



GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS, ENERGY, AND ENVIRONMENT



NORTHERN REGION

REVIEW

NOVEMBER 2010 EDITION

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NATIONAL OCEAN COUNCIL INAUGURAL MEETING

On November 12, 2010, twenty-five Cabinet Secretaries, and senior officials from DoD and across the Federal Government gathered in the Roosevelt Room of the White House for the inaugural meeting of the [National Ocean Council](#) (NOC). The NOC committee is charged with implementing the National Policy for the Stewardship of the Ocean, our Coasts, and Great Lakes, [EO 13547 - [75 FR 43021](#), July 22, 2010] [including Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning](#) (CMSP). During the meeting, the Council reviewed the role of the NOC and the work ahead, approved the NOC Charter, approved operational items for establishing the Governance Coordinating Committee to formally engage state, tribal, and local authorities, approved the charter for the U.S. Extended Continental Shelf (ECS) Task Force for it to continue to coordinate the collection of information to establish the full extent of the continental shelf of the United States in accordance with international law, and established Interagency Working Groups to address topics including information management, communications, public and stakeholder engagement.

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NORTHERN REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL & GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS OFFICE - WORKING FOR YOU.

The NORTHERN REGION REVIEW provides current information on environmental activities and events relevant to U.S. Army interests in the 22 states and territories in Federal Regions 1, 2, 3 and 5. The Review is intended to be a tool useful to DoD and Army environmental decision makers, planners, and program managers in carrying out their responsibilities. The Northern Region Review monitors and targets proposed and final rules and legislation that may affect Army or DoD operations. For further information on the Army's Offices of Regional Environmental and Government Affairs, visit:

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The first Principals meeting of the NOC reiterated the Administration's commitment to providing senior-level engagement in the implementation of the National Policy. It also was a significant step toward making good on the President's vision of ensuring the sustainability, resilience, health, security, and productivity of ocean, coastal and Great Lakes resources for the benefit of all Americans. The White House Council On Environmental Quality released a report, [FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTERAGENCY OCEAN POLICY TASK FORCE](#). The Final Report specifies [National Ocean Policy](#) (NOP) guidelines, and one policy recommendation is the creation of several Regional Planning Bodies (RPBs) (see pg. 52 of report). The RPBs, consist of federal, state, and tribal agencies in each region, which will develop and implement Ecosystem Based Management (EBM) through comprehensive coastal and marine spatial plans within their existing statutory and regulatory authorities. A representative from the Department of Defense and the Office of the Joint Chief of Staff each have a member on each of the nine Regional Planning Bodies.



\$3.4 MILLION AWARDED TO 34 LOCAL RESTORATION PROJECTS THROUGHOUT CHESAPEAKE BAY WATERSHED

Thirty-four environmental projects in all six Chesapeake Bay states and the District of Columbia have been awarded more than \$3.4 million to help reduce pollution to local streams, creeks and rivers and the Bay. The funding for the projects was awarded through the [Chesapeake Bay Small Watershed Grants Program](#), which provides grants to non-profit organizations and local governments working to improve the condition of their local watershed.

NANTICOKE RIVER'S REPORT CARD

The University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science (UMCES) has given the health of the Nanticoke River – considered to be one of the most pristine rivers in the Chesapeake Bay watershed – [gets a B-minus in the first-ever Nanticoke River Report Card](#). See also [Bay Barometer](#).

FIRST STATE OF THE SUSQUEHANNA REPORT

[The Susquehanna River Basin Commission \(SRBC\)](#) has released the first-ever State of [the Susquehanna report](#), which details successes, partnerships, threats and opportunities for seven key indicators influencing the Susquehanna River basin's health.

ATLANTIC STURGEON PROPOSED FOR ENDANGERED SPECIES LIST

The Atlantic sturgeon – a rare, ancient-looking fish that supported an important 19th century fishery in the Chesapeake Bay region – has been proposed by [NOAA](#) Fisheries Service to be protected under the federal Endangered Species Act. The comment period on NOAA's proposed listing closes on January 4, 2011.

CHESAPEAKE BAY TMDL SCHEDULE

Many of the USEPA mandated Chesapeake Bay Milestones have been met. The remaining [TMDL Schedule](#) milestones include.

- November 8 - Bay TMDL public comment period ended; however, the past public meetings and webinars that occurred throughout the watershed, can still be accessed through the [Chesapeake Bay TMDL EPA website](#).
- November 29 - The states and the District complete their final Phase I Watershed Implementation Plans (WIPS).
- December 31 - EPA establishes the Bay TMDL.

2011

- June 1 - The states and the District submit their draft Phase II Watershed Implementation Plans. The Phase II plans will include finer-scale load distributions as described in [EPA's November 4, 2009 letter](#) and any updates resulting from the Bay watershed model revisions.
- November 1 - The states and the District submit their final Phase II Watershed Implementation Plans.
- December - EPA modifies the Bay TMDL, if necessary.
- December 31, 2011 - The first set of two-year milestones is completed.

SOME USEFUL CHESAPEAKE WEBSITES

CHESAPEAKE BAY TMDL EPA WEBSITE	HTTP://WWW.EPA.GOV/REG3WAPD/TMDL/CHESAPEAKEBAY/INDEX.HTML
Bay Resource Library	http://www.chesapeakebay.net/bayresourcelibrary.aspx?menuitem=13998
Bay Restoration	http://www.chesapeakebay.net/bayrestoration.aspx?menuitem=13989
EPA Mid Atlantic Home Page	http://www.epa.gov/reg3wapd/tmdl/chesapeakebay/index.html
Factsheets and guidance	http://www.epa.gov/reg3wapd/tmdl/chesapeakebay/Resourcelibrary.html#keydocs
Watershed Implementation Plans	http://www.chesapeakebay.net/watershedimplementationplans.aspx?menuitem=52043

DoD NEWS

HYBRID VEHICLE - HEAVY EXPANDED MOBILITY TACTICAL TRUCK HEMTT-A3

The US Army is currently field testing a 35,000 pound diesel/electric powered truck known as Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Truck A3 ([HEMTT A3](#)). This vehicle is capable of improving fuel economy by 20 percent and can transport up to 100 kilowatts of exportable power. The diesel engine powers a generator, which in turn sends electrical power through cables to small motors on each of the axles. HEMTT-A3 is now going through 20,000 miles of operational evaluation at Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. The pilot testing has several components that will examine durability and performance at max speed, grade climbing and fording. The results from the testing will be incorporated into preparing the HEMTT A3 for formal production. HEMTT-A3 has also been configured to power up a Phalanx weapons system to provide area protection. Through testing, evaluators will be able to gauge the HEMTT A3 's extreme-weather performance, and will determine if the vehicle functions continue to perform as required at both below zero temperatures and extreme heat conditions such as 125 degrees Fahrenheit.

ENVIRONMENTAL AWARDS NOMINATION REQUEST BY THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) is requesting nominations for 2011 Secretary of Defense Environmental Awards. Nominations are due March 1, 2011. [For more information](#), contact Robert Furlong at (703) 571-9073.

DOD'S [RESPONSE](#) TO CLIMATE CHANGE FACT SHEET

Through the [Legacy](#) and [SERDP](#) programs, DoD is implementing several strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change impacts. Several of these efforts are highlighted in a newly created animation video that describes a handful of DoD-funded projects that address climate change impacts on DoD installations. The video introduces climate change and features projects on sea level rise and threatened and endangered species, as well as an overview of DoD's conservation funding programs. [Both the video and the fact sheet](#) are designed to engage natural resource managers, civilians living near DoD installations, non-DoD stakeholders, and the public to demonstrate one way in which DoD is working to meet its strategic vision, as articulated in the 2010 QDR. From rising sea levels to regional drought and flooding, climate change could have significant repercussions for the military both at home and abroad.

GREEN GOV AWARD FOR ARMY

Fort Belvoir won a White House Council on Environmental Quality [GreenGov Presidential Award](#). Under the Army's Residential Communities Initiative, the Army and Fort Belvoir Residential Communities LLC formed a 50-year public-private partnership to develop, rehabilitate and construct 2,106 homes on 576 acres at Fort Belvoir in Fairfax County, Virginia. The project includes a mixed-use Town Center that features solar panels, a salvaged playground, and a stormwater management system that captures and treats 90% of annual runoff from rainfall. The Town Center has become a model for how other military installations can incorporate residential and retail space in an integrated building, reducing the development footprint and encouraging walking as an alternative to driving.

INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT ENERGY PORTFOLIO

The [Installation Management Energy Portfolio](#) is a companion to the [Army Energy Security Implementation Strategy](#). It represents the vision of the entire Installation Management Community to achieve the objectives set by the Secretary of the Army to improve the Army's energy security posture. An AKO account is required to view the document.

FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL NEWS

FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MEASURING, REPORTING AND REDUCING GHG

The White House Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) has released its [Guidance on Federal Greenhouse Gas Accounting and Reporting](#). The new government-wide requirements for reporting greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from federal agency operations is specified in a technical [support document](#). The report has detailed information on inventory reporting requirements and calculation methodologies. In 2009, President Obama signed [Executive Order \(EO\) 13514](#), which includes a requirement for federal agencies to measure, report, and reduce their GHG emissions. This guidance addresses that requirement and Federal agencies are required to use this guidance when reporting emissions under EO13514. Section 2 of the EO requires and federal agencies to establish and report an inventory of fiscal year (FY) 2010 [GHG emissions](#) by January 31, 2011. GHG emissions inventories must be submitted annually thereafter. Federal agencies are also required to establish and report GHG reduction targets for scope 1, 2, and specific [scope 3](#) (DoD Sustainability Plan) remissions, relative to a FY2008 baseline. The baseline data is also due on January 31, 2011. Reporting must be done through the GHG reporting portal developed by the US Department of Energy (USDOE). While individual facilities are not required to report GHG emissions under [EO 13514](#), the data required to develop an agency-wide inventory will likely be drawn from multiple agency levels. This guidance has been developed to provide federal agency users (facility or headquarters level), with the necessary information to fulfill reporting requirements. It should be noted that while individual facilities do not report GHG emissions under EO 13514, they might be subject to US Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA's) GHG Mandatory Reporting Rule if they exceed GHG emission thresholds.

PROGRESS REPORT: NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION STRATEGY

In October 2010, the [Climate Change Adaptation Task Force](#), co-chaired by the White House Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), [released](#) its [interagency report](#) (see G-1) outlining recommendations to President Obama for how Federal Agency policies and programs can better prepare the United States to respond to the impacts of climate change. The 72 page report recommends the President support implementation of agency adaptation planning similar to that used for sustainability under [EO 13514](#). The CEQ will issue implementing instructions to agencies within 120-days of this report. The recommended framework for agency adaptation planning is to establish leadership-level directives tailored to agency mission, understand what aspects of climate are changing and over what time scale, and identify what these changes will mean in the context of agency mission and operations.

PSD FOR PM_{2.5}

USEPA has issued a final rule in which the Agency has amended the requirements for particulate matter under 2.5 microns in diameter (PM_{2.5}) under the prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) program [[75 FR 64863](#), October 20, 2010]. The amendments add an allowable increase in ambient pollution concentrations (increments) and add two screening tools. The tools are known as significant impact levels (SILs) and significant monitoring concentration (SMC) for PM_{2.5}. The SILs for PM_{2.5} are also being added to two other New Source Review (NSR) rules that regulate the construction and modification of any major stationary source located in a nonattainment area (or an unclassifiable area) where the source emissions may cause or contribute to a violation of the national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). The final rule is effective December 20, 2010.

GHG REPORTING RULE

USEPA has amended the Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting rule to provide corrections and clarifications to reporting requirements. Municipal solid waste landfills and hydrogen production facilities are among the affected sections [[75 FR 66433](#), OCTOBER 28, 2010]. Final amendments for landfills address multiple issues including: amending the definition of gas collection system or landfill gas collection system (40 CFR 98.6) to clarify that the passive vents/flares are not considered part of a landfill gas collection system for purposes of subpart HH, providing that the source category definition will not include RCRA Subtitle C and TSCA hazardous waste landfills, construction and demolition waste landfills, or industrial waste landfills, defining the terms construction and demolition (C&D) waste landfills and industrial waste landfills, upcoming C&D landfill definition will closely follow the definition at 40 CFR 257.2. Additional technical information and implementation materials are available at the [Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program](#).

CLEAN WATER AND DRINKING WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

USEPA has issued guidance on building sustainable infrastructure for drinking water. The policy, [The Clean Water and Drinking Water Infrastructure Sustainability Policy](#) emphasizes the need to build on existing efforts to promote sustainable water infrastructure, working with states and water systems to employ robust, comprehensive planning processes to deliver projects that are cost effective over their life cycle, resource efficient and consistent with community sustainability goals. The policy encourages communities to develop sustainable systems that employ effective utility management practices to build and maintain the level of technical, financial, and managerial capacity necessary to ensure long-term sustainability. This policy represents a collaborative effort between EPA and its federal, state, and local partners. Working with these partners, EPA will develop guidance, provide technical assistance, and target federal state revolving fund capitalization funds and other relevant federal financial assistance to increase the sustainability of our water infrastructure.

USEPA FIVE-YEAR AGENCY PRIORITY PLAN

In October 2010, USEPA issued its [fiscal year \(FY\) 2011 to 2015 strategic plan](#), which provides a blueprint for advancing USEPA's mission and Administrator Lisa P. Jackson's priorities. This plan presents five strategic goals for advancing the agency's environmental and human-health mission. The five-year plan includes new benchmarks to track progress against [Administrator Jackson's seven priorities](#). The five strategic goals for advancing the agency's environmental and human-health mission include: (1) Taking action on climate change and improving air quality, (2) Protecting America's waters, (3) Cleaning up communities and advancing sustainable development, (4) Ensuring the safety of chemicals and preventing pollution, (5) Enforcing environmental Laws. In addressing these priorities, EPA will continue to affirm the core values of science, transparency and the rule of law. The agency sent notification letters to more than 800 organizations and individuals requesting comment on the draft plan. Congress requires all federal agencies to develop a strategic plan covering a five-year period, updated every three years. USEPA developed the FY 2011-2015 strategic plan after receiving extensive comments from stakeholders and the public.

LEAD AND COPPER RULE

USEPA has issued a notice for the creation of a regulatory workgroup to evaluate potential long-term revisions to EPA's regulations for the control of [lead and copper in drinking water](#) [[75 FR 63177](#), October 14, 2010]. This set of regulations is known as the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR). USEPA is held a stakeholder meeting on November 4, 2010.

DECISION ON E15 FOR NEWER VEHICLES

USEPA has [issued a notice](#) is allowing the sale of fuel containing 15% ethanol (E15) for model year 2007 and newer cars and light trucks. This decision allows, but does not require the use of E15 in these vehicles. A decision on the use of E15 in model year 2001-2006 vehicles will be made after the agency receives the results of additional testing, expected to be complete in November 2010. Additionally USEPA is proposing E15 pump labeling requirements, including a requirement that the fuel industry specify the ethanol content sold to retailer.

UPDATE #24 TO THE FEDERAL AGENCY HAZARDOUS WASTE COMPLIANCE DOCKET

USEPA has issued a notice that specifies that the latest issue of Federal Agency Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket has been updated and released [[75 FR 62810](#), October 13, 2010]. Under Section 120(c) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). The Docket contains information that is submitted by Federal facilities under the following authorities: CERCLA Section 103 and RCRA Sections 3005, 3010 and 3016. USEPA is required to publish a list of newly reported facilities in the Federal Register. CERCLA Section 120(d) requires USEPA to take steps to assure that a Preliminary Assessment (PA) be completed for those sites identified in the Docket and that the evaluation and listing of sites with a PA be completed within a reasonable time frame. The PA is designed to provide information for USEPA to consider when evaluating the site for potential response action or inclusion on the National Priorities List (NPL). This notice identifies the Federal facilities not previously listed on the Docket and reported to USEPA since the last update of the Docket [73 FR 228] on November 25, 2008. The current total number of Federal facilities listed on the Docket is 2,297. Electronic versions of the Docket and more information on its implementation can be obtained at <http://www.epa.gov/fedfac/documents/docket.htm> by clicking on the link for Update #24 to the Federal Agency Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket. This list is current as of October 30, 2010.

TOXICOLOGICAL REVIEW OF HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM

USEPA has issued a notice of a sixty - day comment period for Hexavalent Chromium and is facilitating a listening session on the September 2010, released draft titled *Toxicological Review of Hexavalent Chromium: In Support of [Summary information](#)* on the Integrated Risk information System (IRIS) [[75 FR 60454](#), September 30, 2010]. A listening session occurred on November 18, 2010. The comment period closes on November 29, 2010.

CHROMIUM NESHAP

USEPA has issued proposed amendments to the air toxic standards for six National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) for [chromium plating and anodizing](#), to address residual risk [[75 FR 65067](#), October 21, 2010]. USEPA is not making changes to the entire chromium NESHAP on residual risk, but USEPA has proposed addressing the plating and anodizing changes as part of the technology review that may impact DoD. Changes include banning the use of perfluorooctyl sulfonate (PFOS) based wetting agents, adding housekeeping measures, and general corrections and clarifications. Military plating and anodizing facilities will need to determine if wetting agents being used contain the banned chemical and, if so, determine if PFOS-free wetting agents will meet mission requirements. Proposed housekeeping procedures would include: storage requirements for any substance that contains hexavalent chromium as a primary ingredient; controls for dripping of bath solution resulting from dragout; splash guards to minimize overspray and return bath solution to the electroplating or anodizing tank; a requirement to promptly clean up or contain all spills of any substance containing hexavalent chromium; requirements for routine cleaning or stabilizing of storage and work surfaces, walkways and other surfaces potentially contaminated with hexavalent chromium; a requirement to install a barrier between buffing, grinding, or polishing operations and electroplating or anodizing operations; and requirements for storage, disposal, recovery or recycling of chromium-containing wastes. The comment period for the proposed rule closes on December 6, 2010.

