site plan, which would be replaced by a verification process.

The existing rules in Env-Sw 1200 establish the core requirements applicable to all facilities subject to a permit-by-notification. The rules are proposed to be readopted with amendment in order to clarify that facility siting must conform to groundwater management permit requirements. The proposed rule would also allow permits-by-notification for certain limited use asbestos waste storage and transfer facilities.

The current rules expired on 28 OCT 13.



RHODE ISLAND

Note: The RI General Assembly convenes on 7 JAN 14 and adjourns on 30 JUN 14.

Legislation

The Rhode Island General Assembly is out of session.

Proposed Rules

Rules and Regulations for Hazardous Waste Management - The Department of Environmental Management (DEM) has proposed amendments to the Rules and Regulations for Hazardous Waste Management. The new regulations comply with the legislative statute on paint waste 23-24.12. It creates a framework to allow new categories of facilities (paint collection centers and community collection centers) to collect hazardous waste from conditionally exempt small quantity generators. It also provides regulatory relief to small businesses by allowing them more flexibility in managing their waste by recognizing small quantity and conditionally exempt small quantity generator status. Additional changes were as follows:

- The regulations were also revised to delete some definitions of state only waste that were considered confusing and difficult to apply.
- A new rule was created to make discarded chemotherapy agents hazardous waste.
- Regulatory requirements were more clearly spelled out by creating a permit process for circuit board recycling operations.

[Rules and Regulations Prescribing Standards for Water Utilities](#) - The Division of Public Utilities and Carriers has proposed amendments to existing rules entitled “Rules and Regulations Prescribing Standards for Water Utilities”. Specifically, the Division is proposing language to require timely notification to the public, municipal officials, The Rhode Island Department of Health, the Rhode Island Emergency Management Agency, and the Division when water quality emergencies occur (Section IV (c)).



VERMONT

Note: The Vermont General Assembly convenes on 7 JAN 14 and adjourns on 10 MAY 14.

Legislation

The Vermont Legislature is out of session.

Proposed Rules

[Lake Champlain Phosphorus TMDL](#) - The Department of Environmental Conservation has announced a series of six public meetings to discuss the new phosphorus plan that is under development by the EPA for the Lake Champlain Basin, referred to as a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL).

Phosphorus runoff and discharges from numerous sources within the Lake Champlain Basin are causing excessive growth of algae in the form of “blooms” in some areas of the lake that turn water murky shades of green, brown, or blue. Some of these algae blooms can be toxic to pets and people. Excessive phosphorus loading also increases the costs of drinking water and wastewater treatment, affects businesses that depend on clean water such as tourism and recreation, and depresses property values. Excessive phosphorus loading can also degrade the water quality of local streams and rivers that feed into Lake Champlain.

The TMDL will place a cap on the maximum amount of phosphorus that can be allowed to enter Lake Champlain and still meet Vermont’s water quality standards. It will allocate that maximum amount to each river basin draining to Lake Champlain and among the various phosphorus sources. Phosphorus sources include discharges from wastewater treatment facilities, runoff from developed lands, runoff from state and municipal road networks, runoff from agricultural lands and timber lands, and streambank erosion stemming from channel instability.

REGION 2



NEW JERSEY

The New Jersey Legislature meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 18 NOV 13, Senator Smith introduced [NJ SB 3075](#) which would grant an extension of time for the completion of a remedial investigation to a person responsible for conducting a remediation of a contaminated site under certain circumstances.

Regulations

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



NEW YORK

The New York State Legislature meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

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

Regulations

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

REGION 3



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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

Proposed Legislation

On 5 NOV 13, Councilmember Cheh introduced [DC B 569](#) which pertains to air quality and Demand Response Generating Sources.

Regulations

[Triennial Water Quality Standards Revisions](#) - The Department of the Environment (DDOE) has adopted amendments to Chapter 11 (Water Quality Standards) of Title 21 (Water and Sanitation) of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations (DCMR).

