



Navy Region 3 REC Update



March 2004

LINK HELP	2	WATER	8
SPOTLIGHT ON	2	STATE NEWS	9
COMMANDER NAVY REGION MID-ATLANTIC		DELAWARE	9
2003 CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS		DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	10
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY INSTALLATION		MARYLAND	10
AWARD WINNER	2	PENNSYLVANIA	10
DOD ASSISTS IN FISH PASSAGE PROJECT ON		VIRGINIA	11
RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER	3	WEST VIRGINIA	12
TRUE CRIME STORIES	4	CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM	12
GENERAL INTEREST	4	ECO TIP OF THE MONTH	13
FEDERAL NEWS	5	PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT	13
CAA	5	CONFERENCES	13
CERCLA	7	TRAINING	14
EMS	7	MEET THE REC	14
HAZMAT	8	STAFF	14
NEPA	8	SUBSCRIBE!	14
TANKS	8		

LINK HELP

SECURE SITES – Links beginning with https:// may give a security error. To get around this problem copy the link and paste it in your browser.

DENIX - Many of our links are to DENIX. To subscribe to DENIX go to <https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/register.html> and register. It's a good thing.

If you find a dead link and you really want the information, please contact us at DODRECREGION3@cmr.navy.mil and we will find the link for you.

SPOTLIGHT ON

Commander Navy Region Mid-Atlantic 2003 Chief Of Naval Operations Environmental Quality Installation Award Winner

On 2 February 2004, Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) announced that Commander Navy Region Mid-Atlantic (CNRMA) was awarded the 2003 CNO Environmental Quality Installation Award for a non-industrial installation. CNRMA was recognized for its outstanding environmental stewardship through its commitment to maintaining and improving sound environmental practices in daily operations and its contributions to the long-term

improvement of the quality of the Chesapeake Bay and its rivers. CNRMA is now being considered for the Secretary of the Navy Environmental Quality Installation Award. The CNO Awards will be presented on Tuesday, 4 May at the Navy Memorial in Washington, DC. Bravo Zulu to the entire CNRMA Regional Environmental Group on a job well done! [Table of Contents](#)

DoD Assists In Fish Passage Project On Rappahannock River



Army/Air Force personnel inspect the damage to the Embrey Dam in Fredericksburg, VA after detonating underwater charges



Army/Air Force personnel confer prior to detonating the second round of explosive charges that breached the Embrey Dam.

By Glenn Markwith, DoD Chesapeake Bay Coordinator

Thanks to the efforts of the Army and Air Force, anadromous fish (fish that travel to the river from the sea to spawn, ex. Shad; catadromous fish travel from freshwater to saltwater to breed, ex. Eels) in the Rappahannock River will now have unimpeded access to additional spawning and habitat areas above the fall line. Members of Army's 544th Dive Unit, 7th Transportation Group (Fort Eustis, VA) and the 555th Red Horse Air Force Reserve Unit (Nellis Air Force Base, NV) detonated a series of charges to breach the mid-section of Embrey Dam on 23 February 2004. Sponsored by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Norfolk District, this project utilized the Innovative Readiness Training (IRT) Program under the Coastal America Partnership to provide a unique military training opportunity AND restore previously inaccessible spawning and nursery habitat in support of fish passage goals under the Chesapeake 2000 agreement (C2K).

Several thousand people began gathering at the viewing site off of Fall Hill Avenue the morning of 23 February 2004 in anticipation of the massive explosion required to breach the 95 year old reinforced concrete structure. After a resounding explosion, a 100 foot gash opened in the mid-section of the dam, effectively restoring fish spawning and nursery grounds that had been blocked for decades. Based upon historical records of fish runs and habitat compiled by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, destruction of the Embrey Dam is projected to restore between 45 and 75 miles of fish passage on the mainstem of the Rappahannock and approximately 37 miles on the mainstem Rapidan, for a grand total of between 82 to 112 mainstem miles in the

watershed. Rear Admiral Stephen Turcotte, the Commander of the Navy's Mid-Atlantic Region, praised the project and highlighted the contribution from DoD. "I am extremely pleased to see the efforts of so many organizations come together in support of the overall Chesapeake Bay program. This project was an excellent opportunity to integrate military mission with an established regional ecosystem management initiative like the Chesapeake Bay program. Removal of the Embrey Dam restores historically vital habitat and spawning grounds and puts us one step closer to our existing C2K goal of restoring fish passage to more than 1,357 miles of currently blocked river habitat in the watershed. All partners involved in this project deserve our congratulations for a job well done!"

