U.S. ARMY

NORTHERN REGION REVIEW

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS, ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

JUNE 2011

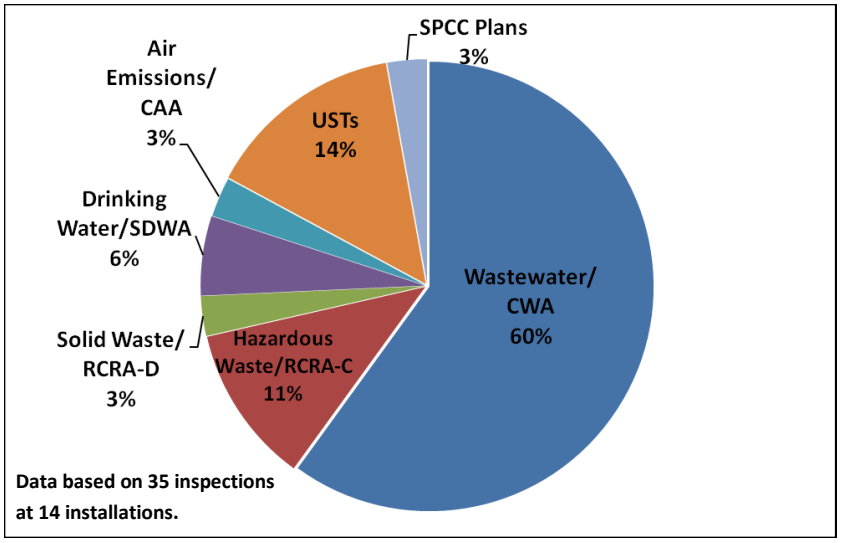
ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTION SUMMARY FOR ARMY INSTALLATIONS IN THE NORTHERN REGION

The purpose of this summary is to provide information on environmental inspections by state and federal regulations on Army Installations in the Northern Region (USEPA Regions 1, 2, 3, and 5) during the 2nd quarter, FY 2011. This information is not intended to represent trends of the USEPA, or State inspection programs. This information is intended to be used for situational awareness. According to the Army Environmental Database (AEDB), a total of 141 environmental inspections were conducted on Army installations nationwide during the 2nd quarter FY 2011. Thirty-five (35) of those inspections occurred on 14 Army installations in the Northern Region. The pie chart displays the media breakdown for those 35 inspections. The focus of the inspections in the Northern Region continues to be (as was the first quarter) focused on Wastewater/Clean Water Act (60%), followed by Underground Storage Tanks/RCRA-I (14%), and RCRA-C (11%).

ACRONYM LIST

CAA	Clean Air Act
CWA	Clean Water Act
RCRA-C	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Subtitle C: "Cradle to Grave" requirements
RCRA-D	Subtitle D: Non-hazardous Solid Wastes
RCRA-I	Subtitle I: Underground Storage Tanks
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Counter-measure
UST	Underground Storage Tank

Northern Region USEPA/State Inspection Summary



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REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL & ENERGY OFFICE - NORTHERN WORKING FOR YOU.

The NORTHERN REGION REVIEW provides current information on government affairs, energy and environment relevant to Department of Defense interests in the 22 states and territories in Federal Regions 1, 2, 3 and 5. The Review is intended to be a tool useful to DoD and Army leaders, planners, and program managers in carrying out their responsibilities. The Northern Region Review monitors and targets proposed and final regulations and legislation that may affect Army or DoD operations. For further information on the Army's Regional Environmental and Energy Offices, visit: http://www.asaie.army.mil/Public/ESOH/REEO/

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US ARMY NET ZERO WORKSHOP

On June 14-16, 2011, the Pilot Net Zero Installation representatives from US Army Garrisons around the world participated in the first US Army Net Zero Workshop, at Fort Detrick, MD. The workshop focused on in-depth presentations and discussions about the best way to reach the goal of being net zero. Installation staffs broke into three groups representing an energy track, water track and waste track, presenting initiatives each base has implemented, or is planning to, and the challenges each face. The Army places maximum effort to conserve resources, and being a net zero installation means it will consume only as much energy or water as they produce and eliminate solid waste to landfills. *"Having the different groups break out and hold these in-depth discussions is important,"* according to Richard G. Kidd IV, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Energy & Sustainability), Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army Installations, Energy & Environment, because it, "*establishes a collaborative network to accelerate the learning process across the Army,*" he said. Additionally, the attendees took part in panel discussions with leaders from across the Department of Defense, Department of Energy and various other government agencies.

NEW MULTI AGENCY SUSTAINABILITY ACQUISTION RULE FOR EO 13514

DoD, GSA, and NASA are issuing an interim rule amending the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) to implement Executive Orders 13514, "Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance," and 13423, "Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management." Although the Interim Rule is effective immediately, comments will be accepted until August 1, 2011 and will be used in developing a final rule [76 FR 31395 May 31, 2011]. The rule affects all new contracts including micro-purchases (credit card), and new delivery orders on existing contracts. This interim rule requires Federal agencies to leverage agency acquisitions to foster markets for sustainable technologies, materials, products, and services. Federal agencies are additionally required to implement high-performance sustainable building design, construction, renovation, repair, commissioning, operation and maintenance, management, and deconstruction practices in applicable acquisitions. Contractors will be required to support the goals of an agency's environmental management system.

Additionally, contractors must comply with Federal environmental requirements, when the operating Government-owned facilities or vehicles, to the same extent as the agency would be required to comply if the agency operated the facilities or vehicles. Also the rule defines Renewable Energy, Sustainable Acquisition, and Water Consumption Intensity. A 95% compliance goal has been established, and applies to contracts within the United States, except those for weapon systems. Additionally agency heads may exempt law enforcement of national security activities and facilities.

NATURAL GAS DRILLING SITE OUTSIDE OF CHESAPEAKE BAY

On May 5, 2011, pending off shore drilling legislation [H.R. 1230] was voted with a "motion to reconsider was laid on the table and agreed to without objection." The bill included a lease sale of an ocean parcel called Lease Sale 220 off the Virginia Coastline, which is located 50 miles off the coast of the Delmarva Peninsula near the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay. The Obama administration in 2010 instituted a seven year ban on drilling off the Virginia coast. The Virginia coast area in Lease Sale 220 is considered to have a high negative impact on critical training areas for the U.S. Navy. The Department of Defense released a Report on Virginia drilling in which DoD concluded that more than 78% of the Lease Sale 220 area would occur in areas where military operations would be impeded by drilling structures and related activities. In the remaining 22% of the lease area, major commercial shipping channels for Norfolk and the Chesapeake Bay would have conflicted with drilling operations.

BLUE PLAINS NUTRIENT REMOVAL AND SUSTAINABILITY PROJECTS

The following information is provided for situational awareness purposes for those installations located within the Chesapeake Bay watershed. The District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority broke ground in May 2011 on two projects at the Blue Plains Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant that will protect water quality in the Potomac River and downstream in the Chesapeake Bay. The $1.4 billion upgrades will enable Blue Plains to reduce the amount of nutrients, nitrogen and phosphorus in the water discharged to the Potomac River. The Blue Plains wastewater treatment plant processes wastewater from the District of Columbia and neighboring suburbs in Maryland and Virginia with an average wastewater intake of 370 million gallons per day. The new facilities will bring Enhanced Nutrient Removal online at Blue Plains by 2014, in time to meet pollution reduction goals set by USEPA and Chesapeake Bay Program. Blue Plains will also become the first facility in North America to apply a process that treats sludge and generates electricity in the process. Thermal hydrolysis and anaerobic digesters will pressure-cook bio-solids to produce a methane-based gas that will generate enough electricity to meet one-third of Blue Plain's heat and power needs. The process will reduce carbon emissions and cut the amount of bio-solids remaining at the end of the process in half.

