



REC UPDATE

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



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GENERAL INTEREST

Navy Studies Potential of Fuel Cells to Run Unmanned Vehicles

By Heather Clancy – ZD Net

The U.S. Navy has signed a \$3.8 million contract with FuelCell Energy, one of the leading developers in this slice of the energy storage space. The research and development effort covered under the agreement will test applications for a Hybrid Solid Oxide Fuel Cell battery system that can run unmanned undersea vehicles on missions of up to 70 days, according to the information released by FuelCell. That's about 1,800 kilowatt-hours of electricity.

The sorts of vessels supported by the battery system are typically submerged vessels left to their own devices that can provide intelligence and information about the underwater area they are monitoring. The official name for this class is Large Displacement Unmanned Underwater Vehicle.

FuelCell's technology was picked for the project because it minimizes the use of both stored fuel and oxygen. These fuels must be stored within the confines of the vehicle. There are several other teams that will be working with the company on the project, including Versa Power Systems, the Energy Systems Division of the NASA Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Yardney Technical Products, Naval Underwater Warfare Center, and the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory. The first phase of the project will be 18 months long.

The Navy project is yet another example of how fuel cells and other advanced energy storage technologies might be at least part of the answer when it comes to develop clean energy sources. There are also plenty of pilot projects under way to study how energy storage might help back up intermittent renewable energy technologies, such as solar or wind generators. One example is the test of how lithium-ion batteries might supplement solar in a development near Sacramento, CA.

A growing number of businesses, notably Whole Foods, are using fuel cells to help provide a source of backup power -- grocery stores are usually one of the first places restored during community power outages but many companies are seeking an even higher degree of potential grid independence. The fuel cell industry overall has been experiencing sporadic growth over the past 12 months, according to a new analysis by Pike Research, a division of Navigant Energy. In 2011, unit shipments broke 20,000 for the first time, but certain sectors experienced growing pains. For example, Pike says that shipments of portable fuel cells fell 16 percent and a number of companies exited the market. The other two major application areas are transportation and stationary power sources.

DTS 72-Hour Air Reservation Auto Cancellation

Beginning 1 OCT 12, any travel authorization that includes air travel must be approved and ticketed at least 72 hours in advance of the scheduled flight departure to avoid airline reservations from being cancelled. This new policy applies to domestic City Pair and non-contract government flights that are either booked through DTS or through a Commercial Travel Office (CTO).

Those travelers making travel plans at least 72 hours of departure must have their authorization approved and tickets issued within 24 hours of creation to avoid cancellation. If making plans within 24 hours of departure, authorizations must be approved and ticketed at least 6 hours prior to flight departure time to avoid cancellation.

While the reservation may exist, it is not purchased (known as "ticketed") until the Authorizing Official (AO) approves the travel authorization and the Commercial Travel Office (CTO) tickets the reservation. This means that if a travel authorization is not approved at least 72 hours in advance of travel, the traveler will arrive at the

airport without a ticket or a reservation in the airline's system. If airline reservations are cancelled, a traveler will be notified via email or phone by their Commercial Travel Office.

If a traveler's airline reservations are cancelled, he/she should follow their normal ticketing process to rebook the flight. Please do not rebook at the airline counter. Often, counter agents are not familiar with GSA's City Pair Program and may book the traveler on a full priced fare at a much higher cost. Travelers should take their travel itinerary with them to the airport because it provides contact information for their Commercial Travel Office (CTO) as well as reservation details to help them rebook.

Monitoring the status of travel documents and ensuring that travel authorizations are approved is the best way to avoid unnecessary costs and stress associated with rebooking travel.

September is National Preparedness Month

September is National Preparedness Month, a month-long awareness and activism campaign to improve the nation's emergency preparedness. It is important to stress that preparedness is important for all hazards, whether natural or man-made. This year's theme is "Pledge to Prepare". By pledging, you will become part of the national preparedness coalition. Visit www.ready.gov to take the pledge and access exclusive resources addressing individual and family readiness.

September 2012 is National Wilderness Month

Through Proclamation 8856 on 31 AUG 12, President Obama declared September 2012 as National Wilderness Month. For more information, go to: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2012/08/31/presidential-proclamation-national-wilderness-month-2012?CFID=1792844&CFTOKEN=12558060>.

National Hispanic Heritage Month Runs from 15 SEP to 15 OCT

Each year, Americans observe National Hispanic Heritage Month from 15 SEP to 15 OCT by celebrating the histories, cultures, and contributions of American citizens whose ancestors came from Spain, Mexico, the Caribbean, and Central and South America. This year's theme for National Hispanic Heritage Month is "Diversity United, Building America's Future Today".

The observation started in 1968 as Hispanic Heritage Week under President Lyndon Johnson and was expanded by President Ronald Reagan in 1988 to cover a 30-day period starting on 15 SEP and ending on 15 OCT. It was enacted into law on 17 AUG 88 on the approval of Public Law 100-402.

The day of 15 SEP is significant because it is the anniversary of independence for Latin American countries Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. In addition, Mexico and Chile celebrate their independence days on 16 SEP and 18 SEP respectively. Also, Columbus Day or Día de la Raza, which is 12 OCT, falls within this 30-day period.

The strength of our Navy and nation is derived from the diversity of our people and Hispanic sailors play a critical role in our Navy. Today, nearly 50,000 Hispanic sailors and officers serve in the United States Navy, participating in every facet of Naval Operations. Four Hispanic admirals and 172 Hispanic master chiefs lead our Navy from the front, providing unique perspectives and experiences that enhance our culture and improve our mission readiness.

The Presidential Proclamation can be viewed at:

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2012/09/14/presidential-proclamation-national-hispanic-heritage-month-2012>.

SETi Wins \$1.6 Million Contract to Purify Water with AlGaIn LEDs

By Compound Semiconductor Magazine

Sensor Electronic Technology, Inc. (SETi) has been awarded a program from the Office of Naval Research (ONR) to develop a self-contained portable water purification system for warfighters. The system will incorporate SETi's UV LED technology for water quality monitoring and disinfection.

The aim of the program is to develop a portable unit that can provide a small team of warfighters with a self-sustainable source of potable water from any fresh water source. Stand-alone UV LED water disinfection efficacy has already been demonstrated at SETi through a program funded by the National Science Foundation. However, this demonstration was designed for commercial use and will not meet the needs of the warfighter.

In order to achieve compliance with the rigorous standards of NSF P-248, SETi has teamed up with Cascade Designs, Inc (CDI) of Seattle, Washington, to combine novel mechanical filtration technologies with the effective disinfection of UV LEDs. The system will also use SETi's UV LEDs to monitor the water "quality", optimising the system efficiency and effectiveness. Through funding this program, ONR has demonstrated its commitment to a new type of water purification system that will benefit from the UV LED advantages, making it smaller, more robust, and more efficient than anything available today. It will also reduce the need for chemical disinfectants such as chlorine and iodine.

The system has major implications for improving the self sufficiency of warfighters in mobile operations. Modern warfighters assume many risks on the battlefield; drinking contaminated water should not be a concern" says Cody Reese, Program Manager at ONR. "Just as visible-light LEDs have changed the face of lighting, ultraviolet LEDs have the potential to revolutionize water disinfection at all scales with a marked improvement in safety, durability, and energy consumption - from the mouth-piece of an individual drink tube all the way to commercial-scale water treatment plants".

SETi, recently announced eight fold efficiency improvements of LEDs operating in the germicidal wavelength range, through a DARPA development program. "SETi is extremely excited to start this development program through ONR" said Remis Gaska, President and CEO of SETi. "It will lead on from our successes in DARPA and other military programs to develop a military application based on this new technology".

During the project, CDI will be focusing on designing novel filtration techniques to complement SETi's UV LED disinfection reactor. Other members of the development team include the University of Colorado's Department of Civil, Environmental, and Architectural Engineering and the Institute of Applied Research at Vilnius University, Lithuania.

The team at University of Colorado is focused on research related to advanced treatment technologies for water. The UC team will assist in modeling water flow and light distribution from the LEDs to optimize the efficacy of the UV chamber. Vilnius University will assist in the development of an optical water quality monitor that will measure the microbial level in the water and adjust the system accordingly.

Navy Announces Suicide Prevention Awareness Month

By Navy Personnel Command Public Affairs

September is National Suicide Prevention Awareness Month and the Navy is using the month as a launch pad to focus on Navy's ongoing suicide prevention efforts, officials announced in NAVADMIN 259/12 released 27 AUG 12. During each week of the month resources will be available to guide discussion on stress navigation and suicide prevention concepts. The weekly concepts to be explored are: building resilience, navigating stress, encouraging bystander intervention to A-C-T (Ask Care Treat), and reducing barriers for seeking support through counseling.

The tools and resources are available on www.suicide.navy.mil and www.navynavstress.com. These tools emphasize the themes of dedication, optimism, determination and humor. For more information, go to: http://www.navy.mil/submit/display.asp?story_id=69267.

NAVFAC Atlantic Change of Command

Rear Admiral Douglas G. Morton, CEC, USN, relieved Rear Admiral Kevin R. Slates, CEC, USN, as Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC), Atlantic, in a ceremony held on the front lawn at NAVFAC Atlantic's Lafayette River Complex, Norfolk, VA on 9 AUG 12. Rear Admiral Christopher Mossey, CEC, USN, Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, and Chief of Civil Engineers, presided over the ceremony and was the guest speaker. For more information, go to:

https://portal.navfac.navy.mil/portal/pls/portal/APP_PAO.PRESS_RELEASE_FULL_DYN.show?p_arg_names=newsid&p_arg_values=6467.

NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic Holds Change of Command

By Tom Kreidel - Naval Facilities Engineering Command Mid-Atlantic Public Affairs

Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Mid-Atlantic held change of command ceremony onboard Naval Station Norfolk on 24 AUG 12. Capt. John Korka relieved Capt. Mark Libonate as commanding officer. In his remarks, Libonate thanked the 3,400 men and women of NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic for their hard work and accomplishments. During the ceremony, guest speaker Rear Adm. Tim Alexander, commander Navy Region Mid-Atlantic praised Libonate for his work as commanding officer and regional engineer. Capt. Libonate will now report to NAVFAC headquarters.

Capt. Korka comes to NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic after serving as commanding officer, Naval Facilities Expeditionary Logistics Center, and 31st Seabee Readiness Group. "I feel greatly privileged and will do my utmost over the next two years to confirm the faith of those who selected me and to be the type of commanding officer that our people and supported commands deserve" said Korka.

For more information, go to: http://www.navy.mil/submit/display.asp?story_id=69254.

Labs21 Energy Resources

FEMP has gathered this collection of guidance documents, tools, and other resources to support energy efficiency in laboratories. The Labs21 Tool Kit is a collection of resources to support the design, construction, and operation of high-performance laboratories. The tools include design guides, case studies, a performance rating system, a video, and other products that are planned or under development. For more information, go to:

http://www.fedcenter.gov/kd/go.cfm?destination=ShowItem&item_id=22077.

Solar Project Aims to Help Wean Army off the Grid

By Amy Joi O'Donoghue – Deseret News

A celebratory fanfare with gushes of awe and respect dominated the groundbreaking of a \$10.8 million, 1.5-megawatt solar project at the Tooele Army Depot. A glistening PowerDish standing 21 feet tall was one reason for the rush of excitement, and the presence of Gen. Martin E. Dempsey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was the other. He told them that projects like the Stirling Solar Array, which when finished will feature a field of 430 PowerDishes on 17 acres, exemplifies the innovative and new direction the military has to embrace to meet the needs of the country. The military is on a path to have its armed services branches produce 3 gigawatts of energy to help wean military installations off the electrical grid as much as possible, and Tooele Army Depot is marching quickly toward the goal of being one of 16 Army commands in the country to become "net zero," or practically off the grid. Depot officials said the solar field, in addition to a wind turbine installed in 2010, will get them to nearly 60 percent of their power derived from renewables. For more information, go to:

<http://www.deseretnews.com/article/865560881/Solar-project-aims-to-help-wean-Army-off-grid.html?pg=all>.

GSA Freezes Per Diem Rates at 2012 Levels

By Kellie Lunney – Government Executive

Government travel per diem rates will not change in fiscal 2013, according to the General Services Administration. GSA announced that it will freeze fiscal 2013 travel reimbursement rates for lodging and other related expenses at fiscal 2012 levels. The move is part of the Office of Management and Budget's directive to agencies to reduce all travel spending in fiscal 2013 by 30 percent compared to fiscal 2010. For more information, go to: <http://www.govexec.com/management/2012/08/gsa-freezes-diem-rates-2012-levels/57409/?oref=top-story>.

Treasury May Revamp Flexible Spending Account Rule

By Meghan McCarthy – Government Executive

A little-noticed bulletin from the Treasury Department could have a big impact on the roughly 155 million Americans who use flexible spending accounts to cover out-of-pocket health care expenses. The government's notice, sent out in May, included a surprise in what otherwise might have been a dry announcement on the implementation of the President's health care reform law. In addition to detailing a new spending cap, the federal government asked for comment on whether it should scrap the "use it or lose it" rules associated with the tax-free health care spending accounts known as FSAs. For more information, go to: <http://www.govexec.com/pay-benefits/2012/08/treasury-may-revamp-flexible-spending-account-rule/57375/?oref=skybox>.

Pall Corporation Awarded Contract to Design Water Treatment System for US Navy

By 4traders Magazine

Pall Corporation announced that the Office of Naval Research (ONR) has contracted with Pall for a multi-phase project to develop an advanced shipboard desalination system specifically for the challenging operations in coastal waters. Pall will create a detailed design for Navy ship water treatment that will increase the volume and reliability of fresh water generation while reducing energy and maintenance requirements.

