



U.S. ARMY

Western Review of Legislative & Regulatory Actions Region 10



The U.S. Army Regional Environmental & Energy Office

October 2015

The **REGION 10 Western Review** publishes environmental and energy related developments for DOD/Army leaders and installation staff. Covering the four states in Federal Region 10, the *Western Review* gives early notice of legislative and regulatory activities relevant to DOD interests. The Review also helps installations meet ISO 14001 environmental management system requirements.

Find out more about the Army Regional Environmental and Energy Offices [here](#). Click [here](#) to browse back issues of the *Western Review*. To read back issues of other Regional Office Reviews, click on a region of the REEO website's U.S. map and then select "Publications." To receive a copy of this electronic publication, send an [email request](#).

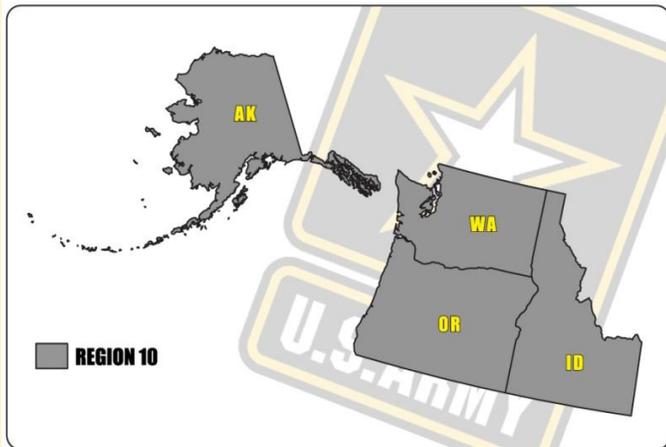


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Stormwater Guidance

DOD updated and reissued the Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) for Low Impact Development (LID) ([UFC 3-210-10](#)), which clarifies requirements governing stormwater runoff at DOD construction projects with a footprint greater than 5,000 square feet (ft²). LID is a stormwater management strategy designed to maintain site hydrology and mitigate the adverse impacts of stormwater runoff and nonpoint source pollution. Under the requirements of section 438 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA 438), federal construction or reconstruction projects with a footprint greater than 5,000 ft² are required to maintain predevelopment hydrology to the maximum extent feasible.

The updated UFC clarifies the applicability of LID requirements for federal projects, specifies project documentation requirements and designer responsibilities, and discusses the relationship between EISA 438 and the Clean Water Act (CWA). The updated UFC addresses:

- Ambiguity and inconsistency in applying LID requirements to projects with mixtures of building and pavement areas, particularly with regard to calculation of the applicable "footprint";
- Unclear and/or infeasible documentation requirements; and
- Unclear relationship between EISA requirements and CWA requirements, resulting in the potential to inappropriately include LID design goals in CWA permits.

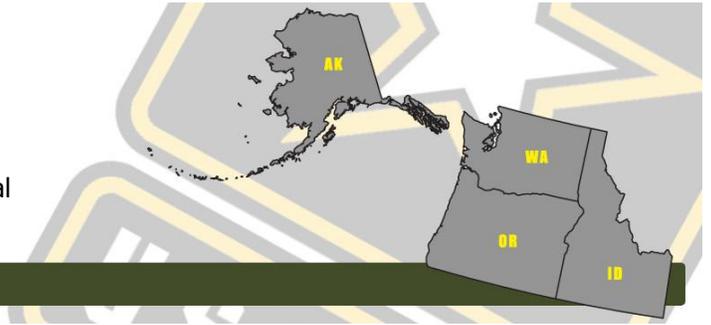
According to DOD, the update will improve:

- Objectivity and consistency in applying stormwater management requirements of EISA 438 to DOD construction projects;
- Documentation of project LID goals and performance; and
- Understanding of the relationship between EISA 438 and CWA requirements to preclude inappropriate CWA permit stipulations.

The updated UFC describes how it relates to the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) guidance on implementing stormwater runoff requirements for federal projects under EISA 438 ([EPA 841-B-09-001](#)) and [DOD's 2010 memorandum](#) on stormwater.

Region 10

For more information or to comment on any state issues in Region 10, contact [Park Haney](#), Army Regional Environmental Coordinator, Region 10, (303) 844-0957.



AIR

AIR QUALITY PERMITTING The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) [adopted revisions](#) to air quality permit administration, compliance, and emission fees. The amendments also add definitions and update cross references. The final revisions to Title 18, Chapter 50 of the Alaska Administrative Code (AAC) were effective 26 SEP 15.

CLEANUP

SITE REMEDIATION: CLEANUP STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES ADEC [is proposing](#) to amend its regulations governing soil and groundwater remediation. The revisions would update soil and groundwater cleanup levels for listed compounds, allow the department to set site-specific alternative cleanup levels for listed compounds, and allow the department to develop site-specific cleanup levels for compounds not listed. In addition, the department is proposing to update its procedures for calculating risk and cleanup levels, and to make general housekeeping amendments. The rulemaking would amend [18 ACC 75](#). Comments are due 25 NOV 15. A public meeting was held 14 OCT 15.

ENERGY

COGENERATION, SMALL POWER PRODUCTION, AND NET METERING REGULATIONS The Alaska Regulatory Commission [is proposing](#) revisions to rules that address the integration and purchase of electric power between an electric utility and a [qualifying facility](#) (QF). The proposed changes would revise and update rules governing cogeneration and small power production. Specifically, the commission is considering adding a section to address integration of QF power with an electric utility; revising the rules under which purchases of QF power are made by an electric utility; adding a section to address reporting requirements from electric utilities and QFs; revising the section governing disputes; and removing, adding and revising some definitions. In addition, the commission is considering revising the definition of "non-firm power rate" in 3 AAC 50.949 to conform to proposed changes in the rules under which purchases of QF power are made by an electric utility. The commission is also seeking specific comment on its proposal to remove the distinction between firm and non-firm power within the currently effective regulations, and whether proposed language mirroring Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) rules should be adopted by reference or included explicitly within the Alaska Administrative Code. Comments are due 26 OCT 15.

WATER

ALASKA CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT ADEC [is proposing](#) to reissue the Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) Construction General Permit for discharges from large and small construction activities (AKR100000). The permit authorizes and sets conditions on the discharge of pollutants from large and small construction activities to waters of the U.S. It describes control measures that must be used to control the types and amounts of pollutants that

can be discharged from construction activities. The department released a preliminary draft of the permit for public review and comment. The formal 30-day comment period will be announced at a future date. To view the preliminary draft permit, click [here](#). To view a fact sheet, click [here](#). For more information about the APDES program, click [here](#).

HUMAN HEALTH CRITERIA IN WATER QUALITY STANDARDS ADEC [announced](#) an informational public workshop on proposed revisions to human health criteria in state water quality standards. The goal of the workshop is to inform APDES permit holders and applicants and the interested public regarding the role of human health criteria in water quality standards ([18 AAC 70](#)), how human health criteria are derived, and how revisions to the criteria may be implemented in Alaska's regulatory programs and practices. The workshop will be technical in nature. Interested parties should have a basic understanding of the federal CWA and the role of water quality standards in environmental regulation. The workshop is scheduled for 29-30 OCT 15. For more information, click [here](#).

LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENTS

The [Alaska legislature](#) holds a two-year session. Bills introduced in odd numbered years carry over to even numbered years. The 2016 session begins 19 JAN 16 and is estimated to adjourn 14 APR 16. For information about legislation in 2015, refer to the [June 2015](#) edition of the *Western Review*.