BIOBASED ITEMS FOR FEDERAL PROCUREMENT

USDA has issued a final rule in which the Agency has designated eight additional bio-based items for federal procurement preference. The following eight items require a minimum bio-based specific percentage level in order to be in compliance with the bio-based procurement preference rule: disposable tableware (72%); expanded polystyrene foam recycling products (92%); heat transfer fluids (89%); ink removers and cleaners (79%); mulch and compost materials (95%); multipurpose lubricants (88%); topical pain relief products (91%); and turbine drip oils (87%). USDA's [Bio-Preferred website](#) with vendor, contacts, and performance testing information of qualifying products is available [[75 FR 63695](#), October 18, 2010]. This final rule becomes effective on December 17, 2010. Compliance in procurement becomes mandatory by October 18, 2011.

SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND COUNTERMEASURE (SPCC) COMPLIANCE

USEPA has issued a [final ruling](#) for a new compliance date of November 10, 2011, by which facilities must prepare or amend SPCC Plans, and implement those plans, providing an additional year for certain facilities. This action allows additional time for those affected in the regulated community to understand revisions to the SPCC rule finalized in December 2008 and November 2009. However, EPA is not extending the compliance date for drilling, production or work over facilities that are offshore or that have an offshore component, or for onshore facilities required to have and submit Facility Response Plans (FRPs). [Additional information](#) on the SPCC rule compliance dates is available, as is a [fact sheet](#). This final rule became effective on October 14, 2010.

ENERGY NEWS

TWO ARMY MID-ATLANTIC WINNERS FOR ENERGY AND WATER MANAGEMENT

The [Federal Energy and Water Management Awards](#) recognize individuals, groups, and agencies for their outstanding contributions in the areas of energy efficiency, water conservation, and the use of advanced and renewable energy technologies at federal facilities. There were a total of sixteen DoD award winners. The Army Award winners, from the Mid-Atlantic Region include the Defense Commissary Agency from Fort Lee, Virginia, under the "Programs that Implement Efficient Energy, Water, and/or Fleet Management - Awards to Organizations," category and Picatinny Arsenal, of New Jersey under the "Programs that Implement Efficient Energy, Water, and/or Fleet Management - Awards to Small Groups" category. The Federal agency awards demonstrate the commitment by federal agencies to invest in efficiency measures that save money for taxpayers, reduce carbon pollution, and create a stronger economy for the American people. These efforts are also helping to move cutting-edge clean energy technologies into the marketplace, create new American jobs, and strengthen our national security.

DEFENSE COMMISSARY AGENCY In 2003, (DeCA) developed a centralized, integrated environmental management system (EMS) to improve the processes and actions of its commissaries and facilities worldwide, as well as its associates, vendors, and contractors. The EMS utilizes a holistic approach to plan and manage nine significant sustainability aspects, including energy and water efficiency. DeCA uses an Internet-based data network to monitor energy and water use at more than 250 facilities, which allows quick identification and response to billing anomalies and permits strategic planning of capital improvements. In FY 2009, the EMS was certified as conformant with the ISO 14001 standard-one of the few in the Federal Government to achieve this certification. As a result of its program, in FY 2009, DeCA achieved energy savings of 90 billion Btu and water savings of 43 million gallons, avoiding \$2.7 million in utility costs and more than 18,000 metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions. A new strategic energy conservation program and a Green Store Certification program developed in FY 2009 also contribute to DeCA's future success in achieving its sustainable management goals.

PICATINNY ARSENAL ENERGY COST AVOIDANCE MEASURES Picatinny Arsenal modified a previous energy performance contract project for boiler plant decentralization to leverage excess savings into additional energy improvements. This approach saved two years in delivery time over developing a new project, with shorter payback and reduced financing costs. The team developed a comprehensive plan to address energy, water, safety, and environmental concerns. The effort focused on increasing energy performance and reducing water consumption of two large boiler plants, including installing energy-efficient equipment and heat recovery systems; switching fuel from oil and propane to natural gas; rebuilding the non-potable water system to replace potable water in non-potable applications; and improving heating, ventilation, and air conditioning including energy monitoring and control systems. The project saved more than 110 billion Btu, 19 million gallons of water, and more than \$889,000 in costs in FY 2009. Greenhouse gas emissions were reduced by more than 6,100 metric tons of carbon dioxide. Other benefits include reduced chemical treatment, avoided expansion of the potable water plant, and reduced sewage flow.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION REDUCTIONS FOR FEDERAL BUILDING

USDOE is [proposing regulations](#) to reduce fossil-fuel generated energy consumption in new Federal buildings and Federal buildings undergoing major renovations [[75 FR 63404](#), October 15, 2010]. These rules are in response to provisions in the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA). The proposed requirements would apply to buildings and major renovations for which the construction project cost is at least \$2,500,000. The term federal building includes privatized military housing and buildings built for leasing by a Federal agency. The statute establishes the baseline to be energy consumption data from, [Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey \(CBECS\)](#) and [Residential Buildings Energy Consumption Survey \(RECS\)](#) data. The statutorily mandated fiscal year fossil fuel energy reductions are 55% beginning in FY 2010, increasing every five years until reaching 100% in FY 2030, as compared to a 2003 baseline for similar building types. This proposed rule also addresses how agencies may petition the USDOE for a downward adjustment of the requirements if they believe meeting the full reduction is technically impracticable in light of the specified functional needs for individual buildings. A [draft environmental assessment](#) associated with this proposed rule is available at http://www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/pdfs/ea_fossilfuelnopr.pdf. The Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) website for this proposed rulemaking is available at http://www1.eere.energy.gov/femp/regulations/notices_rules.html. A public meeting was held on November 12, 2010. Comments are due December 14, 2010.

REPORT ON COMMUNICATIONS AND THE SMART GRID

USDOE has [released a report](#) titled *Communications Requirements of Smart Grid Technologies* [75 FR 62515, October 12, 2010]. The report contains recommendations and observations on current and potential communications requirements of the smart grid. The USDOE determined that there are six functional categories into which most, if not all, smart grid applications fall: advanced metering infrastructure; demand response; wide-area situational awareness; distributed energy resources and storage; electric transportation; and distribution grid management. The report analyzes the communications requirements of each of these functional categories and highlights the relative merits of various technologies in meeting these requirements. An additional smart grid report is available at: <http://www.gc.energy.gov/1592.htm>.



REGIONAL

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

RELEASE OF TWO NORTH EAST REGIONAL AIR QUALITY REPORTS

The Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management (NESCAUM) in cooperation with USEPA issued two revised air quality reports on the nature of Ozone and Fine Particles. The two reports: [The Nature of the Ozone Air Quality Problem in the Ozone Transport Region](#); [The Nature of Fine Particle and Regional Haze Air Quality Problems in the MANE-VU Region](#) incorporate air quality data for the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast (referred to as the Mid-Atlantic/Northeast Visibility Union (MANE-VU) region) and the Ozone Transport Region (OTR). The two reports would be of interest to any Title V permit holder, any emission monitor, and any environmental air quality manager in the states of: CT, DE, DC, ME, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT, and Northern VA. Both reports relate to the most recent USEPA rulings on Air Transport and Ozone.

RELEASE OF DRAFT NATIONAL PLAN ON WHITE NOSE SYNDROME IN BATS

On October 21, 2010, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) issued a [draft national plan](#) to assist administrators in states, federal agencies, and tribes with managing [White-Nose Syndrome](#) (WNS) in bats [75 FR 66387, October 28, 2010]. The draft plan was prepared primarily by representatives of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and other leading experts from multiple states and federal agencies incorporated points into the draft plan. The regional range of the bat species infected by WNS is extensive, affecting East Coast states from Vermont to South Carolina. FWS will consider comments on any species issue after the comment deadline. However, the deadline ensures inclusion in the document docket. Comments on the draft plan are due by November 29, 2010.



REGION 1

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



CONNECTICUT

REVISIONS TO GHGS IN TITLE V, NSR PSD PERMITTING & NEW PERMITTING WEBPAGE

The Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) issued a proposed rule in which amendments and clarifications have been made to the State Implementation Plans (SIP) and Federal Implementation Plans (FIP). DEP is amending their rules in order to be in federal compliance with the Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Title V Greenhouse Gas Tailoring Rule [75 FR 31514; June 3, 2010]. The specific sections of the Regulations: [22a-174-1](#), add definitions for "carbon dioxide equivalent emissions" and "greenhouse gases"; [22a-174-33\(a\)\(7\)](#), add "greenhouse gases" to the definition of "regulated air pollutant" under the Title V permitting program; [22a-174-33\(a\)\(10\)](#), adds GHG emissions

thresholds to the definition of "Title V source." On October 25, 2010, in response to the comment period which closed on October 18, 2010, and other rulemaking activities, CTDEP launched a new Greenhouse Gas [Permitting Webpage](#) to collect and organize the growing amount of information regarding the GHG Tailoring Rule implementation and future permitting impacts.