Whether participating in active maneuvers or returning to shore, military vessels require highly-reliable water treatment systems to meet the demand for fresh water. In addition to being energy and resource intensive, traditional sea water desalination technologies are often unreliable. Further, coastal sea water can be especially difficult to treat due to high concentrations of suspended solids and biological/organic contaminants. The Navy also limits chemical usage on ships, creating restrictions to approaches used in land-based desalination plants. The system to be provided to the Navy will address these concerns by employing hollow-fiber microfiltration (MF) and reverse osmosis (RO) membrane technologies.

During the first six-month phase of the project, Pall scientists will adapt the latest membrane technologies to design a solution capable of producing 4,000 gallons per day of potable water. In the year-long second phase of the program, a prototype system will be developed and tested on land. In the final 18-month phase, a fully compliant system will be tested for six months on a naval ship.

USCG Cutter Completes Voyage on Biofuel

By Adam Stone – Defense News

A U.S. Coast Guard cutter has completed a trip of 3,500 nautical miles on alternative fuel in an effort to help the Navy expand its understanding of potential renewable fuel sources. The 175-foot coastal buoy tender Henry Blake and its crew of 28 sailed a round trip from Puget Sound to Juneau, Alaska, on a 50-50 blend of petroleum F-76 and hydroprocessed renewable diesel fuel derived from algal oil. The Navy supplied the fuel for the operational evaluation, which lasted from 21 JUN to 1 AUG 12.

The Coast Guard is examining alternative fuels in preparation for an eventual changeover in the military pipeline, said Sam Alvord, Energy Fuel Section Chief for the Coast Guard's Office of Energy Management. "What we don't want is to have that fuel out there and we not know what it would mean in terms of our assets," he said.

The Blake evaluation could be especially important since the vessel's mission encompasses so many variables. For example, the cutter moves at full throttle through open water but maneuvers at slow speeds for buoy tending duties. That creates a different load profile and a different operational tempo, Alvord said.

In the same vein, operators put all of the ship's systems to the test by carrying out the entire mission on alternative fuel, as opposed to past exercises that had run on both conventional and alternative fuels. "In this case, it was a full load of alternative fuel, so all systems got exposed: the engines, the fuel handling equipment, the purification equipment, the piping," Alvord said. With a successful demonstration across all systems, "it means you can burn the alternative fuel without changing any of your systems or processes."

The Coast Guard is especially keen to understand the effects of alternative fuels due to negative experiences in the past. In 2009, a supply chain error caused a medium-endurance cutter to be fueled with a 20 percent blend of fatty acid methyl esters. As a result of environmental factors, the fuel turned to gel, clogging the fuel filters and choking off fuel flow to the engines. "In that case, we were surprised by it and we don't want to be surprised again," Alvord said.

This recent evaluation looked for "distinguishing differences across the boards" between the biofuel mix and conventional fuel, Alvord said. Variables included engine temperature and pressure, fuel injector performance, and uneven wear of engine parts. These measurements will be compared against previous Navy findings in similar evaluations. "All the other tests that have been done by the Navy have seen no discernible difference and we fully expect this to be the same thing," Alvord said. "There were no leaks, no uneven wear, nothing that would raise any eyebrows. It was very short and sweet."

Inside the Military's Multibillion-Dollar Push for Renewables

By Kristine A. Wong - Greenbiz

As the largest consumer of energy in the world, the Department of Defense has a long way to go before becoming a sustainable operation. But a recent push to purchase 3 gigawatts (GW) of locally generated renewable energy is opening up billions of dollars in market opportunities -- and it's not just energy companies that stand to benefit. Companies that can finance these deals also stand to carve out a substantial piece of this pie.

The military's goal is to become more energy independent. "By diversifying our installation energy sources to include sustainable, reliable energy, we improve our ability to fulfill our mission during energy interruptions and to better manage price volatility," said Katherine Hammack, U.S. Assistant Secretary of the Army for installations, energy & environment.

Plans are underway for the Army, Navy, and Air Force to each deploy 1 GW of renewable energy on U.S. bases by 2025, an effort announced in April. The 3 GW goal is tied to a 2007 DOD initiative to source 25 percent of its energy from renewables by 2025. It's one of the largest commitments to clean energy in history, according to the White House.

Three gigawatts are equivalent to the amount needed to power 750,000 homes, said Hammack. The military will purchase the power generated through privately owned solar, wind, geothermal or biomass facilities under power purchase agreements.

Companies can build their facilities on military bases or on some of the 16 million acres of military land recently opened for renewable energy development. They will be expected to own and maintain the facilities, as well as arrange private sector financing for its construction and operation.

One aim of the effort is to develop energy security on U.S. military bases, according to DOD spokeswoman Lt. Col. Melinda Morgan. "Together with smart microgrid and storage technologies, renewable and other forms of on-site energy will allow a military base to maintain its critical operations 'off-grid' for weeks or months if necessary," said Morgan.

A Solar Powered Army of Energy Masters

By Tina Casey – Clean Technica

A dustup over the U.S. Navy's biofuel program hogged the media spotlight this spring but under the radar, the Army has been pursuing an ambitious alternative energy program of its own. Aside from \$7 billion in cutting-edge and utility-scale projects, the Army's initiatives include a modest but critical experiment in energy conservation at base camps.

The Army had been slowly but steadily introducing portable solar power and other new energy equipment at forward operating bases on a piecemeal basis. The new initiative, called SAGE for Smart and Green Energy at Base Camps, steps it up a notch with an integrated, camp-wide approach that relies on a heavy dose of user engagement. SAGE got underway last summer at the Base Camp Integration Laboratory at Fort Devens in Massachusetts. The 150-person camp consists of a 10-acre compound that includes energy efficient shelters and other buildings, waste reduction systems, solar power for hot water, graywater recycling, and a power management system that includes a microgrid and energy storage. Affordability and portability also factored into equipping the camp. The whole thing relies on off-the-shelf technologies that can be shipped in a single C-17 Globemaster III aircraft and set up in four hours. The goal of the SAGE experiment is to test whether energy savings of up to 60 percent are possible at camps of up to 3,000 soldiers.

Alternative energy and conservation are literally life and death issues for the Army, as described in a recent issue of Stand To, the Army's online leadership newsletter. The whole page is worth a read but here are a few key points:

- The Army is looking at power and energy in everything it does, making every soldier, civilian, and family member an Energy Manager.
- Supplying power and energy to our troops around the world is an increasingly challenging, expensive, and dangerous undertaking. The Army must include energy security as a prime consideration in all activities to reduce demand, increase efficiency, obtain alternative sources of energy, and create a culture of energy conservation.
- Innovative and adaptive leaders, seeking ways to increase energy efficiency and implement renewable and alternate sources of energy, are the key to saving lives and increasing the Army's flexibility by reducing costs.

The need to transition to a "culture of energy" is something that environmental organizations have been hammering away at forever so the Army's full-on engagement in this issue will go a long way toward mainstreaming more responsible stewardship of the Earth's resources.

GSA Seeks More Savings in Travel Spending

By Eric Katz – Government Executive Magazine

Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam

When the General Services Administration announced a freeze on travel reimbursement rates, it was just the first step in reducing travel spending by federal employees. The agency is now developing a long-term strategy to calculate per diem rates for federal travelers and will be consulting with experts through a federal advisory committee to determine the most cost-effective approach moving forward, according to Acting Administrator Dan Tangherlini.

GSA's initiative is in response to the Obama administration's call for federal agencies to reduce all travel spending in fiscal 2013 by 30 percent compared to fiscal 2010. The per diem freeze will save \$20 million, according to GSA, and is among several strategies the agency is pursuing to cut costs.

For more information, go to: <http://www.govexec.com/management/2012/08/gha-seeks-more-savings-travel-spending/57593/?oref=top-story>.

New Roadmap Envisions Electronic Record-Keeping by 2020

By Jack Moore – Federal News Radio

A new White House directive provides a roadmap for agencies to phase out the use of paper record-keeping by the end of the decade. By Dec. 31, 2019, federal agencies will be required, "to the fullest extent possible," to manage records electronically - including digital forms of communication, such as email - according to a directive from the Office of Management and Budget and the National Archives and Records Administration. For more information, go to: <http://www.federalnewsradio.com/247/3007048/New-roadmap-envisions-electronic-record-keeping-by-2020>.

Periscopes Up on Navy Plan to Expand Training Area

By William H. McMichael – The News Journal

With its eye on likely future threats, the Navy wants to increase mine warfare and anti-submarine training and gain approval for all training across a wide stretch of the North Atlantic Ocean.

Delaware's environmental officials and special interest groups say the jury's still out on whether that's a good idea. The concerns range from whether closer-to-shore training could interfere with ship navigation or wind farm development or, in deeper waters, could interfere with the harvesting of sand for beach replenishment or harm migrating marine mammals.

The Navy has filed a draft Environmental Impact Statement that makes its case for the enlarged training area and spells out how the service will balance that need with environmental stewardship. Training has occurred all over the North Atlantic, but recent directives have created additional demands for environmental compliance.

For more information, go to: <http://www.delmarvanow.com/article/20120828/DW01/208280332>.

NAVFAC Proudly Building on 170-Year Heritage

By Naval Facilities Engineering Command Public Affairs

The Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) celebrated 170 years of naval history on 31 AUG 12. The 13th Secretary of the Navy, Abel P. Upshur, officially established NAVFAC's predecessor, the Bureau of Naval Yards and Docks in 1842, to execute the design, construction, and maintenance of Navy yards and a few other shore stations around the eastern seaboard of the United States. Eventually the Bureau and its responsibilities would grow into the global enterprise known as NAVFAC, which was officially established in May 1966.

With 16 commands located in the United States, Europe, Southwest Asia, and the Far East, NAVFAC is the Navy systems command that delivers and maintains high-quality, sustainable facilities, acquires and manages capabilities for the Navy's expeditionary combat forces, enables energy security and environmental stewardship, and provides humanitarian and contingency engineering response.

NAVFAC's signature is visible on every Navy and Marine Corps installation around the globe. Nearly every pier, runway, building, gymnasium, barracks, road, utility plant, and other facilities on shore has been constructed or acquired by NAVFAC.

For more information, go to: http://www.navy.mil/submit/display.asp?story_id=69319.

NPS Researchers Apply the Latest Battery Chemistries to Power the Fleet

By Kenneth Stewart – Defense Video & Imagery Distribution Systems

Students and faculty at the Naval Postgraduate School (NPS) are planning to design and build a battery using technologies that have already been called a potential game-changer. U.S. Army Capt. Andrew "Drew" Johannes of Stillwater, Okla., along with thesis advisors Assistant Professor Sebastian Osswald of the NPS mechanical and aerospace engineering and physics departments, and Visiting Professor Joseph Farmer of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, have begun working on a Semi-Solid Flow Cell (SSFC) battery, which they believe has the

potential to radically change the way the military powers everything from forward operating bases in Afghanistan to warships at sea.

Johannes, currently pursuing his doctorate at the university, came to NPS after spending a year building combat outposts in Afghanistan. As his studies progressed, Johannes became intrigued by SSFC technology, envisioning its application in a power system that could significantly cut down on FOB logistical requirements and reduce the energy footprint and noise signature produced by large generators. “There are basic energy requirements for a base. The Army runs on generators, they are loud and they often run all night,” said Johannes. “What if you could have an energy storage mechanism where you could run generators during the day, but turn them off at night and still have power?”

The SSFC battery system in development could make this a clear advantage for FOBs a reality, allowing the bases to maintain a more tactical posture at night. Its implications to Navy ships are just as advantageous, allowing for efficient energy storage that can be used when needed to power critical ship systems.

What makes SSFC batteries work is a substance cleverly dubbed, “Cambridge Crude” because of its development by researchers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). Cambridge Crude was created at MIT utilizing lithium-based chemistry. The NPS team sought to utilize a similar concept but based it on traditional, low-cost battery chemistries such as the lead acid or nickel metal hydride formulations found in the majority of batteries used today. “We have been using lead-based batteries for a very long time ... lead is cheaper, safer and it’s known ... To put it in automotive terms, you don’t always need a V6 to get the job done when a V4 will work. And the V4 is also more affordable to a larger crowd, and requires lower operating costs,” he added.

Whether based on lithium, lead or nickel, the crude is an electro-active material, part liquid and part solid, consisting of small pieces of battery anodes and cathodes suspended in an electrolyte solution. When this slurry of positive and negatively charged materials flows over an electrode, electricity can be stored or created.

Beyond a new method of energy storage, SSFC technologies are also much more efficient as well, especially when the batteries are not in use. Traditional lead acid batteries degrade over time because the lead and lead dioxide inside the battery are in contact with the electrolyte solution, Johannes says. SSFC batteries have the potential to overcome this problem by giving the engineer flexibility to separate these components. “With an SSFC, you have access to what’s inside the battery, they are not just these sealed boxes that you throw away after their cycle life is up. You can engineer your batteries so that you can get inside, separate the materials or add materials as needed,” said Johannes.

For more information, go to: <http://www.dvidshub.net/news/93916/nps-researchers-apply-latest-battery-chemistries-power-fleet>.

Lockheed Gambles on Green Generators for the US Military

By William Pentland - Forbes

Lockheed Martin, the multinational security and aerospace conglomerate based in Bethesda, Maryland, is developing solid oxide fuel cell generators that will replace reliance on traditional battlefield power solutions and potentially reduce the fuel required for tactical generation of electric power by half or more.

