



ARMY ANNOUNCES VISION FOR NET ZERO

The Army’s vision is to appropriately manage our natural resources with a net zero strategy. This strategy is to manage our installations not only on a net zero energy basis, but net zero water and waste as well. Energy security and sustainability are operationally necessary and financially prudent. We are creating a culture that recognizes the value of sustainability measured not just in terms of financial benefits, but benefits to maintaining mission capability, quality of life, relationships with local communities, and the preservation of options for the Army’s future. The Army is leveraging partnerships with the private sector, including using power purchase agreements (PPA), enhanced-use leases (EUL), energy savings performance contracts (ESPC), and utilities energy service contracts (UESCs) as tools to partner with the private sector to achieve these objectives. The Army must invest in its installations and improve efficiencies in energy, water and waste for the benefit of our current and future missions.

Net Zero Energy

NET ZERO: AN EVOLUTION

A Net Zero Energy Installation (NZEI) is an installation that produces as much renewable energy on site as it uses, over the course of a year. To achieve this goal installations must first implement aggressive conservation and efficiency efforts while



benchmarking energy consumption to identify further opportunities. The next step is to utilize waste energy or to “re-purpose” energy. Boiler stack exhaust, building exhausts or other thermal energy streams can all be utilized for a secondary purpose. Co-generation recovers heat from the electricity generation process. The balance of energy needs then are reduced and can be met by renewable energy projects. More information on NZEI can be found in the DOE publication: “Net Zero Energy Military Installations: A Guide to Assessment and Planning,” <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy10osti/48876.pdf>.

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REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL & ENERGY OFFICE - NORTHERN 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 leaders, planners, and program managers in carrying out their responsibilities. The Northern Region Review monitors and targets proposed and final regulations and legislation that may affect Army or DoD operations. For further information on the Army’s Regional Environmental and Energy Offices, visit: <http://www.asaie.army.mil/Public/ESOH/OREGA/>.

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Net Zero Water

A Net Zero Water Installation limits use of potable fresh water then captures, repurposes or recharges an amount of water equal to or greater than the amount of water it consumes. The net zero water strategy is of increasing importance since scarcity of clean potable water is quickly becoming a serious issue in many countries around the world. The continued draw-down of major aquifers results in significant problems for our future. Strategies such as harvesting rain water and recycling discharge water for reuse can eliminate the need for municipal water, exported sewage or storm water. Desalination can be utilized to convert briny, brackish or salt water to fresh water so it is suitable for human consumption or irrigation.

To achieve a net zero water installation, efforts begin with conservation followed by efficiency in use and improved integrity of distribution systems. Water is re-purposed by utilizing greywater generated from sources such as showers, sinks, laundries or cooling towers (greywater) and by capturing precipitation and storm water runoff for on-site use (purple pipe). Wastewater can be treated and recharged into groundwater aquifers. Several Army installations are already well down the path to reaching net zero water goals.

Net Zero Waste

The approach to creating a net zero waste installation is similar to creating a net zero energy installation. The components of net zero solid waste start with reducing the amount of waste generated, re-purposing waste, maximizing recycling of waste stream to reclaim recyclable and compostable materials, recovery to generate energy as a by-product of waste reduction, with disposal being non-existent.

Every day, more recycling strategies are developed moving beyond metals, paper and cardboard to include mattresses, glass, plastics, batteries, computer printers and motor oil. The best strategy is to consider the waste stream when purchasing items, reduce the volume of packaging, reuse as much as possible, and recycle the rest. A true cradle-to-cradle strategy considers the end state at the time the purchase decision is made. A net zero waste strategy eliminates the need for landfills, protects human health, optimizes use of limited resources and keeps the environment clean.

Net Zero Hierarchy

The Army net zero approach is comprised of five interrelated steps: reduction, re-purpose, recycling and composting, energy recovery, and disposal. Each step is a link towards achieving net zero. Reduction includes maximizing energy efficiency in existing facilities, implementing water conservation practices, and eliminating generation of unnecessary waste. Re-purpose involves diverting energy, water or waste to a secondary purpose with limited processes. Recycling or composting involves management of the solid waste stream, development of closed loop systems to reclaim water, or cogeneration where two forms of energy (heat and electricity) are created from one source. Energy recovery can oc-

cur from converting unusable waste to energy, renewable energy or geothermal water sources. Disposal is the final step and last resort after the last drop of water, the last bit of thermal energy and all other waste mitigation strategies have been fully exercised.



Opportunity

The net zero vision is a holistic approach to addressing energy, water, and waste at Army installations. An approach that is a force multiplier enabling the Army to appropriately steward available resources, manage costs and provide our Soldiers, Families and Civilians with a sustainable future. In an era of persistent conflict, with a mission of stabilizing war-torn nations, a true stabilizing factor can be that of appropriate resource management. The Net Zero vision ensures that sustainable practices will be instilled and managed throughout the appropriate levels of the Army, while also maximizing operational capability, resource availability and well-being.



TMDL FOR THE CHESAPEAKE BAY

On December 29, 2010, USEPA issued a notice on the establishment of the [Chesapeake Bay \(Bay\) Total Max Daily Load \(TMDL\)](#) for nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment for the Chesapeake Bay and its tidal tributaries [76 FR 549, January 5, 2011]. Section 303 (d) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) requires that each state identify those waters within its boundaries for which existing technology-based and other pollution controls required by the CWA are not stringent enough to attain or maintain state water quality standards. A [TMDL](#) must be established for each of those “impaired” waters. Army facilities will be provided pollutant load allocations with the establishment of the USEPA TMDL. The TMDL identifies the necessary reductions of nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment from: Delaware, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia. The TMDL requires the Bay States and the District of Columbia to put all needed pollution controls in place by 2025 with USEPA holding them accountable for results along the way. Army facilities comprise approximately 220,000 acres of land holdings within the Bay watershed and will need to work proactively with regulators to identify opportunities for pollution reductions to meet their allocations under the TMDL.

COMMENT EXTENSION FOR ATLANTIC STURGEON

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has extended the comment period on the proposed listing of five distinct population segments (DPSs) of Atlantic sturgeon as endangered or threatened until February 3, 2011 [75 FR 8237, December 30, 2010]. The five DPSs were proposed for listing in two separate proposed listing determinations, published on October 6, 2010 [75 FR 61872; 75 FR 61904]. NMFS has determined that the [five discrete Atlantic sturgeon population segments](#) persist in ecological settings unique for the taxon. This is evidenced by the fact that spawning habitat of each population grouping is found in separate and distinct ecoregions that were identified by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) based on the habitat, climate, geology, and physiographic differences for both terrestrial and marine ecosystems throughout the range of the Atlantic sturgeon along the Atlantic coast. Provided for informational purposes for Army Installations located on Atlantic Coastal areas within the ecoregions and Spawning/nursery habitat of Atlantic sturgeon from Maine to the Carolinas.

DoD NEWS

ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS MEMO

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management has recently issued a [Memorandum](#) that updates Environmental Management Systems and Environmental Performance Assessment System requirements set forth in AR 200-1.