MAINE

PROPOSED NEW OPERATOR TRAINING

The Maine Department of Environmental Protection has issued a [proposed rule](#) on the requirements for Operator Training for Oil and Hazardous Substance Storage Facilities [regulated under 38 MRSA §§561] through 570-L and underground hazardous substance storage facilities [regulated under Rules For Underground Hazardous Substance Storage Facilities, [06-096 CMR 695]. 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 Department has chosen to combine the training requirements for the Class A and Class B operator into a single training. This will allow tank owners to meet the federal and state requirements for both classes with a single operator. The rule also requires the department to develop and administer operator training and testing requirements. The comment period ended in October 2010.

CHANGES TO THE MAINE MULTISECTOR GENERAL PERMIT (INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES)

The Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) issued a [draft permit](#), entitled Maine Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharge Associated with Industrial Activity ([MSGP](#)). DEP plans to issue the revised MSGP on or about January 1, 2011. The current 2005 MSGP is continued until the Department issues the revised MSGP. In the proposed draft permit, some changes being proposed include, USEPA required addition of stormwater discharges to impaired waters. These changes are sector specific benchmark monitoring for Sectors A, B, D, E, J, N, L and S. Also, included in the updated MSGP are stricter [requirements](#) for follow up on deficient BMPs noted during inspections or when a BMP fails. For additional information contact Lauren.c.Lohn@Maine.gov.



MASSACHUSETTS

RELEASE OF FINAL DECISION DOCUMENT FOR CLEANUP AT CAMP EDWARDS

USEPA has signed and issued a [final decision document](#) that addresses contamination near the "L Range" at the [Massachusetts Military Reservation](#) (MMR) also referred to as Otis Air Force Base on Cape Cod. The [decision](#) addresses both the groundwater contamination and its source. Groundwater modeling and sampling indicate that perchlorate concentrations in the L Range groundwater plume are already below the most conservative risk-based level. Under this plan, the most conservative risk-based level for RDX will be achieved by 2027. The chosen remedy will comply with state and federal standards that require that these remedies be protective of human health and the environment.

HOUSE BILL 4687 LEGISLATION ON WIND SITING

House Bill 4687 requires the Department of Natural Resources to promulgate regulations containing standards for the land based siting, operation and decommissioning of wind energy facilities. Pursuant to the bill, a wind energy facility is not required to comply with the standards established, but an energy facility in compliance with the standards shall be eligible for expedited permitting. There are possible impacts to Air Force installations within the State of Massachusetts if consideration to aviation impacts are not given during siting process. Comments were sent to Massachusetts by the DoD REC on August 5, 2010. The Bill has been ordered for a third reading. Website: <http://www.malegislature.gov/Bills/Details/8694>.



NEW HAMPSHIRE

PROPOSED PSD PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS FOR GHG The New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services has issued a [proposed rule](#) on Greenhouse Gas (GHG). The proposed amendments [Env-A 619.03] reflect recent revisions to the federal requirements relative to greenhouse gases (“GHGs”) and will establish separate, higher thresholds for GHGs. Facilities that currently are minor sources, but that will be major sources, under the Title V Permitting program due to GHG emissions, will need to either apply for a Title V permit or obtain a state permit that restricts their potential to emit below the major source threshold for GHGs (100,000 ton per year of CO₂e). For new major sources of GHG emissions under the PSD permitting program (or existing major sources making major modifications), sources will be subject to PSD permitting requirements for GHGs. A public hearing occurred on October 28, 2010.

NEW ENGLAND COTTONTAIL RECEIPT OF APPLICATION AND COMMENT REQUEST The New Hampshire Fish and Game Department (NHFGD) has applied to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) for an Enhancement of Survival Permit under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA), as amended. The requested permit would authorize take of the New England cottontail (*Sylvilagus transitionalis*; hereafter, NEC) resulting from certain habitat improvement and land use activities should the species be listed as endangered or threatened in the future. The permit application includes a proposed Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances (CCAA) between the NHFGD and the FWS. In accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) FWS has prepared a draft categorical exclusion of the impacts of the requested permit. [Comments](#) on the Enhancement of Survival permit application, proposed CCAA, and draft NEPA document are due November 26, 2010.

INTERIM RULE EXTENDS VOC RACT RULEMAKING The New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (DES) has recently issued an interim rule for ENV-A 1204 “VOC RACT,” extending the expiration date until the proposed rule can be adopted (tentatively in June). Prior to issuing this interim rule, ENV-A 1204 was scheduled to expire if not readopted prior to December 31, 2010. Because this rule is mandated by federal law, DES has readopted this with amendments and renumbered to [Env-A 1200](#) (to its own chapter). The purpose of this chapter is to describe provisions regarding the implementation of reasonably available control technology (RACT) on certain VOC-emitting stationary sources located in New Hampshire. The proposed chapter 1200 rule will be amended to comply with sections 172(c)(1) and 182(b)(2) of the Act. The intent of the rulemaking is to incorporate recommendations contained in nine Control Technique Guidelines (CTGs) in order to reduce ozone in non-attainment areas. In 2006, 2007 and 2008, [USEPA adopted new CTGs](#) with recommended control options for various categories of sources of VOCs based on RACT. The January 11, 2010 comment period has been changed and a new one has not been set at this time (once the hearing schedule has been determined the comment period will be announced); however DES accepts comments any time.



RHODE ISLAND

ATTAINMENT FOR OZONE REACHED USEPA has issued a final rule in which the Agency has determined that the Providence (All of Rhode Island) moderate 1997 8-hour ozone nonattainment area has attained the 1997 8-hour National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for ozone [[75 FR 64949](#), October 21, 2010]. Preliminary data available to date for the 2010 ozone season is consistent with continued attainment. Under the provisions of USEPA’s ozone implementation rule, the requirements for this area to submit an attainment demonstration, a reasonable further progress plan, contingency measures, and other planning State Implementation Plans related to attainment of the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS are suspended as long as the area continues to attain the 1997 ozone NAAQS. In addition, USEPA has determined that this area has attained the 1997 ozone NAAQS as of June 15, 2010, its applicable attainment date. The final rule went into effect on November 22, 2010.

DRAFT STORMWATER DESIGN AND INSTALLATION STANDARDS MANUAL The Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM)/Office of Water Resources has recently issued proposed draft

manuals and proposed regulations: [Stormwater Manual](#), [Proposed Fresh Water Wetlands Regulations](#), and [Water Quality Regulations](#). In the draft manual, R.I. design standards for handling and treating stormwater runoff are being updated and revised jointly by the RIDEM and CRMC. The changes to the manual are partly in response to passage of the Smart Development for a Cleaner Bay Act of 2007, ([RIGL 45-61.2](#)), which contains three major provisions, namely: control of stormwater and peak runoff, maintenance of pre-development groundwater recharge, and use of low impact design (LID) techniques as the primary strategy to control and reduce stormwater impacts. The manual will apply to certain types of redevelopment projects as well, and use by municipalities is being encouraged for projects requiring local stormwater permits. The existing 1993 [State of Rhode Island Storm Water Design and Installation Standards Manual](#), developed by RIDEM and RICRMC, is in effect until the new manual is officially adopted.



REGION 2

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



NEW YORK

DRAFT GUIDANCE ON PETROLEUM BULK STORAGE AND UST

The New York Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) has [issued](#) a new program policy by which DEC has created a handbook that provides guidance for Division of Environmental Remediation (DER) staff on how to conduct an inspection at a Petroleum Bulk Storage (PBS) facility, in accordance with the PBS regulations (6 NYCRR Parts 612-614). The handbook entitled, [Petroleum Bulk Storage \(PBS\) Inspection Handbook \(PDF\)](#), addresses inspections for both underground and aboveground storage tanks at New York PBS facilities and also incorporates USEPA federal Underground Storage Tank regulations (UST), (40 CFR 280).



NEW JERSEY

WASTEWATER POLLUTION CONTROL FOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

On October 1, 2010, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) issued a notice in which the Department [readopted](#) the existing [Water Pollution Control Act Rules](#) without change. The [final rule](#) N.J. A.C. TITLE 7 CHAPTER 14. Water Pollution Control Act Subchapter 2. Construction Of Wastewater Treatment Facilities (WWTF) specifies that Federal, State, county and municipal permits are required as a result of the construction activity within the delineated site and that the permit shall be obtained by the owner and associated fees shall be paid by the owner. Section 7:14 specifies permit requirements. The final rule became effective upon filing, on October 5, 2010.

APPROVAL OF ALTERNATE DESIGN FOR WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS

The NJ Pinelands Commission has issued a [final rule](#), [N.J.A.C. 7:50-2.11, 6.84, 10.21-10.23], which establishes new requirements for the Pilot Program for Alternate Design Wastewater Treatment Systems. The proposed amendments made by the Commission will revise the [Comprehensive Management Plan](#). Specifically in this rulemaking the Pilot program requirements are being revised: (1) several older water quality technologies have been released from the plan and several new technologies are being added; (2) the Amphidrome and Bioclere treatment technologies are now required in the plan; (3) several expansions to the treatment plan that incorporate residential nutrient reducing onsite wastewater treatment have been added; (4) alternate design pilot program treatment systems are now authorized for municipalities. The final rule became effective on October 18, 2010.