Partners in this effort included: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Norfolk District; Coastal America; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Chesapeake Bay Field Office & Virginia Field Office); City of Fredericksburg; Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries; Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation; Virginia Department of Environmental Quality; Virginia Department of Forestry; Virginia Department of Historic Preservation; Stafford County; Friends of the Rappahannock; American Rivers; Nature Conservancy; 544th Dive Unit, 7th Transportation Group, Fort Eustis, Virginia; and 555th Red Horse Air Force Reserve Unit, Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada. For more information regarding the Chesapeake 2000 goals, including those for restoring fish passage, please contact the DoD Chesapeake Bay program coordinator at (757) 444-3009, ext 375. [Table of Contents](#)

TRUE CRIME STORIES

Wastewater Violations Cost Cheesemaker \$220,000 In Fines And Environmental Projects

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency announced that Bongards' Creameries of Bongards, MN, had agreed to pay an \$80,000 penalty for discharging polluted wastewater into a ditch that flowed into Winkler Lake. The cheese manufacturer also agreed to spend \$140,000 on two environmental projects as part of a stipulation agreement signed with the state agency. Bongards' also must add aeration to its wastewater treatment system, close its drying system, and enhance its monitoring of noncontact cooling water for fecal coliform and carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand. It must submit a compliance plan and monitoring results to the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. More information is available at:

<https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/DOD/News/Pubs/DER/09Feb04/27.doc.html> [Table of Contents](#)

Michigan Man Sentenced To Three Years And Fined For Illegal Dumping

A Michigan man received a 37-month jail sentence and an \$84,000 fine for illegally disposing of paint waste containing flammable materials. George C. Singleton of Clinton, MI, was convicted of three counts of violating the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and of conspiring to violate RCRA. In August 1998, Singleton, who owned RT Automotive, an automobile salvage yard in Ypsilanti, MI, oversaw the illegal disposal of about 70 drums of paint waste containing ignitable materials by placing them in an abandoned trailer in an open field adjoining Belleville Lake in Van Buren Township, MI. More information is available at:

<https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/DOD/News/Pubs/DER/20Feb04/30.doc.html> [Table of Contents](#)

California Woman Gets 15 Months In Prison For Falsifying Numerous Environmental Tests

A federal court has sentenced an Inglewood woman to 15 months in prison for falsifying hundreds of wastewater discharge reports. In the sentencing, the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California also ordered the defendant, Regina O. Coleman, to pay \$303,930 in restitution to industrial and commercial businesses she defrauded. Coleman pleaded guilty to three felony counts of mail fraud, admitting she had faked the routine environmental tests that businesses must conduct to ensure they are not illegally discharging hazardous pollutants into the sewer system. More information is available at:

<https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/DOD/News/Pubs/DER/25Feb04/28.doc.html> [Table of Contents](#)

Environmental Consultants Pay Fine And Admit Illegal Waste Discharges

An environmental consulting firm pleaded guilty to Clean Water Act violations and agreed to pay \$350,000 for its part in a 1999 toxic release that killed more than 100 tons of fish and other aquatic life in central Indiana. Crown Environmental Group will pay a \$100,000 fine as part of a guilty plea to seven misdemeanor charges. The Dayton, Ohio-based firm also agreed to pay a \$250,000 civil settlement to the federal government and the state of Indiana. Crown performed environmental consulting work for Guide Corp., an Indiana auto lights manufacturer that pleaded guilty in 2001 to criminal charges and agreed to pay \$14 million for illegal wastewater discharges that caused extensive ecological damage along a 50-mile stretch of the White River. For more information, go to:

<https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/DOD/News/Pubs/DER/04Mar04/23.doc.html> [Table of Contents](#)

GENERAL INTEREST

Federal Real Property Asset Managementⁱ

President George W. Bush recently issued Executive Order 13327, "Federal Real Property Asset Management." The executive order requires agencies to develop and submit agency asset management plans. In developing the plan, the senior agency real property officer is tasked to incorporate planning and management requirements for historic property under Executive Order 13287 of 3 Mar 03, and for environmental management under Executive Order 13148 of 21 Apr 00. The order establishes a Federal Real Property Council whose tasking includes development of performance measures to determine the effectiveness of Federal real property management. The Council is specifically tasked to consider the following performance measures:

- life cycle cost estimations;

- the environmental costs associated with ownership of property, including the costs of environmental restoration and compliance activities;
- the enhancement of Federal agency productivity through an improved working environment.

More information is available at:

<http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/14mar20010800/e-docket.access.gpo.gov/2004/pdf/04-2773.pdf>.