The fuel cell technology, which is being developed with support of the U.S. Office of Naval Research, will be tailored to integrate with solar PV panels, which will reduce the amount of fuel needed to support forward operating military bases. In the near future, Lockheed plans to “demonstrate and deliver a multi-kilowatt JP-8 compatible Fuel Cell Efficient Power Node for evaluation by the U.S. Marines.”

The vulnerability of fuel supply lines is notorious. But this is not the only problem with diesel generators, the primary solutions used to support FOBs. Diesel gensets are dirty, noisy, and inefficient. The cost of delivered diesel fuel for FOBs ranges from \$40 per gallon to \$400 per gallon. The steep maintenance costs associated with diesel generators is like adding insult to injury.

For nearly a decade, the U.S. Department of Defense has been trying to reduce the amount of energy required to support so-called “forward operating bases” (FOBs), which include everything “from an austere, platoon-sized base on the tactical edge to division-sized enduring bases [so large that they] sell flat screen televisions from their Post Exchange.” One of the few things virtually all FOBs have in common is onsite electric power generation. For example, in Iraq, the FOB Al-Asad FOB generated 32 megawatts (MW) of continuous electric power to support 20,000 people, 6,771 facilities, and an internal bus system on 18 square miles. Meanwhile, the FOB Naray in Afghanistan supported about 500 soldiers with a single generator that supplied power for the camp’s communications systems and three computers.

US Navy Plans to Test a Ship-Mounted Laser Weapon

By Doug Richardson – HIS Jane’s

The US Navy's Office of Naval Research (ONR) is looking for industry proposals to develop and demonstrate an affordable solid-state laser weapon prototype for shipboard use, it stated in a Broad Agency Announcement (BAA) published on 14 AUG 12. "We are in the process of developing a laser weapon prototype for the naval surface fleet to counter small, unmanned aerial vehicles and small boat threats," said Chief of Naval Research Rear Admiral Matthew Klunder.

The ONR hosted an industry day in May to provide the research and development community with information about its planned Solid-State Laser Technology Maturation (SSL-TM) program. Feedback gleaned from industry has now been incorporated into the BAA. The SSL-TM program builds upon earlier ONR developments in kilowatt-scale lasers, including the Maritime Laser Demonstration. This proof-of-concept technology was tested at sea in 2011 aboard a decommissioned USN ship and found to disable a small boat target.

During the first week of August, the Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA), ONR, and Navy Air and Missile Defense Command (NAMDC) sponsored a series of successful laser weapon concept development tests aboard a US Navy destroyer operating off the California coast. The service intends to use the technical data collected from these tests to assess the potential for developing an operational laser weapon system.

The program proposed in the BAA is intended to demonstrate the technical maturity of a solid-state laser weapon system able to engage surface and air targets during realistic encounters that will involve representative ranges from the ship to target. Performance must be demonstrated at sea and while firing in conditions described as "a representative maritime environment".

The selected contractor will be expected to build and test a prototype laser weapon that can be used on a moving ship representative of a naval surface combatant at combat speeds, in what are described as "combat-like" conditions, and with threat-representative targets. The prototype laser weapon system is expected to use the ship's available power and cooling and be connected to the ship's combat control and support systems. Prior to combatant ship installation, prototypes may first need to be extensively tested at sea on other available naval test assets to ensure that technical maturity has been achieved before the USN commits itself to modifying an operational warship.

Prototype hardware for a maritime-based beam director is likely to be installed on a USN warship or test vessel for periods of at least six months and will preferably be left unattended. "This will require careful thought and planning regarding the development of stored configurations, start-up sequences with and without a laser subsystem, as well as unattended aperture maintenance," the BAA stated. There should be no requirement for ship's personnel to adjust, clean, or examine either interior or exterior optics in the entire laser weapon system. As a result, health monitoring of the optical train is essential, as is the need for having unattended operations for verification and cleaning of external apertures.

Other critical technical milestones will be to demonstrate the laser's propagation in the marine environment to relevant target ranges in realistic at-sea weather conditions, the collection of scientific atmospheric propagation data, and the validation of predicted lethality against mission-critical targets. External power-distribution and

cooling auxiliary systems will have to be developed and tested along with interfaces to the test platform's own systems. Although the required power and cooling capabilities may vary widely between land-based test sites and a shipboard installation, the contractor will be expected to identify the power and cooling requirements needed in order to successfully field-test the proposed prototype.

At present, the warship classes likely to be primary candidates for initial shipboard installation of any resulting operational weapon have not been officially identified but the Arleigh Burke-class destroyer and littoral combat ship are likely candidates.

Kiwi Wave Energy Device Gets US Trial

By Ben Chapman-Smith – New Zealand Herald

A New Zealand-designed device which generates electricity by ocean wave power is one step closer to breaking into the massive US energy market. The Wave Energy Technology-NZ (Wet-NZ) converter will be tested off the Oregon coast over the next two months. It is a major milestone for the eight-year project which was collaboration between Industrial Research Ltd (IRL), a Crown Research Institute, and private Wellington company Power Projects Ltd.

Success with the trial would mean the possibility of full-scale commercialization in the US, said Gavin Mitchell, IRL general manager of industry engagement. "This US deployment is a great opportunity to promote New Zealand technology in one of the world's most important energy markets."

The device was designed to extract as much energy as possible from three different types of wave motion. A half-scale, 18.4-metre long version would be moored to the sea floor off Oregon in an upright position. It would convert wave movement into energy by a system of on-board hydraulics. Mitchell said the next step after this test would be to get further funding from the US government to develop and trial a full-scale version of the device. That would need to be tested in bigger, more powerful waves in another part of the country, he said. The designers had also applied to the US Navy to be considered for a 12-month test in Hawaii. "That's to allow the Navy to evaluate energy devices to look at rolling it out at their bases worldwide."

Wave-energy technology was still in its early stages both in New Zealand and internationally, Mitchell said. "Imagine where wind turbines were 15 years ago - there were early trials and then suddenly there was a mass adoption. At the moment, there are only one or two devices as advanced as ours."

Wet-NZ technology uses wave power rather than tidal power, he said. Getting the project to this testing point was possible due to a US\$2 million grant from the US Department of Energy and a partnership with US Company Northwest Energy Innovations. The New Zealand Government had also provided funding to get the project scaled up from proof-of-concept to prototype. Wet-NZ had been refined based on the results of extensive tank testing and deployments at various sites around New Zealand. IRL is a Crown Research Institute with the task of supporting New Zealand industry.

Green Crude: Sapphire Energy Extracts Oil from Algae

By Brook Stockberger and Matt Robinson – Las Cruces Sun-News

Bryn Davis was succinct and on point. "Our goal: make oil, make a lot of it," said Davis, operations manager with Sapphire Energy as he gave a tour of the company's research facility in Las Cruces. San Diego-based Sapphire works to extract oil from algae that can then be refined and made into fuel.

In addition to the Las Cruces location, the company has what it calls a green crude farm near Columbus, south of Deming. The idea is to make a renewable crop that can produce fuel. "We say over and over: this is farming," Davis said.

The process starts in California. "A lot of the biology takes place in San Diego," Davis said. "Then it is shipped over here in petri dishes." But the Las Cruces folks are very open to finding other strains from southern New Mexico. "We sample algae from all over," he said. What if something does not work? "There is no failure, just knowledge," Davis said.

Chris Meenach, a scientist at the Las Cruces facility, said that they put some of their effort into trying to "grow the bad guy." The idea is that, if they can identify and grow species that are harmful to algae, they can learn how to defeat it. Thus they pay attention "if something blows into a pond and tries to eat it."

Davis said that the process, from the lab to harvesting to production of oil, takes a little bit more than a month. "The finished product is very similar to crude oil (from the ground,)" said Veronica Madwell, who also works in Las Cruces.

Currently, the Columbus team is growing algae in 30 acres of ponds with the help of 35 full-time employees, 32 of whom are New Mexicans. The process entails growing algae in one and two-acre ponds, then pumping the water through devices that separate the algae from the water. The algae is extracted and turned into green crude. The company says this "is a drop-in replacement for crude oil, compatible with existing refineries that produce gasoline, diesel, and jet fuel. It can be blended seamlessly into oil and gasoline pipelines and run in today's engines without modification."

The first phase of the Columbus facility is now operational. Sapphire reports that it harvested its first crop in June without any system difficulties and has since harvested 21 million gallons of algae biomass totaling 81 tons. The company's short-term goal is to begin producing 100 barrels of green crude per day by 2014. Long term, the company plans to develop a 5,000-to-10,000-barrel-per-day facility with commercial production by 2018. If successful, the facility would produce more than one billion gallons of green crude per year.

Navy Surveys Industry for High-Power Energy Storage Called Hybrid Energy Storage Module (HESM)

By John Keller – Military and Aerospace Electronics

US Navy researchers are reaching out to industry to find companies able to build prototype high-power energy storage technology called hybrid energy storage module (HESM). Experts say it has the potential to enhance fuel efficiency for future high-power weapons and sensor systems on existing and future vehicles, aircraft, ships, and submarines. HESM technology involves energy storage with high energy density, variable charge and discharge rates, and in modular-reconfigurable packages for future military power microgrids and vehicles. For more information, go to: <http://www.militaryaerospace.com/articles/2012/09/onr-energy-storage.html>.

Guide to Integrating Renewable Energy in Federal Construction

This guide is offered by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP). The FEMP guide walks users through renewable energy options to help select appropriate types of renewable energy technologies and integrate these technologies into all phases of new construction or major renovation projects. This Guide also provides introductory information on why Federal agencies should consider renewable energy, specific guidance on major renovations, and guidance and resources for training and outreach for projects that use renewable energy. For more information, go to: <http://www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/reconstructionguide/>.

Bio-Possibilities: Researchers Turn Waste into Fuel

By Nick Lowery – San Diego State Collegian

In a small lab at the back of Agriculture Engineering, a new method for creating biofuels without the use of grain has been tested and proven, at least on a small scale. Dr. Lin Wei, an assistant professor in agricultural and biosystems engineering, has been developing a new method of producing biofuels for two years. That method uses a process called pyrolysis to turn biomass like corn stover and sawdust, which today is often considered waste, into biocrude oil. The oil is then refined into fuels that can "drop-in" to traditional gasoline, diesel, or JP-8 jet fuel.

Wei said his research has been funded to the tune of about \$2 million by three U.S. government agencies: the Department of Transportation, the Department of Energy, and the Department of Defense. The DOD's interest centers around the Navy's green fleet program. That program seeks to reduce the Navy's use of petroleum fuels 50 percent by 2020. The Navy also plans to sail what it calls "The Great Green Fleet" – a carrier strike group that will use, in addition to nuclear power, at least 50 percent bio-based fuels by 2016.

So far Wei has successfully created drop-in fuels from three different types of feedstock: corn stover, sawdust, and non-food vegetable oil. Biofuels produced from vegetable oil have been of particular interest to the Navy as a supplement to JP-8, which is used in everything from jets to trucks. "What we do here is upgrade vegetable oil to drop-in fuel, similar to what we do with corn stover, so that we can directly blend it with petroleum aviation fuel, or we can just send it to the refinery to blend it all together," Wei said.

Wei's method of producing biofuel is still in the laboratory scale phase and produces only about a quarter of a gallon of fuel per day. Wei said that within a year, though, his research could move on to the next step toward commercial production — the pilot scale phase, which could produce about 26 gallons per day. "Then it will go to live demonstration scale, for example, in one or two more years. I would say within five years maybe we can go to commercial scale," Wei said.

Navy Shore Installations to Realign Facilities

By Commander, Navy Installations Command Public Affairs

Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC) released a message on 30 AUG 12 outlining possible service level reductions at Navy shore installations worldwide. Continuing fiscal demands have resulted in FY13 budget reductions across all CNIC programs. As a result, service levels in facility services may need to be reduced to meet revised budget controls. "These reductions in facilities services are driven by our budget controls," said CNIC Director, Facilities and Environmental, Capt. J. P Rios. "Reductions in trash and recycling pick up, landscaping maintenance, or restroom cleaning may be a result of these reductions. These changes should not impact our day-to-day operations."

Though most facility services are provided by contractors, there is no plan for service responsibilities to transfer to Sailors or civilian personnel. The following are exempt from facility service reductions:

- Joint bases/regions subject to DoD Supplemental Guidance for Implementing and Operating a Joint Base and DoDI 4001.01B "Installation Support";
- Advanced education review board institutions (U.S. Naval Academy, Naval War College, Naval Postgraduate School);
- Child Development Centers (CDCs).

CNIC continues to evaluate future service standards and business rules. Navy Region and Installation Commanders shall coordinate with their Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Engineering Facilities Command (FEC), Public Works staffs and affected tenant commands to plan for direct cost-reduction measures. The reduction of facilities services is anticipated to begin in FY13.

For more information, go to: http://www.navy.mil/submit/display.asp?story_id=69356.

Maritime Administration Ends use of Ships as Artificial Reefs

The U.S. Maritime Administration (MARAD) adopted, effective May 2012, a policy against sinking for use as reefs any ships built before 1985. The policy is targeted at curtailing PCBs that, before 1985, often were found in ship wiring, insulation, gaskets and paint.

Currently, all 38 so called "non-retention" ships that are designated for disposal in MARAD's National Defense Reserve Fleet (NDRF), mostly made up of ex-naval vessels, were built before 1985 and will thus all go to domestic recyclers. MARAD had not publically announced the policy until the Basel Action Network posted a media release on their website.