PROPOSED LAND DISTURBANCE AND STORMWATER CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT

The New Jersey Department of Agriculture has issued a [proposed rule](#) re-adoption on approval of Applications for Development that require approval where more than 5,000 square feet of land surface area is disturbed it must be

conditioned upon certification of a plan for soil erosion and sediment control by the local soil conservation district wherein the soil disturbance occurs. The proposed rules set forth technical and administrative standards of the State Soil Conservation Committee (SSCC). The Act is also administered in conjunction with the NJ Department of Environmental Protection's stormwater construction general permit [NJ0088323] that is also implemented by soil conservation districts and the SSCC. The permit is required for most land disturbance activities greater than 1 acre in size. This adoption action will enable persons proposing to engage in development activities to meet both mandates and obtain erosion control plan approval upon which municipal land development approvals are conditioned. The comment period closed on November 6, 2010.

NEW SOIL RESTORATION STANDARDS

The New Jersey Assembly Bill, ([No. 2501](#)) was [adopted](#) with amendments, and is identical to NJ Senate Bill (S.B.) No. 1410 (1R). Assembly Bill 2501 requires post-construction restoration of optimal soil conditions under the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Act. The final rule requires the State Soil Conservation Committee (SSCC) to adopt standards for soil restoration measures. SSCC has modified the existing soil erosion and sediment control standards by including the following: (1) identification of the optimal physical, chemical and biological functions for specific soil types for the purpose of defining a full-functioning soil; (2) soil amendment specifications and soil restoration standards for disturbed or compacted soil necessary to restore soil to the moisture-holding capacity of original undisturbed soil native to the site to the maximum extent practicable based on soil usage within the completed project; (3) practical and cost-effective techniques to restore disturbed and compacted soils; and (4) procedures for post-disturbance inspection and certification of compliance with the soil restoration standards.

DEVELOPMENTS IN CLASS ONE ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

Senator Jeff Van Drew (D) introduced [NJ S.B. 2306](#) which amends P.L. 1999, c.23 concerning renewable energy. This Bill requires the Board of Public Utilities to review, no later than December 31, 2010, the amount of Class I alternative energy required to be purchased by providers and suppliers in each energy year, beginning in 2014 and determine whether the current standards are sufficient for supporting the development of additional Class I alternative energy resources. Bill 2306 also directs the Board to initiate a proceeding to evaluate energy efficiency portfolio standards. The Board is also directed to exempt suppliers and providers' existing supply contracts that are effective prior to the date of a Board decision. This Bill is identical to A.B. 2529. As of November 15, 2010, NJ S.B. 2306, is pending in the Senate Environment and Energy Committee as introduced.

AMENDMENTS ON COASTAL WIND SITING

On October 14, 2010, the Assembly Environment and Solid Waste Committee reported favorably on New Jersey [Senate Bill No.212 \(1R\)](#) with committee amendments. This bill allows construction of wind dependent energy facilities on a pier within 500 feet of the mean high water line of tidal waters pursuant to the "Coastal Area Facility Review Act," provided all other requirements of law, rule or regulation are met. The bill also directs DEP to adopt rules and regulations concerning such permits within 30 days after the date of enactment of the bill into law. The committee amendments to the bill deleted the language that would have: (1) required the pier to exist on the effective date of the bill; and (2) limited the bill to municipalities in which casino gaming is authorized.



RELEASE OF 2010 LIST OF IMPAIRED AND THREATENED WATERS

In October 2010, USEPA issued a [notice](#) on the Threatened Waters of Puerto Rico (San Juan). USEPA is adding these waters to the 2010 proposed list of waters considered either impaired or threatened by pollution, clearing the way for the Commonwealth to move forward in prioritizing current water pollution threats. The Clean Water Act requires states to assess the quality of their waters and to report their findings every two years to USEPA. The complete list of impaired waters is available at: <http://www.epa.gov/region02/water/waterbodies>. Puerto Rico's 2010 list identifies 593 instances in which a pollutant is causing an impairment of a water body that keeps it from supporting its designated use for drinking water and recreation. In the 2010 list, new pollutants were included for waters in the basins of the San Juan Bay Estuary, Rio Bayamon, Rio Grande de Arecibo, and others. In 63 instances, water bodies were removed from the 2010 Puerto Rico list.



REGION 3

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



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASTEWATER SYSTEM REGULATION The Council of the District of Columbia issued a [proposed law](#) [B18-252], "Wastewater System Regulation Amendment Act of 2009." This bill amends the Wastewater System Regulation Amendment Act of 1985 by updating requirements for discharges into the DC's wastewater system, and conforming to federal statutes and regulations. The proposed bill was [signed](#) by DC Mayor Fenty in August 2010 and re-numbered to [Act#A18-527]. In September, the Act was published in the [DC Register](#). The pending legislation is currently on a 30 - day Congressional Legislative hold. Once the DC bill is not acted upon by either the House or the Senate, within 30 legislative calendar days then the bill becomes law.



DELAWARE

EMISSION STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS On September 17, 2010, the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control issued a [final rule](#) regarding emission standards for hazardous air pollutants for source categories. Specifically, this rulemaking pertains to Section 13.0, "Area Source Methylene Chloride Paint Stripping Operations" and Section 15.0, "Area Source Motor Vehicle or Mobile Equipment Surface Coating Operations." The proposed new Section 13.0 will affect facilities that perform paint stripping operations and new Section 15.0 will affect motor vehicle (auto-body shops) or mobile equipment surface coating operations that spray-apply coatings which contain any compounds of: cadmium, chromium, lead, manganese or nickel. These new sections are based upon a federal rule that the USEPA promulgated at 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HHHHHH as well as existing requirements in similar area source standards found throughout Regulation 1138. Section 13.1.2.2 pertains to the military - paint stripping of military munitions manufactured by or for the Armed Forces (including the Coast Guard and the Delaware National Guard) or equipment directly and exclusively used for the purposes of transporting military munitions which are exempt from this rule. The Amendment went into effect on October 11, 2010.



MARYLAND

AIR QUALITY REGULATIONS The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) issued a [final rule](#) (pg.1285) for the Control of Fuel-Burning Equipment, Stationary Internal Combustion Engines, and Certain Fuel-Burning Installations as well as a [final rule](#) (pg.1285) for the 10-hour exclusion on load shaving units. Both rulemakings were adopted as proposed and became effective in September 2010. Notification of these proposed rules were published in the August Northern Region Review.

TRIENNIAL REVIEW OF STATE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS MDE has issued a [proposed rule](#) (pg.1309) that updates the triennial review of the state water quality standards. Specifically, the Secretary of the Environment proposed to amend Regulations [.03-2, .03-3, .04-1, .05-1, and .08 under 26.08.02 Water Quality]. The revisions include: (1) updates to the numeric toxics criteria for acrolien and phenol; (2) updates to the assessment procedures for dissolved oxygen and clarity; (3) the establishment of site-specific dissolved oxygen criteria for portions of the Pocomoke River; (4) the establishment of a restoration variance for a portion of the Chester River; (5) amendments to the anti-degradation policy and updates to the list of High Quality (Tier II) waters; (6) revisions to the intermittent stream regulation; and (7) amended designated uses which reflect existing uses by adding the Seasonal Deep Water Fish and Shellfish use to the South, Severn, and

Magothy Rivers. _____

TRASH TMDL FOR ANACOSTIA

MDE, in conjunction with USEPA and the DC Department, of the Environment, issued a [proposed plan](#) for setting a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for trash in the Anacostia River Watershed for both tidal and non-tidal areas. To restore water quality, the TMDL requires capturing or removing more than 600 tons (1.2 million pounds) of trash from the watershed annually. The TMDL was submitted to USEPA on September 8, 2010 and was approved by USEPA on September 21, 2010. This final TMDL makes Anacostia only the second river in the country with a daily trash limit. _____



NUTRIENT TRADING AND SEDIMENT REDUCTION CREDITS

The Pennsylvania Environmental Quality Board (EQB) has issued a [final rule](#) (see pg. 5790) on water quality implementation standards that provides guidance for the final trading of nutrient and sediment reduction credits for facilities subject to new limits for nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment. The amendment enables the Commonwealth to achieve Chesapeake Bay nutrient reduction goals from the agricultural sector. The final rule went into effect in October 2010.