WATER

STATE DISCHARGE PERMIT SYSTEM: IPDES The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) [is proposing](#) a new rule, Rules Regulating the Idaho Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program (IPDES), to be codified at Idaho Administrative Procedures Act (IDAPA) 58.01.25. In order to gain EPA approval to implement the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program, the state must implement rules that meet the requirements of the CWA. IDEQ's proposed rules will establish procedures for submitting permit applications, writing and issuing IPDES permits, filing appeals, developing general permits, and other required components of an NPDES program, including fee structures. IDEQ negotiated certain elements of the IPDES program including the permit application process, appeals process, fee structure, and compliance enforcement with IPDES permits. With respect to required NPDES program components, federal regulations have been incorporated by reference into the proposed rules.

LITTLE LOST RIVER SUBBASIN: TMDL IDEQ [is proposing](#) to address elevated temperatures in streams within the Little Lost River subbasin. The draft [Little Lost River Subbasin Assessment and Total Maximum Daily Load: 2015 Temperature Addendum](#) proposes to establish total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) designed to lower temperatures in the following water bodies: Little Lost River and tributaries, Big Springs Creek, Sawmill Creek and tributaries, Squaw Creek, Timber Creek, Moffett Creek, Summit Creek, Dry Creek and tributaries, Wet Creek, and Deer Creek. The recommended actions seek to bring the streams into compliance with state water quality standards and restore them to conditions supporting their beneficial uses, which include cold water aquatic life, salmonid spawning, and primary and secondary contact recreation. The subbasin is located in east-central Idaho northwest of the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE's) Idaho National Laboratory. Comments were due 8 OCT 15.

LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENTS

The [Idaho legislature](#) meets every year. Bills do not carry over from prior years. The 2016 session begins 11 Jan 16 and is estimated to adjourn 17 MAR 16. For information about legislation in 2015, refer to the [April 2015](#) edition of the *Western Review*.

AIR

LANE REGIONAL AIR PROTECTION AGENCY: ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES AND CIVIL PENALTIES The Lane Regional Air Protection Agency [is proposing](#) to align its [enforcement procedures and civil penalty rule](#) with state rules, which were updated in 2013. The regional agency does not have the authority to have a different civil penalty structure than the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ). Comments are due 12 NOV 15. A public hearing is scheduled for the same day.

LANE REGIONAL AIR PROTECTION AGENCY: NEW AND AMENDED FEDERAL AIR RULES The Lane Regional Air Protection Agency [is proposing](#) to adopt new and amended federal air quality regulations. The agency would adopt:

- New federal standards for boilers and process heaters, stationary internal combustion engines, nitric acid plants, and crude oil and natural gas production, transmission and distribution; and
- Newly amended federal standards.

The proposed rulemaking includes revising previously adopted federal standards for internal combustion engines such that EPA would only delegate authority to the regional agency for those applicable sources required to have an Air Contaminant Discharge Permit (ACDP) or Title V Operating Permit. The draft also adds an annual reporting requirement to the sections pertaining to gasoline dispensing facilities. Comments are due 12 NOV 15. A public hearing is scheduled for the same day.

CLIMATE CHANGE

OREGON CLEAN FUELS PROGRAM ODEQ [is proposing](#) amendments to its clean fuels program. The amendments to Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) Chapter 340 would:

- Implement [Senate Bill 324](#) (2015) by:
 - Exempting fuels that are used in watercraft, locomotives and construction equipment;
 - Amending the fuel specification for biodiesel and biodiesel blends; and
 - Clarifying that a small importer, defined as a company that imports less than 500,000 gallons of transportation fuel per year, is exempt from having to meet the clean fuel standards.
- Update the version of the models used to calculate carbon intensity.
- Incorporate values to quantify the impact greenhouse gas emissions of indirect land use change.
- Establish the 2015 baseline for the program and the annual clean fuel standards for 2016 through 2025.
- Amend and adopt rules to establish enforcement criteria for violations of the Oregon Clean Fuels Program.

A public hearing was held 10 OCT 15. Comments are due 21 OCT 15. For more information, click [here](#).

GHG REPORTING PROGRAM ODEQ [is proposing](#) to amend its greenhouse gas (GHG) reporting rules. The proposed rulemaking is intended to reduce the reporting burden for sources that meet requirements for exemption; provide clarity and uniformity related to GHG reporting methods and emission factors; incorporate reporting protocols into the rule; and improve rule clarity by following plain language standards where possible. The department is also proposing to update Oregon's list of GHGs subject to reporting to ensure consistency with federal requirements. A public hearing was held in September. For information about the Oregon GHG reporting program, click [here](#). For information about GHG reporting protocols, click [here](#).

ENERGY

ENERGY INCENTIVE PROGRAM FEES The Oregon Department of Energy [adopted](#) amendments that modify fees associated with its energy incentives program. Technical review fees have been increased, while application fees for small premium conservation projects and alternative fuel vehicle projects have been decreased. The rulemaking also modifies the pass-through and transfer fee for small premium conservation projects and increases the pass-through with assistance fee for all other conservation and transportation projects. The final rules were effective 1 SEP 15.

HAZMAT

RAIL TRANSPORT OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS The Oregon Department of Transportation adopted [amendments](#) to its rules governing hazardous materials rail transport and incident response. The rulemaking modernizes state rules and establishes roles and responsibilities for communication and notification of hazardous material transported by rail. In addition, the rules adopt federal rules codified at Title 49 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) 107 through 180, insofar as those rules apply to railroads and railroad shippers. The final rules were effective 1 SEP 15.

NATURAL RESOURCES

EXECUTIVE ORDER FOR SAGE-GROUSE Oregon Governor Kate Brown issued [Executive Order 15-18](#), which adopts the [Oregon Sage-Grouse Action Plan](#) and directs all state agencies to carry out the actions described in the plan to the full extent of their authorities and funding. For more information about the action plan, including plan appendices, click [here](#).

SAGE-GROUSE CONSERVATION The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife [adopted](#) administrative rules that establish the policy of the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission for the protection and enhancement of greater sage-grouse in Oregon. The rules incorporate and supplement portions of the 2011 [Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Assessment and Strategy for Oregon](#), which establishes population and habitat management objectives and defines and governs the department's core area approach to conservation of sage-grouse in Oregon. The rules also advance sage-grouse population and habitat protection through a mitigation hierarchy and the establishment of a mitigation standard for impacts from certain types of development actions in sage-grouse habitat. The final rules amend OAR 635-140. The final rule was effective 1 SEP 15. For more information, click [here](#).

GREATER SAGE-GROUSE PROTECTION ON NON-FEDERAL LANDS The Oregon Land Conservation and Development Commission [adopted](#) a new rule commonly referred to as "Goal Rule 5." The new rule establishes protections for Oregon's greater sage-grouse and habitat on non-federal lands. It establishes areas of significant habitat, identifies conflicting uses, and identifies processes for Baker, Crook, Deschutes, Harney, Lake, Malheur, and Union county decision makers to apply when considering proposals for large-scale development and other land use activities on significant sage-grouse habitat. The rule also creates a direct monitoring framework and includes metering standards, as well as overall development thresholds for the best greater sage-grouse habitat. It applies directly to local governments until a county establishes its own program for protecting greater sage-grouse habitat. [The final rule](#) was effective 13 AUG 15.