USEPA APPLAUDS MARYLAND LAWN FERTILIZER BILL

On May 19, 2011, USEPA's Region 3 Administrator Shawn M. Garvin issued a statement applauding Maryland's New Lawn Fertilizer Law, Chapter 485 for Helping Meet Chesapeake Bay Pollution Diet Goals. The law will help the state meet its commitments as part of a rigorous TMDL for meeting water quality standards in the Chesapeake Bay and its tidal tributaries, and restoring local rivers and streams throughout the 64,000-square-mile Bay watershed. It is estimated that the legislation will reduce phosphorus pollution from urban sources by 15 percent compared to 2009 levels. Maryland, Delaware, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia are expected to have all nutrient-reduction practices in place to meet the limits in the pollution diet by 2025, with 60 percent of the effort completed by 2017.

NEW OPERATIONAL ENERGY STRATEGY

On June 14, 2011, the DoD presented its first plan to transform how it uses energy on the 21st century battlefield. The strategy's focus is on operations, including training, deployment and support of military forces in the field. The strategy, titled *Energy for the Warfighter Operational Energy Strategy*, constitutes an overall direction to develop more energy-efficient weapons, embrace non-oil energy sources and demand more energy-conscious behavior from the warfighters. Energy dependence has proved especially costly in the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, leading to soaring fuel bills and a dangerous reliance on vulnerable fuel convoys. The goals of the strategy are to cut energy demand by forces in the field and to accelerate the development of alternative-energy supplies, such as renewable sources and biofuels. The plan will pay dividends both on the battlefield, by creating more lethal and more agile troops, and in a budget-conscious environment, by saving money over the long term with more-efficient gear. DoD will release an implementation plan with specific targets and timelines for achieving the strategy within the next 90 days.

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INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT WATER PORTFOLIO

The Installation Management Water Portfolio is an overview of the Army's water management capabilities to be used to eliminate unnecessary consumption, increase efficiency, and expand use of recycled/reclaimed water. A Net Zero Water Installation's effort begin with conservation followed by efficiency in use and improved integrity of distribution systems. The Portfolio is available at htpps://www.us.army.mil/suite/soc/28034604 (requires CAC to access). A Net Zero Water Installation is an installation that limits consumption of freshwater resources and returns water back to the same watershed so not to deplete groundwater and surface water resources of that region in quantity or quality over the course of a year. As an installation's freshwater demands increase, a greater quantity must be produced, treated, stored, and distributed to users resulting in a greater volume of wastewater to be collected, pumped, treated and disposed. All of these processes require energy. A net zero water installation will not reduce total energy consumption, unless the quantity of freshwater consumed is also significantly reduced.

NEW BIO-BASED PENETRATING LUBRICANTS

The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Aviation Engineering has increased the availability and use of "green" products by successfully introducing a new family of bio-based products into the federal supply system. Engineers in the Hazardous Minimization and Green Products Branch collaborated with Aviation Supplier Operations' Chemicals/Petroleum, Oils and Lubricants/Gases Integrated Supplier Team to provide qualified, less hazardous products for use by our military service customers. For penetrating lubricants, DoD Standard A-A-50493B (Oil, Penetrating (for Loosening Frozen Metallic Parts)) outlines the basic criteria that any bio-based product would have to meet. After careful examination, two commercial bio-based products (Environmental Logic 38 and Bio-Blast) met the specification requirements on paper. In almost every case, the bio-based products performed as well or better than the baseline petroleum-based product. The new bio-based penetrating lubricants have NSNs and these products are now readily available.

NEW RULES ON BATTERY WASTE AND TRANSPORTATION

DoD requires that batteries that are used, spent or declared excess be turned in to the DLA Disposition Services for treatment and disposal, recycling or sale, unless their disposal is managed locally. When batteries are shipped for this purpose, they must comply with applicable Federal transportation and environmental regulations, and must also be packaged according to DoD policies, or the shipment will not be accepted by DLA Disposition Services. DoD has different requirements for used batteries that are classified as a hazardous waste from those that are not classified as a hazardous waste. Prior to shipping a used battery, the battery must be properly classified. The Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) regulates the disposal of batteries classified as hazardous waste since they contain chemicals that can be hazardous to the environment if improperly managed. According to 40 CFR 273.2, under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), most used batteries that are declared to be a waste, will be classified as a "universal waste." The main exception to this rule, as noted in 40 CFR 266.80, is that spent lead acid batteries that are to be reclaimed or regenerated and eventually reused, are not required to be classified as a universal waste, and instead will be classified as a "hazardous material," along with unused batteries. Ultimately, the decision to classify a battery as a hazardous waste or as a hazardous material depends on factors such as the chemistry used in the battery, the condition of the battery, and its intended fate.

DoD ENTERPRISE E-MAIL MIGRATION

Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG), home of REEO-N, is in the process of Enterprise E-mail migrations to the Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) messaging services. The REEO-N staff email accounts have been converted as of May 2011. Please note our new e-mail addresses are shown in the contact directory listing. Also please provide us a reply message after your e-mail address has migrated in order to continue receiving the Northern Region Review.

FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL NEWS

IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW SOURCE REVIEW (NSR) PROGRAM FINAL RULE

The following notice is intended for installation personnel responsible for air compliance, industrial boilers and Title V permits. USEPA issued a final rule that repeals the "grandfather" provision for particulate matter less than 2.5 micrometers (PM2.5) under the Federal Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permit program in states that lack a PSD permit program in their approved state implementation plan (SIP) [76 FR 28646, May 18, 2011]. The grandfather provision allowed certain facilities under certain circumstances to satisfy PSD permit program requirements for PM2.5 by meeting requirements for controlling particulate matter less than 10 micrometers (PM10) and analyzing impacts on PM10 air quality as a "surrogate" approach based on an USEPA policy known as the "1997 PM 10 Surrogate Policy." In its February 11, 2010 notice of proposed rulemaking, USEPA also proposed to end early the 1997 PM10 Surrogate Policy in USEPA-approved state PSD programs during the remainder of the SIP development period, which ended on May 16, 2011. USEPA is taking no final action on that aspect of the proposal. This final rule is effective on July 18, 2011.

DELAYS FOR TWO FINAL RULES ON STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS

As reported in the April 2011 edition of the Northern Region Review [PG.6], the following final rule refers to a previous final rule reported and now there is a delay in effective date. These final rules are intended for managers responsible for complying with Title V regulations and any operator that is responsible for waste burning equipment (boilers, incinerators, process heaters). USEPA issued a final rule that delays the effective dates for two final rules titled, "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters" and "Standards of Performance for New Sources and Emission Guidelines for Existing Sources: Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units" under the authority of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) until the proceedings for judicial review of these rules are completed or USEPA completes its reconsideration of the rules, whichever is earlier [76 FR 28662, May 18, 2011]. The effective dates of the final rules published in the Federal Register on March 21, 2011, [76 FR 15608] and [76 FR 15704], are delayed until such time as judicial review is no longer pending.