EPCRA REGULATIONS AND GUIDANCE RESOURCES

In December 2010, DoD posted on the [Denix policy webpage](#) updated Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) guidance and past EPCRA reference resources, to assist installations in applying EPCRA regulations to DoD activities. The current DoD EPCRA Policy "[Consolidated Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act \(EPCRA\) Policy for DoD Installations, Munitions Activities, and Operational Ranges](#)," (21 September 2006) should be used in conjunction with USEPA EPCRA guidance to determine an installation's reporting requirements. Where conflicts exist between the DoD and USEPA guidance, DoD personnel should follow DoD guidance first and foremost. The DoD EPCRA Policy consolidates and supersedes all previous DoD EPCRA policies issued by the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

AVAILABLE RANGE RELEASE CALCULATION RESOURCES

To facilitate TRI threshold and release calculations for munitions treatment activities through open burning (OB) or open detonation as well as range training exercises, DoD developed the TRI Data Delivery System (TRI-DDS) Web. TRI-DDS Web is available to DoD users and approved contractors in the DENIX system. One can simply request access at the home screen by clicking the link. The TRI threshold system calculates manufacture and otherwise use activity thresholds and estimates EPCRA reportable releases to the air, land, and water from munitions training and treatment operations. TRI-DDS Web (<https://www.dod-triddds.org/Login.aspx>) requires users to identify the munitions items used or treated, the quantity expended, location, date, and the type of activity conducted (e.g., OB or range training). The system then calculates the threshold quantities and release amounts for the toxic chemicals present in the items and created as products of combustion.

On-line Help link in TRI-DDS Web menu

User's Guide and System Documentation and, TRI-DDS home page support, <https://www.dod-triddds.org/Login.aspx>.

Solution Support System (Help Desk) Phone: 877-640-6161 (8-5 ET), E-mail: IT-support@urscorp.com

USEPA TRI RESOURCES

USEPA maintains an accessible toxic chemical database known as the [ECHO TRI Comparative Tool](#), that contains specific toxic chemical release and transfer information from manufacturing and federal facilities throughout the United States. Citizens, businesses, and governments can use this database to determine which toxic chemicals are present in their communities, and prepare for any potential emergency releases. USEPA has also published its annual [TRI National Analysis](#) of the most recent TRI data(2009) which outlines national and local trends in toxic chemical disposal or other releases to the environment, as well as trends in toxic chemicals managed by TRI facilities. This year, USEPA is offering additional information to make the data more relevant, meaningful and accessible to communities. The TRI National Analysis now highlights toxic disposal and other releases to large aquatic ecosystems, selected urban communities, and tribal lands. USEPA [EPCRA enforcement](#) is handled by the Agency's [Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance \(OECA\)](#). To find out more about EPCRA enforcement visit the [Enforcement Actions and Tools](#) page maintained by OECA's Office of Civil Enforcement.

Region 1 (CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, and VT)

<http://www.epa.gov/region01/enforcement/epcra/index.html>

Region 2 (NJ, NY, PR, and VI)

<http://www.epa.gov/region02/capp/>

Region 3 (DE, DC, MD, PA, VA, and WV)

<http://www.epa.gov/reg3wcmd/tripage.htm>

Region 5 (IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, and WI)

http://www.epa.gov/region5/toxics/tri_staff.htm

FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL NEWS

USEPA COMPLETES FRAMEWORK FOR GHG PERMITTING PROGRAMS

The new GHG rulemakings are of interest to DoD Air Quality and Title V responsible stakeholders especially those who operate industrial boilers. On December 23, 2010, the USEPA issued a six rules that put the regulatory framework in place to ensure that industrial facilities get Clean Air Act permits covering their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions when needed. Facilities emitting GHGs at levels below those established in the Tailoring Rule do not need to obtain Clean Air Act permits. [Fact Sheet \(PDF\) Rules Ensuring Authority to Permit GHGs under the PSD Program](#). Specifically, permits issued under the Clean Air Act permitting programs for large stationary sources – the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and the Title V Operating Permit Programs – must begin to address GHGs. USEPA enacted what are the first regulations of major stationary sources of greenhouse gases. The new rules at first, affect only new plants or existing facilities that are undergoing major upgrades. Eventually, USEPA will be issuing regulations for nearly all sources of greenhouse gases. These actions were outlined in the [Spring 2010 Tailoring Rule](#). USEPA will take comment on an additional step for phasing in GHG permitting, and may discuss whether certain smaller sources can be permanently excluded from permitting. USEPA will propose viable streamlining options in the “Step 3” rulemaking. Step 3, will not require permitting for sources with greenhouse gas emissions below 50,000 tpy.

RELEASE OF PEER REVIEW COMMENTS ON HEXACHLOROETHANE

The potential health risk concerns from exposure to [Hexachloroethane](#) during military training and operations involving the use of certain pyrotechnics and obscurants continues to be reviewed. On December 9, 2010, USEPA released the [External Peer Review Comments on the Toxicological Review of Hexachloroethane \(HCE\)](#). In September 2010, an external peer review panel workshop was hosted on the Toxicological Review of Hexachloroethane (HCE), in support of the summary information in the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS). An external Peer Review issued a final report of the comments from the workshop and the comments are [now available](#).

FEDERAL RADON SUMMIT.

USEPA recently brought together leaders from multiple federal agencies to attend the [Federal Radon Summit](#). These leaders from the Department of Defense (DoD) Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Veterans Administration (VA), the Department of Energy (DOE), the General Services Administration (GSA), the Department of Health and Human Services (DOH), the Department of Agriculture (DOA) and the Department of the Interior (DOI), discussed ways the federal government can reduce radon risk in the housing and buildings it owns or influences. Participants will reconvene in 90 - days to discuss further actions the federal government can take through existing federal programs to protect families from the threat of radon. [Radon](#) issues and exposure are of interest to DoD due to the health risks associated with Radon exposure. DoD policy applies USEPA guidelines for residential structures with regard to remedial actions. In addition, DoD policy requires that any available and relevant radon assessment data pertaining to Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) property being transferred must have assessment data included in property transfer documents. The summit is an important step forward in jump-starting a national effort to reduce radon risk in collaboration with states, public health, environmental and private sectors. Radon exposure is the leading environmental cause of cancer mortality and the number of people at risk is growing.

REPORTING DATE CHANGES UNDER GHG REPORTING DATA RULES

USEPA has issued a proposed rule to defer the reporting date of certain data elements that are inputs to emission equations under the Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule for three years [[75 FR 81349](#), December 27, 2010] . Specifically, USEPA is proposing to defer direct emitter reporting of inputs to emission equations for calendar years through 2012 until March 31, 2014. This proposal would not change any other requirements of the reporting rule. Comments must be received on or before January 26, 2011 unless a public hearing is requested by January 6, 2011. If a hearing is requested on this proposed rule, written comments must be received by February 10, 2011.

GHG AND SUSTAINABILITY DATA REPORT DEMONSTRATION TRAINING VIDEO

A custom-designed [training video](#) explaining use of the FEMP Reporting Portal is now available. The GHG and Sustainability Data Report Demonstration provides a step-by-step guide on completing each tab of the Greenhouse Gas and Sustainability Data Report for inventory and reporting federal agency GHG emissions across scopes 1, 2, and 3. The video was recorded 11/15/10,

and is presented by John Nangle of the National Renewable Energy Laboratory. Individual modules cover each element of the report spreadsheet and can be accessed separately once the player is opened.