LAND USE PLANNING

URBAN GROWTH BOUNDARIES The Oregon Land Conservation and Development Department [is proposing](#) new rules and rule amendments that will establish an optional alternative, streamlined process for local governments outside the metropolitan area to evaluate and amend urban growth boundaries (UGBs) and implement related legislation [House Bill 2254 \(2013\)](#), which requires the Oregon Land Conservation and Development Commission to adopt administrative rules establishing the new alternative UGB process by 1 JAN 16. In addition, the new and amended rules will provide interpretive guidance to provisions at Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 197A.320 that apply to both the existing UGB process described in OAR Chapter 660, Division 24, and the proposed new alternative process. The agency requests

public comment on whether other options should be considered for achieving the rule's substantive goals while reducing the negative economic impact of the rule on business. Comments are due 3 DEC 15.

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

GRAY WOLF DELISTING The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife [is proposing](#) to remove the [gray wolf](#) from the [list of endangered species](#) under the Oregon Endangered Species Act. For more information about gray wolves in Oregon, click [here](#).

WATER

WATER QUALITY PERMIT FEE INCREASE ODEQ [is proposing](#) to increase water quality fees by 12% for individuals, businesses, and government agencies that hold these permits:

- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits;
- Water Pollution Control Facility permits; and
- Water Pollution Control Facility permits specific to onsite septic systems.

The 2015 Oregon Legislature approved a one-time, 12% increase to water quality permit fees to provide adequate funding to support replacement of the agency's outdated data management system, maintain six water quality permitting positions, and provide general support to the water quality permitting program. A public hearing is scheduled for 15 OCT 15. Comments are due 19 OCT 15. The fee increase would be effective 1 JAN 16. For more information, click [here](#).

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS FOR BACTERIA ODEQ [is proposing](#) to revise its water quality standard for bacteria for coastal recreation uses. The revision aligns state standards with EPA's 2012 recommendations for recreational water quality criteria. The department also anticipates clarifying how bacteria criteria apply to different designated uses, including coastal and freshwater recreation and shellfish harvesting. ODEQ will develop designated use maps showing where these different uses apply. After ODEQ adopts and EPA approves the revised criteria, they will become the basis for permit limits, water quality assessments, and TMDLs. Public meetings are scheduled for 20, 21, 22, and 29 OCT 15.

WATER QUALITY CREDIT TRADING ODEQ [is proposing](#) to adopt a new water quality trading program. The proposed program rules clarify ODEQ's authority to allow water quality trading as a voluntary compliance option in water quality permits and water quality certifications. In addition, the rules establish the mechanisms and criteria through which the department will evaluate and approve water quality trades and oversee implementation of water quality trades. For more information, click [here](#).

DRINKING WATER SERVICE FEE MODIFICATION The Oregon Health Authority [is proposing](#) to increase fees for certification of backflow assembly testers, cross connection specialists, and water system operators. The authority is also proposing to increase fees for reviewing construction plans and inspection of public water systems. Current fees were set in 1994, 2006, and 2008. The fee increase would be effective 1 JAN 16.

TOTAL COLIFORM RULE The Oregon Health Authority [is seeking primacy](#) to enforce the federal [Total Coliform Rule](#). The authority is proposing revisions to [OAR 333 Division 61](#) relating to protection against microbiological contamination in public drinking water systems and the prevention of waterborne illness. The rulemaking will ensure that authority rules are no less stringent than corresponding federal regulations. The amended rules will also ensure primacy for regulations related to monitoring for organic chemicals as well as provide clarification by removing outdated rule language. Comments are due 30 OCT 15.

LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENTS

The [Oregon legislature](#) meets every year. Bills do not carry over from prior years. The 2016 session begins 1 FEB 16 and is estimated to adjourn 4 MAR 16. For information about legislation in 2015, refer to the [August 2015](#) edition of the *Western Review*.



AIR

CLEAN AIR RULE The Washington Department of Ecology (WADOE) [is proposing](#) to adopt a new rule and amend two others. The new rule, to be codified at Chapter 173-442 Washington Administrative Code (WAC), would establish standards for GHG emissions in Washington, including process and combustion emissions from stationary sources and emissions from the combustion of petroleum fuel and natural gas products. The new rule could affect large stationary sources, petroleum fuel producers, and natural gas distributors. Affected sources will be required to reduce GHG emissions over time. The department is proposing to make conforming changes to 173-400 WAC. WADOE is also proposing to amend 173-441 WAC to change the emissions covered by the reporting program, modify reporting requirements, and update administrative procedures.

NORTHWEST CLEAN AIR AGENCY: SOLID FUEL BURNING The Northwest Clean Air Agency [is proposing](#) to revise its rules concerning the sale, installation, use, and restrictions on use of solid fuel burning devices and to update enforcement of opacity standards related to visible emissions from solid fuel burning devices. A public hearing was held 8 OCT 15.

PUGET SOUND CLEAN AIR AGENCY: PENALTIES The Puget Sound Clean Air Agency [is proposing](#) to adjust the maximum civil penalty amount for inflation and update the federal regulation reference date in Regulation 1 Article 3. To view the proposed changes, click [here](#).

PUGET SOUND CLEAN AIR AGENCY: CONTINUOUS OPACITY MONITORING SYSTEMS The Puget Sound Clean Air Agency [is proposing](#) to update a quality assurance requirement for new continuous opacity monitoring systems (COMS). To view the proposed changes, click [here](#).

PUGET SOUND CLEAN AIR AGENCY: EMERGENCY GENERATORS POWERED BY SPARK IGNITED ENGINES The Puget Sound Clean Air Agency [is proposing](#) to extend exemptions in Articles 5 and 6 for emergency generators that are powered by spark ignited engines. To view the proposed changes, click [here](#).

NATURAL RESOURCES

NOXIOUS WEED LIST UPDATES The Washington Noxious Weed Control Board [is proposing](#) to amend [state noxious weed lists](#). The board is required to annually update state noxious weed lists to ensure it accurately reflects the noxious weed control priorities and noxious weed distribution. Specifically, the board is proposing to add three Class C noxious weeds, modify one Class B designation, update one scientific name, and remove of one Class C noxious weed. Comments are due 2 NOV 15. A public hearing is scheduled for the next day.

WATER

OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY PLAN: PIPELINES WADOE [is proposing](#) amendments to its Oil Spill Contingency Planning rule, Chapter 173-182 WAC, to ensure that required oil spill response equipment is appropriate for the pipeline risks and operating environments (marine and inland). The amendments would:

- Update definitions to ensure clarity and consistency with existing federal regulations;
- Clarify the worst case discharge calculation for pipelines;
- Create a new pipeline geographic information planning standard which will use available geo-referenced data to support preparedness planning and initial decision making during pipeline oil spills;
- Enhance existing air monitoring requirements for pipelines to ensure safety of oil spill responders and the general public;
- Enhance spills to ground requirements to ensure rapid, aggressive and well-coordinated responses to spills that could impact groundwater;
- Update pipeline planning standard storage requirements to ensure the equipment required is appropriate for the environments that pipelines may impact;
- Expand the best achievable protection review cycle to facilities and pipelines; and
- Make other changes to clarify language and make any corrections needed.

LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENTS

The [Washington legislature](#) holds a two-year session. Bills introduced in odd numbered years carry over to even numbered years. The 2016 session begins 11 JAN 16 and is estimated to adjourn 10 MAR 16. For information about legislation in 2015, refer to the [June 2015](#) edition of the *Western Review*.

Department of Defense Activity

REEO TRANSITION TO USACE The Army REEOs recently completed their first year transitioning from the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations, Energy, and Environment to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Over the past year, the REEOs have learned more about how USACE operates, as the workforce discovers how the REEOs may support USACE projects and initiatives. The REEOs help the Army make wise use of available funds, eliminate inequitable or unnecessary environmental requirements, and share information about Administration positions with state legislators and regulators on behalf of installations. To learn more, click [here](#) or [here](#).