CONFIDENTIALITY DETERMINATIONS FOR MANDATORY GHG REPORTING

The following notice is provided for installation personnel who are responsible for Title V compliance and Subpart II for those responsible for waste water treatment. USEPA issued a final rule that establishes confidentiality determinations for certain data elements required to be reported by direct emitters or by suppliers under the Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule [76 FR 30782, May 26, 2011]. In addition, USEPA issued final confidentiality business information (CBI) determinations for data elements to be reported under 34 Subparts of the Greenhouse Gas Reporting (GHG) Rule. In the action, USEPA also amended the regulations that govern the handling procedures for data collected under the Clean Air Act (CAA). USEPA said the action does not include data elements that are inputs to emission equations. To access the USEPA Confidentiality Determinations for Part 98 Data website for link to all related information and background (*click here*), to Access a fact sheet on the final rule (*click here*). Access the USEPA memorandum (*click here*).

PROPOSED NESHAP FOR POLYVINYL CHLORIDE AND COPOLYMERS

The following notice is intended for installation personnel responsible for those operations that utilize polyvinyl chloride and those responsible for control of emissions of Hazardous Air pollutants (HAP) containing vinyl chloride and copolymers. USEPA issued a proposed rule that sets new National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Polyvinyl Chloride and Copolymers Production [76 FR 29528, May 20 2011]. The rule proposes maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standards for major and generally available control technology (GACT) for area sources of PVC production. Emissions sources

addressed in the proposed rule include PVC process vents, stripped resin, equipment leaks, wastewater, heat exchangers, and storage vessels. The proposed rule would set emission limits and work practice standards for total organic air toxics, and also for three specific air toxics: vinyl chloride, chlorinated di-benzo dioxins and furans (CD/DF), and hydrogen chloride. This is a change from the 2002 rule, which set an emission limit for vinyl chloride, and used vinyl chloride as a surrogate for all other air toxics.

SIGNIFICANT NEW USE RULE ON ELEMENTAL MERCURY

The following rule is intended for those installation environmental managers responsible for either purchasing or storing instruments and related products for measuring, displaying, and controlling industrial process variables that contains elemental mercury. USEPA issued a proposed significant new use rule (SNUR) under section 5(a)(2) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for elemental mercury for use in Barometers, Manometers, Hygrometers/Psychrometers [76 FR 26225, May 6, 2011]. This action requires persons who intend to manufacture (including import) or process elemental mercury for an activity designated as a significant new use by proposed rule to notify USEPA at least 90 days before commencing. The notification provides USEPA with an opportunity to evaluate intended use and, if necessary, to prohibit or limit that activity before it occurs. Not included in this proposed SNUR is mercury use in barometers, manometers, and hygrometers/psychrometers when they are in service as of the publication date of this proposed rule and mercury use in portable battery-powered motor-aspirated psychrometers that contain fewer than seven grams of elemental mercury because they are currently manufactured. The comment period closes on July 5, 2011.

CEQ ACTION PLAN ON FRESHWATER AND CLIMATE CHANGE

The following report is intended for those installation environmental personnel working on climate change issues and water resources. The Council of Environmental Quality issued an action plan and also issued a comment request on the draft *National Action Plan: Priorities for Managing Freshwater Resources in a Changing Climate.* This National Action Plan provides an overview of the challenges that a changing climate presents for the management of the Nation's freshwater resources and describes actions that Federal agencies propose to take in response to these challenges. The comment period on the draft Plan will be accepted until July 15, 2011. All comments received by CEQ will be publicly posted on the CEQ website.

CEQ PLANS SERIES OF NATIONAL OCEAN POLICY LISTENING SESSIONS

On June 2, 2011, the Obama Administration announced a series of listening sessions aimed at gathering public input from the communities and economies that depend on and care for our ocean, coasts, and Great Lakes. Feedback and comments gathered through this public engagement will assist the National Ocean Council as it implements a new National Policy for the Stewardship of the Ocean, Our coasts, and the Great Lakes. Under the Executive Order issued by President Obama last July that established the National Ocean Policy, the National Ocean Council is charged with implementing that policy. The National Ocean Council will host a series of public Listening Sessions to be held throughout the month of June at the following locations: Washington, DC. Barrow, AK. Anchorage, AK. Chicago, IL. Jacksonville, FL. Honolulu, HI. Exeter, NH. Galveston, TX. Ocean Shores, WA. San Francisco Bay Area, CA. West Long Branch, NJ. and Portland, OR. In addition, the National Ocean Council has launched a month-long online public review period for nine draft strategic action plan outlines. These strategic action plans will propose attainable goals and specific, measureable actions the Federal government can take to address key challenges facing our ocean, coasts, and Great Lakes. These nine outlines were drafted with input from a wide range of stakeholders. To participate in providing feedback for the strategic action plans or to get more information on listening sessions please visit www.whitehouse.gov/oceans. To find a National Ocean Council regional listening session near you, please visit http://www.whitehouse.gov/blog/2011/05/26/share-your-ideas-national-ocean-council-listening-session-near-you. To find guidance and a schedule of training opportunities (click here).

FINAL RULE REVISION TO METHOD 301

The following rule is intended for those installation environmental managers primarily responsible for determining chemical analysis of either waste water, sludge or gas. USEPA issued a final rule that amends "*USEPA's Method 301, Field Validation of Pollutant Measurement Methods from Various Waste Media*" [76 FR 28664, May 18, 2011]. The amendment revises the procedures in Method 301 based on new data and comments received. The method specifies procedures for determining and documenting the precision and bias of measured concentrations from various media (e.g., sludge, exhaust gas, wastewater) at the level of an applicable standard for a source. The revised Method 301 is more flexible, less expensive, and easier to use. This final rule became effective in May 2011.

USEPA WORKSHOP ON NPDES REGULATIONS

The Office of Wastewater Management of USEPA is holding a workshop to solicit the views of stakeholders concerning the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulations and how the rules should apply to municipal sanitary sewer collection systems, sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs), and peak wet weather discharges at publicly owned treatment works (POTW) treatment plants [76 FR 35215, June 16, 2011]. USEPA is also seeking views on the 2005 draft Peak Flows Policy. The workshop will include a facilitated discussion with representatives of organizations that represent POTWs, state NPDES permitting authorities, and non-for-profit environmental groups. USEPA invites other interested members of the public to observe the workshop and to offer verbal comments at designated times during the workshop or to submit written comments to the Agency. The workshop will be held on July 14-15, 2011, USEPA requests that you pre-register by July 6, 2011.

REGULATORY DETERMINATION PROCESS FOR CONTAMINANT CANDIDATE LIST

The following notice is intended for installation personnel responsible for waste water, paint/stripping, pesticide application, explosive chemical use or any operations that utilize the chemicals on the Contaminant Candidate List (CCL-3) list. USEPA issued a notice on a Review to the (drinking water) CCL-3 and also issued a stakeholder meeting request. USEPA is in the process of determining whether to regulate at least five contaminants from the list. The final CCL-3 includes 104 chemicals or chemical groups and 12 microbiological contaminants [76 FR 31271, May 31, 2011]. USEPA hosted a public stakeholder meeting on June 16, 2011, input on USEPA's process for Regulatory Determination CCL-3 along with discussion of the contaminants and the technical information that the Agency is considering. USEPA expects to publish the preliminary regulatory determinations for at least five CCL-3 contaminants in mid-2012 and final regulatory determinations by August 2013.

DRAFT NATIONAL COASTAL CONDITION REPORT

The following notice is provided for informational purposes for those installations located in U.S. coastal areas. USEPA issued a notice on a Draft National Coastal Condition Report (NCCR IV) which describes the current overall condition of U.S. coastal waters [76 FR 31327, May 31, 2011]. In the 2011 version, USEPA has added an assessment of estuarine condition in American Samoa, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands along with updated assessment of coastal waters of the contiguous U.S., Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. The coastal waters of the geographic regions assessed in this report are as follows: the Southeastern Alaska, American Samoa, and Guam regions are rated good; the West Coast and U.S. Virgin Islands regions are rated fair to good; the Northeast Coast, Southeast Coast, Gulf Coast, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico regions are rated fair; and the Great Lakes region is rated fair to poor. The comment period closes on August 1, 2011.