INTEGRATED CLEANUP INITIATIVE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

USEPA has released for comment the draft [Integrated Cleanup Initiative \(ICI\) Plan](#), a three - year strategy to focus on [USEPA's](#) land cleanup programs. Sites covered under the cleanup programs include Superfund, federal facilities, brownfields, RCRA corrective action and UST. The goal of the initiative is to accelerate cleanups of contaminated sites where possible, address a greater number of contaminated sites, and put the sites back into productive use while protecting human health and the environment.

LEAD AMBIENT AIR MONITORING

USEPA has issued a final rule in which the agency has finalized revisions to lead monitoring requirements pertaining to where state and local monitoring agencies are required to conduct lead monitoring [[75 FR 81126](#), December 12, 2010]. USEPA lowered the emission threshold from 1.0 tons per year (tpy) to 0.50 tpy for industrial sources of lead. EPA is maintaining the emission threshold for airports at 1.0 tpy and implementing an airport monitoring study to determine the need for monitoring of airports that emit less than 1.0 tpy of lead. EPA's review of the emission threshold analyses reflects a greater certainty that an emission source (other than airports) emitting 0.50 tpy or greater may cause ambient lead concentrations to approach or exceed lead NAAQS. EPA believes it is necessary to lower the emission threshold for industrial sources to 0.50 tpy to better identify areas where lead NAAQS may be exceeded. Monitoring agencies will be required to install and operate lead monitors at sources emitting greater than 0.50 tpy; demonstrate actual emissions are less than 0.50 tpy based on more current emissions or improved emission estimates; or request a waiver if they can demonstrate that source impact will not contribute to ambient lead concentrations in excess of 50% of lead NAAQS. This final rule is effective on January 26, 2011.

ENERGY NEWS

ARMY TACTICAL GARBAGE TO ENERGY REFINERY

The U.S. Army is now furthering its goal to empower, unburden and protect the war-fighter by developing "green" technology that converts waste into fuel. Importing fuel and exporting garbage to and from the battlefield is an expensive and dangerous process for the Army. Doing so requires convoys that put Soldiers in danger and the disposal of the garbage is both an environmental and security issue. The [Tactical Garbage to Energy Refinery \(TGER\)](#) is a [hybrid technology](#) that alleviates these burdens by converting a broad spectrum of waste into a usable power source. The TGER metabolizes waste into ethanol and compresses undigested waste into pellets which are then converted into a composite gas. The ethanol, composite gas and a 10 percent diesel drip are injected into a diesel generator that produces electricity. The TGER has a zero carbon footprint and gives a 30-to-one reduction in the volume of trash. For every 30 cubic yards of trash processed through TGER, one cubic yard of ash is produced.

DoD APPROPRIATIONS ACT REQUIRES U.S. MADE PHOTOVOLTAICS & DOE GRANTS LOAN GUARANTEE FOR SOLAR MANUFACTURING

This U.S. Solar manufacturing development is of interest to DoD because the 2011 Defense Appropriations Act now requires DoD to buy American solar energy products. The Fiscal Year 2011 [Department of Defense Appropriations Act](#), [H.R.6523.ENR] [[PDF](#)] that was signed into law on January 7, 2011 by President Obama, includes Section 846 which requires Procurement of photovoltaic devices provided under the contract to comply with the Buy American Act. This DOE loan guarantee for Abound Solar Manufacturing will ensure that America is at the forefront in the production of glass encased Cadmium-Telluride (CdTe) technology. Steven Chu [announced](#) in December 2010, that a \$400 million loan guarantee has been finalized for [Abound Solar Manufacturing, LLC](#) to manufacture state-of-the- art thin-film solar panels. The facility will produce photovoltaic panels using an [innovative process](#) in which thin films of Cadmium-Telluride are deposited onto glass panels. The company believes the

technology offers numerous improvements over existing manufacturing methods and reduces overall production costs. Production and installation of these panels produces significantly less greenhouse gas emissions than crystalline silicon panels. DOE has also committed support for other American energy projects which include two of the world's largest solar thermal projects. First, a 2,200 megawatt nuclear power plant – the nation's first in three decades, and second the world's largest wind farm with a generating capacity of 845 megawatts.

OPEN ENERGY INFO (OPEN EI) RESOURCE

The open data platform is of interest to Installation energy managers because it can be utilized as an energy evaluating or comparison tool. DOE has created a linked open data platform bringing together energy information to provide improved analyses, unique visualizations, and real-time access to data. The [site](#) was developed and populated by DOE, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) and other National Laboratories. The site currently houses more than 60 clean energy resources and data sets, including maps of worldwide solar and wind potential, information on climate zones, and best practices. NREL will continue to develop, monitor, and maintain the site.

DOE WEBINAR ON FEDERAL FLEET REQUIREMENTS 101 AND FIRST THURSDAY ENERGY SEMINARS

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) will present a Federal Fleet Management 101 [Webcast](#) on Thursday, February 3, 2011. The Webcast is the first in FEMP's First Thursday Seminar series for 2011. The presentation discusses how federal agencies can meet Executive Order (E.O.) 13514 and other federal fleet requirements through best practices that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and petroleum consumption. The program also emphasizes ways to reduce vehicle miles traveled, increase alternative fuel use, and maximize fleet fuel efficiency. First Thursday Seminars are FEMP training opportunities targeting Federal energy, environmental, and fleet professionals offered at no cost by leading experts. There are seven First Thursday Seminars planned for 2011. These seminars will be held February through August on the first Thursday of each month. Training is offered live via satellite or through streaming video on your desktop. Session information and registration is available through the following links. The 90-minute presentation is free of charge, but you must register in advance with FEMP Central to obtain an Internet URL for the presentation.

Federal Fleet Management 101	February 3, 2011
Energy Savings Performance Contracts	March 3, 2011
Utility Energy Service Contracts and Public Benefit Funds	April 7, 2011
Renewable Energy	May 5, 2011
Federal Fleet Infrastructure and Electric Vehicles	June 2, 2011
Labs, Data Centers, and High-Tech Facilities	July 7, 2011
Energy-Efficient Product Procurement	August 4, 2011

ENERGY AND WATER EFFICIENCY IN FEDERAL BUILDINGS

Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) has released a draft guidance document, [Guidance for the Implementation and Follow-up of Identified Energy and Water Efficiency Measures in Covered Facilities](#) [75 FR 78231, December 15, 2010] (per 42 U.S.C. 8253 Subsection (f), Use of Energy and Water Efficiency Measures in Federal Buildings). For further information: contact [Christopher Tremper](#), DOE Federal Energy Management Program, Washington, DC, (202) 586-7632.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY DAY 2011

Energy efficiency policy, and legislative challenges that face the 112th Congress will be discussed on February 16, 2011 from – 8:30 am to 3:30 pm in the Dirksen Senate Office Building, (Room G-50). Energy Efficiency Day will bring together leaders from government, industry and academia who champion energy efficiency legislation to the new Congress and over 400 stakeholders in the energy efficiency arena will be in attendance. The [2011 Energy Efficiency Day](#) will feature several speakers, including:

- * Honorable Richard Lugar, U.S. Senate (R – IN)
- * Honorable Jeanne Shaheen, U.S. Senate (D – NH)
- * Honorable Mark Warner, U.S. Senate (D – VA)
- * Janice Berman, Senior Director of IDSM Policy and Planning, PG& E Corporation
- * Tom Bowman, President, Bowman Global Change
- * Kathryn Clay, Vice President for Research, Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers

- * Martha Gibbons, Chair of the Organizational Charter Committee, U.S. Council for Energy Efficiency Manufacturing
- * Patrick Hayes, Mayor, North Little Rock, Arkansas
- * Josh Johnson, Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
- * Francis Murray Jr., President and CEO, New York State Energy Research & Development Authority
- * Clay Nesler, Vice President of Global Energy and Sustainability, Johnson Controls, Inc.
- * Hampton Newsome, Attorney, Federal Trade Commission
- * Roger Platt, Senior Vice President, Global Policy and Law, U.S. Green Building Council
- * Thomas Reddoch, Vice President, Electric Power Research Institute



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

REISSUANCE OF MS4 GENERAL PERMIT

Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (CTDEP) has issued a [proposed rule](#) that would renew without modifications the [Draft General Permit](#) for the Discharge of Stormwater from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4 general permit). The MS4 general permit was issued on January 12, 2009 and will expire on January 8, 2011. In addition, CTDEP is proposing to reissue the MS4 general permit, without modification, for two years for the period beginning on January 9, 2011 and expiring on January 8, 2013. Existing permittees are not required to submit re-registration forms as part of this reissuance. Whether or not the renewal of the MS4 permit is completed by January 8, 2011, registrants are advised that they must continue to operate under the terms and conditions set forth in the MS4 general permit issued on January 12, 2009. The Department will subsequently reissue the MS4 general permit, with modifications, on or before January 7, 2013. The comment period closed on January 11, 2011. Budgetary impacts to military Installations and/or revisions to permit requirements should not occur during this cycle. However, revisions are likely to occur during the next iteration and bears watching.

FEE INCREASE ON VEHICLE MAINTENANCE WASTEWATER DISCHARGE

ARNG can expect future operational budget demands increases, based on wastewater discharges at their vehicle maintenance shops. DEP has issued a [tentative determination](#) that would renew, modify, and increase fees for the General Permit for the Discharge of Vehicle Maintenance Wastewater. The General Permit for the Discharge of Vehicle Maintenance Wastewater was originally issued on January 23, 2001 and is scheduled to expire on January 23, 2011. CTDEP is proposing to continue permit authorization by issuing this Notice to reissue the [Draft General Permit](#) for the Discharge of Vehicle Maintenance Wastewater with the following modifications: (1) the new permit term begins on January 23, 2011 and expires on January 23, 2021; (2) the current registrants will need to submit a re-registration form on or before, April 1, 2011; (3) no re-registration is required if a Permittee registered on or after January 23, 2010; (4) effective October 1, 2009, fees have been increased - registration fees are \$1,250 if approval is required and \$625 if only required to register. The comment deadline closed on January 4, 2011.



MAINE

PROPOSED UPDATES TO CEM MONITORING

ARNG activities should be made aware of procedural revisions and may need to adjust monitoring methods of their emissions. The Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has issued a [proposed rule](#) on [Source Surveillance-Emissions Monitoring](#). DEP's proposal repeals and replaces the Source Surveillance Rule by clarifying, updating and setting new standardized requirements for air emission sources that are required to continuously monitor their emissions. DEP has established and extensively updated protocol for best operating practices since 1994, when this rule was last updated.

Technological advances are being incorporated in this rulemaking by both updating the protocol for existing gaseous pollutant monitoring and updating the standard protocol for emerging gaseous pollutant monitoring. Both protocols are expected to increase over the next decade. The comment period closed on December 27, 2010.



COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR LEAD & COPPER RULE

Depending on the Drinking Water delivery systems that in-state ARNG and Reserve activities may have, sampling requirements and treatment methods may need to be revised, impacting operational requirements. The New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) has issued a [proposed rule](#), the Control of Lead and Copper in which the purpose of the rule is to implement 40 CFR 141 Subpart I, Control of Lead and Copper, by establishing a treatment technique that includes requirements for corrosion control treatment, source water treatment, lead service line replacement, and public education, as specified in 40 CFR 141§§80-91, also called [Subpart I](#), which, pursuant to 40 CFR §141.1, constitute the national primary drinking water requirements for lead and copper. The requirements in this part are triggered, in some cases, by the level of lead or copper, or both, exceeding the lead action level or copper action level, or both, as applicable, when measured in samples collected at consumers' water taps. The requirements of this part shall apply to every public water system (PWS) that is a community water system (CWS) or a non-transient non-community water system (NTNC), collectively referred to in this part as a water system. The comment deadline closed on December 17, 2010.



FINAL STORMWATER DESIGN AND INSTALLATION STANDARDS MANUAL

Stormwater management is impacting mission requirements and operational capabilities throughout the northeast. Information and requirement awareness is essential. The Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM)/Office of Water Resources has finalized updates to the *RI Stormwater Design and Installation Standards Manual*, the manual was updated and revised jointly by the RIDEM and the Coastal Resources Management Council (CRMC): [Stormwater Manual](#), [Final Stormwater Manual](#). The manual was promulgated by RIDEM, and appended to the Smart Development for a Cleaner Bay Act of 2007, ([RIGL 45-61.2](#)), which contains three major provisions: (1) the control of stormwater and peak runoff, (2) maintenance of pre-development groundwater recharge, (3) and use of low impact design (LID) techniques as the primary strategy to control and reduce stormwater impacts. A new provision allows use of qualifying pervious areas (QPA) to reduce the amount stormwater requiring a collection and treatment system. Extended detention basins are being phased-out, in favor of more advanced engineering solutions. The revised manual became effective on January 1, 2011 and will be applied to permit applications received on or after that date. An extension to the deadline for compliance with the new manual – to June 30, 2011 – is provided for certain projects that are already in the planning or design process. A series of public training sessions have been scheduled beginning on January 13, 2011 to help acquaint users with the new manual. Further information about the training sessions is available www.ristormwatersolutions.org/SW_wevents.html.

NEW FRESH WATER WETLANDS REGULATIONS

Stormwater management is impacting mission requirements and operational capabilities throughout the northeast. Water quality information and requirement awareness is essential. Timetable changes for permitting may impact future projects.

RIDEM has issued a [final rule](#) which amended the June 2009 Fresh Water Wetlands Regulations. The amendments reference and incorporate the new Stormwater Manual provisions into the regulatory requirements and set appropriate timetables to begin requiring use of the new Stormwater Manual. The State's Freshwater Wetlands and Water Quality regulations now explain when the changes apply to future applications submitted to the agency. Furthermore, there are provisions for time extensions for previously issued development permits, as required by the "tolling statute" to address the 2010 revisions to the permits. The tolling permit extension provisions apply to development projects with permits valid as of November 9, 2009 or later [RIGL §42-17.1-2.5]. Permits will not expire until June 30, 2011. Most permits will be extended longer, with some as long as 598 days from

when they would have otherwise expired. The final rule became effective on December 28, 2010.