The Basel Action Network has joined with the Sierra Club and the Center for Biological Diversity in a suit filed December 7, 2011 against the EPA for continuing to allow the Navy SINKEX program to sink vessels at sea in target practice exercises: <http://www.ban.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/2027-complaint-formatted-12-7-11.pdf>

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

Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines and Stationary Combustion Turbines (Draft)

On 6 JUL 06, the EPA promulgated amendments to the new source performance standards for stationary combustion turbines. On 5 SEP 06, the Utility Air Regulatory Group filed a petition for reconsideration of certain aspects of the promulgated standards. The EPA is proposing to amend specific provisions in the NSPS to resolve issues and questions raised by the petition for reconsideration, and to address other technical and editorial issues. The proposed amendments would increase the environmental benefits of the existing requirements because the emission standards would apply at all times. The proposed amendments would also promote efficiency by recognizing the environmental benefit of combined heat and power and the beneficial use of low energy content gases. Comments should be submitted to your DoD REC representative who will, in turn, submit comments to dodrecreg3@navy.mil. These comments must be received on or before 24 OCT 12 so that the REC can compile and organize the comments before the submission date. The proposed regulation can be found at: (Federal Register; 29 August 2012 [Proposed Rules], page 52554 - <http://www.fedcenter.gov/plugins/programs/remotelink/rlink.cfm?dest=http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2012-08-29/html/2012-20524.htm>).

Enhanced GSA Carbon Footprint Tool Simplifies Measuring, Managing Tracking, and Sharing of GHG Emissions Data

The General Services Administration (GSA) has released a new version of the GSA Carbon Footprint Tool. The tool is intended to assist all federal agencies as they compile their annual comprehensive GHG inventory and help them track progress towards achieving their GHG reduction goals. There continues to be no charge to use this tool. New advanced analytics features will help users to verify the validity of data, identify areas for improvement, and take corrective actions. The redesign was based on extensive internal user experience, feedback from focus groups, and input from over 30 federal agencies. The redesigned GSA Carbon Footprint Tool is easier to navigate, helps users find and share key information faster, and offers better support for mobile devices. The redesign focuses on helping agencies save time and money associated with implementing GHG reductions under Executive Order 13514. For more information, go to: <http://www.fedcenter.gov/Announcements/index.cfm?id=22105>.

Federal Appeals Court Blocks EPA Ruling on Cross-State Pollution

By Matthew L. Wald – New York Times

A federal appeals court has overturned a federal rule that laid out how much air pollution states would have to clean up to avoid incurring violations in downwind states. The decision sends the EPA, and perhaps even Congress, back to the drawing board in what has become a long and paralyzing argument over how to mesh a system of state-by-state regulation with the problem of industrial smokestacks pumping pollutants into a single atmosphere.

In a 2-1 ruling, a panel of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia said the EPA had exceeded its authority in the way it apportioned the cleanup work among 28 upwind states. For more information,

go to: <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/08/22/science/earth/appeals-court-strikes-down-epa-rule-on-cross-state-pollution.html? r=1>.

Industry Groups Challenge GHG Tailoring Rule Step 3 (10 SEP 12)

A number of industry groups – including the American Petroleum Institute, the American Fuel & Petrochemicals Manufacturers, the National Association of Manufacturers and National Oilseed Processors Association – filed a petition for review of EPA's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Tailoring Rule Step 3 (77 *Federal Register* 41051). In *American Petroleum Institute v. EPA* (No. 12-1376), the groups ask the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit to review the final Step 3 rule, which was promulgated on 12 JUL 12 and retains existing GHG permitting thresholds under the Clean Air Act Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Title V permitting programs. For further information, go to: http://members.4cleanair.org/rc_files/5435/step3.lawsuit.pdf.

Chromium Electroplating and Anodizing NESHAP (40 CFR 63 Subpart N)

The EPA has finalized the national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for hard and decorative chromium electroplating and chromium anodizing tanks. EPA has determined emissions limits and surface tension limits that are moderately lower than the limits in the current regulation for new and existing hard chromium electroplating, decorative chromium electroplating, and chromium anodizing sources. This action also includes housekeeping requirements to minimize fugitive emissions from affected sources and eliminates the use of fume suppressants that contain perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS). EPA responded favorably to most of the housekeeping measure revisions recommended by the DOD Services to make the application of the requirements more reasonable. Finally, this action amends the requirements for testing, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping for consistency with the other requirements of the NESHAP.

As required by court order, EPA signed the final amendments on 15 AUG 12. This final action became effective on 19 SEP 12.

CHESAPEAKE BAY

Bay Pollution Trading Could Hurt the Poor and Minorities

By Tim Wheeler – The Baltimore Sun

Trading pollution "credits" to reduce the cost of cleaning up the Chesapeake Bay risks endangering the health of the region's poor and minority communities, a new report warns. The report by the Washington-based Center for Progressive Reform contends that without explicit safeguards, water-quality trading programs being launched in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia could result in localized concentrations of nutrient pollution, most likely in urban areas with already degraded waters.

All three states have set up market-oriented trading programs aimed at reducing nutrient pollution fouling the bay. Farmers can earn "credits" by reducing largely unregulated runoff from their fields, which they can then sell to municipalities and industries that are under government orders to curb their discharges of the same pollutants.

Advocates contend trading programs can ease the fiscal burden municipalities face in trying to reduce pollution washing off their streets and seeping out of household septic tanks. Less costly cleanup options are needed, proponents say, as local governments face estimated cleanup costs in the hundreds of millions and even billions of dollars. But the center warns that allowing municipalities and industries to pay farmers to reduce nutrient pollution elsewhere in the bay watershed could result in degraded "hot spots" where water quality gets worse - or at the least, does not improve.

For more information, go to: <http://www.baltimoresun.com/features/green/blog/bal-bmg-group-warns-of-chesapeake-bay-pollution-trading-inequities-20120815.0.5654003.story>.

Virginia Leads in 2011 Chesapeake Watershed Restoration

By Associated Press

Virginia restored more wetlands than any other state in the Chesapeake Bay watershed last year. The Chesapeake Bay Program says 3,775 acres of wetlands were restored in 2011, led by Virginia which restored 1,653 acres. Maryland was second with 750 acres and New York third with 625. West Virginia restored 369 acres, Pennsylvania 254, and Delaware 123.

The regional partnership that coordinates bay restoration efforts says wetlands help filter pollutants and sediments from storm runoff, thereby keeping it from harming bay water quality. Restoration is needed because only 5 percent of bay waters met program goals last year. Wetlands also provide habitat and protect against flooding and erosion. The bay program says 14,795 acres were established between 1998 and 2010, nearly half the 30,000-acre restoration goal of the six bay states.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

US Navy Settles Hazardous Waste Violations

The U.S. Navy has agreed to pay a \$32,800 civil penalty to settle alleged violations of hazardous waste regulations and underground storage tank (UST) regulations at the Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Fort Story facility in Virginia Beach, VA. The EPA cited the US Navy for violating the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the federal law governing the treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. For more information, go to: <http://www.fedcenter.gov/Announcements/index.cfm?id=22106>.

Amendment to Hazardous Materials Transportation Regulations (Draft)

These amendments are to maintain alignment with international standards by incorporating various amendments, including changes to proper shipping names, hazard classes, packing groups, special provisions, packaging authorizations, air transport quantity limitations, and vessel stowage requirements. These revisions are necessary to harmonize the Hazardous Materials Regulations with recent changes made to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code, the International Civil Aviation Organization's Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air, and the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods--Model Regulations and subsequently address a petition for rulemaking. Comments should be submitted to your DoD REC representative who will, in turn, submit comments to dodrecreg3@navy.mil. These comments must be received on or before 10 OCT 12 so that the REC can compile and organize the comments before the submission date. The proposed regulation can be found at: (Federal Register; 15 August 2012 [Proposed Rules], pages 49167-49276 -

<http://www.fedcenter.gov/plugins/programs/remotelink/rlink.cfm?dest=http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2012-08-15/html/2012-18431.htm>.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs): Revisions to Manifesting Regulations

EPA has issued a direct final rule to align the manifesting requirements for Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) under the Toxic Substances Control Act with rules for hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The RCRA manifest regulations are in 40 CFR Parts 262, 263, and 264 and the existing PCB regulations are in 40 CFR Part 761.

These changes are needed because PCB wastes are manifested using the RCRA Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest, and PCB waste handlers and generators need to adhere to the more recent RCRA hazardous waste manifest regulations, while still accounting for certain unique PCB manifest regulations. The modifications will also incorporate 40 CFR 262.20(f), which is the manifesting exemption for the transport of waste on a public or private right-of-way within or along the border of contiguous property, into the PCB regulations. Furthermore, to

simplify the use of both the RCRA and PCB manifest regulations, sections under Part 761 are being reorganized and renumbered to parallel the similar sections under Parts 262 through 264.

EPA is publishing this rule as a direct final rule because the Agency views this action as noncontroversial and EPA anticipates no adverse comments since these changes are only meant to update the PCB manifest regulations for the sake of consistency between the PCB manifest and the RCRA manifest. This direct final rule will be effective 5 DEC 12 without further notice unless EPA receives adverse written comments by 5 NOV 12.

The Federal Register document can be accessed at:

<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2012-09-06/html/2012-21674.htm>.

Regulation Concerning Certified Lead Contractors' Notification, Lead Project Permits, and Permit Fees

The Safety and Health Codes Board of the Virginia Department of Labor and Industry has given notice that it intends to consider amending 16VAC25-35, Regulation Concerning Certified Lead Contractors Notification, Lead Project Permits, and Permit Fees. This NOIRA (Notice of Intended Regulatory Action) was published in the Virginia Register on 27 AUG 12. The purpose of the proposed action is to provide both increased protection to employees and employers performing lead-based paint abatement projects by requiring that licensed lead contractors submit written notification for all lead projects, as defined in 16VAC25-35-10, regardless of the contract price for the lead project. The Agency intends to hold a public hearing on the proposed action. The public comment period ends on 26 SEP 12. The agency contact is Mr. John J. Crisanti (john.crisanti@doli.virginia.gov), Planning and Evaluation Manager, Department of Labor and Industry, (804) 786-4300.

NOIRA in the Virginia Register

<http://legis.state.va.us/codecomm/register/vol28/iss26/v28i26.pdf#page=5>

16VAC25-35

<http://www.doli.virginia.gov/leadasbestos/pdfs/LeadRegulations.pdf>

OSHA Issues Two Bulletins on Mercury Exposure from Fluorescent Bulb Recycling

On 31 JUL 12, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) issued two new bulletins to help protect workers from mercury exposure while crushing and recycling fluorescent bulbs. The shift to energy-saving fluorescents, which contain mercury, calls for more attention to workers who handle, dispose, and recycle used fluorescent bulbs. The OSHA [fact sheet](#) explains how workers may be exposed, what kinds of engineering controls and personal protective equipment they need, and how to use these controls and equipment properly. In addition, the OSHA [Quick Card](#) alerts employers and workers to the hazards of mercury and provides information on how to properly clean up accidentally broken fluorescent bulbs to minimize workers' exposures to mercury.

REGION 1



CONNECTICUT

Note: The Connecticut General Assembly convened on 8 FEB 12 and adjourned on 9 MAY 12.

Proposed Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

[Notice of Tentative Determination to Renew a General Permit for Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities](#) - The Department of Energy and Environmental Protection has given notice of a tentative determination to renew for one year without modification the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities under section 22a-430b of the Connecticut General Statutes for discharges of stormwater from construction activities into the waters of the state.

Regulations

[Historic Tax Credit Voucher](#) - The Department of Economic and Community Development has adopted amendments concerning tax credits for the rehabilitation of historic commercial, industrial, institutional, former municipal, state or federal government property, cultural building or residential property of more than four units for residential use. The purpose of these amendments is to establish amended DECD application requirements, standards and procedures for application review and approval to determine owner-eligibility for the historic tax credit voucher administered by the DECD under C.G.S. 10-416a. This regulation was passed and became effective on 2 AUG 12.

[Historic Tax Credit Voucher - Mixed Residential and Nonresidential Use](#) - The Department of Economic and Community Development has adopted amendments concerning tax credits for the rehabilitation of historic commercial, industrial, institutional, former municipal, state or federal government property, cultural building, institutional or mixed residential and nonresidential property for mixed residential and nonresidential or nonresidential use. The purpose of these amendments is to establish amended DECD application requirements, standards and procedures for application review and approval to determine owner-eligibility for the historic tax credit voucher administered by the DECD under C.G.S. 10-416b. This regulation was passed and became effective on 2 AUG 12.

[EPA and Navy Announce Final Record of Decision on Cleanup at Sub Base New London Superfund Site](#)

The EPA, the Navy, and the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) announced approval of the thirteenth Record of Decision (ROD) at the Naval Submarine Base - New London Superfund site

in Groton, CT. In signing the ROD, the EPA has formally accepted the Navy's cleanup plan to address contamination at the submarine base.

The signing of the ROD will enable the Navy to move forward on the remedial design and cleanup action in the area known as the Lower Submarine Base. The cleanup is expected to commence in November 2013.

The Lower Submarine Base, which covers approximately 102 acres, is located in the southwestern portion of the site. Over many years, various ship maintenance activities took place in this area. Lead acid battery maintenance and overhaul activities occurred in this area until the mid 1950's and an incinerator operated at the site until 1967.

In 2011, the Navy completed a remedial investigation in the Lower Submarine Base to characterize the nature and extent of contamination. The contaminants of concern in this area include polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), lead, metals, and pesticides. Based on the outcome of the remedial investigation the Navy looked at various options for cleanup known formally as a Feasibility Study.