RELEASE OF 2011 CONSERVATION REPORT

The following report is intended for installation conservation personnel. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service issued a report titled, the *2011 State Of The Birds Report, The Nation's First Assessment Of Birds On Lands And Waters Owned By The American People*. The report concludes that public lands including the more than 50 national wildlife refuges (NWR) in the Midwest Region offer significant opportunities to halt or reverse the decline of many bird species. More than 500 bird species spend a portion of their life cycle in the Midwestern states of Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, 85 of which are federally threatened, endangered, or of conservation concern.

NEW USEPA RODENTICIDE ACTIONS

The following information is provided for safety purposes for those installation personnel responsible for rodenticide application and is also intended for installation housing managers. USEPA announced it is taking major actions to reduce poisoning risks from mouse and rat poisons. USEPA is moving to ban the sale of the most toxic rat and mouse poisons, as well as most loose bait and pellet products. The agency is also requiring that all newly registered rat and mouse poisons marketed be enclosed in bait stations that render the pesticide inaccessible to children and pets. In 2008, USEPA gave producers of rat and mouse poison until June 4, 2011 to research, develop and register new products that would be safer for children, pets and wildlife. In addition to requiring more-protective bait stations and prohibiting pellet formulations, USEPA intends to ban the sale and distribution of rodenticide products containing brodifacoum, bromadiolone, difethialone and difenacoum directly to residential consumers because of their toxicity and the secondary poisoning hazards to wildlife. These rodenticides will still be available for use in residential settings, but only by professional pest control applicators. For more information on rat and mouse products that meet USEPA's new safety standard http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/mice-and-rats, and more tips and information on controlling rodents http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/controlling/rodents.htm.

HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATOR STANDARDS

The following notice is intended for installation personnel responsible for hazardous waste transport, storage, containment, and recordkeeping. USEPA issued an Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval [76 FR 29237, May 20, 2011]. The ICR pertains to Hazardous Waste Generator Standards (Renewal). This ICR addresses the following categories of informational requirements in part 262 of RCRA: pre-transport requirements for both large quantity generators (LQG) and small quantity generators (SQG); storage requirements in tanks, containment buildings and drip pads; air emission standards requirements for LQGs (referenced in 40 CFR Part 265, Subparts AA and BB); recordkeeping and reporting requirements for LQGs and SQGs; and export requirements for LQGs and SQGs (i.e., notification of intent to export and annual reporting). This collection of information is necessary to help generators and USEPA identify and understand the waste streams being generated and the hazards associated with them, determine whether employees have acquired the necessary expertise to perform their jobs, and determine whether LQGs have developed adequate procedures to respond to unplanned sudden or non-sudden releases of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents to air, soil, or surface water. This information is also needed to help USEPA determine whether tank systems are operated in a manner that is fully protective of human health and the environment and to ensure that releases to the environment are managed quickly and efficiently. The comment period closed on June 20, 2011.

ENERGY NEWS

NREL ADDS GIANT WIND TURBINE TO RESEARCH SITE

The following notice is provided for wind energy situational awareness. On April 29, 2011, a 3-megawatt Eco 100 wind turbine was erected at the National Wind Technology Center (NWTC) near Boulder, CO. The wind turbine is currently the largest in the U.S. and, being tested at NWTC, as part of U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), so it can be certified for use in the United States. Its certification and what is learned during testing will bring the nation closer to DOE's target of 20 percent wind energy by 2030.

NEW FUEL ECONOMY LABELS

The following notice is provided to update federal fleet managers on new label developments and is also provided for informational purposes. In May 2011, USEPA and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) issued a new standard for fuel economy labels. The new labels will now compare energy use and cost between new-technology cars that use electricity and conventional cars that are gasoline-powered, including estimates on how much consumers will save or spend on fuel over the next five years. The labels will also contain easy-to-read ratings of how a model compares to all other models for smog emissions and emissions of pollution that contribute to climate change. For electric-powered cars, the labels will indicate how much electricity it takes to drive 100 miles, as well as information on the driving range and recharging time frame. To learn more information on the new label and about fuel economy: http://fueleconomy.gov/label.

DOE REGIONAL WIND POWER MEETINGS AND ANNUAL WIND SUMMIT

The following information is provided for those installation personnel whose work pertains to State and Regional Wind Power developments. On May 31, 2011, DOE held the 10th Annual Wind Powering America All-States Summit in which DOE's network of state wind energy working groups assembled to share lessons learned from recent regional meetings. The Regional Meetings were held in Nevada, Virginia, Michigan, Massachusetts, Washington State and Nebraska and represented the Southwest, Mid-Atlantic, Great Lakes, Northeast, and Northwest respectively. Wind Powering America (WPA) expects to continue to hold regional meetings as one of the means to support the expanded appropriate deployment of wind technologies into the next decade. The Summit brought together stakeholders, including: individuals from state wind energy working groups, who represent various organizations such as utilities, academia, non-profits, and industry, Federal, state, and local policymakers and program coordinators and leading researchers and industry experts from academia, DOE's national laboratories, nonprofit organizations, and private-sector organizations. The goal of DOE's Wind Powering America initiative is to increase the use and integration of wind energy in communities across the US. For more information on the initiative, see the WPA website. WPA is producing draft reports of each event that will be available for general comment before final reports are released later in the year. Draft reports

will be posted as they become available. Thus far only the Great Lakes Regional Wind Powering America Meeting Proceedings and Feedback Form have been released.

REGIONAL

For more information on regional issues, contact your Regional REC as identified in the REEO - N Personnel Directory.

OTC MODEL RULES TO CONTROL NOX AND VOC EMISSIONS

The Ozone Transport Commission (OTC) is currently developing several model rules and control measure to reduce Nitrogen oxide (NOX) emissions. Many of OTC's model rules become adopted air regulations by both USEPA and state regulatory agencies. The following five draft documents are pertinent to those installations with Title V permits, and to those personnel responsible for air compliance, *Draft Model Rule for Nonroad Diesel Equipment*, *Draft Guidance for Implementation of Nonroad Idling Model Rule*, *Draft OTC Model Rule Solvent Degreasers*, *Inclusion of "Paint Thinner and Multipurpose Solvents" in the Consumer Products Model Rule*, *Development of control measures (Draft)* . The OTC member states include Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. Many of the member states are in the process of adopting these draft documents into their respective regulations. The OTC was created under Section 184 of the CAA to establish regulatory programs to reduce ozone precursor emissions, which includes the reduction of NOX emissions from such things as idling, solvent degreasers, and Volatile Organic Chemical (VOC) emissions from source categories.