NEW WATER QUALITY REGULATIONS

Stormwater management is impacting mission requirements and operational capabilities throughout the northeast. Information and requirement awareness is quintessential, based on potential for operational impacts. RIDEM Office of Water Resources has issued the final changes to proposed amendments to the [Water Quality Regulations](#), the final changes went into effect on December 2, 2010. The proposed amendments to the Water Quality Regulations are necessary in order to reference and incorporate the new Stormwater Manual provisions into the regulatory requirements. The substantive difference between the prior rules is in Section 17 E: [Pursuant to RIGL 42.17.1- 2.5], water quality certifications related to the development of property that were valid on November 9, 2009 shall expire 598 days after the original expiration date. Furthermore, water quality certifications relating to development of property issued between November 9, 2009 and June 30, 2011 shall expire July 1, 2014.

UPDATES TO THE COASTAL WETLANDS SEWAGE AND STORMWATER RULES

Revisions to coastal wetland and stormwater management rules are impacting mission requirements and operational capabilities throughout the northeast. ARNG activities need to be apprised of current and future requirements. Rhode Island CRMC has issued a [proposed rule](#) that makes revisions to the Coastal Wetlands, Sewage and Stormwater rules. The purpose of the revision is to clarify the prohibition policy on alterations to salt marshes and [contiguous freshwater wetlands](#) abutting Type 2 waters such that the construction of new structural shoreline protection facilities is not permitted. The purpose of the revision to § 335.C.2 is to clarify existing policy and to require applicants to provide on-site shoreline access of a similar type and level to that which is being impacted as the result of a proposed activity or development project. Furthermore, revisions to § 300.6 are needed to incorporate the newly revised "Rhode Island Stormwater Design and Installation Manual."

GHG TAILORING RULE & UPDATES TO PERMIT REGULATIONS 9, 28 AND 29

RIDEM has issued a [proposed rule](#) that incorporates [USEPA's Greenhouse Gas Tailoring Rule](#) into revisions for APC Regulation No. 9, entitled "Air Pollution Control Permits" and APC Regulation No. 29, entitled "Operating Permits." The federal rule sets thresholds for greenhouse gas emissions that define when permits are required for new and existing air pollution sources. This rule "tailors" the requirements of the Clean Air Act permitting programs to limit the facilities that are required to obtain permits. If these regulation revisions are not adopted lower permitting thresholds went into effect on January 2, 2011. The comment deadline closed on December 13, 2010. Although RIDEM's GHG Tailoring Rule would not typically impact ARNG activities, notification is provided for situational awareness, based on EPA's federal requirements.



VERMONT ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES RULE

The Vermont Agency of Natural Resources (VTANR) has issued a [proposed rule](#) on Endangered and Threatened Species. The Rule proposes to list two species of plants in the state as Endangered (Common Bog Arrow-grass, Reed Bentgrass) and one plant species as Threatened (Rock Elm). A single species that is presently listed as Endangered, is proposed for removal from the list (Torrey's rush). In addition, two species that were misidentified will be removed and replaced by the varieties that occur in Vermont. Lastly, remaining emendations to list reflect nomenclatural updates and taxonomic changes. Depending on possible locations of stands of the following noted species, training activities may be negatively impacted.

AMENDMENTS TO CHAPTER 18 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT RULE

Stormwater management is impacting mission requirements and operational capabilities throughout the northeast. Information and requirement awareness is essential. VT ANR has issued a proposed rule that amends the Stormwater Management Manual to provide alternative guidance for high-elevation renewable energy projects, per a legislative requirement (Act 54, 2009). In order to mitigate the impacts of stormwater runoff on receiving waters, and to minimize earth disturbance associated with stormwater infrastructure, the Department proposes a new "Watershed Hydrology Protection Credit" for inclusion in the [Vermont Stormwater](#) Management Manual. The intention of the Department is to use the application of the practices contained

within the credit to satisfy the legislative requirements, and result in the protection of water quality. Furthermore, VTANR through this rulemaking, has issued technical guidance on determining certain surfaces, including so-called pervious road materials, are "impervious" for purposes of compliance with 10 V.S.A. §§ 1264 and 1264a, the [Stormwater Management](#) Rule, and the Stormwater Management Rule for Stormwater-Impaired Waters. A public hearing occurred on January 5, 2011 and the comment deadline closed on January 12, 2011.



REGION 2

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



NEW YORK

SPDES PERMIT CORRECTIONS AND VARIANCE EFFLUENT STANDARDS

The New York Department of Environmental Conservation (NYDEC) has issued a [proposed rule](#) (pg. 9) that would revise 6 NYCRR Part 702, "Derivation and Use Standards and Guidance Values [I.D. No. ENV-42-10-00006-P]." The revisions will correct a long-standing technical error in Section 702.17, "Variances to Effluent Limitations." Specifically, in 2003, NYDEC repealed Part 754, "Provisions of SPDES Permits." However, due to an oversight, two references from Part 754 in Section 702.17 were left in place. This rulemaking is necessary to remove the references to Part 754 and replace them with the appropriate citation. In addition the rulemaking specifies, that the NYDEC may grant, to an applicant for a SPDES permit or to a SPDES Permittee, a variance to a water quality-based effluent limitation or groundwater effluent limitation included in a SPDES permit. In-state Active Army, ARNG, and Army Reserve components' for SPDES permit applications may be impacted, based on current revisions.



NEW JERSEY

VOC SIP 8-HOUR OZONE CONTROL MEASURES

USEPA is approving a request by New Jersey to revise the State Implementation Plan ([SIP](#)) for ozone involving the control of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) [[75 FR 80340](#), December 22, 2010]. The SIP revision consists of two new rules, Subchapter 26, "Prevention of Air Pollution From Adhesives, Sealants, Adhesive Primers and Sealant Primers," and Subchapter 34, "TBAC Emissions Reporting," (TBAC means tertiary butyl acetate or t-butyl acetate) and revisions to Subchapter 23, "Prevention of Air Pollution From Architectural Coatings," Subchapter 24, "Prevention of Air Pollution From Consumer Products," and Subchapter 25, "Control and Prohibition of Air Pollution by Vehicular Fuels," of the New Jersey Administrative Code. The intended effect of this action is to approve control strategies that will result in VOC emission reductions that will help achieve attainment of the national ambient air quality standard for ozone. This Final Rule went into effect on January 21, 2011. Training and Operational activities such as vehicle maintenance and paint shops may be impacted.



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.



DELAWARE

VOC RULE REVISIONS

USEPA has issued a proposed rule to approve the [State Implementation Plan \(SIP\) revision](#) submitted by the State of Delaware [75 FR 77798, December 14, 2010]. This SIP revision includes an amendment to Delaware's regulation for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) from Consumer and Commercial Products, and Section 3.0, [Portable Fuel Containers](#). This information is included for situational awareness for installations in Delaware. This revision will reduce VOC emissions from portable fuel containers and therefore, help Delaware attain and maintain the National Ambient Air Quality Standard ([NAAQS](#)) for ozone. USEPA will not institute a second comment period. The comment period closed on January 13, 2011.