DOD PUBLICATIONS

SUSTAINING ACCESS TO LIVE TRAINING DOMAIN DOD updated [Department of Defense Instruction \(DODI\) 3200.21, Sustaining Access to Live Training Domain](#), effective 15 SEP 15. The DODI implements policy, assigns responsibilities, and provides procedures for sustaining access to the live training domain to meet training mission requirements. According to the DODI, it is DOD policy to sustain access to and operational use of the live training domain through:

- Comprehensive planning to address current and future encroachment challenges.
- Stakeholder engagement and partnering actions to identify compatible resource uses near training activities. Stakeholders are defined in Reference (a) and may also include Native Hawaiian Organizations as specified in DODI 4710.03 (Reference (f)).
- Sound resource and environmental management practices that sustain the capability of live training areas provided to DOD.
- Record keeping procedures to account for the training range inventory and operational range activities.

ENERGY

MICROGRIDS DOD, DOE, and the Department of Homeland Security have developed microgrids to ensure the nation's critical military facilities maintain operations in the event of natural disasters, accidents, and physical or cyber threats. The microgrid project, known as SPIDERS ([Smart Power Infrastructure Demonstration for Energy Reliability and Security](#)), has resulted in several military bases developing a series of backup power sources, including solar, diesel generators, and batteries, that could be used in the event of a major outage. The program can eventually be applied to non-military critical infrastructure.

ENERGY AWARENESS MONTH October is [National Energy Awareness Month](#), a national effort to underscore how central energy is to our national prosperity, security, and environmental well-being. In support, DOD [announced its agenda](#) for National Energy Awareness Month [activities](#). DOE is also conducting energy activities in October. For more information, click [here](#).

Federal Activity

AIR

EMISSIONS TESTING EPA is proposing technical and editorial corrections and revisions to regulations related to source testing of emissions ([80 FR 54145](#)). The proposed rule will correct and update testing provisions that contain inaccuracies and outdated procedures, and provide alternatives to existing testing regulations. Revisions will also improve the quality of data and provide testers flexibility to use recently approved alternative procedures. Many of these changes were suggested by testers and other end-users. Changes do not impose new substantive requirements on source owners or operators. Comments are due 9 NOV 15.

GHG EMISSIONS AND FUEL EFFICIENCY STANDARDS FOR MEDIUM- AND HEAVY-DUTY ENGINES AND VEHICLES EPA and the Department of Transportation (DOT) extended the public comment period on their [proposed](#) national program to reduce GHG emissions and fuel consumption for new on-road heavy-duty vehicles ([80 FR 53756](#)). The standards would be phased in, beginning with the 2018 model year over a 10-year period. DOT's proposed fuel consumption standards and EPA's proposed carbon dioxide (CO₂) emission standards are tailored to each of four regulatory categories of heavy-duty vehicles: combination tractors, trailers used in combination with those tractors, heavy-duty pickup trucks and vans, and vocational vehicles. The proposal also includes separate standards for the engines that power combination tractors and vocational vehicles. In addition, EPA is proposing hydrofluorocarbon standards to control leakage from air conditioning systems in vocational vehicles and nitrous oxide and methane standards for heavy-duty engines. The public comment period was extended to 1 OCT 15.

PETROLEUM REFINERY RULEMAKING EPA issued a final rule with additional emission control requirements for storage tanks, flares, and coking units at petroleum refineries. Notably, this is the first time the agency is requiring continuous air monitoring along a facility's fence line. For more information, click [here](#).

ALASKA SIP: TRANSPORTATION EPA is proposing to approve revisions to the Alaska State Implementation Plan (SIP) that address transportation conformity requirements ([80 FR 53735](#)). The revisions update the state's transportation conformity provisions, 18 AAC 50, consistent with the Clean Air Act (CAA) as amended and EPA regulations (40 CFR Part 93 and 40 CFR Part 51.390). The final rule is effective 9 NOV 15 unless the agency received adverse comment by 8 OCT 15.

WASHINGTON SIP: BENTON EPA is proposing to approve revisions to the Benton Clean Air Agency portion of the Washington SIP ([80 FR 55280](#)). If finalized, this proposed action would allow the agency to rely primarily on WADOE's general air quality regulations for sources within local agency jurisdiction, including implementation of the minor new source review (NSR) and nonattainment NSR permitting programs. This action also proposes approval of a small set of local regulatory provisions that replace or supplement parts of WADOE's general air quality regulations. Comments are due 15 OCT 15.

WASHINGTON SIP: SPOKANE EPA is approving a revision to the Spokane Regional Clean Air Agency portion of the Washington SIP ([80 FR 58216](#)). The revision approves changes to local regulations governing particulate matter (PM) emissions from solid fuel burning devices. The final rule is effective 28 OCT 15.

CLEANUP

GAO REPORT ON FEDERAL CLEANUPS The Government Accountability Office (GAO) released a report titled *Hazardous Waste Cleanup, Numbers of Contaminated Federal Sites, Estimated Costs, and EPA's Oversight Role* ([GAO-15-830T](#)). The [report](#) focuses on the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Forest Service (FS), on the issue of abandoned mines. It also touches on the length of time to complete preliminary assessments, noting that "DOD may take two to three years to complete an assessment and that EPA does not have independent authority under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) to enforce a timeline." GAO makes no new recommendations in the report. To view the report highlights, click [here](#).

CLIMATE CHANGE

CLIMATE RESILIENCE TOOLKIT As part of the [Obama Administration's Climate Data Initiative](#), a new set of online climate data resources is available to help with climate change planning, adaptation, and management. The [U.S. Climate Resilience Toolkit](#) was developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and other federal agencies. The toolkit will boost climate resiliency by using data-driven tools, information, and subject-matter expertise. Future updates will include climate impact information specific to tribal nations.

EMERGING CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN AT FEDERAL FACILITIES EPA published [technical fact sheets](#) on contaminants of concern that present unique issues and challenges to the environmental community and EPA at contaminated federal facility sites. Each fact sheet provides a brief summary of the contaminant, including physical and chemical properties, environmental and health impacts, existing federal and state guidelines, and detection and treatment methods. The fact sheets are intended for project managers and field personnel to use when addressing specific contaminants at cleanup sites. They are updated annually.

ENERGY

QUADRENNIAL TECHNOLOGY REVIEW 2015 DOE released the [Quadrennial Technology Review \(QTR\) 2015](#), which describes the current energy landscape, the potential for improvement in systems and technologies, and a wide-ranging set of related research, development, demonstration, and deployment opportunities.

ZERO ENERGY BUILDINGS In 2014, DOE's Building Technologies Office contracted with the National Institute of Building Sciences (NIBS) to establish definitions, associated nomenclature, and measurement guidelines for zero energy buildings, with the goal of achieving widespread adoption and use by the building industry. NIBS prepared, [A Common Definition for Zero Energy Buildings](#), to present the results of that work. The publication states that a Zero Energy Building is "an energy-efficient building where, on a source energy basis, the actual annual delivered energy is less than or equal to the on-site renewable exported energy." This definition also applies to campuses, portfolios, and communities. In addition to providing clarity across the industry, the new DOE publication provides important

guidelines for measurement and implementation, specifically explaining how to use the zero energy definition for building projects.

RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARDS During the 2015 legislative session, several states significantly modified their [renewable portfolio standards](#), which require utilities to have a specific percentage of renewable energy in their energy mix. California enacted [legislation](#) that increases the state's requirement to 50% of sales by 2030, along with a doubling of the state's energy efficiency standard. Hawaii enacted [legislation](#) establishing a goal of 100% renewable energy sales by 2045, an increase from the previous requirement of 40% of sales by 2030. Kansas' requirement that 20% of a utility's peak demand capacity to be from renewable energy by 2020 was converted to a non-binding target by [legislation](#) that also placed a 10-year cap on a formerly permanent renewable energy property tax exemption. Vermont [altered](#) the state's non-binding goal into a requirement of 75% renewable energy sales by 2032.