PROPOSED MID-ATLANTIC COASTAL WIND ENERGY TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

The following information on Mid-Atlantic Wind Energy Transmission System Development is provided for regional energy situational awareness. The potential impact to offshore training is being evaluated. In April 2011, Atlantic Wind Connection (AWC) filed the first-ever unsolicited right-of-way application with the Department of Interior's Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) for the use of certain areas of the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) to construct an offshore transmission system. The application builds on the momentum created by the identification of four offshore wind energy development zones announced last month by Interior Secretary Salazar and Energy Secretary Chu (also see April 2011 Review). The projects are planned to be built in several phases designed to network those development zones. The project will span roughly 300 miles of federal waters from the northern New Jersey/New York City metropolitan area to Virginia. AWC is the first offshore anchor electricity transmission system proposed in the US. The project configuration outlined in the application will enable up to 7,000 megawatts of offshore wind energy generation capacity to be integrated into the regional power grid. This high-voltage direct-current subsea transmission system would be constructed off the coasts of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. For additional information also see the Obama Administration's recently released offshore wind development plan, *A National Offshore Wind Strategy: Creating an Offshore Wind Industry in the United States*, and also see DoD impact report on OCS activities.

REGION 1

For more information on any state issues in Region 1, contact Robert Muhly, Army Regional Environmental Coordinator, Region 1, (410) 436-6224, e-mail: robert.l.muhly.civ@mail.mil.

CONNECTICUT

USEPA APPROVES SIP ON NSR GHG RULE

USEPA issued a final rule approving a revision to the State Implementation Plan (SIP), submitted by Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to USEPA on December 9, 2010, for parallel processing [76 FR 26933, May 10, 2011]. DEP submitted the final version of this SIP revision on February 9, 2011. The SIP revision, which incorporates updates to DEP's air quality regulations, includes two significant changes impacting the regulation of greenhouse gases (GHG) under Connecticut's New Source Review (NSR) Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program. First, the revision provides Connecticut with authority to issue PSD permits governing GHG. Second, the SIP revision establishes appropriate emission thresholds for determining which new stationary sources and modification projects become subject to Connecticut's PSD permitting requirements for their GHG emissions. The first change is necessary because Connecticut is required to apply its PSD program to GHG-emitting sources, and unless it does so (or unless USEPA promulgates a federal implementation plan (FIP) to do so), such sources will be unable to receive preconstruction permits and therefore may not be able to construct or modify. The second change is necessary, because without it, PSD requirements would apply at the 100 or 250 ton per year (tpy) levels otherwise provided under the Clean Air Act (CAA or Act), which would overwhelm Connecticut's permitting resources. By this final rule USEPA is approving Connecticut's February 9, 2011, SIP revision. This rule went into effect on May 10, 2011. Planned construction by in-state ARNG and Reserve activities will need to plan for and may be impacted when applying for preconstruction permits.

MAINE

NEW SOUND LEVEL LIMITS AND MEASUREMENTS FOR WIND TURBINE PROJECTS

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) issued a proposed rule that adds a new subsection entitled *Sound Level Limits and Measurements for Wind Turbine Projects*. The rule establishes noise standards specific to wind energy developments including predictive modeling requirements, maximum sound limits for nighttime operations, Short-term Duration Repetitive Sounds (SDRS), noise easements, post construction compliance requirements, and noise complaint response. The comment deadline closed on June 3, 2011. The potential impact of this rule would be for ARNG activities, that may have input to noise concerns.

CHAPTER 120 AN ACT TO REDUCE UNNECESSARY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

On May 23, 2011, Maine House Bill 751 [H 751] was approved and signed by the Governor then assigned Chapter number 2011-120, also referred to as *An Act To Reduce Unnecessary Reporting Requirements Related to Natural Resources*. The law repeals a requirement that the Commissioner of Environmental Protection conduct a review related to the permit by rule system and make any recommendations concerning additional categories of permits, repeals a requirement that the Commissioner of Environmental Protection report biennially to the Legislature on the implementation and impact of local shoreland zoning ordinances, repeals requirements that the Department evaluate implementation of California low emission vehicle standards and monitoring from new motor vehicles or new motor vehicle engines. In addition, the law exempts agricultural producers from certain water withdrawal reporting requirements. Reporting requirements mandated for ARNG and Reserves may be affected by proposed regulations implementing the law.

MASSACHUSETTS

ANNOUNCEMENT OF DELEGATION AGREEMENT

USEPA has issued an announcement of a delegation agreement between the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) and the USEPA Region 1 [76 FR 31241, May 31, 2011]. USEPA Region 1 has signed an agreement with MassDEP delegating authority to implement and enforce the Federal Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program to MassDEP. On April 11, 2011, MassDEP became the implementing authority for the PSD program in Massachusetts. The Federal Register notice explains the consequences of this change for owners and operators of sources that have PSD permits or that will need such permits in the future. This delegation agreement became effective on April 11, 2011. Potential impact to the military may be minimal; however, awareness of State authority to now implement and enforce the Federal PSD program is important.

VERMONT

NEW SULFUR LIMITATIONS IN FUEL

The Agency of Natural Resources (ANR)/Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)/Air Pollution Control Division issued a proposed rule that sets new lower sulfur limits for fuel used for heat or power generation as part of a regional strategy agreed to by Mid-Atlantic and Northeast states to reduce regional haze. The potential impact to VT ARNG is for both situational awareness and new compliance purposes when purchasing future heating oil. The comment deadline closes on June 28, 2011.

DRAFT VERMONT MULTI-SECTOR GENERAL PERMITS FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY MSGP 3-9003

ANR/Water Quality Division issued a draft Multi Sector General Permit (MSGP) 3-9003 for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity. The existing MSGP 3-9003 expires August 18, 2011. Coverage under this general permit is required for all new stormwater discharges from industrial facilities and for all existing stormwater discharges that were previously authorized by the Secretary pursuant to the VT MSGP 2006. There is a potential impact for VT ARNG and Reserve Centers regarding vehicle maintenance and permitting requirements. State activities were notified and solicited for comment. The comment deadline closed on June 3, 2011.

REGION 2

For more information on any state issues in Region 2, contact Robert Muhly, Army Regional Environmental Coordinator, Region 2, (410) 436-6224, e-mail: robert.l.muhly.civ@mail.mil.

NEW YORK

UPDATES TO COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, WATER CODE AND ADMINISTRATIVE MANUAL – PART III

The Delaware River Basin Commission (DRBC) issued a final rule that amends the Comprehensive Plan, Water Code and Administrative Manual – Part III Water Quality Regulations by updating the Commission's stream quality objectives for toxic pollutants for the Delaware River Estuary and extend these objectives to Delaware Bay. The new rule sets current and uniform set of water quality standards regulations for measuring and managing the ecological health of interstate waters and the tidal portions of tributaries to the Delaware Estuary and Bay and sets these standards for protecting the health of people who use

these shared waters. The potential impact of this rule is that it establishes water quality criteria that may affect local military activities discharging into tributaries of the DRBC. This rule was passed on March 23, 2011 by DRBC, and became effective in NY upon publication in the NY register on May 18, 2011.

HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM FEES AND SURCHARGES

On June 3, 2011, Senate Bill [S 5323] was amended in the Senate Committee on Environmental Conservation. This bill amends paragraph (f) of Subdivision 1 of (Section 72-0402) of the Environmental Conservation Law by adding a new subparagraph (ii). The bill provides that no fee shall be imposed on a generator for any amount of hazardous waste or hazardous wastewater that is both generated and 90% recycled on-site, and calculates the tax for waste and wastewater based on the net amount of materials placed into the waste stream rather than upon the gross amount of hazardous waste or hazardous wastewater generated in a calendar year. NY's Hazardous Waste Generator Surcharge Fee has been an ongoing controversy for in-state federal activities and is currently under legal review. Any new language added to or revising current State law will need to be assessed for potential impact.