MARYLAND

CRITICAL AREA RULES AMENDED

The [Maryland Critical Area Commission](#) for the Chesapeake and Atlantic Coastal Bays [adopted amendments](#) (pg. 1555) to (1) COMAR 27.01.01 General Provisions; (2) Regulation .04 under COMAR 27.01.02 Development in the Critical Area; and (3) Regulation .01 under COMAR 27.01.05 Forest and Woodland Protection. These amendments, if adopted as originally proposed, would have impacted development and mitigation in Maryland's critical area on military installations. The amendments specify the definition of "tree," establish consistent protection and mitigation standards for forests and developed woodland, and set requirements for mitigation on clearing of a single tree when it is associated with a development activity that results in a structure or lot coverage. The originally proposed changes were more restrictive and after consideration the Commission removed the provisions and restored the existing, less restrictive language. The final rule went into effect on November 1, 2010.

USEPA AND DoD AGREE TO CLEAN UP FORT DETRICK

On December 20, 2010, USEPA and DoD signed an [inter-agency agreement](#) to remediate the Fort Detrick Area B Groundwater Superfund Site in Frederick, MD. In 2009, USEPA listed Fort Detrick Area B Groundwater on the Superfund National Priorities List (NPL), which required USEPA and DoD to sign a federal facility agreement governing the cleanup. Under the Superfund law, the agreement grants USEPA final authority over cleanup decisions.



VIRGINIA

AMENDMENTS TP PM 2.5 STANDARD

USEPA has issued a final rule that approves a State Implementation Plan (SIP) revision submitted by the Commonwealth of Virginia [75 FR 81477, December 28, 2010]. This revision consists of amendments to the [Commonwealth of Virginia's Ambient Air Quality Standards](#) (AAQS) for particulate matter (PM). This information is included for situational awareness for installations in Virginia. This SIP revision amends the PM 2.5 standard to add the new 24-hour standard of 35 µg/m, retains the current 24-hour standard of 65 µg/m during the transition to the new standard, adds transitional language to clarify implementation of these standards, and removes obsolete language referencing the annual PM 10 standard. The final rule is effective on January 27, 2011.



REGION 5

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



ILLINOIS

NEW AIR POLLUTION PERMIT SITE FEES

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (ILEPA) has issued a [final rule](#) (see pg. 19010) referred to as the Procedures for Collection of Air Pollution Site Fees [PART 251]. Under the new rule, air permit fees are increased as follows: sites permitted to emit less 25 tons per year are now \$200; sites emitting at least 25 tons but less than 100 tons per year are now \$1,800; sites emitting at least 100 tons but not more than 194 tons per year are now \$18.00 per ton; and for any site emitting more than 194 tons per year the new fee is now \$3,500. The new rule also allows ILEPA to assess these fees based upon its records of permitted sites and their allowable emissions thus increasing the importance for DoD facilities to maintain up to date information on emission sources. The final rule is now effective.

FINAL FESOP EXTENSION RULE

The Illinois Pollution Control Board (IPCB) has issued a [final rule](#) (see pg. 19577), effective 1 December, 2010 extending the duration of Federally Enforceable State Operating Permits (FESOPS). The main impact of this final rule is to extend the duration of FESOPS affecting the permitting of synthetic minor and non-major sources by from 5 to 10 years unless the source is required to obtain a Clean Air Act Permit pursuant to Section 39.5 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act.



INDIANA

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS ON VOC ORGANIC SOLVENT DEGREASERS

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) has issued a second [notice](#) on a proposed rule amending [326 IAC 8-3](#) concerning organic solvent degreasing operations. The main impact of this proposed rule is to increase the applicability of cold cleaning degreasers requirements to all counties of the State and eliminate grandfathering of certain organic solvent degreasing operations. Various sections of 326 IAC 8-3 would be also be repealed, amended, or consolidated in an attempt to streamline, eliminate duplicative language and clarify the rule. The notice creates a second comment period on the draft language which closes on February 12, 2011. Once the rulemaking action is complete, it will be submitted to USEPA for approval as a revision to the State Implementation Plan (SIP). The comment period closes on February 12, 2010.

SIP REVISIONS UNDER CAIR FINAL RULE

USEPA has issued a direct final rule to approve a request submitted by IDEM to revise the Indiana SIP [[75 FR 72956](#), November 29, 2010]. This is not expected to have significant impact to DoD installations, but allows Indiana to fully manage their SIP and allows USEPA to withdraw the current Federal Implementation Plan. The transition to a fully authorized SIP was made possible after the State amended the Indiana Administrative Code (IAC) supplementing Indiana's Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) to meet federal requirements. The direct final rule will be effective on January 28, 2011.

DISAPPROVAL OF A REQUEST TO AMEND THE INDIANA SIP

USEPA issued a final rule (effective December 29, 2010) disapproving a request from IDEM to amend the [SIP](#). Originally submitted in July 2007, the requested amendments would have provided increased regulatory flexibility for participants in the Indiana Environmental Stewardship Program (ESP) and Comprehensive Local Environmental Action Network (CLEAN) Community Challenge Program [[75 FR 72964](#), November 29, 2010]. Specifically, the amendments would have added certain incentives under the National Environmental Performance Track (NEPT) Program, allowed monthly averaging of volatile organic compound coating limits, and the processing of pollution prevention projects as minor permit revisions. USEPA previously proposed to disapprove these incentives on August 19, 2010 and received no comments.



MICHIGAN

NEW LEGISLATION

On December 14, 2010, Governor Jennifer Granholm signed into law Public Acts No. 227, 228, 229, 233, and 234. These related Acts were designed to streamline the State's hazardous material spill regulations and support improved compliance. While the changes are not expected to have significant impact to DOD, they have the potential to be beneficial to DOD cleanup managers by making regulations easier to read, allowing for an enhanced appeals process, and allow cleanup adequacy decisions to consider site specific conditions and not made solely on generic cleanup standards. The highlights of these Acts are summarized below:

PUBLIC ACT NO. [227](#) OF 2010

(Formerly Senate Bill [6359](#)) HAZARDOUS WASTE RESPONSE ACTIVITY PANEL

This Legislation creates a review panel and process to hear scientific and technical appeals of Michigan Department of Natural Resource and Environment (DNRE) decisions concerning response activity plans and no further action reports. The 15 person panel of independent and experienced environmental professionals will make recommendations to the Director of the MI DNR who may accept or reject the recommendation. The Act also amends language and definitions on the liability of persons responsible for an activity causing or threatening to cause a release of a hazardous substance including those covered under a no further action report.

PUBLIC ACT NO. [228](#) OF 2010

(Formerly Senate Bill [1345](#)) HAZARDOUS WASTE CLEANUPS

This legislation streamlines the regulations, procedures, reporting and inspection requirements, and definitions for cleanups of hazardous materials existing or spilled on a property. It also requires DNRE to determine the adequacy of a given cleanup on a case-by-case basis rather than promulgating generic rules for all cleanups. Key amendments potentially impacting DoD cleanup actions include the sections related to submittal and approval of response plans, management of discharge water from a response activity, requirement for the DNRE to update cleanup criteria every four years, and the submittal and processing of no further action plans.

PUBLIC ACT NO. [229](#) OF 2010

(Formerly part of Senate Bill [1346](#)) ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP DEFINITIONS

This Legislation seeks to clarify Michigan hazardous waste cleanup laws by adding definitions for such terms as "All Appropriate Inquiry", "Background Concentration", "Target Detection Limit" and "Cleanup Criteria for Unrestricted Residential Use" and others.