The cleanup plan in the Lower Submarine Base will focus on contamination in soil and sediments. The Navy proposed no action in surface water and groundwater in the area under this ROD because levels of contamination for contaminants regulated under federal standards are at very low concentrations and therefore do not pose an unacceptable health or ecological risk. EPA concurred. In addition to this federal cleanup, the Navy will also address state requirements for the cleanup of state-regulated petroleum wastes within the area.

The Lower Submarine Base area is divided into seven zones. The selected remedies in these zones are as follows:

- Zone 1: Land use controls and monitoring of soils.
- Zones 3 and 7: Maintaining soil covers, land use controls and monitoring of soils.
- Zones 2, 5, and 6: No further action.
- Zone 4: Excavation, monitoring, and land use controls of soils. Dredging of the sediment, land use controls, and monitoring in the Thames River. Land use controls and monitoring of sediments around Outer Pier 1.

The 711 acre Naval Submarine Base- New London Superfund site is located along the Thames River in the towns of Groton and Ledyard, CT. The submarine base contains piers, berths, maintenance facilities and administrative offices. After contamination was discovered at the Base, the Naval Submarine Base was listed on the USEPA National Priorities List in August 1990 for cleanup under Superfund program. After the base was listed, the EPA, Connecticut DEEP, and the Navy signed a formal agreement known as a Federal Facility Agreement which is a procedural framework for addressing cleanup at the site.

For more information, go to: <http://www.epa.gov/region1/superfund/sites/newlondon>.



MAINE

Note: The Maine General Assembly convened on 4 JAN 12 and adjourned on 18 APR 12.

Proposed Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

Board of Pesticides Control Rules - The Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources, Board of Pesticides Control has proposed rulemaking regarding the Board of Pesticides Control Rules.

(1) The amendments to Ch. 10 will incorporate interpretive policies to the definitions of Commercial Applicator, Custom Application, Distribute and Spray Contracting Firm. A definition of Government Employee is also added, to clarify the intent of Title 22, 1471-D(9).

(2) The repeal of Ch. 21 is necessary because the statutory mandate for a restricted-use pesticide container deposit system was repealed by PL 2011, Ch. 510.

(3) The amendments to Ch. 27 are to address weaknesses and incorporate improvements that were identified during an evaluation of the rule requested by the Legislature in Resolve 2011, Ch. 59.

(4) The amendments to Ch. 50 will remove the reporting requirements associated with the restricted-use pesticide container deposit system which will no longer be necessary because of the repeal of Ch. 21 (above).

Regulations

Classification of Air Quality Control Regions - The Department of Environmental Protection has adopted amendments to its Ch. 114 Classification of Air Quality Control Regions rule, to reflect Maine's attainment status for the 8-hour ozone NAAQS and clarify that only the Moosehorn Wilderness Area located in Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge is a Class I area (the entire refuge is not a Class I area). In addition, the amendments clarify that when redesignating an area, the requirement to hold a public hearing in the area being redesignated applies only for prevention of significant deterioration purposes, thereby aligning the hearing requirement with statute at 38 MRSA §585-B. These amendments will be submitted to EPA for incorporation in the Maine State Implementation Plan. This regulation passed and became effective on 29 AUG 12.

Operator Training for Oil and Hazardous Substance Storage Facilities - The Department of Environmental Protection has adopted a rule which establishes training requirements for operators of underground oil storage facilities regulated under 38 MRSA §§ 561 et seq. and underground hazardous substance storage facilities regulated under rules adopted pursuant to 38 MRSA §1364(2). The training requirements specified in the proposed rule are modeled after guidelines provided by USEPA (Grant Guidelines to States for Implementing the Operator Training Provision of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (August 2007)). The rule establishes two operator classes (A/B and C) and sets out the specific training requirements for each class of operators. The rule also requires the department to develop and administer operator training and testing requirements. The rule tracks recently enacted Maine law that requires certification to be renewed every 2 years unless there is a change in the leak detection system or a finding of non compliance. The rule provides that if facility operators choose to re-certify each year the operators will not be required to re-certify upon a finding of non compliance. The rule also provides that third party training programs may be approved for use and identifies the content of third party training programs and a process for obtaining approval. The rule requires that underground tank operators become trained by the federally established deadline of 8 AUG 12. This regulation passed and became effective on 4 AUG 12.

Maine DEP and Maine Board of Pesticides Control Sponsor Free Pesticides Disposal for Maine Homeowners, Family Farms

Maine's Board of Pesticide Control (BPC) and its Department of Environmental Protection are partnering to provide homeowners a free opportunity this Fall to dispose of old pesticides that may be stockpiled on their properties. Required registration – the deadline for which is 28 SEP 12 – is now open for the disposal day which will give owners of homes, family farms, and greenhouses the opportunity to safely and legally get rid of pesticides that have become caked, frozen, or otherwise rendered unusable, including those that are banned in the state.

It's not uncommon for new owners of older homes or farms in Maine to discover they have inherited hazardous waste in the form of pesticides with old chemicals like DDT, lead arsenate, 2,4,5-T and chlordane left behind in barns, basements or garages. While disposing of these chemicals can seem daunting, it's important that they are dealt with properly and not tossed in the trash or down the drain where they can contaminate land and water resources such as drinking water. "We urge people holding these chemicals to contact us immediately to register," says BPC Public Education Specialist Paul Schlein. "There will be four sites throughout the state where preregistered participants will be able to bring their obsolete pesticides and dispose of them conveniently and at no cost."

The collected chemicals go to out-of-state disposal facilities licensed by the EPA where they are incinerated or reprocessed. Due to safety and regulatory requirements, disposal "drop-ins" are not allowed; therefore, registration by the 28 SEP 12 deadline is necessary. The BPC will contact registrants several weeks prior to the event to inform them of their local collection date and location.

To register, get additional details or learn important information about the temporary storage and transportation of obsolete pesticides, go to <http://www.thinkfirstspraylast.org> or call the BPC at 287-2731.



MASSACHUSETTS

Note: The Massachusetts General Court meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

On 30 JUL 12, an unsponsored bill was introduced. [MA HB 4347](#) would authorize governmental bodies to enter into contracts for the inspection, maintenance, repair, or modification of water storage facilities.

On 30 JUL 12, the Senate Committee on Ways and Means introduced [MA SB 2403](#) which is one of several bills that seeks to reduce phosphorus runoff.

Proposed Rules

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

Massachusetts Bill Seeks to Reduce Particulate Emissions from Diesel Engines

The purpose of MA HB 2749 is to minimize diesel particulate from on-road mobile sources by requiring engines to be retrofitted with emission control devices and use ultra low sulfur diesel fuel. On behalf of the services, DOD REC 1 and 3 submitted formal comments to State Representative Cheryl A. Coakley-Rivera, the author of the bill. The letter summarized the adverse impacts on training and maintenance that would result with retrofitting Military Tactical Equipment. We requested that Military Tactical Equipment be added to the exemptions list based on EPA's previous determination that the population military equipment and engines represent a very small portion of the total market and do not have a significant environmental impact.

Additionally, we requested that Military Tactical Equipment be exempt from the ultra low sulfur diesel highway fuel requirement per 40 CFR 80.606 which explicitly exempts fuel used for military tactical vehicles from low sulfur fuel standards.

Final Revision to Massachusetts Region Haze State Implementation Plan

Under Section 169A of the federal Clean Air Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires each state to submit a Regional Haze State Implementation Plan (SIP) that includes state measures for improving visibility conditions in certain national parks and wilderness areas, and addresses Best Available Retrofit Technology requirements for certain air pollution sources. On 30 DEC 11, the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) submitted a Regional Haze SIP to EPA for approval. On 17 FEB 12, MassDEP proposed a revision to its Regional Haze SIP to address Best Available Retrofit Technology requirements and other emission reduction commitments for electric generating units. MassDEP held two public hearings and the public comment period closed on 9 APR 12. On 9 AUG 12, MassDEP submitted the Final Revision to the Regional Haze SIP to EPA for approval. Comments submitted and MassDEP's responses are in Appendices D-16 through D-31 of the Final SIP Revision. For more information about the Final Plan, go to: <http://www.mass.gov/dep/air/priorities/sip.htm#haze>.

Navy Has a Plan to Clean Southfield

By Kristine A. Wong – Wicked Local

The Navy intends to inject a strong chemical oxidant into the ground under a hangar at the former South Weymouth Naval Air Station to nullify the effects of contaminants used by maintenance crews to clean aircraft years ago. Base Realignment and Closure Environmental Coordinator David Barney said a lot of hazardous materials were used for maintaining aircraft in Hangar 2, or Building 82, and the forthcoming cleanup is based on year of studies done by consultants. "The floor drain system probably received petroleum fluids," Barney said during a recent Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) public hearing.

The base was closed in 1997 and the Navy stored excess vehicles in the building. A summary description of the proposed cleanup states the Navy cleaned floor drains and gas trap manholes in the hangar during 1998. Navy officials also studied soil samples to determine the level of contaminants in the ground during 2000 to 2002 and completed ground borings under the hangar to analyze how chemicals impacted the dirt. Barney said a remedial investigation of the hangar site revealed low risks to human health from the contaminants in the soil and groundwater. "We looked at the ecological impact to the site and there is no impact to the quality of wildlife," he said.

Barney said the Navy prefers having land-use controls near the hangar that involve monitoring the ground and injecting chemicals into the soil to treat the contaminants. "We looked at land-use controls and monitoring to see if it would clean itself up over time," he said. "We want to look at the costs."

According to the summary, the chemical treatment approach would involve injecting a strong oxidant into the soil to treat the contaminants and ongoing monitoring of the site. "The chemical oxidation into the ground changes it (contaminants) into a benign compound," Barney said. The summary states ongoing five-year reviews of the ground near the hangar would be done if contamination levels don't allow an unrestricted use of the site.

EPA and Mass National Guard Reach Agreement on 2011 Firing Range Violation Allegations at Camp Edwards

On 30 AUG 12, the EPA issued a Consent Agreement and Final Order with the Massachusetts National Guard to resolve EPA allegations of violations of operations and maintenance requirements by the Guard in managing three firing ranges at Camp Edwards. Camp Edwards is located on the northern portion of the Massachusetts Military Reservation (MMR) a 22,000-acre property that has been used for military training activities since 1935. The base is located over an aquifer that is the sole source of drinking water for residents of Cape Cod.

Two environmental cleanup programs (one implemented by the Army, the other by the Air Force) are addressing the areas of soil and groundwater contamination that have resulted from activities on site. The Air Force is addressing contamination from the Otis Air Force Base primarily in the southern portion of MMR under the

Federal Superfund Program. The Army is addressing contamination at Camp Edwards in the northern portion of MMR as required by EPA under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).

In 1997 and 2000, EPA issued to the Guard a series of administrative orders under SDWA to protect the sole source groundwater aquifer underlying MMR. One of those orders prohibited Guard training with live ammunition to protect the sole source Cape Cod Aquifer. The Guard had since petitioned EPA to resume small arms training with lead ammunition at three firing ranges, known as J, K and T Ranges. Following the petitions, EPA consented to the training with particular safeguards, including use of bullet capture systems and compliance with Operation, Maintenance, and Monitoring Plans (“OMMPs”) developed for each of the three ranges.

In 2011, EPA identified that the Guard had not complied with OMMP requirements related to the bullet capture systems at the three firing ranges. Specifically, the Guard failed to pump and dispose of water that was collecting in the bullet capture systems and also failed to notify EPA of issues associated with water collection and disposal.

Following EPA’s identification of the alleged violations, EPA and the Guard conducted pre-enforcement negotiations and settled on a Safe Drinking Water Act Consent Agreement and Final Order. The agreement includes a \$27,500 cash penalty and the performance of a Supplemental Environmental Project by the Guard that will remove 14 acres of impervious surface at MMR. The estimated value of the project is just over \$100,000.

The Supplemental Environmental Project will assist the groundwater underlying MMR and will enhance protection of state-listed threatened and endangered species. “EPA’s action will result in the restoration of 14 acres of sandplain grassland habitat, which is critical for rare plants, moths, butterflies, and birds such as the upland sandpiper, grasshopper sparrow, vesper sparrow, and northern harrier,” said Mary Griffin, Commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Fish and Game. “We are pleased that the EPA and Massachusetts National Guard have agreed to this important habitat restoration project under the Consent Agreement.”

EPA and the Guard continue to work together on a large number of cleanup actions pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water Act on MMR. For more information, go to: <http://www.epa.gov/region1/mmr/index.html>.



NEW HAMPSHIRE

Note: The NH General Court convened on 4 JAN 12 and adjourned on 27 JUN 12.

Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

Recovery of Gasoline Vapors - The Department of Environmental Services has proposed rulemaking relating to recovery of gasoline vapors. The existing rules, Env-Wm 1404, regulate emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from gasoline storage tanks, gasoline dispensing facilities, bulk gasoline plants, and cargo truck in accordance with §182(b)(3) and §184 of the Clean Air Act, as amended. (These rules originally were adopted as Env-A 1205 but were moved to the Env-Wm subtitle when the vapor recovery program was merged with the underground storage tank program to achieve greater efficiencies.) These rules are due to expire on 21 AUG 12,

and are proposed to be readopted with amendment so as to continue the vapor recovery program. Pursuant to RSA 541-A:14-a, I, the existing rules (Env-Wm 1404) will continue in effect for the duration of this readoption proceeding.

The amendments are primarily intended to (1) clarify existing requirements; (2) align the rule with federal standards that were not yet reflected in the rules; (3) remove bulk gasoline loading terminals as defined in Env-A 1202.22 and bulk gasoline plants as defined in Env-A 1202.23, as they are subject to Env-A 1217; and (4) redesignate the rules into the Env-Or (Oil and Remediation) subtitle. Some additional recordkeeping, reporting, and testing requirements are also proposed.