PUERTO RICO

ENDANGERED STATUS FOR PUERTO RICAN HARLEQUIN BUTTERFLY

The Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) issued a Notice of a 12-month petition finding that lists both the Puerto Rican harlequin butterfly and its critical habitat as endangered. Currently, however, listing the Puerto Rican harlequin butterfly is precluded by higher priority actions to amend the Lists of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants. The Puerto Rican harlequin butterfly resembles the larger monarch butterfly. Although the host plant, Oplonia spinosa has been found widely distributed throughout Puerto Rico, the Puerto Rican harlequin butterfly was only detected in two localities: (1) The Quebradillas population in the Northern karst Region, and (2) the Maricao population in the Central-western Volcanic-Serpentine Region. The potential Impact or relevance of this listing is provided only in the event that this species if discovered in ARNG or Reserve training areas may affect future activities.

REGION 3

For more information on any state issues in Region 3, contact Amy Alton, Army Regional Environmental Coordinator, Region 3, (410) 436-7098, e-mail: amy.j.alton.civ@mail.mil

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

PRETREATMENT FEES

The District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority (DC Water) issued a proposed rule [DCMR Title 21, Chapter 1, Section 112] referred to as the Engineering Review and Pretreatment Fees rule. The rule amends the existing fees table for engineering reviews, sale of documents, maps and manuals, and various fees for pretreatment. In addition, the rule sets new fees for water supply. Military installations currently paying pretreatment fees covered by this law should anticipate an increase in the fee structure. The comment period on the proposed rules closed on June 19, 2011.

DISCHARGES TO WASTEWATER SYSTEM

DC Water issued a proposed rule [58 DCR 4362] that amends Chapter 15 (Discharges to Wastewater System) of Title 21 of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations (DCMR) making the rules consistent with USEPA regulations. The amendments provide procedures for complying with the requirements of the Wastewater System Regulation Amendment Act of 1985. In addition, the rule specifies that pollutants which have a pH of less than five (5.0) or more than ten (10.0), and which have any corrosive property capable of damaging or creating a hazard to structures, equipment, processes, or personnel of the District's

wastewater system, including acids, sulfides, concentrated chloride and fluoride compounds, and substances which will react with water to form acidic or alkaline products shall not be introduced into the District's wastewater system. This proposed rule has the potential to impact discharges from military facilities to DC's wastewater system. The comment period closed on June 19, 2011.

MARYLAND

FERTILIZER USE ACT OF 2011

Governor O'Malley signed Maryland House Bill 573 (companion Senate Bill S 487) into Law (Chapter 485). The law 1) establishes specific labeling requirements for specialty fertilizer used on certain turf; 2) requires the Maryland Department of Agriculture, in consultation with the University of Maryland, to establish a professional fertilizer applicator certification program; 3) establishes specified maximum limits for nitrogen and phosphorus in specified fertilizer; 4) prohibits a person from selling certain fertilizer; and 5) prohibits a person from applying specified fertilizer to specified surfaces. In addition, the law exempts certain organic fertilizers. This law may impact fertilizer type and application on military installations. The law goes into effect on October 1, 2011, except Sections 4 and 5 which will be effective on October 1, 2013 and Sections 3 and 6 on October 1, 2012.

NEW LEAD RISK REDUCTION STANDARD

Governor O'Malley signed Maryland House Bill 1033 (companion Senate Bill S840) into Law (Chapter 610) and is titled *Lead Risk Reduction Standards of 2011*. The law reduces lead risk in housing by altering 1) the requirements for the owner of an affected property to satisfy a specified lead risk reduction standard; 2) the performance components required under a specified modified risk reduction standard; and 3) the information that the owner of an affected property is required to submit to verify satisfaction of a modified risk reduction standard. Furthermore, the bill relates to inspections, and requires a study to evaluate processes that reduce the incidence of lead poisoning in rental dwellings. This law may impact lead risk reduction requirements in military housing. The law goes into effect on July 1, 2011, except for Section 1 which goes into effect January 1, 2012.

VIRGINIA

NOTICE OF DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

USEPA issued a Federal Register notice on a Delegation of Authority provided to the Commonwealth of Virginia, based on an USEPA letter sent to Virginia. In this letter, USEPA acknowledged Virginia's delegation of authority to implement and enforce National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) and New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) had been updated, as provided for under previously approved delegation mechanisms [76 FR 30703, May 26, 2011]. The intent of the USEPA letter is to inform regulated facilities and the public of Virginia's updated delegation of authority. This notice is included for situational awareness.

FINAL AIR QUALITY RULE ON SULFUR DIOXIDE

The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VA DEQ) issued a final rule (pg. 2065) amending air quality regulations under [9VAC5-20], specifically General Provisions [9VAC5-20-21], Ambient Air Quality Standards, and the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for sulfur dioxide (SO2) [9VAC5-30-30]. The final rule amends the primary standards for SO2 by adding a new 1-hour annual standard of 75 parts per billion (ppb) including new testing and monitoring requirements for the new standard. Additionally within the rule, the NAAQS for the specific criteria pollutants set out in [40 CFR Part 50] is stipulated. Incorporation of the NAAQS into the state regulations is necessary to provide a legally enforceable means by which the state prepares attainment and maintenance plans, and determines whether a new source will affect the NAAQS. This rule may impact installations with SO2 source emissions. The final rule is effective on May 25, 2011.

WEST VIRGINIA

NOTICE OF DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

USEPA issued a Federal Register notice on a Delegation of Authority to acknowledge West Virginia's delegation of authority to implement and enforce NESHAP and NSPS [76 FR 28433, May 17, 2011]. USEPA issued a letter to inform regulated facilities and the public of West Virginia's authority to implement and enforce NESHAP and NSPS. This notice is included for situational awareness.

REGION 5

For more information on any state issues in Region 5, contact Dr. David Guldenzopf, Acting DoD Regional Environmental Coordinator, Region 5, (410) 436-7100, e-mail: david.b.guldenzopf.civ@mail.mll

ILLINOIS

HOUSE BILL 1297 NEW PROVISIONS IN THE ILLINOIS ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT AND THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT

Having passed both the House and Senate, House bill [H 1297] was sent to the Governor on May 23, 2011 and is currently awaiting signature. Some of the key provisions of H 1297 include improvements to State permitting procedures, and new fee schedules for Air and Construction permits. The bill amends, both the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act and the Illinois Environmental Protection Act. On the plus side the bill potentially benefits military installations by improving the regulatory permits process but on the down side it increases certain air permit fees. The fee changes include a fee for a site permitted to emit less than 25 tons per year of any combination of regulated air pollutants except greenhouse gases, increases to $235 from $200 per year beginning January 1, 2012 for lifetime operating permits, and $235 per year for federally enforceable state operating permits. The fee for a site permitted to emit at least 25 tons per year but less than 100 tons per year of any combination of regulated air pollutants except greenhouse gases, currently is $1,800 per year and increases, beginning January 1, 2012, to $2,150 per year. The fee for a site permitted to emit at least 100 tons per year of any combination of regulated air pollutants, as defined in Section 39.5, except greenhouse gases, is $18 per ton, and increases, beginning January 1, 2012 to $21.50 per ton; however, the maximum fee currently is $3,500 before January 1, 2012, and becomes $4,112 beginning January 1, 2012.

SENATE BILL 2193 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ACT

On April 15, 2011, Senate bill [S 2193] passed both the House and Senate, was sent to the Governor and is currently awaiting signature. The final bill contained Senate amendments creating a Commission on Environmental Justice and establishing its composition, duties and powers. It also provides for public participation in decisions affecting environmental justice communities and requires the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency to provide the Commission with administrative support. This bill may increase environmental justice considerations for military facilities located in environmental justice communities.