MILITARY RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS AID CLEAN POWER PLAN GOALS According to a 17 SEP 15 report in the *Washington Post*, military emphasis on renewable energy could make it easier for some states to comply with new mandates to reduce CO₂ and other GHG emissions. Clean Power Plan regulations adopted by EPA in August require states to cut back on pollutants from power plants beginning in 2022, with incentives to replace coal with renewable energy, such as solar or wind. Each state has different emission reduction goals. "If the Army, Navy and Air Force met their combined announced goals of renewable energy capacity, the Defense Department could meet South Dakota's challenging emissions reduction requirements nearly one and a half times over," said a representative of a nonprofit association made up of companies involved in clean-energy technologies. To read the full article, click [here](#).

ENFORCEMENT

NATIONAL ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES FOR FY 2017-2019 EPA is developing national enforcement initiatives (NEIs) for fiscal years (FY) 2017-2019 and is seeking public comment and recommendations on which of the [current NEIs](#) should continue, be expanded, or returned to the standard enforcement program ([80 FR 55352](#)). Current initiatives may be carried forward, refined, or concluded for the FY 2017-2019 cycle. EPA is also seeking comment on the list of potential NEIs that are currently being considered for the FY 2017-2019 national enforcement cycle:

- *Protecting Communities from Exposure to Toxic Air Emissions* – EPA is considering expanding the [current initiative](#) to include emissions from organic liquid storage tanks and hazardous waste activities.
- *Keeping Industrial Pollutants Out of the Nation's Waters* - This potential NEI would focus on the mining, chemical manufacturing, food processing, and primary metals manufacturing sectors that contribute to surface water pollution.
- *Reducing the Risks and Impacts of Industrial Accidents and Releases* - This potential NEI would focus on the facilities and the chemicals that pose the greatest risks, with a goal of increasing industry attention to preventing accidents, instead of addressing problems after accidents happen. Facilities subject to this NEI could include any of the thousands of facilities across the country that produce, process, store, and use extremely hazardous or acutely toxic substances, from municipal water treatment plants to large refineries.

The final NEIs will be included in the national enforcement initiatives in the National Program Manager (NPM) Guidance to enable EPA, states, and federally-recognized Indian tribes to effectively align their joint implementation of environmental laws to achieve mutual goals. Comments are due 14 OCT 15.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

UPDATED ISO 14001 The International Organization for Standardization ([ISO](#)) released an updated version of its environmental management standard. The new standard, referred to as [ISO 14000:2015](#), accommodates factoring of both external and internal elements that influence impact, including climate volatility. Other key improvements in the new version:

- Greater commitment from leadership;
- Increased alignment with strategic direction;
- Greater protection for the environment, with a focus on proactive initiatives;
- More effective communication, driven through a communications strategy; and
- Life-cycle thinking, considering each stage of a product or service, from development to end-of-life.

For more information, click [here](#).

NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

NATIONAL WETLAND PLANT LIST USACE, as part of an interagency effort with EPA, the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and the Natural Resources Conservation Service, is announcing the availability of the [draft National Wetland Plant List 2015 \(80 FR 55103\)](#). Comments are due 13 NOV 15.

FWS NATIVE AMERICAN POLICY FWS reopened the public comment period on its [3 AUG 15](#) proposed draft Native American Policy ([80 FR 57014](#)). The policy would establish a framework on which to base FWS's continued interactions with federally recognized tribes and Alaska Native Corporations. The policy recognizes the sovereignty of federally recognized tribes; states that the service will work on a government-to-government basis with tribal governments; and includes guidance on co-management, access to and use of cultural resources, capacity development, law enforcement, and education. The public comment period is extended to 21 OCT 15. The draft policy is available [here](#).

SUSTAINABILITY

EPEAT DOD, the General Services Administration (GSA), and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) adopted an interim rule amending the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) to implement changes in the Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT) registry ([80 FR 53436](#)). The final rule expands the requirement to procure EPEAT-registered products to include imaging equipment (i.e., copiers, digital duplicators, facsimile machines, mailing machines, multifunction devices, printers, and scanners) and televisions. It modifies the existing FAR requirements to recognize the revised standard applicable to computer products. The final rule was effective 5 OCT 15.

FEDERAL PROCUREMENT OF ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERABLE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES EPA is providing interim recommendations to assist federal agencies in purchasing environmentally preferable products and services ([80 FR 57809](#)). This action is intended to help federal agencies purchase environmentally preferable products and services in accordance with [Executive Order 13693](#) and reduce public health and environmental impacts associated with the federal government's extensive supply chain. For more information, click [here](#) and [here](#).

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

FWS DECLINES TO LIST GREATER SAGE-GROUSE An unprecedented, landscape-scale conservation effort across the western U.S. has significantly reduced threats to the greater sage-grouse across 90% of the species' breeding habitat and led the FWS to conclude that the rangeland bird does not warrant protection under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The collaborative, science-based greater sage-grouse strategy is the largest land conservation effort in U.S. history. FWS reached its determination after evaluating the bird's population status, along with the collective efforts by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), FS, state agencies, private landowners, DOD, and other partners to conserve its habitat. Despite long-term population declines, sage-grouse remain relatively abundant and well-distributed across the species' 173-million-acre range. After an analysis of the best available scientific information and taking into account ongoing key conservation efforts and their projected benefits, FWS has determined the bird does not face the risk of extinction now or in the foreseeable future and therefore does not need protection under ESA. For more information, click [here](#). To read brief evaluation of the impact of the ruling on the military, click [here](#).

GREATER SAGE-GROUSE AND SAGEBRUSH CONSERVATION BLM and FS finalized land use plans that will conserve key sagebrush habitat, address identified threats to the greater sage-grouse, and promote sustainable economic development in the West. The plans are a critical component that led FWS to conclude that the rangeland bird no longer warrants protection under ESA.

Land use plans focus on conserving priority habitat areas that have been identified as having the highest value to maintaining the species and its habitat. The plans identify land use measures in priority habitat that are designed to minimize or avoid habitat disturbance. Within priority habitat, the plans identify sagebrush focal areas as important landscape blocks with high breeding population densities of sage-grouse and existing high quality sagebrush. The plans also designate general habitat management areas, which provide greater flexibility for land use activities. The plans contain three common approaches:

- Minimize new or additional surface disturbance;
- Improve habitat condition; and
- Reduce threat of rangeland fire.

For information about BLM actions and plans to conserve sage-grouse and sagebrush habitat, click [here](#). For information about FS actions and plans to conserve sage-grouse and sagebrush habitat, click [here](#).

STATUS REVIEWS INITIATED FOR 23 OF 25 SPECIES FWS has initiated status reviews for 23 of the 25 species petitioned for listing and determined that listing is not warranted for the remaining two species ([80 FR 56423](#)). Based on the results of the 23 status reviews, the service will issue 12-month findings indicating whether listing of each species is warranted. Comments are due 17 NOV 15. For more information, click [here](#) then scroll down to Table 1 to view the complete list of species or scroll to the Supplementary Information section to view species' specific ranges.

BULL TROUT RECOVERY PLAN FWS released the final [Recovery Plan for the Coterminous United States Population of Bull Trout](#), including [six final recovery unit implementation plans](#) ([80 FR 58767](#)). The recovery plan includes specific goals, objectives, and criteria that should be met in order to consider removing the species from the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife. [Bull trout](#) (*Salvelinus confluentus*) are native Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Montana and western Canada.