DDOE conducted its Triennial Review of the District of Columbia's Water Quality Standards as required by Section 303(c) of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 U.S.C. § 1313 (c)) and the District's Water Pollution Control Act of 1984. It is DDOE's goal to continue to update and make available the latest scientific findings in the ambient water quality criteria that are used to restore and protect the quality of District waters. DDOE considered the environmental, technological, institutional, and socio-economic impact of the revised criterion on the application and enforcement.

DDOE revised the aquatic life numeric criteria for Acrolein from 10.0 µg/L to 3.0 µg/L, a more stringent criteria (§ 1104.8, Table 3). This change was based on EPA toxicity data and other information on the effects of Acrolein that were obtained from EPA's internal and external peer review, including scientific input from the public. The revised criteria will protect most aquatic species from adverse effects due to Acrolein exposure. Acrolein is used as biocide and herbicide to control algae, aquatic weeds and mollusks in recirculating process water systems. Acrolein can enter the aquatic environment by its use as an aquatic herbicide, from industrial discharge, and from the chlorination of organic compounds in drinking water and wastewater treatment. Monitoring studies conducted after field application show that Acrolein can be transported up to 61 miles from the point of application. See Ambient Aquatic Life Water Quality Criteria for Acrolein, (CAS Registry Number 107-02-8), (EPA 822-F-09-004), August 2009.

This rulemaking also establishes the aquatic life numeric water quality criteria for Carbaryl pesticide (§ 1104.8, Table 3). The major uses of Carbaryl include insect control on lawns, home gardens, fruit orchards, forage and field crops, ornamentals, forests, turf, shade trees, poultry, and pets. Carbaryl is toxic and potentially harmful to aquatic life and can enter water bodies via runoffs. Carbaryl is the second most frequently found insecticide in water with detections in approximately 50 percent of urban streams. See Aquatic Life Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Carbaryl (CAS Registry Number 63-25-2), (EPA-820-R-12-007), April 2012.

This regulation passed and became effective on 1 NOV 13.



DELAWARE

Note: The Delaware General Assembly convenes on 12 JAN 14 and adjourns on 30 JUN 14.

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.



MARYLAND

Note: The Maryland General Assembly convenes on 8 JAN 14 and adjourns on 8 APR 14.

Legislation

The Maryland General Assembly is out of session.

Proposed Rules

Forest Conservation – General - The Department of Natural Resources has proposed amendments to Regulations .03 and .04 under COMAR 08.19.01 General. The purpose of this action is to adopt amendments to regulations that reflect the recent statutory changes adopted during the 2013 legislative session. These amendments add definitions for priority funding area and stream restoration project; add exceptions for impervious areas, maintenance of stormwater management structures, and stream restoration projects; and clarify the biennial review of local programs.

General Permit for Discharges from Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities - The Department of the Environment has announced that it is reissuing the State/National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Industrial Facilities, Permit No. 12SW (NPDES No. MDR00).

Metal Parts and Products - The Department of the Environment has proposed amendments to Regulation .08 under COMAR 26.11.19 Volatile Organic Compounds from Specific Processes to adopt the requirements of the EPA's Control Techniques Guidelines (CTG) for metal parts and products. EPA develops CTGs as guidance on control requirements for source categories. States can follow the CTGs or adopt more restrictive standards. MDE

proposes to adopt new standards that will be set for eight coating categories. Application method and work practice requirements will also be adopted. These amendments affect coaters of metal parts and products.

MDE Extends the General Permit for Stormwater Associated with Construction Activity 09GP

MDE has administratively continued 09GP (expiration 31 DEC 13) until the effective date of a new General Permit. The continuation was necessary to provide adequate time for consideration and response to comments received on the draft 2014 General Permit. The continuation also allowed MDE to ensure the new online application and payment system worked properly. MDE will make further announcements by e-mail and on its webpage:

http://www.mde.maryland.gov/programs/Permits/WaterManagementPermits/WaterDischargePermitApplications/Pages/Permits/watermanagementpermits/water_applications/gp_construction.aspx.