USEPA DETERMINATION ON ATTAINMENT AREA

USEPA issued a final rule which determined that the Saint Louis fine particle (PM2.5) nonattainment area in Illinois and Missouri has attained the 1997 annual PM2.5 National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) 76 FR 29652, May 23, 2011]. This final determination of attainment is based upon quality assured, quality controlled, and certified ambient air monitoring data for the 2007-2009 monitoring period showing the Saint Louis area monitored attainment of the 1997 annual PM2.5 NAAQS, as well as quality assured data for 2010 that are in EPA's Air Quality System (AQS), but not yet certified, showing the Saint Louis area has continued to monitor attainment of the 1997 annual PM2.5 NAAQS. Pursuant to EPA's PM2.5 implementation regulations, this

final determination suspends the states' obligation to submit a number of plans for this area including an attainment demonstration, associated reasonably available control measures (RACM), including reasonably available control technology (RACT), a reasonable further progress plan, contingency measures, and other planning State Implementation Plan (SIP) revisions related to attainment of the 1997 annual PM2.5 NAAQS for so long as the area continues to attain the 1997 annual PM2.5 NAAQS. USEPA's determination is not equivalent to redesignating the area to attainment. The designation of the area will remain nonattainment for the 1997 annual PM2.5 NAAQS until such time as USEPA determines that this area meets the Clean Air Act (CAA) requirements for re-designation to attainment. This final rule is effective on May 23, 2011. This determination could reduce air permit requirements for installations located in the St Louis area.

INDIANA

NEW SOURCE REVIEW PROVISIONS FOR PARTICULATE MATTER LESS THAN 2.5 MICRONS (PM2.5)

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) issued a proposed rule and is soliciting public comment on amendments to [326 IAC 2]. These amendments concern new source review (NSR) provisions for particulate matter less than 2.5 microns (PM2.5) and would amend definitions of terms in [326 IAC 2] that would defer carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions from bioenergy and other biogenic sources from greenhouse gas permitting requirements. The comment deadline occurred on June 3, 2011. The main impact of this bill would to installation holding air permits with PM 2.5 emission restrictions.

NEW COLLECTION RULES FOR UNUSED PHARMACEUTICALS

The State implemented new requirements for disposal of unused pharmaceuticals that could impact military medical facilities. On May 9, 2011, Indiana Governor Daniels signed [H 1121] into law, now Public Law No. 119-2011. The new law requires the creation of a process for the proper disposal of unused medication. In addition, the law requires the board of pharmacy to adopt rules for the creation of an unused medication program. The law is goes into effect on July 1, 2011.

NEW STATE DEPARTMENT OF TOXICOLOGY

On May 10, 2011, Senate bill [S 431] passed both the House and Senate, and was signed by the Governor as Public Law 158-2011. The new law creates a new state agency to be known as the Department of Toxicology. The bill amendment made conforming changes and created the Toxicology Department Advisory Council to aid in the transition to the new department. Sections 1 through 3 and section 5 are effective as of July 1, 2011. Section 4 is effective as of June 10, 2011. This new law is not expected to significantly impact military installations.

REVISIONS TO AIR QUALITY IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

USEPA is approving a request submitted by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) on November 24, 2010, to revise the Indiana State Implementation Plan (SIP) [76 FR 27904, May 13, 2011]. The submission revises the Indiana Administrative Code (IAC) by amending and updating the definition of “References to the Code of Federal Regulations,” to refer to the 2009 edition. The submission also makes a minor revision to the definition of “Non-photo-chemically reactive hydrocarbons” or “negligibly photo-chemically reactive compounds” by deleting an outdated Federal Register citation. This rule is effective on July 12, 2011. These SIP revisions are largely administrative in nature and will not have a significant impact in military installations.

MINNESOTA

AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES (AIS) ENFORCEMENT

On May 27, 2011, Minnesota Senate Bill 1115 [S 1115] was approved and signed by the Governor then assigned Chapter number 107. The final rule amends various sections pertaining to natural resources, pesticide control, peat land protection, fees, invasive species, commercial aquatic plants, fish harvesting permits and other non-environmental areas. The amendments involving aquatic invasive species (AIS) enforcement are potentially significant to military units conducting water training or installations with water recreation facilities. Specifically, the rule broadens AIS control requirements to all water related equipment. It also requires notification when a person identifies an invasive species in an area where that species has not been known to exist. Most of the law is effective as of May 28, 2011; however, Sections 7 and 88 (primarily pertaining to off-road motorcycle registration and the definition of a motor vehicle) are effective as of January 1, 2012.

OHIO

APPROVAL OF AIR QUALITY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

USEPA issued a proposed rule that makes two determinations regarding the fine particle (PM2.5) nonattainment areas of Cleveland-Akron, Columbus, Dayton-Springfield, and Steubenville-Weirton (hereafter referred to as "Areas") [76 FR 28393, May 17, 2011]. First, USEPA is proposing to determine that these Areas have attained the 1997 annual average PM2.5 National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) under the Clean Air Act (CAA). This determination could reduce air permit requirements for permitted military facilities in this area. This proposed determination of attainment is based upon complete, quality-assured, and certified ambient air monitoring data for the 2007-2009 period showing that the areas have monitored attainment of the annual PM2.5 NAAQS. USEPA also evaluated incomplete data from this period from other monitors in the Cleveland-Akron area, as well as complete preliminary quality-assured data available to date for 2010. If this proposed determination is made final, the requirements for these Areas to submit an attainment demonstration, associated reasonably available control measures (RACM) to include reasonably available control technology (RACT), a reasonable further progress (RFP) plan, contingency measures, and other planning State Implementation Plan (SIP) revisions related to attainment of the 1997 annual PM2.5 NAAQS shall be suspended for so long as the Areas continue to attain the 1997 annual PM2.5 NAAQS. Second, USEPA is also proposing to determine, based on quality-assured and certified monitoring data for the 2007-2009 monitoring period, that these Areas have attained the 1997 annual PM2.5 NAAQS by the applicable attainment date of April 5, 2010. The comment period closed June 16, 2011.

CROSS-MEDIA ELECTRONIC REPORTING PROGRAM REVISION

USEPA issued a notice granting approval of the State of Ohio's request to revise its *Part 403-General Pretreatment Regulations for Existing and New Sources of Pollution* electronic reporting methods [76 FR 30342, May 25, 2011]. USEPA's approval became effective on May 25, 2011. These revisions may impact military facilities that are required to electronically report information for Industrial and Publically Owned Treatment Works under 40 CFR Part 403.

WEB BASED TRAINING

WHAT	WHEN	WHERE	DETAILS
THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE LIBRARY	ANYTIME	WEB-BASED	The Environmental Compliance Library is a Web-based training tool that can be utilized by any organization and its employees with a computer and Internet access. It is ready to use and takes only minutes for you to set-up and begin training.
NPDES PERMIT WRITERS' TRAINING COURSE	ANYTIME	WEB-BASED	The NPDES Permit Writer's Course is a five-day course covering the key elements of NPDES Permit development. The course is taught by experienced USEPA staff and contractors and has been one of EPA's most successful courses over the past decade. USEPA has recorded Web-based presentations covering the material presented in several key modules of the live course. These recorded presentations enable participants who attended the NPDES Permit Writers' Course to review the material on demand in a self-paced environment.
TECHNOLOGY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS FOR POTWS	ANYTIME	WEB-BASED	"Technology-based Effluent Limitations for Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)." This presentation is part of a self-paced Web-based training series sponsored by USEPA's Water Permits Division. It provides an overview of the national technology-based standards for POTWs and the process for implementing those standards through NPDES permits.
THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS FOR NPDES PERMITS	ANYTIME	WEB-BASED	"The Administrative Process for NPDES Permits." This presentation is part of a self-paced Web-based training series sponsored by USEPA's Water Permits Division. It provides an overview of the administrative process leading to NPDES permit issuance and events that can occur after final permit issuance.
ARMY PODCAST SERVICE	ANYTIME	PODCASTS	The Army offers free podcasts on a wide variety of topics, including an environmental series, an Army Corps of Engineers series, and many more. The podcasts are available through a free subscription service. It is not necessary to own an iPod in order to view or listen to a podcast.