STREAM WATER QUALITY

EQB has issued a [proposed rule](#) regarding stream re-designations (Fishing Creek, et al.). In this rulemaking EQB, is establishing effluent limits and treatment protocols for the following: Buck Hill Creek; Lehigh River (upper); Little Lehigh Creek; Gallows Run; French Creek and Beaver Run; Tannery Hollow Run; Fishing Creek; and Deer Creek and Little Falls. This proposed rulemaking was developed as a result of aquatic studies conducted by the Bureau of Water Standards and Facility Regulation. In reviewing whether water bodies qualify as High Quality (HQ) or Exceptional Value (EV) waters, the Department considers the criteria in §93.4b. The comment deadline closed on November 2, 2010

WILDLIFE VIOLATOR COMPACT

On September 24, 2010, Governor Ed Rendell signed into law [Act No. 60](#) which authorizes the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to join the Interstate Wildlife Violator Compact. This law provides an agreement that recognizes suspension of hunting, fishing, and trapping licenses in member states. This means that illegal activities in one state can affect a person's hunting or fishing privileges in all participating states. This cooperative interstate effort enables the State Department of Natural Resources to protect and manage wildlife. Act 60 limits the applicability of suspension powers, defines compact structure, and establishes licensing authority. The Law went into effect immediately.



HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT AMENDMENTS

The West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has issued a [proposed rule](#) in which the West Virginia Hazardous Waste Management Act, W. Va. Code, §22-18-6, is being updated, amended, and has enrolled adopted language from [40CFR260-273] for the treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. Section 1.5. is an incorporation by reference (to all primary statutes in effect on June 1, 2009). To view Hazardous Material Fee tables click on proposed rule hyper link and scroll to pages (22 , 23 and 24).



REGION 5

For more information on any state issues in Region 5, contact Vance Hobbs, Acting Army Regional Environmental Coordinator, Region 5, (410) 436-0482, e-mail: Vance.Hobbs@us.army.mil.



ILLINOIS

FINAL APPROVAL OF UNDER GROUND STORAGE TANK RULES The Illinois Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM) has issued several [final rules](#) regarding underground storage tank systems (UST's). The final rules (170, 171, 174, 175 and 176, 177) have passed Joint Committee on administrative Rules (JCar) review and went into effect in September 2010.

(Repealed) (41 IL. Adm. Code 170)(see pg. 13312)

In part 170 of the final rule, there is a complete repeal of all [sections](#) (pg.16029) of the underground storage tank system (UST) rules.

Compliance Certification for UST (Repealed) (41 IL. Adm. Code 171) (see pg. 13316)

In Part 171 of the final rule, there is a complete repeal of all sections of compliance certification.

General Requirements for UST (41IL. Adm. Code 174) (see pg. 13318)

In Part 174 of the final rule, provides that a single bulk loadout may be connected to a single UST at a motor fuel dispensing facility. In addition there is an increase in the permit fee for UST installation and upgrades from \$200 to \$300.

Technical Requirements for UST (41 IL. Adm. Code 175) (see pg. 13358)

In Part 175 of the final rule, allows a certification by a licensed professional engineer or annual inspections by a licensed contractor to substitute for the third party listing for petroleum products only. For fleet dispensing of Class II and III motor fuels only, it allows dispensing inside detached buildings separated by at least 20 feet from other buildings when done in compliance with NFPA 30A. The rule phases out the use of tank lining as a method of corrosion protection by terminating new linings after January 1, 2011, but allows existing linings to remain so long as they continue to pass routine lining inspections. The rule also implements newly enacted federal requirements for USTs.

Administrative Requirements for UST (41 IL. Adm. Code 176) (see pg. 13485)

In Part 176 of the final rule, there is a reorganization and consolidation of the existing underground storage tank system (UST) rules concerning State financial assurance requirements for USTs, release reporting and site assessment, UST recordkeeping, UST registration and notification, and hearing and enforcement procedures. It implements newly enacted federal requirements for USTs and clarifies that UST site assessment procedures shall be equivalent to site assessment procedures for early action under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 734. Allows a certification from an engineer with experience in UST installation or periodic inspections by qualified personnel according to an OSFM-approved schedule to substitute for the third-party listing. The rule also requires that violations cited in an Notice of Violation (NOV) be corrected within 30 days subject to a right to request one 30-day extension in specified circumstances.

Compliance Certification for UST (41 IL. Adm. Code 177) (see pg. 13531)

In Part 170 of the final rule, compliance certification is required to be issued by OSFM under Section 3.5 of the Gasoline Storage Act, in addition, the final rule also clarifies that a depositor may be required prior to issuance of the green decal for a newly installed UST.

PENDING RACT REQUIREMENTS FOR VOC'S

The Illinois Pollution Control Board has issued a [proposed rule](#) on Organic Material Emission Standards and Limitations for the Chicago Area. Specifically this rulemaking pertains to Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs). On November 4, 2010, the Illinois Pollution Control Board adopted for second-notice, a proposal to amend its air regulations addressing emission of volatile organic material. The rulemaking is docketed as In the Matter of: Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) for Volatile Organic Material Emissions From Group II Consumer &

Commercial Products: Propose Amendments to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211, 218, and 219, R10-08(A). This proposal stems from an Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) motion seeking to correct a technical error in recently-adopted rules. The rulemaking proposal will now be reviewed by the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR).



INDIANA

NAAQS FOR NITROGEN DIOXIDE AND SULFUR DIOXIDE — The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) has issued a [proposed rule](#) on the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Nitrogen Dioxide and Sulfur Dioxide [[LSA Document #10-495](#)]. IDEM is proposing to amend [326 IAC 1-3-4](#) to incorporate sections of the rule published in the Federal Register [75 FR 6531, February 9, 2010], to revise the primary NAAQS for NO₂ and to incorporate sections of the rule published in the Federal Register, [75 FR 35592, June 22, 2010] to revise the primary NAAQS for SO₂. By incorporating the federal regulations to revise the primary NAAQS for NO₂ and SO₂, [this rulemaking](#) helps to ensure that state rules are consistent with federal regulations. USEPA is also revising the ambient air monitoring requirements for SO₂. States will need to make adjustments to the existing monitoring network in order to ensure that monitors meeting the network design regulations for the new 1-hour SO₂ standard are sited and operational by January 1, 2013. The comment period closed on September 17, 2010, a hearing occurred on November 3, 2010 and a second hearing is scheduled for December 1, 2010.

AMENDMENTS TO RULES CONCERNING PSD — The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) has issued a [proposed rule](#) on the [Prevention of Significant Deterioration](#) and Title [V Greenhouse Gas Tailoring Rule](#); and is proposing to amend the definition for a "regulated NSR pollutant." IDEM is also adding a definition "subject to regulation" within the PSD rules at [326 IAC 2-2-1]. Additionally, IDEM is amending the definition of "major source" and adding a definition of "subject to regulation" within the [Title V rules](#) at 326 IAC 2-7-1, as required by the federal greenhouse gas [tailoring rule](#) [[75 FR 31514](#), June 3, 2010]. If necessary, IDEM will start another rulemaking to address issues related to implementation of these requirements. This rulemaking addresses the minimum changes needed to adopt the federal GHG tailoring rule. The comment period closed on October 1, 2010, a first public hearing on occurred on November 3, 2010, and the [second](#) hearing is scheduled for December 1, 2010.

EMERGENCY RULE FOR EIGHT HOUR OZONE STANDARD LAKE AND PORTER COUNTY

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) has issued an [emergency rule](#) for the Eight-Hour Ozone Standard. This rulemaking temporarily amends 326 IAC 1-4 to include the federal re-designations for Lake and Porter counties and Lawrenceburg Township, Dearborn County to attainment for the eight-hour ozone standard. In addition, the rulemaking also temporarily amends 326 IAC 1-4 to include the federal re-designations for Lake and Porter Counties and Lawrenceburg Township, Dearborn County to attainment for the eight-hour ozone standard. Statutory authority: IC 4-22-2-37.1(a)(13). NOTE: The original emergency document, [[LSA Document #10-354\(E\)](#)], became effective on June 4, 2010, and expired September 2, 2010. The emergency rule went into effect on September 1, 2010, and was extended on November 3, 2010.

REVISIONS TO NPDES PROGRAM

— The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) has issued a [proposed rule](#) that would amend the current long-standing "permit by rules" for NPDES General Permits (327 IAC 15). Indiana's NPDES general permits are "permits by rule" and are currently issued by the Water Pollution Control Board (WPCB) [[LSA Document ID # 10-659](#)], [[LSA Document ID # 10-622](#)]. USEPA has identified the WPCB as having a potential for conflict of interest, and is requiring that revisions be made to the state NPDES program. Not only is USEPA recommending that authority for issuing NPDES general permits change from board jurisdiction to IDEM authority, but USEPA is also requiring amendments to the current permit renewal process for NPDES general permits. Currently, the NPDES program does not meet all the standards of the Clean Water Act. When the five-year permit expires, the general permit is not reissued in draft form, with comment periods for both USEPA and the public to review. This proposed rule incorporates the required correction and will consolidate most of all the state NPDES general permit rules into one article [[LSA Doc. #10-659 \(NPDES General Permits\)](#)]. An intent of this rulemaking is to streamline the permitting process and conform state with federal law. This rulemaking is intended to be a purely procedural move, from "permit by rule" general permits, to administratively issued general permits, (resulting in a new rule at [327 IAC 15-16](#)). Therefore, the regulatory requirements on affected permit holders will remain the same, except in those cases

where new federal requirements have been put in place. The deadline for public comments is November 26, 2010.