Regulations

Ambient Air Quality Standards - The Department of Environmental Services has adopted changes to the state ambient air quality standards for particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, and lead to make them consistent with recently revised national ambient air quality standards, as required by the CAA. Specifically, DES has adopted the following substantive changes:

- Env-A 303, Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter (PM): The annual primary and secondary standards for PM₁₀ are revoked, and the 24-hour primary and secondary standards for PM_{2.5} are strengthened from 65 to 35 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$);
- Env-A 304, Ambient Air Quality Standards for Sulfur Dioxide: The 24-hour and annual primary standards are revoked; they are replaced by a more protective 1-hour primary standard of 75 parts per billion (ppb);
- Env-A 306, Ambient Air Quality Standards for Nitrogen Dioxide: A new 1-hour primary standard of 100 ppb is added;
- Env-A 307, Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone: The 1-hour primary and secondary standards are revoked, and the 8-hour primary and secondary standards are strengthened from 0.08 to 0.075 parts per million (ppm); and
- Env-A 308, Ambient Air Quality Standards for Lead: The primary and secondary standards are strengthened from 1.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ to 0.15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

This regulation was passed and became effective on 1 SEP 12.



RHODE ISLAND

Note: The RI General Assembly convened on 3 JAN 12 and adjourned on 13 JUN 12.

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.



VERMONT

Note: The Vermont General Assembly convened on 3 JAN 12 and adjourned on 5 MAY 12.

Proposed Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

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

REGION 2



NEW JERSEY

The New Jersey Legislature meets throughout the year.

Proposed Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

[Air Administrative Procedures and Penalties](#) - The Department of Environmental Protection has proposed amendments regarding air administrative procedures and penalties. The amended rules will continue to encourage compliance and discourage noncompliance with the State's air pollution control laws and regulations.

DEP Announces Pilot Program to Identify Hazards in Abandoned Buildings

On 29 AUG 12, the NJ Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) announced a new state pilot program called "Boots on the Ground" that will locate and identify hazardous materials in abandoned urban buildings to help protect firefighters and other responders in the event of fire or emergency situation. The effort was launched as a result of a series of fires in abandoned buildings in Camden last year.

NJ Officials Urge Residents to Take Precautions against Mosquitoes, West Nile Virus

The Department of Environmental Protection and the Department of Health are urging state residents to take precautions to protect themselves from mosquito-borne West Nile Virus by taking some simple steps to reduce populations of the insect on their own properties.

Late summer and early fall are typically the most critical times of the year to be aware of the potential for the dangers of contracting West Nile Virus from mosquito bites. Mosquito activity can continue until late October. Mosquitoes also can become more active throughout the entire day at this time of year.

Concerns are elevated this year because of increased mosquito activity due to weather conditions that have been ripe for mosquito breeding, and which could increase the risk of mosquito-borne diseases, including West Nile virus.

According to New Jersey Department of Health Commissioner Mary E. O'Dowd, "Residents should protect themselves by using repellent, wearing long sleeves and pants, and avoiding the outdoors during dawn and dusk when mosquitoes are most active." Additional personal protection measures include:

- Maintaining screen doors and windows,
- Using insect netting on infant carriers and strollers, and
- Taking action to limit mosquitoes on personal property

The DEP offers the following tips on how to limit mosquitoes on your property:

- Dispose of tin cans, plastic containers, ceramic pots or similar water-holding containers that have accumulated on your property.

- Pay special attention to discarded tires that may have accumulated. The used tire has become the most important domestic mosquito producer in this country.
- Drill holes in the bottom and elevate recycling containers that are left out of doors.
- Clean clogged roof gutters on an annual basis, particularly if the leaves from surrounding trees have a tendency to plug up the drains. Roof gutters are easily overlooked but can produce millions of mosquitoes each season.
- Turn over plastic wading pools when not in use. A wading pool becomes a mosquito producer if it is not used on a regular basis.
- Turn over wheelbarrows and do not allow water to stagnate in bird baths.
- Aerate ornamental pools or stock them with fish. Water gardens are fashionable but become major mosquito producers if they are allowed to stagnate.
- Clean and chlorinate swimming pools that are not being used. A swimming pool that is left untended can produce enough mosquitoes to result in neighborhood-wide complaints. Be aware mosquitoes may even breed in the water that collects on pool covers.
- Use landscaping to eliminate standing water that collects on your property. Mosquitoes will develop in any puddle that lasts more than four days.
- Maintain mechanical barriers, such as window and door screens, to prevent mosquitoes from entering buildings. Barriers over rain barrels or cistern and septic pipes will deny female mosquitoes the opportunity to lay eggs on water.
- If you have problems controlling mosquitoes, contact your county mosquito control agency by calling 888-666-5968.

In recent weeks, the number of human West Nile cases identified in the United States has risen dramatically, with the nation experiencing the highest number of cases reported since 1999, when the virus was first detected in the United States. NJ DOH has identified eight human cases of West Nile Virus in New Jersey so far this year. They were in Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean counties.

The majority of individuals infected with the virus will show no symptoms. Some people will have mild to moderate symptoms of West Nile fever, which may include fever, headache, rash, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, and swollen lymph nodes. Symptoms appear within 2 to 15 days of being bitten by an infected mosquito. Older adults and immune-compromised individuals are at higher risk of developing severe illness.

If a person thinks they may be infected, they should visit their health care provider for further evaluation and potential testing. There is no treatment for West Nile Virus and mild to moderate infections usually resolve within 7 to 10 days. More severe infections may require hospitalization and supportive treatment.

For more information from the NJ DEP, go to: www.nj.gov/dep/mosquito. For more information from the NJ DOH, go to: www.state.nj.us/health/cd/westnile.



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.

Legislation

On 13 APR 11, Assemblyman Thiele introduced [NY AB 7119](#) which relates to the establishment, extension, powers and expenses of watershed protection improvement districts. This bill was signed by the Governor on 17 AUG 12.

On 30 MAR 12, Senator Grisanti introduced [NY SB 6858](#) which would require the publication of laws relating to the control of invasive species. This bill was signed by the Governor on 1 AUG 12.

On 8 JUN 12, Senator Lanza introduced [NY SB 7637](#) which would do the following: Enact the Internet system for tracking over-prescribing (I-STOP) act and create a prescription monitoring program registry (part A); relate to prescription drug forms, electronic prescribing and language assistance (part B); relate to schedules of controlled substances (part C); relate to continuing education for practitioners and pharmacists in prescription pain medication awareness and the duties of the pain management awareness workgroup (part D); and relate to the safe disposal of controlled substances (part E). This bill was signed by the Governor on 27 AUG 12.

Proposed Rules

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.

Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

Regulations to Implement the Lead Hazard Prevention and Elimination Act of 2008 and the Lead Hazard Prevention and Elimination Amendment Act of 2010 - The Department of the Environment has proposed rulemaking to implement the Lead Hazard Prevention and Elimination Act of 2008 and the Lead Hazard Prevention and Elimination Amendment Act of 2010. The proposed rules will allow DDOE to fulfill the intent of the Acts in a manner that is effective and protective of public health, without unduly burdening the regulated community. These proposed rules implement provisions of the Acts, which require all dwelling units, common areas of multifamily properties, and child-occupied facilities constructed before 1978 to be maintained free of lead-based paint hazards.

EPA Proposes Air Permit for Capitol Power Plant

A proposed permit for the Capitol Power Plant in Washington, DC would provide the facility with the flexibility to begin using more-efficient natural gas rather than coal as its main source of energy. The Capitol Power Plant was built in the early 1900's and provides steam for heat and chilled water for cooling to nearby federal buildings, including the U.S. Capitol.

The proposed Plant-wide Applicability Limit permit reduces the permitting burden for the plant in exchange for limiting its ability to increase emissions. The permit would establish a site-wide emissions cap for greenhouse gases, nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter at the power plant.

EPA prepared the permit in response to an application submitted by the Architect of the Capitol, which oversees the Capitol Power Plant. According to the application, the Capitol Power Plant intends to install two natural gas fired co-generation units to provide steam and electricity to the Capitol and nearby buildings.

This permit does not authorize construction of the project, but it does streamline the permitting process, which is handled by the D.C. Department of Environment. This co-generation project will allow the Capitol Power Plant to generate its own electricity, which has not been done since 1951. The co-generation units would also improve energy efficiency.

The proposed permit is subject to a public comment period beginning 29 AUG 12 and concluding with a public hearing from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. on 1 OCT 12 at the Washington Council of Governments, 777 North Capitol Street, NE, # 300. A copy of the draft permit is available online at <http://www.epa.gov/reg3artd/>.

DDOE Director Terminated; Interim Director Named

The director of the District's Department of the Environment has been terminated. City Administrator Allen Lew announced the firing of Christophe Tulou. Keith Anderson, who had been Tulou's chief of staff, will lead the agency on an interim basis while the city searches for a permanent replacement.



DELAWARE

Note: The Delaware General Assembly convened on 10 JAN 12 and adjourned on 30 JUN 12.

Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

Lead Based Paints Hazards - The Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Public Health, Health Systems Protection, has proposed revisions to the State of Delaware Regulations Governing Lead Based Paints Hazards. The proposed revisions establish standards for the regulation of lead-based paint hazard control activities for abatement firms, workers, and training programs. The revisions also correct technical errors and inconsistencies; clarify current requirements, such as the Secretary's authority to conduct on-site investigations and the recertification of firms; incorporate minor changes resulting from new Federal training requirements; add necessary definitions; and provide increased flexibilities for individual training, recertification and utilization of electronic methods of communication. Due to the extensive number of amendments the Division has concluded that the current regulations should be repealed and replaced in their entirety with the proposed regulations being published.

Regulations

Clarification of the Definition of "Subject to Regulation" – The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control has adopted a revision of Section 1.9 "Definitions" of 7 DE Administrative Code 1125 to clarify the definition of "Subject to Regulation". This language was added to 1125 as part of the December 2010 revisions made to implement the EPA's greenhouse gas tailoring rule. This new language can be read to provide that Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) review is required only for pollutants that are emitted in major amounts. This change will clarify that a major source for any pollutant subject to regulation under the CAA is subject to PSD review for all pollutants emitted at greater than the significance level. The December 2010 revisions were submitted to the EPA as a revision to Delaware's State Implementation Plan (SIP). This clarification is necessary to enable the EPA to approve this SIP revision. This regulation passed and became effective on 11 AUG 12.



MARYLAND

Note: The Maryland General Assembly convened on 11 JAN 12 and adjourned on 9 APR 12.

Legislation

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

Regulations

Ambient Air Quality Standards - The Department of the Environment has adopted the amendment of Regulation .03 and the repeal of Regulations .04 - .09 under COMAR 26.11.04 Ambient Air Quality Standards. The purpose of this action is to adopt the following revised National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) as required by Section 2-302 (c) of the Environment Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland:

- The 2006 revised NAAQS for particulate matter (PM) and update the definitions, reference conditions, and methods of measurement as specified in 40 CFR Parts 50, 53, and 58.
- The 2010 revised NAAQS for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and update the definitions, reference conditions, and methods of measurement as specified in 40 CFR Parts 50, 53 and 58.
- The 2008 NAAQS for ground-level ozone (O₃) and update the definitions, reference conditions, and methods of measurement as specified in 40 CFR Parts 50 and 58.
- The 2010 revised NAAQS for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and update the definitions, reference conditions, and methods of measurement as specified in 40 CFR Parts 50 and 58.
- The 2008 NAAQS for lead (Pb) and update the definitions, reference conditions, and methods of measurement as specified in 40 CFR Parts 50, 51, 53 and 58.

This regulation was passed and became effective on 17 SEP 12.

Control of Incinerators - Emergency Action - The Department of the Environment has granted emergency status to amendments to Regulation .08-2 under COMAR 26.11.08 Control of Incinerators. This emergency rule passed and became effective on 2 JUL 12 and expires on 30 NOV 12.

Expansion Planned for UAVs at Webster Field

By Nicole Clark – Southern Maryland Newspapers

Maryland Army National guardsmen have been deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan where they flew unmanned aircraft (UAVs) that helped them outwit their enemies. But some 15 to 20 Maryland guardsmen have been doing the high-tech maintenance and training for unmanned aircraft work in a tent and in a trailer at Webster Field. Big changes are in the works for the facilities, and those changes will help them do their jobs.

On 29 AUG 12, the Maryland National Guard broke ground on a 10,000 square-foot, \$4.3 million unmanned aircraft facility. The new site will include runway access roads, hangar aprons, a maintenance bay, offices, and classroom space. Construction is expected to be completed next summer.

The Navy also broke ground at Webster Field on 29 AUG 12 for an 18,000 square-foot electronics and communications facility, according to a release from Gary Younger, public affairs officer at Patuxent River Naval Air Station. The Navy site will be home to the Special Communications Requirements Division. The group develops tests, installs and maintains equipment used by the Navy, Army, Air Force, Joint Special Operations Forces and other government agencies. The \$9.6 million center will include secure offices and laboratories and spaces for mechanical engineering. Construction is expected to be complete next August.

For more information, go to: <http://www.somdnews.com/article/20120829/NEWS/708299734/1074/expansion-planned-for-uavs-at-webster-field&template=southernMaryland>.



PENNSYLVANIA

Note: The Pennsylvania General Assembly meets throughout the year.

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.