Professional Development

WHAT	WHEN	WHERE	DETAILS
LABS, DATA CENTERS, AND HIGH-TECH FACILITIES	JULY 7	WEBINAR	The webinar outlines EO 13514 requirements and best practices for improving the energy and environmental performance of Federal laboratories, data centers and high-tech facilities.
Climate Adaptation: Practical Solutions for a Warming World Conference	JULY 18 - 20	ASHEVILLE, NC	This conference will offer a unique opportunity for scientists and non-scientists to interact and hear from one another. Joint sessions will be held with the 19th Conference on Applied Climatology and the 36th Annual Meeting of the American Association of State Climatologists.
12TH ANNUAL EPA COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT TRAINING CONFERENCE	JULY 19 - 21	WASHINGTON, DC	The theme for the conference is, "Community Involvement in the 21st Century: Embracing Diversity, Expanding Engagement and Utilizing Technology."
2011 SUSTAINING MILITARY READINESS CONFERENCE	JULY 25 - 29	NASHVILLE, TN	DoD personnel and stakeholders interested in military training and testing, natural and cultural resources management, and sustainable and compatible land, air, sea, and frequency use topics are invited to: attend several workshops Engaging the Media: Tactics for Media Interview Success, Renewable Energy Technologies, War fighter Adaptivity and Climate Change Adaptation.
FED FLEET 2011 CONFERENCE	JULY 26 - 28	ORLANDO, FL	This conference is a one-stop information source for Fleet and Aviation Management professionals that consolidates a comprehensive collection of fleet management tools, for both aviation and automotive procurement.
GOVENERGY	AUGUST 7 - 10	CINCINNATI, OH	The GovEnergy workshop and trade show serves to provide effective energy management training to federal employees and their associated stakeholders. This event will further educate and encourage the best application of practices, products, and services as they relate to energy efficiency, renewable energy, water efficiency, and greenhouse gas management within the federal sector.

Internet Resources

State / Territory Resources

Regulatory Sources

CT Department of Environmental Protection.....http://www.ct.gov/dep
DE Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control...http://www.dnrec.delaware.gov
DC Department of Environment .....http://ddoe.dc.gov/ddoe
IL Environmental Protection Agency.....http://www.epa.state.il.us
IN Department of Environmental Management .....http://www.state.in.us/idem
ME Department of Environmental Protection .....http://www.state.me.us/dep
MD Department of Environment.....http://www.mde.state.md.us
MA Department of Environmental Protection.....http://www.mass.gov/dep
MI Department of Environmental Quality .....http://www.michigan.gov/deq
MN Pollution Control Agency .....http://www.pca.state.mn.us
NH Department of Environmental Services .....http://des.nh.gov
NJ Department of Environmental Protection.....http://www.state.nj.us/dep
NY Department of Environmental Conservation.....http://www.dec.ny.gov
OH Environmental Protection Agency .....http://www.epa.state.oh.us
PA Department of Environmental Protection .....http://www.depweb.state.pa.us/dep
PR Department of Natural and Environmental Resources .....http://www.gobierno.pr
RI Department of Environmental Management.....http://www.dem.ri.gov
VT Agency of Natural Resources .....http://www.anr.state.vt.us
VI Department of Planning and Natural Resources .....https://www.dpnr.gov.vi
VA Department of Environmental Quality .....http://www.deq.state.va.us
WV Department of Environmental Protection.....http://www.wvdep.org
WI Department of Natural Resources.....http://www.dnr.state.wi.us

Legislative Resources

CT General Assembly ..... http://www.cga.ct.gov
DE General Assembly ..... http://legis.delaware.gov
DC City Council..... http://www.dccouncil.washington.dc.us
IL General Assembly..... http://www.ilga.gov
IN General Assembly..... http://www.in.gov/legislative
ME State Legislature ..... http://www.maine.gov/legis
MD General Assembly.... http://mlis.state.md.us
MA General Court ..... http://www.mass.gov/legis/legis.htm
MI Legislature ..... http://www.legislature.mi.gov
MN State Legislature..... http://www.leg.state.mn.us
NH General Court..... http://gencourt.state.nh.us
NJ Legislature..... http://www.njleg.state.nj.us
NY Assembly ..... http://assembly.state.ny.us
NY Senate..... http://assembly.state.ny.us
OH General Assembly .... http://www.legislature.state.oh.us
PA General Assembly ..... http://www.legis.state.pa.us
PR Government..... http://welcome.topuertorico.org/government.shtml
RI General Assembly ..... http://www.rilin.state.ri.us
VT Legislature..... http://www.leg.state.vt.us
VI Legislature ..... http://www.senate.gov.vi
VA General Assembly..... http://legis.state.va.us
WV Legislature ..... http://www.legis.state.wv.us
WI State Legislature ..... http://www.legis.wisconsin.gov/senhome.htm

Other Resources

Military Resources

DoD
DoD Defense Link .....http://www.defenselink.mil
Denix..... http://www.denix.osd.mil/

National Defense Center for Environmental Excellence ..... http://www.ndcee.ctc.com

Joint Services P2 and Sustainability Technical Library http://205.153.241.230/

Army
Army Knowledge Online.....https://www.us.army.mil

Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations, Energy and Environment
http://www.asaie.army.mil/Public/IE

Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Environment, Safety and Occupational Health
http://www.asaie.army.mil/Public/ESOH/1ESOH

US Army Environmental Command .....http://aec.army.mil

US Army Sustainability .....http://www.sustainability.army.mil

Army Sustainable Range Program .....https://srp.army.mil

Army Environmental Policy Institute .....http://www.aepi.army.mil

Army Corps or Engineers.....http://www.usace.army.mil
North Atlantic Division .....http://www.nad.usace.army.mil

Other Federal Agency Resources

US Government .....http://www.USA.gov

US Environmental Protection Agency http://www.epa.gov
Region 1.....http://www.epa.gov/region01
Region 2.....http://www.epa.gov/region02
Region 3.....http://www.epa.gov/region03
Region 5.....http://www.epa.gov/region5

US Department of Agriculture .....http://www.usda.gov
National Resource Conservation Service http://www.nrcs.usda.gov

US Department of Interior .....http://www.doi.gov
Bureau of Land Management Eastern States http://www.blm.gov/es/st/en.html
US Geological Survey .....http://www.usgs.gov
US Fish and Wildlife Service.....http://www.fws.gov
Midwest Region (all Reg. 5 States) ..... http://www.fws.gov/midwest
Northeast Region (all Reg. 1, 2, 3 States).... http://www.fws.gov/northeast
National Park Service.....http://www.nps.gov
Bureau of Indian Affairs .....http://www.bia.gov

US Department of Energy .....http://www.energy.gov
Office of Environmental Management http://www.em.doe.gov
US Coast Guard.....http://www.uscg.mil/
National Response Center NRC http://www.nrc.uscg.mil/
Federal Register ..... http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html

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