Coverage for projects with existing coverage under General Permit 09GP continues until the effective date of the 2014 General Permit. Until the effective date of the 2014 General Permit, new projects seeking permit coverage do so using the existing Notice of Intent form and using the application process in General Permit 09GP to obtain coverage under that administratively extended permit. MDE will not require payment of the permit fee for the new 2014 General Permit for projects which have obtained coverage under the current General Permit on or after 1 JAN 13, but those projects must submit applications for permit coverage under the new 2014 General Permit. Projects which obtained coverage before 1 JAN 13 must pay the applicable permit fee when application is made for coverage under the new 2014 General Permit.



PENNSYLVANIA

Note: The Pennsylvania General Assembly meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On about 20 NOV 13, Representative Hanna introduced [PA HB 1854](#) which would provide for water obstruction and encroachment permits.

On about 20 NOV 13, Representative Hanna introduced [PA HB 1855](#) which would amend the Hazardous Material Emergency Planning and Response Act, in hazardous material protection, further providing for establishment and functions of local emergency planning committees and for emergency reporting requirements.

On 4 APR 13, Senator Corman introduced [PA SB 802](#) which would provide for definitions, for design and construction, for construction of act, for registration of boilers and unfired pressure vessels, for shop inspection, for repairs and alterations and for field inspection; repealing provisions relating to issuance of certificates of operation, inspector commissions and fees for examination, enforcement, placement of equipment out of service, regulatory authority, right of entry, accident report, fees, procedure in prosecutions and penalties; and providing for field inspection frequency, for certificates of operation, for inspector commissions and for authorized private inspection agencies, for powers of department, for department investigation, for accident report, for fees, for department enforcement and for administrative penalties.

Proposed Rules

Public Notice of Draft NPDES General Permit for Wet Weather Overflow Discharges from Combined Sewer Systems

The Department of Environmental Protection (Department) has announced the availability of a draft National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Wet Weather Overflow Discharges from Combined Sewer Systems (PAG-06).

The PAG-06 General Permit is intended to provide NPDES permit coverage to satellite combined sewer systems with wet weather combined sewer overflow (CSO) discharges to waters of this Commonwealth. The Department extended the existing PAG-06 to September 5, 2014, and published notice of the extension at 43 Pa.B. 4422 (3 AUG 13). The Department is proposing to reissue a final PAG-06 General Permit on or before 5 SEPT 14.

The draft PAG-06 General Permit includes the following proposed significant changes in comparison to the existing PAG-06 General Permit:

- Following initial coverage under this General Permit, provided the permittee provides the Annual CSO Report (a certification required by Part C III C.4 of the general permit), a separate, subsequent Notice of Intent (NOI) for renewal of coverage is not required. Coverage is automatically extended for the duration of the final renewed, reissued or amended General Permit, unless the Department notifies the permittee in writing that submission of a separate, subsequent NOI is required. This determination was based on the expected nature of CSO discharges, the level of control or capture and treatment required and expected performance of best management practices through implementation of the Nine Minimum Controls and Long Term Control Plans. The determination was also based on the expected volume of the discharges and the potential for toxic or conventional pollutants in the discharges.
- The permit language has been updated to conform to 25 Pa. Code Chapter 92a (relating to National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permitting, monitoring and compliance).
- Permittees with PAG-06 General Permit coverage must submit inspection results to the Department electronically if required by the Department in writing.
- A copy of the Annual CSO Status Report must be sent to the Department's Central Office with an annual installment payment of the NOI fee by 31 MAR each year.

The proposed NOI fee for coverage under this General Permit is \$100 per year that the combined sewer system is in operation. The NOI fee is to be paid in installments; \$100 must be included with the NOI and \$100 must be included with the Annual CSO Status Report for each year of continuing permit coverage. The Department anticipates that once coverage under the General Permit is authorized, coverage will continue without the need to submit a separate, subsequent NOI for renewal of coverage as long as the PAG-06 General Permit is renewed, unless the Department specifically requires the submission of a separate, subsequent NOI in writing. The permittee must agree and certify that the permittee has read and continues to be eligible for coverage under the most recent PAG-06 and that it will comply with any conditions and modifications to those conditions. This certification, which will be included as a part of the Annual CSO Status Report Form, represents the permittee's subsequent NOI for continued coverage under any subsequently renewed PAG-06.