COMPLIANCE MONITORING RULES The Indiana Department of Environmental Management/Air Pollution Control Board has issued a [proposed rule](#) and a second hearing notice for Compliance and Emissions Monitoring (CEMS) [LSA #05-330]. The proposed rule would add a new provision 326 IAC 3-5-1(c)(2)(A)(iv), that would allow the use of CEMS for measuring particulate matter rather than continuous opacity monitoring system (COMS) if certain criteria are met and it is approved by IDEM. Further, IDEM has identified technical corrections and clarifications that are needed in existing rules in 326 IAC 3, 326 IAC 7, concerning emissions monitoring requirements. An additional public hearing has been posted for this rule. The first public hearing was held on November 3, 2010, and the second hearing is scheduled for December 1, 2010.



MICHIGAN

APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF AIR QUALITY IMPLEMENTATION PLANS; PSD REGULATIONS USEPA has issued a direct final rule in which the agency is taking direct final action to approve revisions to the Michigan State Implementation Plan (SIP) [[75 FR 59081](#), September 27, 2010]. The revisions serve to meet specific requirements of the prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) construction permit program under the Federal Clean Air Act (CAA). This program affects major stationary sources in Michigan that are subject to or potentially subject to the PSD construction permit program. On July 16, 2010, Michigan submitted revisions pertaining to the "net emission increase" definition and the "reasonable possibility" recordkeeping and reporting requirements, and USEPA has found the revisions acceptable. This direct final rule will be effective November 26, 2010.



OHIO

CONSOLIDATION OF OHIO'S AAQS RULES USEPA has issued a direct final rule in which the Agency has approved amendments to the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) relating to the consolidation of Ohio's Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS) into Ohio's State Implementation Plan (SIP) [[75 FR 65572](#), October 26, 2010]. The intent of this rulemaking effort is to consolidate Ohio's AAQS into a single rule, which will provide greater accessibility for the regulated community and Ohio citizenry. Specifically, USEPA is approving the following Ohio Administrative Code rules: (1) 3745-17-03 - measurement methods and procedures; (2) 3745-17-14 - contingency plan requirements for Cuyahoga and Jefferson counties; (3) 3745-18-03 - attainment dates and compliance time schedules; (4) 3745-23-01 - definitions; (5) 3745-23-02 - methods of measurement; (6) 3745-25-01 definitions; (7) 3745-25-02 - ambient air quality standards; (8) 3745-25-03 - air pollution emergencies and episode criteria; (9) 3745-25-04 - air pollution emergency emission control action programs; and (10) 3745-25-05 - air pollution emergency orders. This rule will be effective on December 27, 2010 without further notice, unless USEPA receives relevant adverse written comments by November 26, 2010. There will not be a separate comment period for this rulemaking.

HAZARDOUS WASTE REQUIREMENTS The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency has issued a [final Hazardous Waste rule](#) addressing the purpose, scope, and applicability of [Chapters 3745-54 -77](#) to [3745-57](#) and [3745-205](#) of the Administrative Code. [The Hazardous Waste rulemaking](#) specifies required notices, general inspection requirements, and personnel training. In addition the final rule also has the requirements for a contingency plan, emergency procedures, manifest discrepancies, operating records, and additional reports. This rule further provides general ground water monitoring requirements, specifies a detection monitoring program, a compliance monitoring program, and corrective actions for purpose, scope, and applicability. The final rule became effective on September 5, 2010.

ANTI-DEGRADATION PROVISIONS The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OPH) has issued a proposed [Anti-Degradation Provisions rule \[3745-1-05\]](#). This rulemaking addresses water quality standards for surface waters of the state and specify the types of beneficial use designations such as: (1) warm water, (2) aquatic life habitat, (3) public water supply (4) primary contact recreation; (5) numeric levels and narrative statements (water quality criteria) protective of the use designations; (6) and anti-degradation provisions that establish a procedure to determine that a discharge is necessary before authorizing it. The proposed changes to rule 3745-1-05 will clarify rule applicability exemptions for existing sources discharging

to waters of the state, clarify the allocation of the reserve portion of a water body's pollutant assimilative capacity for outstanding state waters and superior high quality waters, and clarify petition procedures for revising set aside percentages of a water body's pollutant assimilative capacity. The hearing and public comment period closed on November 10, 2010.



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APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION OF SIP — RACT USEPA has issued a final rule in which the Agency has approved the Wisconsin State Implementation Plan (SIP) submitted on June 12, 2007, and on September 14, 2009 [[75 FR 64155](#), October 19, 2010]. These revisions incorporate provisions related to the implementation of nitrogen oxides (NOX) Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) for major sources in the Milwaukee-Racine and Sheboygan County ozone nonattainment areas. USEPA is approving SIP revisions that address the NOX RACT requirements found in the Clean Air Act (CAA). USEPA is also approving other miscellaneous rule changes that affect NOX regulations that were previously adopted and approved into the SIP. This final rule went into effect on November 18, 2010.

NEW GROUNDWATER QUALITY STANDARDS On October 21, 2010, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) issued a final rulemaking order which amended the rules by adding new standards and revised some existing standards to chapter [NR 140](#) Standards for Groundwater Quality [DG 24-09]. This adopted final rule adds new state groundwater quality standards for 15 substances and revises existing standards for another 15 substances. In addition, this rulemaking adopted public health related groundwater quality standards. The amendments specifically address new uniform minimum criteria for laboratories certified to conduct chemical analysis of water quality. Adopted and signed by the Secretary of DNR, on October 14, 2010.

PENDING STORMWATER REGULATIONS The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has issued a final rule making order for chapters: NR [151](#), [153](#), and [155](#), relating to Runoff Management Performance Standards and Grants [Clearinghouse Rule (CR) [09-112](#)]. These include NR 151 (Runoff Management), NR 153 (Targeted Runoff Management Grant Program), NR 155 (Urban Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Abatement and Storm water Management Grant Program). The Amendments establish additional performance standards (including buffers), clarify language, modify grant criteria, and update certain provisions based on improved data. The rule also changes the non-agricultural performance standards that address construction site erosion control, post-construction storm water management and developed urban areas. According to DNR, the rule has been filed as final by DNR and is currently in the committee on Agriculture and Higher Education and has not been voted on.

PHOSPHORUS STANDARDS AND POINT SOURCE PERMITTING The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WNR) has issued a [proposed rule](#) that relates to phosphorus water quality standards. The proposed rule has two parts. The first is a set of phosphorus water quality standards criteria for rivers, streams, various types of lakes, reservoirs and the Great Lakes. The second is procedures for determining and incorporating phosphorus water quality based effluent limitations into Wisconsin Discharge Pollutant Elimination System (WPDES) permits under ch. 283, Stats. Pursuant to 40 CFR 131.11, states are required to adopt water quality standards criteria that are protective of the designated uses of surface waters. Pursuant to section 303 (c) (4) of the Clean Water Act, USEPA may step in and promulgate the criteria for the state, if the state does not. Development of point source permit procedures is required as part of the state's point source permit delegation agreement. USEPA approval of state water quality criteria is required under 40 CFR ss. 131.5, 131.6 and 131.21. The final rulemaking order was filed on September 24, 2010, and is pending legislative approval.

PROPOSED RACT RULES FOR VOC The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has issued a [proposed rule](#) (pg. 22) on Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) rules for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC). The purpose of the proposed rules will be to correct deficiencies identified by USEPA with the DNR's recently adopted VOC RACT rules. This rulemaking will require revisions to Chapters NR 419, 421, 422 and 423 of the administrative code and may involve amendments to other chapters necessary to accomplish the purpose of the VOC RACT rules and associated control techniques guideline (CTG) documents. Other amendments to these chapters may also be made to clarify existing requirements. The rule revisions are necessary to obtain USEPA approval of the adopted rules into the state's federally-approved state implementation plan (SIP) as a condition of Wisconsin's strategy for attainment of the 1997 ozone.