TOXICS

TOXICOLOGICAL PROFILES: PERFLUOROALKYLS The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) released a toxicological profile for [perfluoroalkyls](#) for public review and comment ([80 FR 53157](#)). Perfluoroalkyls have been used in surface protection products in carpets, clothing, paper, and cardboard and in firefighting foams. The two perfluoroalkyls made in the largest amounts in the U.S. are perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS). ATSDR produces profiles for each substance on the priority list of hazardous substances. The list identifies 275 hazardous substances that ATSDR, in cooperation with EPA, has determined pose the most significant potential threat to human health. Comments on the toxicological profile are due 1 DEC 15.

WASTE

HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATOR IMPROVEMENTS RULE EPA is proposing to update hazardous waste generator regulations to make them easier to understand, facilitate better compliance, provide greater flexibility in how hazardous waste is managed, and close gaps in the regulations ([80 FR 57919](#)). Among the many proposed changes are revisions to hazardous waste container labeling requirements and satellite accumulation point management. The agency is proposing flexibility by:

- Allowing a hazardous waste generator to avoid increased burden of a higher generator status when generating episodic waste provided such waste is properly managed; and

- Allowing a conditionally exempt small quantity generator to send hazardous waste to a large quantity generator under control of the same person.

PHARMACEUTICAL HAZARDOUS WASTE EPA is proposing to add management standards for [hazardous waste pharmaceuticals](#) to hazardous waste rules under a new subpart P to 40 CFR Part 266 ([80 FR 58013](#)). The proposed rules ban healthcare facilities from flushing hazardous waste pharmaceuticals down the sink and toilet. They create specific regulations for healthcare workers and pharmacists working in hospitals, clinics, and retail stores with pharmacies and for reverse distributors that generate hazardous waste. The rules are intended to improve labeling of hazardous waste and emergency planning and preparedness, while providing greater flexibility in how facilities and employees manage their hazardous waste and making the regulations easier to understand. Comments are due 24 NOV 15. For more information, click [here](#). To view a press release, click [here](#).

MANAGING AND TRANSFORMING WASTE STREAMS TOOL EPA launched a [new tool](#) for communities to recover the lost value of material discards by setting up systems for reuse, recycling, and composting. The tool is ideal for cities and counties that are updating their solid waste management plans and wish to consider additional measures, as well as those adopting a zero waste plan or working on sustainability or climate action plans. By using the sorting and filtering features of the tool, planners can generate a list of measures for consideration tailored to their communities' priorities. The website also features more than 240 examples of policies and programs implemented in communities across the country, along with relevant online resources. For more information, click [here](#).

NATIONAL FOOD WASTE REDUCTION GOAL EPA and USDA established the first [national food waste reduction goal](#), calling for a 50% reduction in food waste by 2030. As part of the effort, the federal government will lead a new partnership with charitable organizations, faith-based organizations, the private sector, and local, state, and tribal governments to reduce food loss and waste in order to improve overall food security and conserve our nation's natural resources. Food loss and waste in the United States accounts for approximately 31% (133 billion pounds) of the overall food supply available to retailers and consumers and has far-reaching impacts on food security, resource conservation, and climate change. Food loss and waste is single largest component of disposed U.S. municipal solid waste, accounting for a significant portion of U.S. methane emissions. For more information, click [here](#).

WATER

NPDES ELECTRONIC REPORTING In advance of formal publication in the Federal Register, EPA released the text of a [final rule](#) that will require NPDES permit related reporting to be filed electronically. This rulemaking is part of EPA's Next Generation Compliance strategy, as well as the E-Enterprise for the Environment strategy with states and tribes, to take advantage of new tools and innovative approaches to increase compliance and reduce pollution. EPA expects to publish the final rule in the Federal Register in October, 2015. The final rule will be effective 60 days following publication.

SURFACE WATER PROTECTION FROM COAL MINING The U.S. Department of Interior, Office of Surface Mining and Reclamation extended the public comment period on its proposed [Stream Protection Rule, draft EIS](#), and [draft regulatory impact analysis](#) developed in association with the rule ([80 FR 54590](#)). The proposed rule, intended to prevent or minimize impacts to surface water from coal mining operations, would revise [regulations for coal mining](#) that have been in place since 1983. The proposed rule requires coal companies to test and monitor the condition of streams that their mining might impact before, during, and after their operations, providing baseline data to ensure that operators could detect and correct problems if or when they arise. It also requires companies to restore streams and return mined-over areas to the uses they were capable of supporting prior to mining activities and to replant them with native trees and vegetation unless a conflicting land use is implemented. The public comment period was extended to 26 OCT 15.

2015 UST RULE: SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION EPA released a [questions and answers](#) document regarding its 2015 underground storage tank (UST) rule. In addition, the agency released a brochure to answer questions about [implementation time frames](#). For more information about the 2015 UST rule, click [here](#).

WASHINGTON: FEDERAL WATER QUALITY CRITERIA EPA is proposing to revise the current CWA human health criteria applicable to waters under Washington's jurisdiction. The existing criteria were derived using the agency's criteria values, which assumed a fish consumption rate that is lower than the actual amount consumed by Washington residents. Based on higher fish and shellfish consumption rates in Washington, EPA determined that existing criteria were not protective of beneficial uses in the state. In this action, EPA is proposing to revise existing criteria and establish new human health criteria for 14 additional chemicals. Those chemicals are copper, selenium, zinc, 1,2-dichloropropane, 1,2-trans-dichloroethylene, 2-chlorophenol, 2,4-dimethylphenol, acenaphthene, butylbenzyl phthalate, 2-chloronaphthalene, N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 3-methyl-4-chlorophenol, and 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene. In addition, the agency is proposing to replace the mercury criteria with criteria for methylmercury. EPA also is proposing to remove Washington from the National Toxics Rule (NTR) at 40 CFR 131.36 and incorporate the Washington-specific criteria proposed in this rule into proposed 40 CFR 131.45 so there is a single comprehensive rule for the state. Comments are due 13 NOV 15.

Professional Development

USACE PROSPECT TRAINING USACE announces course availability for the FY15 PROSPECT (i.e., Proponent-Sponsored Engineer Corps Training) program. Courses are open to all federal, state, county, and city employees and contractors. There are different registration processes for each entity. Please refer to the [Course Catalog](#) and [List of Classes and schedule](#) for details. Environmental courses include, but are not limited to:

- Environmental Regulations Practical Application Course (Course Control Number (CCN) 398)
- CERCLA/RCRA Process (CCN 356)
- Hazardous Waste Manifesting & DOT Certification (CCN 223)
- Hazardous Waste Manifesting 16-Hour DOT Recertification Course (CCN 429)
- Radioactive Waste Transport (CCN 441)
- Hazardous/Toxic and Radioactive Waste Construction Inspection (CCN 141)
- Environmental Remediation Technologies (CCN 395)
- Environmental Laws and Regulations (CCN 170)

NAVY AND ISEERB ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING The Navy and the Interservice Environmental Education Review Board (ISEERB) Environmental Training schedule is available. Course topics include environmental overview and management, law planning and sustainability, pollution prevention, restoration, conservation, supplemental and Internet/computer-based training, and more.

AIR FORCE CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL TRAINING The Air Force Civil Engineering School offers a variety of environmental management courses and seminars, including ISEERB offerings. Courses offered by the Civil Engineer School are available to all military and civilian employees of the U.S. government, free of charges. Travel costs are borne by the student.