Fort Indiantown Gap Begins Fall Prescribed Burns for Wildfire Prevention

The Department of Military and Veterans Affairs' Forestry Department has begun its fall prescribed burns to reduce the risk of wildfire at [Fort Indiantown Gap](#), Lebanon County. Weather permitting, the burns will be held between 10 a.m. and 8 p.m.

A prescribed burn is a commonly used forestry management technique that reduces the amount of combustible material naturally existing in the wilderness. It is performed only when conditions such as humidity, wind, and temperature are ideal for managing fires. Prescribed burns are not conducted unless all required weather conditions are met.

"Prescribed burns help reduce the potential of major wildfires on Fort Indiantown Gap property, as well as improve the ecosystem by encouraging new growth," said DMVA Forest Program Manager Shannon Henry. "Prescribed burns are always conducted by properly trained personnel with an approved plan and coordinated with the appropriate authorities."

Prescribed burns will be conducted on approximately 4,500 acres at Fort Indiantown Gap through December.

Fort Indiantown Gap, headquarters to the DMVA and Pennsylvania National Guard, offers more than 19,000 acres and 140 training areas and facilities for year-round training. It balances one of the region's most ecologically diverse areas with a military mission that annually supports 19,000 Pennsylvania National Guard personnel and more than 130,000 other states' Guard, military, law enforcement, and civilian personnel each year. It is the only live-fire, maneuver military training facility in Pennsylvania.

For more information, go to the [Fort Indiantown Gap](#) website.



VIRGINIA

The Virginia Legislature convenes on 8 JAN 14 and adjourns on 8 MAR 14.

Proposed Legislation

On 18 NOV 13, Delegate Stolle introduced [VA HB 2](#) which would provide that funding allocations for the Northern Virginia Highway Construction District and the Hampton Roads Highway Construction District be made by giving priority to the projects expected to provide the greatest congestion reduction relative to the cost of the project and that funding allocations for the seven other highway construction districts be made by giving priority to either (i) the projects expected to provide the greatest congestion reduction relative to the cost of the project or (ii) the projects that promote economic development and promote commerce and trade. The bill provides for the choice to be made by each locality within the seven Highway Construction Districts and for each Highway Construction District to determine the majority choice and submit it to the Commonwealth Transportation Board. Allocations by the Board using the priorities in the bill will begin 1 JUL 15.

Proposed Rules

[New Regulations to Establish Standards and Requirements for Pesticide Containers, Repackaging Pesticides, and Pesticide Containment Structures](#) - The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services has issued a fast-track regulation regarding 2 VAC 5-690, Regulations for Pesticide Containers and Containment under Authority of Virginia Pesticide Control Act. These new Virginia regulations will be equivalent to Part 165 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Pesticide Management and Disposal. The regulations will establish standards for container design and residue removal in non-refillable pesticide containers, standards for container design in refillable pesticide containers, standards for repackaging pesticide products into refillable containers, and standards for pesticide containment structures.

[Virginia Stormwater Management Handbook](#) - The State Water Control Board has invited public comment on a final draft of the Virginia Stormwater Management Handbook, 2nd Edition, 2013, (Handbook). This Handbook has been developed over the past few years to provide guidance pertaining to modified Virginia Stormwater Management Program (VSMP) Permit Regulations adopted in October 2011 and required to be implemented

beginning on 1 JUL 14. The draft Handbook is subdivided into chapters and chapter appendices, with each provided as a separate PDF file on the Department's Stormwater Management Guidance webpage. The Department considers the new Handbook to be a substantial improvement in the level and quality of guidance provided, with many new topics addressed, more and better graphics, and up-to-date site design examples, among other new elements. DEQ is also asking for comments on amending the Virginia Stormwater Management Regulations to incorporate the updated Virginia Runoff Reduction Method (VRRM) Spreadsheet described in Chapter 12 of the draft Handbook. The Virginia Stormwater Management Regulations require using the Virginia Runoff Reduction Method Spreadsheet or other equivalent methodology to determine compliance with water quality design criteria for regulated land-disturbing activities. The current method required by the regulation is dated March 2011. An improved version was completed in spring of 2013, correcting some calculation formula errors and providing a summary tab, simplifying access to the calculated results.