DEP Urges Consumers to Prepare for New Electronics Recycling Law

The DEP is advising consumers and businesses of new rules for recycling electronic devices that will take effect on 24 JAN 13. Enacted in 2010, the Pennsylvania Covered Device Recycling Act mandates that consumers not dispose of covered devices such as computers, laptops, monitors, and televisions with their trash. This means that trash haulers will no longer be able to take covered devices unless the municipality has a curbside electronics collection program that ultimately sends the devices to an electronics recycler. For more information, go to: <http://www.paenvironmentdigest.com/newsletter/default.asp?NewsletterArticleID=23124&SubjectID=>.

PA Mussels Used to Help Restore Streams in Other States

A joint effort between federal and state agencies has resulted in the successful collection and relocation of approximately 4,000 state and federal endangered northern riffleshell mussels from a site on the Allegheny River along the border of Forest and Venango counties.

The mussels – collected over a two-day period from 21-22 AUG – were expected to be adversely affected by the Hunter Station Bridge replacement project, located along State Route 62 in Tionesta, Forest County. The project will require the construction of cofferdams and causeways in the river and the old bridge will be dropped. These actions would likely have killed thousands of the mussels but the salvage efforts have been able to save the resource and put it to use in other states.

“The mussels have been transported to Illinois, Ohio, and West Virginia, where they will be used to strengthen existing northern riffleshell populations and to establish new populations in some of the waterways where they historically occurred,” said PFBC biologist Jordan Allison, who assisted with the recovery. “These efforts are being monitored carefully to ensure that the reintroductions are successful, and the information gathered will be used to further species recovery efforts in the future.”

Mussels are an integral part of a healthy ecosystem providing humans and other animals with many services free of charge. Mussels are filter feeders, meaning they obtain food by taking in gallons of water per day to filter out suspended particles leaving the water in our streams and rivers clearer. Live and dead mussel shells provide many aquatic organisms with habitat that is necessary for their survival. Mussels also serve as food for some species of birds, mammals, reptiles, and fish.



VIRGINIA

The Virginia Legislature convened on 12 JAN 12 and adjourned on 10 MAR 12.

Proposed Legislation

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

Proposed Rules

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

Virginia Issues Nutrient Trading Certification Regulations

By LCDR Mark Nevitt - MIDLANT REC Counsel and Sarah Diebel - Chesapeake Bay Working Group

The Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation has proposed regulations relating to Virginia's recently passed Nutrient Trading Act. It requires the Virginia Soil and Water Conservation Board to adopt regulations for the purpose of establishing statewide procedures for the certification by the Board of "nutrient credits." The end result of this regulation is to establish a registry of credits as part of an enforceable market-based trading program that will involve the exchange of pollution allocations between sources.

As a general matter, the expenditure of public funds - such as the purchase of nutrient trading credits outlined in the Nutrient Trading Act - is proper only when established by Congress. As a baseline, there must be an obligation for DoD to participate in Virginia's nutrient trading program that was properly appropriated by Congress. Executive Order 13508 entitled "Protecting and Restoring the Chesapeake Bay Watershed" discusses the utilization of a next generation of tools and actions to restore water quality in the Chesapeake. While these tools could reasonably include participation in programs such as a state initiated nutrient trading, there has not been an identified Congressional appropriation for DoD to participate in such a program. Hence, at this time, DoD lacks the fiscal authority to participate in the Virginia Nutrient Trading Act and its subsequent implementing regulations.

This regulation has no impact to DoD and is provided for information purposes only.

NALF Fentress Runway Project Nearing End

The Naval Auxiliary Landing Field (NALF) Fentress Airfield runway project in Chesapeake is nearing completion and that is music to the ears of Beach residents living in the Seatack neighborhood. Renovations to the 8,000-foot runway at NALF Fentress are nearing completion less than a year after the project began. "Fentress reconstruction is on track and on schedule," Capt. Bob Geis with Oceana said. "Everything is going according to the plan, and the plan is for it to be completed by Oct. 15 of this year." For more information, go to: <http://www.wavy.com/dpp/military/fentress-runway-project-nearing-end>.

Navy Settles Hazardous Waste Violations at Facility in Virginia Beach

The Navy has agreed to pay a \$32,800 civil penalty to settle alleged violations of hazardous waste regulations and underground storage tank (UST) regulations at the Joint Expeditionary Base Little Creek-Fort Story facility in Virginia Beach, VA. The EPA cited the Navy for violating the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the federal law governing the treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. RCRA is designed to protect public health and the environment and avoid costly cleanups by requiring the safe, environmentally sound

storage and disposal of hazardous waste. In addition, RCRA regulates underground storage tanks with the emphasis on preventing releases from USTs which can cause serious contamination to our nation's groundwater.

The facility, which provides housing and training for the nation's expeditionary forces, allegedly violated RCRA by failing to determine if the waste was hazardous, storing hazardous waste at the facility, failing to label containers with date and contents, failing to have functioning spill and over-fill equipment for two USTs, and failing to notify the state when a new oil-containing UST was installed.

The settlement penalty reflects the Navy's compliance efforts, and its cooperation with EPA in the investigation and resolution of this matter. The facility has made significant improvements to come into compliance such as removing an underground storage tank, providing personnel training, and implementing better management practices. As part of the settlement, the Navy has neither admitted nor denied liability for the alleged violations but has certified its compliance with applicable RCRA requirements.

For more information about hazardous waste, USTs and RCRA, visit

<http://www.epa.gov/epawaste/hazard/index.htm> and http://www.epa.gov/reg3wcmd/underground_storage.htm.

Revision and Reissue of VA General Permit (GP) for Non-Contact Cooling Water (NCCW)

The current permit expires on 1 MAR 13 and applies to NCCW and cooling equipment blowdown discharges of 50,000 GPD or less. Proposed changes were advertised and the comment period ended on 6 JUL 12. DOD had no comments. DOD facilities should be aware that the reissued permit will contain effluent limitations for copper, zinc and silver. The limits would become effective during the fifth year of the permit term. Facilities with these discharges to surface waters will need to meet the new effluent limitations, divert the discharges to a sanitary sewer (and meet any associated requirements), or terminate the discharge. It is anticipated that industrial stormwater permits authorizing NCCW discharges will also change, probably upon reissuance, to include effluent limitations for NCCW corresponding to those in the revised GP.

Scanning ID Cards at the Gate at Naval Station Norfolk

Naval Station Norfolk has been selected by Commander, Navy Installations Command (CNIC) to conduct a pilot program testing the capability to scan and authenticate Common Access Cards (CAC) and Teslin cards (Dependents and Retirees) at Entry Control Points. NACMS scanners are the same scanners currently used to authenticate NCACS (RAPIDGate) cards but with a software upgrade to conduct a query of the DEERS database.

The pilot program will begin on 24 SEP 12 and it will run until 31 OCT 12. During the pilot, all ID cards (CAC, NCACS, Dependent, and Retiree) will be scanned at the entry gates but the results of the scan will not be used for an access decision. Security will follow the same procedures they do now when they examine a card - if based upon a visual inspection, they check to see if it is expired, appears to have been tampered with, or is otherwise invalid. They will handle invalid cards just as they do now. Otherwise, they will grant access even if the system indicates an issue. Security will notify the cardholder if their scan would have resulted in denial to Naval Station Norfolk so they have an opportunity to fix the card before the start of the full implementation phase where the scan will determine access. This date is tentatively scheduled for 1 DEC 12.

During the pilot phase, base security personnel will be able to train on the system as well as educate the public on this new access control system. Base security will also be able to collect data on the numbers of cards rejected and why. This will assist in validating the system and may influence the decision on when and how the system is deployed.

The process will take 2 to 8 seconds per customer on the initial scan and subsequent scans on the same card should require less verification time. The guard will scan your ID card at the gate and he/she will see one of the following messages on the scanner:

- Credential Authenticated (Access granted to the installation)

- Credential failed to authenticate (Card confiscated, individual directed to obtain an escort for access)
- Failed to complete transaction (Card physically verified by sentry and access granted)
- Unknown Credential (Card confiscated if CAC/Teslin/NCACS, card holder detained and NSF requested for investigation)
- Unable to determine authentication (Card physically verified by sentry and access granted)

When fully implemented, 100% of ID cards (CAC, NCACS, Dependent and Retiree) will be scanned at all gates. Cards will be confiscated if prompted to do so and access will be denied.

During the pilot program, please take your initial indications seriously and investigate any problems with your cards.

Navy will study Wallops island for Plane Tests

By Carol Vaughn – Delmarvanow.com

The US Navy is asking the public to comment on a draft environmental assessment of two potential sites where it is considering conducting landing practice for two types of aircraft. One is at NASA Wallops Flight Facility. The second site is Emporia-Greenville Regional Airport. The Navy is looking for an additional location to train its pilots in touch-and-go landings of two types of twin-engine, turboprop aircraft - the E-2C/D Hawkeye and the C-2A Greyhound. For more information, go to: <http://www.delmarvanow.com/article/20120917/ESN/309170010>.



WEST VIRGINIA

The West Virginia Legislature convened on 11 JAN 12 and adjourned on 13 MAR 12.

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.

WVDEP Sponsoring Free Stormwater Workshop

A free two-day workshop to help West Virginia communities better educate citizens about the effects of stormwater on the state's streams and rivers is scheduled for 16-17 OCT 12 at the Big Sandy Superstore Arena Conference Center in Huntington. The workshop, titled "Water Words That Work," is being sponsored by the state Department of Environmental Protection and features Eric Eckl, a nationally known expert on successful messaging skills for environmental topics.

The training is geared toward officials in communities and jurisdictions who operate Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4), but is open to any organization with an environmental message. Seating for the workshop is limited to 50 people. The sessions run from 0815 to 1600 on 16 OCT and from 0830 to 1545 on 17 OCT.

To register for the workshop, send an email to the DEP's Sherry Wilkins at Sherry.L.Wilkins@wv.gov with your name, phone number, address, organization, and email address. You can also call her at 304-926-0499, ext. 1048.

REGION 4



NORTH CAROLINA

Note: The NC General Assembly convened on 4 JAN 12 and adjourned on 3 JUL 12.

Legislation

On 22 May 12, Representative Shepard introduced [NC HB 1044](#) which would allow members of the military who have taken a comparable motorcycle safety program provided by federally certified instructors to receive the same motorcycle insurance discount as citizens who complete the motorcycle safety instruction program, as recommended by the house select committee on military affairs. This bill was signed by the governor on 12 JUL 12 and becomes effective on 1 OCT 12.

Proposed Rules

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

Governor Issues Executive Order Protecting Military Installations

On 18 AUG 12, Governor Perdue issued Executive Order 124 requiring state agencies to work with the military to avoid potential conflicts that could negatively impact military operations. State agencies will now be required to designate a Military Affairs Awareness Coordinator who is specifically responsible for making sure the needs of the military are taken into account when action is being considered that could potentially interfere with military operations or training.

In addition, agencies must notify both military bases and local government officials of projects that may affect military installations. Agencies will also strive to make sure the issuance of state permits is compatible with military operations. To view the Executive Order, go to:

<http://www.governor.state.nc.us/NewsItems/ExecutiveOrderDetail.aspx?newsItemID=2536>.

NC Environmental Management Commission Groundwater Standards (NC21161)

The NC Environmental Management Commission is proposing rule amendments to the groundwater standards. The proposed amendments would update the 1, 1-dichloroethylene standard from 7ug/L to 350 ug/L in order to incorporate the most recent USEPA health effects information. The amendments would establish criteria to allow the Commission to establish a standard less stringent than federal maximum contaminant level (MCL) when the MCL is not established using most recent USEPA IRIS health information. The proposed amendments would modify the variance procedure to allow the Commission to consider requests for statewide variances from the groundwater rules and make editorial corrections. The Notice of the proposed amendments is available at: <http://www.oah.state.nc.us/rules/register/Volume26Issue21May12012.pdf>.

Rule Development: Staff is reviewing the comments received, making changes to the proposed rules as necessary. Once adopted by the Commission, the proposed rules will go to the Rules Review Commission (RRC) for review. The RRC is an executive agency. Once approved by the RRC, the proposed rules will be published in the Administrative Code and the full text will again be published in the Register. The proposed rules will be effective on the first day of the next month following approval by the RRC.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Conferences

Utility Energy Service Contracts (UESC) Workshop (Classroom) (Multiple Offerings)

This FEMP workshop is provided for Federal procurement teams, providing an overview of the contracting options and services available from serving utility companies to engineer, finance, and install cost-effective energy and water savings projects. Participants will be walked through the typical project process spanning the audit phase to commissioning the equipment. For more information, go to:

http://www.fedcenter.gov/kd/go.cfm?destination=ShowItem&item_id=19437.

Climate Resilience Evaluation and Awareness Tool (CREAT) 101 (Web-based, On Demand)

This training provides an overview of climate change impacts and the methodology and functionality of CREAT. The CREAT software provides drinking water, wastewater, and storm water utilities with practical tools, training, and technical assistance to confront climate change through climate related risk assessment. For more information, go to: <http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/watersecurity/climate/creat.cfm>. For the on-line training classes, go to: <http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/watersecurity/climate/>.

Waters of the United States' Under the Clean Water act (Web Based, On Demand)

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

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 and oil spill and directs you to the references and data that you can use to determine what natural resources are at risk. For more information, go to: <http://ohshub.com/free-online-training-emergency-environmental-spill-response/>.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

and other tools. For more information, go to:

http://www.fedcenter.gov/kd/go.cfm?destination=ShowItem&item_id=22123.

GreenGov Symposium 2012, 24-26 SEP 12, Washington, DC

The Symposium aims to bring together leaders from government, the private sector, non-profits and academia to identify opportunities to create jobs, grow clean energy industries, and curb pollution by incorporating sustainable practices into the Federal Government's operations. For more information, go to: <http://www.greengov2012.org/>.