PUBLIC ACT No. [233](#) OF 2010

(Formerly House Bill No. [6360](#)) FACILITY ACCESS FOR CLEANUPS

This legislation revises the responsibilities of property owner/operator of a "facility" for cleanups and maintenance of land use restrictions established as part of a remedial action. It also requires property owners to cooperate with officials needing access to the facility for response activities and it requires DNRE to determine the adequacy of a given cleanup on a case-by-case basis rather than on generic rules for all cleanups.

PUBLIC ACT NO. [234](#) OF 2010

(Formerly House Bill [6363](#)) HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RELEASE NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

The Act eliminates DNRE's authority to write cleanup rules that are more stringent than federal standards. It also revises a property owner's hazardous spill notification and response requirements under the law and requires DNRE to create an inventory of know contaminated facilities and to notify the Legislature of requests for approval of response activity plans and no further action reports.



PM10 EMISSIONS SIP& TITLE V

USEPA has issued a Federal Register notice of a direct final Rule that approves a request submitted by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) on May 7, 2010, to revise the Minnesota State Implementation Plan (SIP) for particulate matter less than 10 microns (PM10). The approval revises the Minnesota SIP by updating information for the Metropolitan Council Environmental Services (MCES) Metropolitan Wastewater Treatment Plant located in St. Paul, MN [[75 FR 78602](#) December 16, 2010]. The revision reflects changes at the facility which include the decommissioning of six multiple hearth incinerators and associated equipment and the addition of three fluidized bed incinerators and associated equipment. These revisions are included in a joint Title I/Title V document for the MCES Metropolitan Wastewater Treatment Plant, which replaces the document currently approved in the SIP for the facility. These revisions will result in reducing the PM10 emissions in the St. Paul area, and strengthen the existing PM10 SIP. This direct final rule will be effective February 14, 2011. This change has no direct impact to DoD facilities. However it does provide a good case study of how Minnesota now uses joint Title I /Title V documents as the enforceable document for imposing emission limitations and compliance requirements in SIPs. The language contained in this Federal Register notice is for situational awareness and is of value to Military Title V permit holders.



NEW APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR BIOSOLIDS

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OHEPA) has issued a [final rule](#) on [Sewage Sludge & Biosolids](#) (OAC 3745-40). The final revisions to the rules address the disposal, use, storage, or treatment of sewage sludge. In this rulemaking, the Agency is rescinding all seven currently effective rules in Chapter 3745-40 and replacing them with twelve new rules (OAC 3745-40-01 to -12). While not expected to have a significant impact to DOD facilities, this new rule should make it easier for facilities subject to these requirements to review and identify requirements. [Overall](#) the technical changes adopted include a balance of “more stringent” and “less stringent” requirements, all of which are designed to be protective of public health and the environment. A “more stringent rule” is the prohibiting of surface application of bulk biosolids to land during times of frozen or snow-covered ground conditions. The final Rules were adopted on January 4, 2011 and become effective on July 1, 2011.

UST LEAK DETECTION COMPLIANCE

The Ohio Department of Commerce has issued a [proposed rule](#) amending current Underground Storage Tank (UST) System Requirements (1301:7-9-06) and consolidating requirements for operation of [new and existing UST](#) formerly found in Rule 1301:7-9-08. As the primary impact of the proposed rule is to bring UST installation and operation requirements under a single rule and incorporate current [federal leak detection method standards](#), these changes will not have a significant impact to facilities managing USTs. As more than 50% of the current Rule is being amended, the existing rule is being rescinded and the proposed rule is being filed as a new Rule under the same rule number.



BART VISIBILITY AND COMPLIANCE DATE EXTENTION FINAL RULE

The following rule was reported as proposed in the June 2010 edition of the Review. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) has issued a [final rule](#) (see pg. 34) that [amends](#) past rules concerning [Best Available Retrofit Technology](#) (BART) for certain major stationary sources that adversely affect [visibility](#), and has extended the compliance date under BART [[Chs. NR 400 - Revises Chapter NR 433](#)]. The main affect of the new rule is to extend the mandatory compliance date for having BART controls in place from December 31, 2013 to December 31, 2015. However, the accompanying requirement for implementation of BART controls “as expeditiously as practicable” did not change. WDNR also clarified and added flexibility to the “averaging” provi-

sions of the rule. This change allows an owner or operator of a BART affected source to submit a proposed emission averaging plan at any time, not just during the initial BART determination process. This new rule is consistent with similar rule changes previously made in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota. The final rule became effective January 1, 2011.

REVISIONS TO AIR POLLUTION PERMIT REGULATIONS

WIDNR has issued a [final rule](#) (see pg.31) that revises several chapters (NR [400](#), [405](#), and [408](#)), relating to air permit regulations for particulate matter. This final rule will not significantly impact DOD facilities as its main impact is to incorporate federally mandated changes to the air permitting program to include adding PM2.5 as an air pollutant. This final rule incorporates the [federal "tailoring" rule](#) for regulating Green House Gas emissions under the existing major source permitting rules. The final rule became effective on December 1, 2010.

PROPOSED CREATION OF CHAPTER NR 854 & WATER SUPPLY SERVICE AREA PLANS

WIDNR has issued a [proposed rule](#) (pg.17) that creates [Chapter NR 854](#) which would [implement](#) new rules for public water suppliers. The main impact to DoD facilities would be a new requirement to submit a [Water Supply Service Area Plan](#) as part of a new planning process to seek new or increased [diversions of water from the Great Lakes basin](#). It would also implement a statutory requirement to establish, by rule, a continuing water supply planning process for the preparation of water supply plans for persons operating a public water supply system serving a population of 10,000 or more. The proposed rule sets forth definitions, timelines and procedures for a water supply service area planning process. Hearings were held on December 14-15, 2010 and the public comment period closed on December 30, 2010.

PROPOSED NEW COMPOSTING REQUIREMENTS

WIDNR has issued a [proposed rule expanding](#) the range of organic materials that could be accepted by municipal and commercial compost facilities. The proposed rule, if approved, may be a benefit to DOD facilities as it would allow additional types of food scraps as well as compostable, non-recyclable paper and other source-separated compostable material to be composted. While not expected to have a significant impact to DOD facilities, this new rule should make it easier for facilities subject to these requirements to review and identify requirements. Overall If approved, additional types of food scraps as well as compostable, non-recyclable paper and other source-separated compostable material would now be acceptable. This could lead to increased recycling opportunities with a corresponding decrease in waste volumes. The proposed rule would also [establish numerical limits](#) on trace metals, pathogens, inert contamination and compost maturity/stability. A public hearing was held on December 12, 2010 and the comment period closed on December 21, 2010.

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM SUPERVISION PROGRAM

USEPA issued a Federal Register notice granting tentative approval of a Wisconsin Public Water System (PWS) application. While the impacts to DoD facilities would be minimal, if approved, Wisconsin would receive primacy for managing Long-Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule implementation. Wisconsin previously submitted a primacy application for its approved PWS Supervision Program and is applying its Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Regulation to all Wisconsin water systems using surface water and ground water under the influence of surface water as a source. This action would thereby satisfy the requirements of the [Long-Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule \[75 FR 80493, December 22, 2010\]](#). USEPA determined that the regulations and procedures submitted by the State are no less stringent than corresponding Federal regulation thus allowing USEPA to award primacy to Wisconsin. This approval does not extend to public waters in Indian Country, as defined in 18 U.S.C. 1151. A request for a public hearing on this matter must be submitted by January 21, 2011 to the Regional 5 Regional Administrator.