WHAT	WHEN	WHERE	DETAILS
<p><u>THE 27TH ARMY SCIENCE CONFERENCE (ASC)</u></p>	<p>NOVEMBER 29 DECEMBER 2</p>	<p>ORLANDO, FL</p>	<p>The goals of the 27th ASC are to enable Army and DoD leaders, Congress and the public to understand the scope of the Army's science and technology (S&T) activities in support of the Army and the Nation, and to strategically communicate the S&T community's efforts to rapidly develop technologies that will enhance the capabilities of the Current Force while enabling the Future Force.</p>
<p><u>PARTNERS IN ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY TECHNICAL SYMPOSIUM & WORKSHOP</u></p>	<p>NOVEMBER 30 DECEMBER 2</p>	<p>WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>Sponsored by SERDP and ESTCP, this conference will provide attendees technical sessions and training courses covering DoD's environmental science and technology program, and the Environmental Security Technology Certification Program (ESTCP), DoD's environmental technology demonstration and validation program. Technical sessions will highlight research and technologies that assist DoD in addressing environmental and mission sustainability challenges. Short courses on select technologies in the environmental restoration and munitions management areas</p>
<p><u>E3 2010: THE MIDWEST'S PREMIER ENERGY, ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONFERENCE</u></p>	<p>NOVEMBER 30 DECEMBER 1</p>	<p>ST. PAUL, MN</p>	<p>Day 1 is the actual conference; Day 2 is Wind Energy Workshop. Conference themes include renewable fuels and products, renewable electricity, as well as conservation and energy efficiency.</p>
<p><u>THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENT 2010 NATIONAL CONFERENCE,</u></p>	<p>DECEMBER 4 - 7</p>	<p>Providence, RI</p>	<p>Health care reform and midterm elections will put state governments in the midst of major transition, making it even more important for state leaders to collaborate and begin deciphering what's ahead on the political horizon. An agenda structured to tackle some of the most pressing issues facing state governments.</p>
<p><u>ACES, A COMMUNITY ON ECOSYSTEM SERVICES</u></p>	<p>DECEMBER 6 - 9</p>	<p>GILA RIVER, AZ</p>	<p>The primary objective of ACES is to provide an open forum to discuss the latest and most innovative methods, tools, and processes for assessing ecosystem services. Those interested in resource management, restoration, conservation, and urban and non-urban development are encouraged to attend ACES.</p>
<p><u>33RD WORLD ENERGY ENGINEERING CONFERENCE</u></p>	<p>DECEMBER 8 - 10</p>	<p>WASHINGTON, DC</p>	<p>Tracks include energy efficiency and energy management; renewable, green and alternative energy; HVAC systems and control; solar and fuel cell technologies; and applications specific to federal energy management programs. The conference includes FEM Works 2010, a comprehensive series of workshops for federal energy managers. Don't miss Banquet with</p>

WHAT	WHEN	WHERE	DETAILS
<u>THE 2011 NORTH AMERICAN ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD CONFERENCE AND EXPOSITION</u>	JANUARY 11 – 13	SAN DIEGO, CA	The theme of the conference is "Advances and Innovations in Environmental Site Characterization, Sampling, Monitoring & Remediation Technology."
<u>DELAWARE ESTUARY SCIENCE & ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMIT</u>	JANUARY 30 FEBRUARY 2	CAPE MAY, NJ	The Environmental Summit entitled "Connections—Land to Sea, Shore to Shore & Science to Outreach."
<u>COMMUNITY AND SMALL WIND CONFERENCE MID ATLANTIC</u>	FEBRUARY 8 – 9	STATE COLLEGE , PA	A two-day regional conference on local, state and national policies, and options for financing Community and Small Wind projects. The conference will also include practical information on how to put together a Community Wind project. Concurrently there will be a full Small Wind program focusing on topics such as how to choose a turbine, installation.
<u>SIXTH ANNUAL MILITARY ENERGY ALTERNATIVES CONFERENCE</u>	FEBRUARY 23 - 25	WASHINGTON DC	The Marcus Evans 6 th Annual Military Energy Alternatives Conference will bring together key stakeholders across the alternative and renewable energy community to discuss strategies for bolstering the existing energy infrastructure, augmenting power grid capabilities, advancing energy security, creating portable and lightweight alternative power options, and improving energy efficiency to compliment mission objectives.
<u>THE EIGHTH ANNUAL DOD 2011 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING & DATA QUALITY WORKSHOP</u>	MARCH 28 APRIL 1	ARLINGTON, VA	This Workshop is open to all interested members of the environmental community involved with DoD sites or projects including representatives from the services, other federal agencies, state, local, and tribal governments, academia, and the private sector. It will include technical training sessions, technical presentations, a Q&A Forum, component meetings, a plenary session featuring distinguished speakers, an update on the DoD ELAP, an informal poster session, and networking opportunities with members of the environmental community.
<u>NATIONAL BROWNFIELDS CONFERENCE</u>	APRIL 3 - 5	PHILADELPHIA, PA	This conference focuses on cleaning up and redeveloping abandoned, underutilized, and potentially contaminated properties.



Internet Resources

STATE / TERRITORY RESOURCES

REGULATORY SOURCES	LEGISLATIVE RESOURCES
CT Department of Environmental Protection..... http://www.ct.gov/dep	CT General Assembly http://www.cga.ct.gov
DE Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control .. http://www.dnrec.delaware.gov	DE General Assembly http://legis.delaware.gov
DC Department of Environment http://ddoe.dc.gov/ddoe	DC City Council..... http://www.dccouncil.washington.dc.us
IL Environmental Protection Agency..... http://www.epa.state.il.us	IL General Assembly..... http://www.ilga.gov
IN Department of Environmental Management http://www.state.in.us/idem	IN General Assembly..... http://www.in.gov/legislative
ME Department of Environmental Protection http://www.state.me.us/dep	ME State Legislature http://www.maine.gov/legis
MD Department of Environment http://www.mde.state.md.us	MD General Assembly... http://mlis.state.md.us
MA Department of Environmental Protection..... http://www.mass.gov/dep	MA General Court http://www.mass.gov/legis/legis.htm
MI Department of Environmental Quality http://www.michigan.gov/deg	MI Legislature http://www.legislature.mi.gov
MN Pollution Control Agency http://www.pca.state.mn.us	MN State Legislature..... http://www.leg.state.mn.us
NH Department of Environmental Services http://des.nh.gov	NH General Court..... http://gencourt.state.nh.us
NJ Department of Environmental Protection..... http://www.state.nj.us/dep	NJ Legislature..... http://www.njleg.state.nj.us
NY Department of Environmental Conservation..... http://www.dec.ny.gov	NY Assembly http://assembly.state.ny.us
OH Environmental Protection Agency http://www.epa.state.oh.us	NY Senate..... http://assembly.state.ny.us
PA Department of Environmental Protection http://www.depweb.state.pa.us/dep	OH General Assembly http://www.legislature.state.oh.us
PR Department of Natural and Environmental Resources http://www.gobierno.pr	PA General Assembly http://www.legis.state.pa.us
RI Department of Environmental Management..... http://www.dem.ri.gov	PR Government..... http://welcome.topuertorico.org/government.shtml
VT Agency of Natural Resources..... http://www.anr.state.vt.us	RI General Assembly http://www.rilin.state.ri.us
VI Department of Planning and Natural Resources http://www.dpnr.gov.vi	VT Legislature..... http://www.leg.state.vt.us
VA Department of Environmental Quality http://www.deq.state.va.us	VI Legislature http://www.senate.gov.vi
WV Department of Environmental Protection..... http://www.wvdep.org	VA General Assembly..... http://legis.state.va.us
WI Department of Natural Resources..... http://www.dnr.state.wi.us	WV Legislature http://www.legis.state.wv.us
	WI State Legislature http://www.legis.wisconsin.gov/senhome.htm

OTHER RESOURCES

MILITARY RESOURCES	OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY RESOURCES
<u>DoD</u>	US Government http://www.USA.gov
DoD Defense Link http://www.defenselink.com	US Environmental Protection Agency http://www.epa.gov
National Defense Center for Environmental Excellence http://www.ndcee.ctc.com	Region 1..... http://www.epa.gov/region01
Joint Services P2 and Sustainability Technical Library http://205.153.241.230/	Region 2..... http://www.epa.gov/region02
<u>ARMY</u>	Region 3..... http://www.epa.gov/region03
Army Knowledge Online https://www.us.army.mil	Region 5..... http://www.epa.gov/region5
Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations, Energy and Environment http://www.asaie.army.mil/Public/IE	US Department of Agriculture http://www.usda.gov
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Environment, Safety and Occupational Health http://www.asaie.army.mil/Public/ESOH/1ESOH	National Resource Conservation Service http://www.nrcs.usda.gov
US Army Environmental Command http://aec.army.mil	US Department of Interior http://www.doi.gov
US Army Sustainability..... http://www.sustainability.army.mil	Bureau of Land Management Eastern States http://www.blm.gov/es/st/en.html
Army Sustainable Range Program..... https://srp.army.mil	US Geological Survey http://www.usgs.gov
Army Environmental Policy Institute http://www.aepi.army.mil	US Fish and Wildlife Service..... http://www.fws.gov
Army Corps of Engineers http://www.usace.army.mil	Midwest Region (all Reg. 5 States) http://www.fws.gov/midwest
North Atlantic Division..... http://www.nad.usace.army.mil	Northeast Region (all Reg. 1, 2, 3 States).... http://www.fws.gov/northeast
Great Lakes and Ohio River Division http://www.lrd.usace.army.mil	National Park Service..... http://www.nps.gov
	Bureau of Indian Affairs http://www.bia.gov
	US Department of Energy http://www.energy.gov
	Office of Environmental Management http://www.em.doe.gov
	Federal Register http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html