DEFENSE AND FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING/AWARENESS The U.S. Army offers numerous environmental training courses (classroom and online). Explore training opportunities on the [US Army Environmental Command \(AEC\) website](#), which has links to training provided by DOD organizations.

FEDERAL TRAINING SOURCES

FEDERAL FACILITIES ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP AND COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE CENTER - FedCenter.gov is the federal government's home for comprehensive environmental stewardship, compliance assistance, and professional development information. FedCenter.gov provides a wide variety of information in the following areas:

- Program development (e.g., environmental management systems, green procurement program);
- Federal and state regulatory requirements for various facility activities;
- Regulatory Watch for information on new or changed laws or regulations;
- P2 opportunities and best management practices;
- EPA enforcement notices;
- Links to state environmental programs;
- Access to [environmental assistance](#);
- Access to free, FedCenter-sponsored courses:
 - [Environmental Compliance for Federal Laboratories](#) (FedCenter membership required);
 - [Environmental Management Systems](#) (FedCenter membership required);
 - [Underground Storage Tanks](#) (FedCenter membership required);
- Environmental [conferences](#), meetings, [training](#), and workshop information;
- Applicable laws and Executive Orders; and
- Industry sector-specific newsletters.

FedCenter also provides member assistance services such as:

- Collaboration tools for workgroups,
- Environmental reporting tools, and
- Daily newsletter and subscription services.

ONLINE TRAINING: SCHEDULED EVENTS

2015 SMALL WATER AND SYSTEMS WEBINAR SERIES EPA's Office of Research Development and Office of water is hosting a monthly webinar series to communicate EPA's current small systems research along with agency priorities. The website includes an archive of past webinars.

- 27 OCT 15: Decentralized High-Rate Wastewater Treatment of Peak Wet Weather Flows
- 24 NOV 15: Treatability Databases, Cost Models, and other Tools for Water Systems
- 15 DEC 15: Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water

* **SERDP AND ESTCP WEBINAR SERIES** The DOD environmental research and development funding programs ([SERDP and ESTCP](#)) are launching a [webinar series](#) to promote the transfer of innovative, cost-effective and sustainable solutions developed using SERDP and ESTCP funding. Live webinars will be offered every two weeks on Thursdays from 12:00 p.m. Eastern for 90 minutes. Most webinars will feature two 30-minute presentations and interactive question and answer sessions, on topics targeted for DOD and DOE audiences. Prior presentations are archived for viewing any time.

- 15 OCT 15: LED-ing the Way: Sophisticated and Energy Efficient Exterior Lighting Systems for DOD Installations
- 29 OCT 15: Assessment and Treatment of Contaminated Sediments
- 12 NOV 15: Munitions Response: Land Based Program Closeout
- 3 DEC 15: Emerging Contaminants: DOD Overview and State of Knowledge on Fluorochemicals and 1,4-Dioxane
- 17 DEC 15: Watershed Assessment and Stormwater Management Optimization Tools

FEMP ETRAINING COURSES The Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) offers interactive, online eTraining courses to help federal agencies develop core competencies and comply with energy-efficiency and renewable-energy water-management and sustainability requirements. FEMP is partnering with the National Institute of Building

Sciences' Whole Building Design Guide (WBDG) to host these comprehensive, FEMP-developed eTraining courses. [Promotional materials](#) are available to help federal agencies encourage the completion of FEMP's eTraining courses. For more information about FEMP eTraining courses, contact [Beverly Dyer](#) at (202) 586-7753. The following courses are available:

- [Advanced Electric Metering in Federal Facilities](#) (3.5 hours, .40 CEUs)
- [Building Automation Systems for Existing Federal Facilities](#) (3.5 hours, .40 CEUs)
- [Commissioning for Existing Federal Buildings](#) (4.5 hours, .50 CEUs)
- [Energy-Efficient Federal Purchasing](#) (4.5 hours, .50 CEUs)
- [Energy Savings Performance Contracting](#) (8.5 hours, .90 CEUs)
- [Federal On-Site Renewable Power Purchase Agreements](#) (2.5 hours, .30 CEUs)
- [Launching a Utility Energy Services Contract \(UESC\): Getting to Yes!](#) (3 hours, .40 CEUs)
- [Managing Water Assessment in Federal Facilities](#) (3.5 hours, .40 CEUs)
- [Measurement and Verification in ESPCs](#) (3 hours, .40 CEUs)
- [Planning an Energy Assessment for Federal Facilities](#) (4 hours, .50 CEUs)
- [Selecting, Implementing, and Funding Photovoltaic Systems in Federal Facilities](#) (3.5 hours, .40 CEUs)
- [Sustainable Institutional Change for Federal Facility Managers](#) (3 hours, .40 CEUs)
- [Utility Service Contracts and Energy Project Incentive Funds](#) (90 minutes)

***FEMP ENERGY MANAGEMENT TRAINING CERTIFICATE SERIES** The Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) released [nine new certificate training series](#). The training is free, self-paced, and available online through the Whole Building Design Guide (WBDG). The series includes:

- [Energy-Efficient HVAC in Data Centers and Laboratories](#)
- [Guiding Principles for High-Performance Buildings](#)
- [Optimizing Building Operations](#)
- [Planning and Financing Renewable Energy Projects](#)
- [Project Financing through Energy Savings Performance Contracts](#)
- [Project Financing through Utility Energy Service Contracts](#)
- [Renewable Energy Technology Applications](#)
- [Solar Energy: Photovoltaics](#)
- [Sustainable Strategies for Operations and Maintenance and Energy Conservation](#)

ENERGY STAR WEBCASTS. Among the offerings:

- [Portfolio Manager 101](#) – This webcast demonstrates the core functionality of EPA's Energy Star Portfolio Manager tool. Attendees will learn to navigate the Portfolio Manager, add a property and enter details, enter energy and water consumption data, share properties, generate performance reports to assess progress, and respond to data requests.
- [Portfolio Manager 201](#) – This webcast will explore advanced functionalities of EPA's Energy Star Portfolio Manager tool, including managing and tracking changes to property uses over time; using spreadsheet templates to update property data; setting goals and targets to plan energy improvements for properties; generating and using custom reports; and using the Sustainable Buildings Checklist.

CLIMATE CHANGE SCIENCE AND MANAGEMENT WEBINAR SERIES This [webinar series](#) was developed to inform scientists, land managers, and the public about potential and predicted climate change impacts on fish and wildlife and to help guide resource management decisions across the United States. Video recordings with closed captioning are made available one to two weeks after each presentation.

READINESS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION INTEGRATION PROGRAM [Webinar Series](#) The REPI Webinar Series is presented by DOD in partnership with the [Land Trust Alliance](#). This online series covers best practices, tutorials and

knowledge sharing on REPI partnerships that support military mission and accelerate the pace and rate of conservation. All webinars begin at 1:00 p.m. Eastern unless otherwise noted. Previously scheduled webinars are available anytime.

EPA SUSTAINABLE MATERIALS MANAGEMENT ACADEMY Learn about key issues, successful projects, and a variety of best management practices for creating waste management programs, from the series of live and archived webinars. Building on the familiar concept of [Reduce, Reuse, Recycle](#), sustainable materials management (SMM) is a systemic approach that seeks to reduce materials use and their associated environmental impacts over their entire life cycle, starting with extraction of natural resources and product design and ending with decisions on recycling or final disposal. The format is a formal presentation followed by a question and answer session.