Navy Begins Carrier Landing Practice at Wallops Island

By Mike Hixenbaugh - The Virginian Pilot

The buzz of twin-engine E-2 Hawkeyes and C-2 Greyhounds could be heard in the distance. An assortment of local leaders, NASA officials and Navy personnel gathered along a landing strip at NASA's Wallops Flight Facility and gazed skyward. Four prop planes passed in formation overhead, then a Greyhound broke from the pack. It circled above the airfield and came in for what's known as a touch-and-go landing. Rubber tires squeaked against pavement; the cargo plane bounced back into the sky; the crowd cheered. They were celebrating a partnership more than 10 years in the making.

That's how long the Navy had been searching for a way to reduce congestion at a Chesapeake airstrip used by prop planes and fighter jets for field carrier practice landings. Earlier this year, the service finalized a \$2 million contract to send the Norfolk-based prop planes north to NASA's flight facility.

Vice Adm. Nora Tyson called the agreement a "win, win, win," noting that the partnership would finally relieve air traffic at Fentress Naval Auxiliary Landing Field while saving the Navy money and also boosting the local economy on the Eastern Shore. "It's hard to imagine a better scenario," Tyson, the Deputy Director of U.S. Fleet Forces Command, said after posing for photos with Bill Robel, Director of the NASA facility. "It's a perfect fit."

Yet the decision was anything but simple. For years, the Navy had searched for a runway where E-2 Hawkeye and C-2 Greyhound pilots could sharpen skills needed to land on aircraft carriers at sea. The planes had been using Fentress in Chesapeake, but when that airfield was busy with fighter squadrons or closed for maintenance, the prop planes were sent to train in Jacksonville, Fla.

The service initially considered sending the planes to a municipal airport in Franklin, but public opposition there foiled the plan in 2011. The Navy's next choice was the Emporia-Greenville Regional Airport, but as the service began to study the option, a pilot involved in the search publicly came forward to say that his chain of command was ignoring a cheaper option - using the government-owned runway at Wallops Island. An inspector general investigation into the allegations later found no evidence to substantiate the claim, and the Navy said its subsequent decision to also study Wallops Island was unrelated to the allegations.

In any case, officials agreed that it was a wise choice. The airfield that was originally opened 70 years ago as Chincoteague Naval Air Station to train fighter pilots for World War II is still quite remote.

Residential encroachment around Fentress prevents pilots from practicing the landing patterns used at sea. That's not the case at Wallops Island, said Capt. Todd Watkins, head of the Norfolk-based Airborne Command Control and Logistics Wing. Elected officials on hand said they were aware of no public opposition to the increased flight activity. "This is huge because of the realistic carrier landing practice that it provides to our aviators," Watkins said. "Here we are able to fly a pattern exactly the way we do it at sea."

For more information, go to: <http://hamptonroads.com/2013/11/navy-begins-carrier-landing-practice-wallops>.



WEST VIRGINIA

The West Virginia Legislature convenes on 8 JAN 14 and adjourns on 8 MAR 14.

Proposed Legislation

The West Virginia Legislature is out of session.

Proposed Rules

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

REGION 4



NORTH CAROLINA

Note: The NC General Assembly convenes on 13 MAY 14 and adjourns on 1 JUL 14.

Legislation

The North Carolina General Assembly is out of session.