West Virginia Wind Forum 25 SEP 12, Davis, WV

The West Virginia Wind Working Group promotes wind energy development for the benefit of West Virginia and hosts an annual wind forum to examine the barriers to wind energy development and potential solutions for reducing these barriers. Updates on wind energy-related issues around the state are also included in this forum. For more information, go to:

<http://www.marshall.edu/cegas/events/vvwind/?CFID=1466636&CFTOKEN=43314370>.

Choosing Safer Sanitizers and Disinfectants, 24 SEP 12 (Web-based)

Sanitizers and disinfectant products have become ubiquitous, but some of their active ingredients like triclosan - are raising red flags with researchers and regulators. This session discusses the health and environmental impacts of triclosan and will discuss how San Francisco evaluated alternative disinfectant chemicals. It features advice on safer disinfection products and practices, and outline ways that local governments can take action. For more information, go to: <http://www.fedcenter.gov/Events/index.cfm?id=22127>.

2012 Kansas Energy Conference, 25-26 SEP 12, Manhattan, KS

Planned topics include wind, solar, energy efficiency, and biofuels. For more information, go to:

<http://www.kansascommerce.com/index.aspx?NID=334&CFID=1001803&CFTOKEN=38722823>.

Reducing Water Consumption at Federal Facilities, 27 OCT 12 (Web-based)

The focus of this webinar is the reduction of water consumption at Federal facilities. This webinar is sponsored by the Federal Green Challenge. Also note that you will be signing up for all of the Web Academy webinars from the same link, but you can attend any of them you choose to when presented. For more information, go to:

<http://www.epa.gov/fgc/web-academy.html?CFID=1723705&CFTOKEN=73543085>.

EcoSummit 2012, 30 SEP - 5 OCT 12, Columbus, OH

The theme of the conference is "Restoring the Planet's Ecosystem Services." Topics include, but are not limited to: climate change, sustainability, coastal problems from upland pollution sources, and biological invasions. For more information, go to: <http://www.ecosummit2012.org/index.htm?CFID=117618&CFTOKEN=41868105>.

EPA Water Quality Standards 101, 4 OCT 12 (Web-based)

Learn how you can use Water Quality Standards (WQS) to protect water resources. This EPA-sponsored webinar is aimed at a broad audience, including states, territories, tribes, environmental groups, industrial groups, municipalities, the academic community, federal agencies, watershed groups, and any other interested parties. For more information, go to:

<http://water.epa.gov/learn/training/standardsacademy/index.cfm?CFID=1465431&CFTOKEN=99643715>.

Watershed and Stormwater Conference 2012, 8-10 OCT 12, Baltimore, MD

The Watershed and Stormwater Conference 2012 will present the latest and emerging developments in watershed management through interactive educational sessions covering exciting themes and topics, such as stormwater management. The conference is organized by the Center for Watershed Protection. For more information, go to:

<http://www.cwp2012event.awsps.org/?CFID=1465381&CFTOKEN=64684269>.

Future Power Summit, 10-12 OCT 12, Washington, DC

This summit focuses on the research, development, and application of new and various power sources in installations and vehicle systems. It covers the integration of solar panel, fuel cell, and hybrid generator technologies into garrisons and forward operating bases. You'll learn from and mingle with a range of leaders who are deciding the future of military power by setting aggressive energy goals and the engineers who are working hard to build the capabilities to meet these goals. For more information, go to:

<http://www.futurepowersummit.com/?CFID=1768843&CFTOKEN=22910780>.

2012 Urban Water Sustainability Leadership Conference, 15-17 OCT 12, Cincinnati, OH

Join water leaders, sustainability directors, transportation directors, parks and recreation, as well as business leaders, non-profit organizations, and U.S. EPA regulators as they meet to drive the paradigm shift for water sustainability. For more information, go to:

<http://events.r20.constantcontact.com/register/event?oeidk=a07e5uje7cy32746835&llr=ueml5fdab>.

EPA's Plug-In to eCycling SMM Challenge, 18 OCT 12 (Web-based)

Learn about EPA's Plug-In to eCycling SMM Challenge, hear success stories from partners, and get more information on opportunities for businesses, and state and local governments to get involved. This webinar is sponsored by EPA's Sustainable Materials Management (SMM) Web Academy. For more information, go to:

<http://www.fedcenter.gov/Events/index.cfm?id=21861>.

Dredging 2012, 22-25 OCT 12, San Diego, CA

The fourth specialty conference on dredging and dredged material disposal, Dredging 2012, will be taking place in San Diego, CA on 22-25 OCT 12. Due to the length of time it has been since the last conference in 2002, many new issues have emerged and will be discussed and debated. More than 200 presenters will speak on best practices and innovation from around the world. For more information, go to:

<http://dredging12.pianc.us/?CFID=785596&CFTOKEN=76532006>.

New Approaches and Implementation Methods to Municipal Stormwater Management, 24 OCT 12, Crystal Lake, IL

This course is designed to give responsible personnel up-to-date knowledge that will assist them in developing a sustainable municipal stormwater management program. Attendees will review and discuss new federal policies and initiatives that are causing a re-evaluation of the current National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit structure and the existing stormwater management programs. For more information, go to:

<http://www.eosalliance.org/schedule/event/new-approaches-and-implementation-methods-to-municipal-stormwater-management?CFID=1330382&CFTOKEN=55599885>.

Advanced Energy 2012, 30-31 OCT 12, New York, NY

The conference program for Advanced Energy 2012 will feature several plenary events, an open-access exhibit hall, and a poster session. The educational program will comprise a comprehensive offering of tracks and sessions that extend across all the partner conferences, and feature topic experts and thought leaders from every area of the energy industry. For more information, go to:

<http://www.aertc.org/conference2012/?CFID=1001803&CFTOKEN=38722823>.

Comprehensive Polychlorinated Biphenyls Training, 6-8 NOV 12, Kansas City, KS

The course covers the TSCA "cradle to grave" regulation of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). It identifies the many uses of PCBs, including the non-liquid forms that pose particular compliance challenges for both regulators and regulated parties. Health and environmental concerns associated with PCBs are explained and then linked to key provisions in the regulations. This course is intended for Inspectors, Regulators, Auditors or those in the field with a need for detailed and comprehensive information concerning polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) regulations governing their use, management, and disposal. The course

will be held at the EPA Region 7 Headquarters. For more information, go to:

<http://www.fedcenter.gov/Events/index.cfm?id=22087>.

NWCC Wind Wildlife Research meeting, 27-30 NOV 12, Denver, CO

The National Wind Coordinating Collaborative (NWCC) biennial Wind Wildlife Research Meeting provides an internationally recognized forum for researchers and wind-wildlife stakeholders to hear contributed papers, view research posters, and listen to panels that synthesize the most recent wind power-related wildlife research. Academics, researchers, conservation scientists, consultants, federal and state officials, NGO representatives, and industry professionals come together for this unique opportunity. For more information, go to:

<http://www.nationalwind.org/issues/wildlife/researchmeetingix.aspx?CFID=1001891&CFTOKEN=95920556>.

AWEA Regional Wind Energy Summit – Southwest, 5-6 DEC 12, Houston, TX

Obtain a comprehensive view of all critical aspects of wind energy in the Southwest Power Pool (SPP) and Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT) regions of the United States, and delve deep into the most important present and forecasted issues facing wind energy development in these regions. For more information, go to:

<http://www.awea.org/events/AWEA-Regional-Wind-Energy-Summit-South-Central.cfm?CFID=1001918&CFTOKEN=30073911>.

Globalcon 2013, 6-7 MAR 13, Philadelphia, PA

Globacon is designed for professionals seeking to expand their knowledge of fast-moving developments in the energy field, explore promising new technologies, compare energy supply options, and learn about innovative and cost-conscious project implementation strategies. For more information, go to:

<http://www.globalconevent.com/?CFID=1440188&CFTOKEN=15724012>.

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

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

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

TRAINING

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

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

CECOS Classroom Courses

Beginning Date	End Date	Course	Location
23 OCT 12	25 OCT 12	Intro to Hazardous Waste Generation & Handling	Norfolk, VA
29 OCT 12	2 NOV 12	Seabee Joint Engineer Operations Course	MCB Quantico, VA
10 DEC 12	14 DEC 12	CEC Captain's Leadership Seminar	Washington, DC
11 DEC 12	12 DEC 12	Uniform Federal Policy for Quality Assurance Project Plans	Washington, DC
14 JAN 13	18 JAN 13	US Marine Corps Facilities Management	Washington, DC
22 JAN 13	24 JAN 13	Advanced Munitions Response Site Management	Norfolk, VA
11 FEB 13	15 FEB 13	Energy Management Course	Washington, DC
12 FEB 13	14 FEB 13	Introduction to Cultural Resource Management Laws & Regulations	Scholfield Barracks, HI
25 FEB 13	28 FEB 13	Integrated EMS and Compliance Auditing	Norfolk, VA
26 FEB 13	1 MAR 13	DoD Pesticide Applicator Recertification	Virginia Beach, VA
4 MAR 13	4 MAR 13	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Haz Waste Site Workers - Refresher	Washington, DC
5 MAR 13	5 MAR 13	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Haz Waste Site Workers - Refresher	Washington, DC
6 MAR 13	6MAR 13	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Haz Waste Site Workers - Refresher	Norfolk, VA

CECOS Classroom Courses

Beginning Date	End Date	Course	Location
7 MAR 13	7 MAR 13	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Haz Waste Site Workers - Refresher	Norfolk, VA
11 MAR 13	14 MAR 13	Integrated EMS and Compliance Auditing	Washington, DC
9 APR 13	12 APR 13	Environmental Protection	Washington, DC
10 APR 13	11 APR 13	Buying Green: A Multifunctional Approach to Pollution Prevention	Washington, DC
22 APR 13	26 APR 13	Intro to Public Works Dept & FEC Operations	MIDLANT Region
23 APR 13	25 APR 13	Intro to Hazardous Waste Generation & Handling	Quantico, VA
26 APR 13	26 APR 13	RCRA Hazardous Waste Review	Quantico, VA
29 APR 13	3 MAY 13	Intro to FEAD/ ROICC	MIDLANT Region
29 APR 13	3 MAY 13	Intro to FMD & Production Div Operations	MIDLANT Region
30 APR 13	2 MAY 13	Intro to Hazardous Waste Generation & Handling	Cherry Point, NC
3 MAY 13	3 MAY 13	RCRA Hazardous Waste Review	Cherry Point, NC
6 MAY 13	10 MAY 13	DoD Initial Pest Mgmt PAR/QAE and IPM Coordinator	Virginia Beach, VA
7 MAY 13	9 MAY 13	Advanced Historic Preservation Law & Section 106 Compliance	Ft. Belvoir, VA
21 MAY 13	24 MAY 13	Natural Resource Compliance	MCB Quantico, VA
4 JUN 13	7 JUN 13	Adv. Environmental Law (Compliance Offering)	Norfolk, VA
13 JUN 13	13 JUN 13	RCRA Hazardous Waste Review	Norfolk, VA
18 JUN 13	20 JUN 13	Intro to Hazardous Waste Generation & Handling	Camp Lejeune, NC

CECOS Classroom Courses

Beginning Date	End Date	Course	Location
18 JUN 13	20 JUN 13	Environmental Negotiation Workshop	Norfolk, VA
19 JUN 13	19 JUN 13	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Haz Waste Site Workers - Refresher	Camp Lejeune, NC
20 JUN 13	20 JUN 13	HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Haz Waste Site Workers - Refresher	Camp Lejeune, NC
21 JUN 13	21 JUN 13	RCRA Hazardous Waste Review	Camp Lejeune, NC
16 JUL 13	19 JUL 13	Adv. Environmental Law (Strategic Env. Planning)	Norfolk, VA
22 JUL 13	26 JUL 13	Advanced Environmental Management	MIDLANT Region
19 AUG 13	23 AUG 13	US Marine Corps Facilities Management	Washington, DC
26 AUG 13	30 AUG 13	Adv Public Works Dept & Fac Eng Command Operations	Washington, DC
27 AUG 13	29 AUG 13	MCON Programming and Budgeting	Washington, DC
9 SEP 13	9 SEP 13	National Env Policy Act (NEPA) Navy Executive Overview	Norfolk, VA
10 SEP 13	12 SEP 13	National Env Policy Act (NEPA) Application	Norfolk, VA
10 SEP 13	12 SEP 13	Basic Environmental Law	Norfolk, VA
17 SEP 13	19 SEP 13	Environmental Negotiation Workshop (Compliance Offering)	Norfolk, VA

CECOS Online Courses/Web Conferences

Beginning Date	End Date	Course	Location
18 SEP 12	19 SEP 12	Pollution Prevention Awareness Web Conference	Web Conference
20 SEP 12	20 SEP 12	Sustainability in the Navy: LEED	Web Conference
1 OCT 10	30 SEP 12	Adv Pub Works Dept & Fac. Eng. Command Operations	Web Conference
22 OCT 12	25 OCT 12	Advancing an Effective EMS	Web Conference
10 DEC 12	13 DEC 12	Advancing an Effective EMS	Web Conference
5 NOV 12	8 NOV 12	EPCRA and Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Reporting	Web Conference
Various		HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Workers - Refresher	On-Line
Various		Construction Technology for Non-Engineers	On-Line

NPDES Permit Writer's Training on the Web

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

CECOS

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

NAVOSH & Environmental Training Center

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

EPA Watershed Assessment Tools Training, Various Times & Locations

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

USDA Forest Service Continuing Education Program, Various Times & Locations

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

EPA Online EMS Training Course

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

MEET THE REC

STAFF

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