ITRC INTERNET BASED TRAINING The Interstate Technology and Regulatory Council (ITRC) is a state-led coalition working with federal partners, industry, academia, and stakeholders to achieve regulatory acceptance of environmental technologies. In conjunction with EPA's Technology Innovation and Field Services Division, ITRC delivers training courses to reach a geographically dispersed audience of regulators, consultants, and other members of the environmental community. The training sessions last approximately two hours, cover technical and regulatory information specific to environmental technologies and innovative approaches, and are supported by consensus-based ITRC guidance documents. Visit the site often to view upcoming internet-based training events.

***13 OCT – 10 NOV, ONLINE: [WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT USING NASA EARTH SCIENCE DATA: NASA SATELLITE MISSIONS AND LAND-ATMOSPHERE MODELS RELEVANT TO WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT](#)** This weekly, five-session series will provide information about availability and access to global freshwater data for applications in drought and agricultural management, flooding and reservoir management from NASA remote sensing observations and land-atmosphere models. The series will also provide geographic information system-based analysis of regional water budget for applications in water resources management. Each one-hour session will convene at 10:00 and again at 2:00 Eastern. The course agenda is as follows:

- 13 OCT: NASA Satellite Missions and Land-Atmosphere Models Relevant to Water Resources Management
- 20 OCT: Overview of Precipitation and Soil Moisture Data
- 27 OCT: Overview of Run off/Streamflow and Reservoir Height Data
- 3 NOV: Overview of Evapotranspiration and Ground Water Data
- 10 NOV: Regional Water Budget Estimation and Water Resources Data Applications

ONLINE TRAINING: AVAILABLE ANYTIME

CLIMATE READY WATER UTILITIES EPA's Climate Ready Water Utilities initiative assists the water sector (drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater utilities) in addressing impacts from climate change. This information helps utility owners and operators better prepare their systems for the impacts of climate change. The website has links to [tools and resources](#), new and recorded [training webinars](#), and more.

WATER'S IMPACT ON THE ENERGY SECTOR This on-demand webinar from the Department of Energy's Wind Program offers research on the national impacts of water scarcity on the energy sector, including how the expanded use of renewable energy and energy efficiency can help reduce the potential impacts that prolonged droughts will have on the energy sector.

EPA RCRA TRAINING RCRA-related online courses, seminars, webinars, podcasts, and videos are posted throughout EPA's waste website. Introductory and advanced courses are included for federal and state regulators, the regulated community, organizations, associations, and consumers interested in environmental laws, regulations, and implementation. Topics include general RCRA, RCRA corrective action, Environmental Management Systems (EMS), e-waste, groundwater characterization and cleanup, land revitalization, land disposal restrictions, sustainable materials management web academy, and environmental justice and RCRA permitting.

AREA SOURCE BOILER RULE VIDEO SERIES This [EPA video series](#) explaining the Area Source Boiler Rule consists of modules regarding:

- An overview of rule applicability, including specific rule requirements and compliance dates;
- How to conduct an energy assessment;
- How to conduct a boiler tune-up; and
- Recordkeeping and reporting requirements of the rule.

Area sources are commercial (e.g., laundries, apartments, hotels), institutional (e.g., schools, churches, medical centers, municipal buildings) or industrial (e.g., manufacturing, refining, processing, mining) facilities that emit or have the potential to emit less than 10 tons per year (tpy) of a single hazardous air pollutant, or less than 25 tpy combined hazardous air pollutants. The Area Source Boiler Rule affects boilers at these facilities that burn coal (including coal refuse, petroleum coke, or synthetic fuels derived from coal), oil or other liquid fuel, biomass, and non-waste materials.

BEST PRACTICES FOR COMPREHENSIVE WATER MANAGEMENT FOR FEDERAL FACILITIES This comprehensive water management training provides federal facility and energy managers with knowledge and skills to assist in meeting water-related legislative and executive order requirements. Participants will develop skills in increasing water efficiency and reducing water use through sound operations and maintenance practices and water-efficient technologies. Several methods for meeting needs for non-potable water through alternate water sources, such as rainwater harvesting, reclaimed wastewater, and gray water are discussed. Water metering is covered, as well as life cycle costing and establishing the overall economics for strategic water management.

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT AND SITE INSPECTION (PA/SI) WEBINAR SERIES The CERCLA Education Center is offering archived versions of its nine-part Preliminary Assessment and Site Inspection (PA/SI) [webinar series](#). PA/SI is an intermediate training course designed for personnel who are required to compile, draft, and review PA, SI, and hazard ranking system (HRS) documentation records and packages submitted for sites proposed for the National Priorities List (NPL). More information is available at www.clu-in.org.

DISTRIBUTED-SCALE RENEWABLE ENERGY PROJECTS: FROM PLANNING TO PROJECT CLOSEOUT This 2.5 hour webinar focuses on the planning and implementation of distributed-scale renewable energy projects (i.e., those smaller than 10 megawatts). The on-demand course outlines a detailed 10-step process from technology screening to project closeout. It explores online tools and resources for renewable energy projects on federal sites.

EPA AIR POLLUTION TRAINING INSTITUTE (APTI) EPA's [Air Pollution Training Institute](#) (APTI) offers a variety of online self instructional courses and videos for air pollution professionals. Although APTI courses are designed for state and local government officials, the courses, webinars, and videos are available to anyone.

AVERT TUTORIAL This training provides an overview of EPA's Avoided Emissions and generation tool (AVERT). AVERT estimates the potential of energy efficiency/renewable energy (EE/RE) programs to displace electricity system-related SO₂, NO_x, and CO₂ emissions in the continental United States. The tool can be used to evaluate county, state and regional level emissions displaced by energy efficiency and renewable energy programs without the need for specialized resources or electricity system expertise.

FEMP TRAINING SEARCH TOOL The FEMP Training Search is a web tool that lists free training opportunities to help agencies meet federal energy, water, and sustainability laws and requirements. The new search tool provides options to easily find and select training offerings by topic area, topic series, course format and type, and by level of difficulty—introductory (101), intermediate (201), and advanced (301).

EPA TMDL AND NPDES PERMIT TRAINING EPA developed three web-based training modules on topics related to TMDLs and NPDES permitting. The presentations are intended for TMDL developers and NPDES permitting staff to gain a better understanding of TMDL implementation through NPDES permits. Each module is offered as a recorded presentation that enables participants to review the material on demand in a self-paced environment. The modules are

also available as unrecorded PowerPoint presentations with slides and scripts. Each recorded session is approximately two hours long.

- Module 1: Understanding TMDLs: A Primer for NPDES Permit Writers
- Module 2: Understanding Waste Load Allocation Implementation in Permits: A Primer for TMDL Developers
- Module 3: Understanding TMDLs with Stormwater Sources and the NPDES Stormwater Permitting Process

CLASSROOM/INTERNET TRAINING SOURCES

EPA NPDES TRAINING COURSES AND WORKSHOPS Training courses, workshops, and webcasts explain the regulatory framework and technical considerations of the NPDES permit program. They are designed for permit writers, dischargers, EPA officials, and other interested parties. Topics include vessel general permits, combined sewer overflows, energy management, green infrastructure, pesticides, pretreatment, sanitary sewer overflows, and stormwater.

* indicates the first time a professional development opportunity appears in the *Western Review*.

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How the Regional Offices Work for You

The Army Regional Environmental and Energy Offices' close cooperation between the military and regional policymakers helps to resolve issues *before* they become laws and regulations. The REEOs monitor proposed state environmental and energy laws and regulations for impacts to installation missions. When legislation or a regulation important to the Army or DOD is being developed, REEOs work with the other military Services to assure that DOD and Services' interests are protected.

To comment on item in the *Western Review*, please contact the Regional Environmental Coordinator listed at the top of each region's section.

To be added to the *Western Review* distribution list, email [Nancy Reese](#).