Proposed Rules

Military Trained Applicants, Pump Tank Components - The On-Site Wastewater Contractors and Inspectors Certification Board has proposed rulemaking concerning the following:

- 21 NCAC 39 .0405 – This rule is proposed for adoption in order to comply with G.S. 93B-15.1 in setting out the procedure and requirements for application for licensure by a military trained applicant or military spouse.
- 21 NCAC 39 .1006 – This rule is proposed to be amended to clarify the components of a pump tank to be inspected by the contractor.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Conferences

Energy Savings Performance Contracting Training (Web Based, On Demand)

This 8-hour course is offered by the Defense Acquisition University/Federal Acquisition Institute (DAU/FAI) and is targeted at federal contracting and procurement officials, however, federal energy/facility managers would also benefit from understanding third-party financing options for energy and energy-related building improvements. Energy Savings Performance Contracting (ESPC) is a contracting vehicle that allows federal agencies to accomplish energy projects for their facilities without depending on appropriations to pay for the improvements. An ESPC project is a partnership between the customer (a government organization) and an energy service company (ESCO). For more information, go to: http://icatalog.dau.mil/onlinecatalog/courses.aspx?crs_id=1945.

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

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

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

This webinar, originally presented 18 July 2012, provided an introduction to the new 30-meter high-resolution wind maps developed for the small and distributed wind markets. Included in the discussion was the methodology behind the wind maps, how these maps leverage the learning that occurred in the development of the utility-scale wind maps, and the appropriate use of the maps. For more information, go to: http://www.windpoweringamerica.gov/filter_detail.asp?itemid=3550.

Acquiring Low Greenhouse Gas-Emitting Vehicles for Federal Fleets: Meeting EISA Section 141 Requirements (Web Based, On Demand)

This webinar is intended for Federal fleet managers at all levels, on successfully acquiring low greenhouse gas-emitting vehicles for Federal fleets to meet the requirements of Section 141 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA Section 141). Participants will learn about the requirements of EISA Section 141, the corresponding EPA Guidance and tools, and how to determine which vehicles qualify as low greenhouse gas-emitting vehicles. They will understand how to properly report vehicle acquisitions in the Federal Automotive Statistical Tool (FAST). Participants will also learn about low greenhouse gas-emitting vehicles available for Federal fleets to lease or purchase through GSA. For more information, go to: http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/femp/training/course_detail_ondemand.cfm/CourseId=138.

Robust Planning to Support Decision Making, 4 DEC 13, Web-based

This webinar will present another option for strategic long-term planning, robust decision making, which assesses the trade-offs between different approaches and helps identify the most 'robust' solution. Utility representatives that have used robust decision making techniques will share their insights and experiences. This offering starts at 1300 and ends at 1400. For more information, go to: <http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/watersecurity/climate/index.cfm>.

RNRF Congress on Coastal Resilience and Risk, 11-12 DEC 13, College Park, MD

The primary goals of this meeting are to identify critical infrastructure and policies to foster coastal resilience and promote an understanding of the new economic and physical environment in which we live. Delegates will have

the opportunity to discuss the future of coastal management with leaders in scientific and environmental management fields. For more information, go to: <http://www.rnrf.org/2013cong/>.

3rd Annual Defense, National Security, & Climate Change Symposium, 11-12 DEC 13, Washington, DC

This symposium will focus upon the growing efforts of U.S. defense, intelligence and national security communities on assessing and responding to climate change. With the recent publication of Federal agency adaptation plans and the impacts of Hurricane Sandy, this year's program will specifically address transportation, water and energy infrastructure, as well as critical risks in the supply chain. For more information, go to: <http://www.climatesecurity.us/index.html>.

13th Annual New Partners for Smart Growth Conference, 13-16 FEB 14, Denver, CO

The theme of the conference is "Building Safe, Healthy, Equitable, and Prosperous Communities." Topics being addressed include: Communications and Engagement; Equitable Development and Environmental Justice; Implementing Smart Growth; Land Preservation; Planning Tools and Technologies; and Water and Coastal Areas. For more information, go to: <http://newpartners.org/>.