ATTAINMENT REACHED FOR SHEBOYGAN COUNTY

USEPA has issued a direct final rule that determines that under the Clean Air Act (CAA), the Milwaukee-Racine and Sheboygan, Wisconsin areas have attained the 1997 8-hour ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) [\[75 FR 78164, December 15, 2010\]](#). The Milwaukee-Racine area includes Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Washington, Waukesha, and Kenosha Counties. As a result of these determinations, the requirements for these areas to submit attainment demonstrations and associated Reasonably Available Control Measures (RACM), reasonable further progress plans (RFP), contingency measures, and other State Implementation Plan (SIP) revisions related to attainment of the standard are suspended for as long as the areas continue to attain the 1997 8-hour ozone standard. These determinations also suspend the requirement for USEPA to promulgate attainment demonstration, RFP, and any other attainment-related Federal Implementation Plans (FIPs) for these areas. The direct final rule will be effective on February 14, 2011.

WHAT	WHEN	WHERE	DETAILS
<u>2011 AERONAUTICAL SYSTEMS CENTER (ASC) MATERIAL SUBSTITUTION WORKSHOP.</u>	JANUARY 25 - 26	WRIGHT- PATTERSON AFB, OH	This workshop will focus on specific weapon system concerns, and discuss "next generation" technologies and reducing ESOH risk. Hexavalent Chromium will be the highlighted topic with emphasis on material substitution tools, identifying material alternatives, material substitution
<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>14TH ANNUAL ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT CONFERENCE</u>	JANUARY 31 FEBRUARY 1	PHOENIX, AZ	This is one of the USA's largest, and most prestigious `must attend` annual networking and educational events, where over 2500 delegates, including environmental business leaders, energy executives, NGOs and government policymakers, attend a technical program with 650+ presentations, and a networking exhibition with 200 companies.
<u>RENEWABLE ENERGY STORAGE 2011</u>	FEBRUARY 1 - 3	WASHINGTON, DC	The conference will equip utility and renewable generation executives with continuing knowledge and insight into leading edge technologies, policy and regulatory updates, planning and investment opportunities as well as preparation for future storage projects.
<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.
<u>MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE TO BIOFUELS SUMMIT 2011</u>	FEBRUARY 11 - 12	CHICAGO, IL	This conference is the only event completely centered on building partnerships and securing funding to deliver full scale commercialization in the municipal waste to biofuels industry and addresses the issues which block commercial progress. It will unlock the vast potential of Municipal solid waste as a profitable feedstock for the biofuels industry.
<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.

WHAT	WHEN	WHERE	DETAILS
<u>2011 National Military Fish and Wildlife Agencies Training</u>	MARCH 14 - 19	KANSAS CITY, MO	<p>This workshop provides an excellent opportunity for DoD personnel specializing in fish and wildlife management to meet and discuss challenges and solutions to managing these resources. It also affords an opportunity for DoD natural resources managers to meet with counterparts from the USFWS and state fish and wildlife agencies who work on Sikes Act issues and other areas of common concern.</p>
<u>CWP'S WATERSHED & STORMWATER MANAGEMENT WEBCAST SERIES</u>	MARCH 15	WEB BASED	<p>Design, Installation, and Maintenance of Constructed Wetlands and Regenerative Stormwater. The Center's annual webcast series will begin in March 2011. To download the 2011 CWP Webcast Flyer with more information click here. FEE \$149.00. Your entire staff can train along with you for one registration fee. When you enroll, you're entitled to unlimited participants per connection.</p>
<u>GHG EMISSIONS INVENTORIES FOR FEDERAL FACILITIES</u>	MARCH 15 - 16	ANNAPOLIS, MD	<p>This course was developed to help federal agency staff in meeting EO 13514, near term requirements and achieving reduction targets. The course provides insight and methodologies for performing, evaluating, and monitoring GHG inventory efforts and the use of federal calculation tools where applicable. In addition to GHG inventories, the course will provide the principals and methods regarding the other aspects of EO 13514 .</p>
<u>THE EIGHTH ANNUAL DOD 2011 ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING & DATA QUALITY WORKSHOP</u>	MARCH 28 APRIL 1	ARLINGTON, VA	<p>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.</p>
<u>NATIONAL BROWNFIELDS CONFERENCE</u>	APRIL 3 - 5	PHILADELPHIA, PA	<p>This conference focuses on cleaning up and redeveloping abandoned, underutilized, and potentially contaminated properties.</p>
<u>NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FLEET ADMINISTRATORS (NAFA) 2011 INSTITUTE AND EXPO.</u>	APRIL 9 - 12	CHARLOTTE, NC	<p>This conference will include information on the latest in green products and services. Attendees will be able to test drive various alternatively fueled vehicles. The conference offers 60+ hours of training, education and workshops.</p>

WHAT	WHEN	WHERE	DETAILS
<u>ENGINEERING SUSTAINABILITY 2011: INNOVATION AND THE TRIPLE BOTTOM LINE</u>	APRIL 10 - 12	PITTSBURGH, PA	The intent of this conference is to bring together engineers and scientists to share results of innovative research and practice directed at development of environmentally sustainable buildings and infrastructure.
<u>Energy Efficiency Global Forum</u>	APRIL 12 - 14	BRUSSELS, BELGIUM	The EE Global Forum convenes energy efficiency leaders from around the world for a three-day conference to power the emerging clean-energy economy. Speakers and attendees – ranging from Members of the European Parliament to appliance manufacturers – share the latest industry trends in an effort to make energy efficiency the world's "first fuel." EE Global has quickly transformed into the must-attend energy efficiency event of the year.
<u>E2S2 Symposium and Exhibition</u>	MAY 9 - 12	NEW ORLEANS, LA	NDIA's Environment, Energy & Sustainability Symposium & Exhibition is the place to hear latest policy and budget changes, and begin planning for FY12. Come interact with your military colleagues and professional counterparts in the Environment, Energy, and Sustainability communities in meeting the challenges to secure and sustainable energy.
<u>REMTEC SUMMIT 2011</u>	MAY 16 - 19	CHICAGO, IL	The summit delivers a unique platform focused on advancing the environmental science and remediation industry. It is the place to hear essential sources of information on technology, application and policy affecting contaminated site restoration field from leading experts within the academic, regulatory, industry and environmental-consulting communities.
<u>SAME Joint Engineer Training Conference (JETC)</u>	MAY 24 - 27	FORT WORTH, TX	The 2011 JETC features six technical tracks addressing timely issues affecting the A/E/C, facility management and environmental fields. Track 1: Contingency Operations, Track 2: Installation Management, Track 3: Project Delivery, Track 4: Water Resources, Track 5: Energy, Track 6: Acquisition.
<u>2011 SUSTAINING MILITARY READINESS CONFERENCE</u>	JULY 25 - 29	NASHVILLE, TN	DoD personnel and stakeholders interested in military training and testing, natural and cultural resources management, and sustainable and compatible land, air, sea, and frequency use topics are invited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explore the interdisciplinary nature of sustaining military readiness - Share lessons learned and best practices among colleagues and stakeholders



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.nileg.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.mil	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

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