2014 Climate Leadership Conference, 24-26 FEB 14, San Diego, CA

At this conference, forward-thinking leaders from business, government, academia, and the non-profit community gather to explore energy and climate related solutions, introduce new opportunities, and provide support for those addressing climate change in their operations. For more information, go to: <http://www.climateleadershipconference.org/>.

Threshold Analysis to Support Decision Making, 19 MAR 14, Web-based

This webinar will present a third option for making decisions under conditions of uncertainty: bottom-up threshold analysis. This approach emphasizes the analysis of different thresholds of risk to inform and support decisions. Those that have developed and applied this method will provide their insights and experiences conducting threshold analyses for water utilities. This offering starts at 1300 and ends at 1400. For more information, go to: <http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/watersecurity/climate/index.cfm>.

National Association of Environmental Professionals 2014 Conference, 7-10 APR 14, St. Petersburg, FL

The theme of this conference is "Changing Tides and Shifting Sands." Subject matter ranges from cultural resources to land management to overall sustainability. For more information, go to: <http://www.naep.org/2014-conference>.

World Green Energy Symposium, 22-24 APR 14, Niagara Falls, NY

This symposium focuses on green/renewable energy technology and innovations in existing technologies as the vantage point in the new economy creating and maintaining jobs, contract and exporting opportunities, and new policies leading to economic vitality and a healthier planet. For more information, go to: <http://www.wges.us/home.html>.

TRAINING

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

Air Quality Management Course is Open for Enrollment

The Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT) is offering WENV 531 Air Quality Management Course from 28 OCT to 1 NOV 13. Registration is now open at <http://www.afit.edu/cess/>. You can find WENV 531 in the course listing under "Environmental Management."

NPDES Permit Writer's Training on the Web

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

CECOS

EMS General Awareness: Computer Based Training (CBT) Module Available 24/7 at <http://www.cecosweb.com/> under Training by Subject>EMS. A certificate is issued to all registered users upon completion. This module is designed to provide an awareness level overview of EMS to satisfy the requirement that ALL personnel have basic EMS knowledge. It is also to be taken as a quick refresher for anyone that takes the Advancing an Effective EMS and/or Integrated EMS/Compliance trainings.

NAVOSH & Environmental Training Center

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

EPA Watershed Assessment Tools Training, Various Times & Locations

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

USDA Forest Service Continuing Education Program, Various Times & Locations

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

EPA Online EMS Training Course

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

RCRA Training Modules

An archive of training modules that provides an overview of a specific regulatory topic. These modules will not be updated but are useful resources for people wishing to gain a general understanding of RCRA. They are not intended to serve as comprehensive sources of regulatory information. For more information, go to: <http://www.epa.gov/epawaste/inforesources/pubs/rmods.htm>.

MEET THE REC

STAFF

<p>RADM D. R. Smith DoD Regional Environmental Coordinator (757) 322-2800, DSN 262-2800</p> <p>Director, Regional Environmental Coordination (REC) Office (757) 341-0363</p> <p>REC Counsel (757) 322-2938 DSN 262-2938 or Deputy (757)-322-2812</p> <p>Cultural Resources (757) 341-0372</p> <p>Potable Water, Stormwater, Groundwater, Wastewater (757) 341- 0429</p> <p>Air Quality, Asbestos, Radon (757) 341- 0386</p> <p>P2, EPCRA, RCRA - HW/SW (757) 341-0408</p> <p>Navy On-Scene Coordinator Representative (757) 341-0449</p>	<p>POL/Tanks (757) 341-0453</p> <p>Regional NEPA, Natural Resources (757) 341-0486</p> <p>Land Use, Encroachment (757) 341-0232</p> <p>Environmental Restoration (757) 341-0394</p> <p>REC Support (757) 341-0430</p> <p>DoD Chesapeake Bay Coordinator (757) 341-0455</p> <p>DoD Chesapeake Bay State Liaison - PA/VA/WV (757) 341-0383</p> <p>DoD Chesapeake Bay State Liaison - DC/MD/NY (757) 341-0450</p>
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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 dodrecreg3@navy.mil and we will find the link for you.

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