Draft EA For Disposal Of Nine Ghostfleet Vesselsⁱⁱ

Department of Transportation's Maritime Administration is releasing the draft Environmental Assessment (EA) for the transfer and disposal of nine obsolete vessels from the James River Reserve Fleet to the Able UK facility located in Teeside, United Kingdom. The EA studied potential

environmental effects associated with the transfer of the obsolete vessels for disposal, and considered effects to the natural and manmade environments including: air quality; water quality; geology and soils; coastal resources; terrestrial resources; aquatic resources; navigation; hazardous materials; cultural and historic resources; visual and aesthetic resources associated with the proposed action. Comments on this EA are due 29 Mar 04. The EA is available at:

http://www.marad.dot.gov/Programs/Environmental/MARAD_DraftEA_cameraready_022004.pdf. More information is available at:

<http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/14mar20010800/e.docket.access.gpo.gov/2004/pdf/04-4337.pdf>.

[Table of Contents](#)

A Precautionary PRP Tale

The Lorentz Barrel & Drum Co. (LB&D) (San Jose, CA) began a drum recycling operation in 1947. Many drums containing residual aqueous wastes, organic solvents, acids, oxidizers, caustic residues, and oils were received for recycling. Between 1950 and 1978, a drainage ditch carried process wastes to a large sump in the northern corner of property, and other ponded areas existed on site. Wastes from the sump were discharged to a storm drain system. Sometime between 1968 and 1971, the discharge was diverted to a sanitary sewer; investigations indicate that this discharge occurred until 1983 or 1984. After this time, liquid wastes were reportedly evaporated, drummed, and disposed of as hazardous waste along with incinerator ash, residual liquids, and sludge. Surface runoff was collected and recycled in a drum wash. Since 1981, several investigations have revealed soil and groundwater contamination of heavy metals, organics, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). The facility was closed in 1987. In late 1987 and 1988, drums and highly contaminated soil were removed from the site, and the 5.25 acre property was partly covered to prevent surface water infiltration, contaminated surface water runoff, and airborne dispersion of contaminated materialⁱⁱⁱ.

As Potentially Responsible Parties, the U.S. Navy and 10 businesses have agreed to pay \$4.2 million to resolve alleged liability at the Lorentz Barrel and Drum Co. superfund site. In the proposed consent decree, none of the parties admitted to any liability for waste at the site. Under the latest agreement the U.S. Navy will pick up the largest share, \$1.184 million, of the cleanup tab. EPA was unable to recover cleanup costs from the owner and operator of the facility because he died.^{iv}

Moral of the Story: Know your vendors. Every disposal, reuse, or recycling action taken by the Navy exposes us to some risk as a Potential Responsible Party. While we can never completely eliminate the risk, we can minimize the risk by thoroughly investigating vendors prior to entering into disposal, reuse, or recycling contracts.

[Table of Contents](#)

Federal Facility Compliance Rates

EPA's Federal Facilities Enforcement Office periodically assesses federal facility performance with respect to environmental statutes and programs. From FY 1993 to FY 2002, the federal facility RCRA compliance rate increased steadily from 55 percent to 94 percent. In contrast, the compliance rate for Clean Water Act (CWA)/National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) decreased from 94 percent to 52 percent in FY 2001. Although the CWA NPDES compliance rate in FY 2002 increased from the prior year, it remained nearly 30 percent below FY 1993 levels. The compliance rate for the Clean Air Act (CAA) fluctuated at a level slightly below 90 percent for most of the period before increasing to approximately 93 percent in FY 2002. Similarly, the compliance rate for Safe Drinking Water Act Public Water System Supervision remained above 90 percent for the entire period, although it has declined slightly from 99 percent in FY 1993 to 96 percent in FY 2002. The entire report can be found at:

<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/reports/accomplishments/federal/soff0102.pdf> [Table of Contents](#)

FEDERAL NEWS

CAA

Litigation On NSR Exemption Pits Upwind States Against Those Downwind

Litigation challenging an EPA's rule to expand an exemption for many power plants and industrial facilities from pollution control requirements is pitting more than a dozen upwind states against an almost equal number of downwind states. The legal challenge to the new source review (NSR) rule under the Clean Air Act is expected to

come to a head in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit before the end of 2004. Essentially, the rule would expand the exemption for major sources of air pollution from NSR requirements when they replace worn-out equipment. On one side are New York and 14 other states, including **Maryland** and **Pennsylvania** mostly in the Northeast, as well as the **District of Columbia** and several municipal governments. These challengers to the

rule filed suit the same day the regulation was published. On the other side are 11 Midwestern and Western states, including **Virginia**, that have intervened in the case on behalf of EPA. More information is available at:

<https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/DOD/News/Pubs/DER/03Mar04/18.doc.html>. [Table of Contents](#)

Time To Resubmit Your Risk Management Plan^v

Risk Management Plans must be updated and resubmitted at least once every 5 years. If certain process changes (described in 40 CFR §68.190) occur at your facility prior to the 5-year anniversary of your RMP, you must update and resubmit your RMP before those changes are made. The 5-year anniversary date is reset whenever you fully update and resubmit your RMP. Most facilities submitted their initial RMPs by the original 21 June 1999 deadline and have not resubmitted their RMPs since. This means that most RMPs must be fully updated and resubmitted to EPA by 21 June 2004. If an initial RMP was submitted after 21 June 1999, or a revision has been submitted, the 5-year anniversary date is calculated as 5 years from the postmark date of the latest submission. To assist facility owners and operators in meeting the requirement for resubmitting their facilities' RMPs, EPA is developing a number of information and filing tools, which will be posted on the [Office of Emergency Prevention, Preparedness and Response \(OEPPR\) website](#). Newly available on the OEPPR website are a [What's Next - RMP 2004](#) document, which provides a comprehensive list of information and filing tools, and [A Checklist for Resubmitting Your Risk Management Plan \(RMP\) for Chemical Accident Prevention](#) document, which provides a number of useful reminders when preparing a 5-year RMP update. at: [http://yosemite.epa.gov/oswer/ceppoweb.nsf/vwResourcesByFilename/RMP2004-chklist.pdf/\\$File/RMP2004-chklist.pdf](http://yosemite.epa.gov/oswer/ceppoweb.nsf/vwResourcesByFilename/RMP2004-chklist.pdf/$File/RMP2004-chklist.pdf). [Table of Contents](#)

Additional Fees For Severe Non-Attainment Areas

Because of the recent DC area downgrade to Severe Non-Attainment for Ozone, both DC and VA (for northern VA) are proposing a \$5,000 per ton fee for Nitrogen Oxide (NOx) and Volatile Organic Carbons (VOCs) for major stationary sources emissions above 80% of a baseline amount. Maryland is expected to follow suit soon. Federal Statute mandates these changes for Severe Non-Attainment areas (See <http://www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/42/7511d.html>).

From discussions with the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) and DC Department of Health, it is clear they are putting this in place only because they are required under CAA regulations. MDE is planning to use 2004 and 2005 as the baseline years, assessing fees on 2006 emissions, and actually issuing a bill in 2007. DC is looking at a similar arrangement. Both want to stretch this process out in hopes the fee will become academic with the implementation of EPA's revised ozone standard or that requirements will change on the federal level as the reality of this penalty fee gets closer. To avoid paying these

additional fees, major stationary sources must reduce their NOx and VOCs emissions each year until the entire air region is in attainment. In addition, the baseline amount must be adjusted for inflation since 1991. Thus the actual fee per ton will be in excess of \$7,000. More to come as this develops. [Table of Contents](#)

NESHAP For Stationary Combustion Turbines^{vi}

EPA has finalized the national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for stationary combustion turbines. The rule applies to stationary combustion turbines located at a major hazardous air pollutant emissions. Stationary combustion turbines located at research or laboratory facilities are not subject to the final rule if research is conducted on the turbine itself and the turbine is not being used to power other applications at the research or laboratory facility. More information is available at:

<http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/14mar20010800/e-docket.access.gpo.gov/2004/pdf/04-4530.pdf>

Emission Standards For HAP For NESHAP For Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines^{vii}

EPA has posted the final national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) rated above 500 horsepower and located at major hazardous air pollutant sources (HAP). The rule includes specific requirements for all new or reconstructed stationary RICE and for existing spark ignition 4 stroke rich burn (4SRB) stationary RICE located at a major source of HAP emissions. New or reconstructed stationary RICE which operate exclusively as emergency or limited use units are subject only to initial notification requirements. New or reconstructed stationary RICE which combust landfill gas or digester gas equivalent to 10 percent or more of the gross heat input on an annual basis are subject only to initial notification requirements and to monitoring, recording, and reporting of fuel usage requirements. The final rule does not apply to test cells/stands that are covered by another NESHAP. More information is available at:

<http://www.epa.gov/airlinks/RICEfinalrule.pdf>.

New Source Performance Standards: Applicability Determinations^{viii}

EPA has updated the collection of applicability determinations, alternative monitoring decisions, and regulatory interpretations that EPA has made under the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), NESHAP, and the Stratospheric Ozone Protection Program (SOPP). The Applicability Determination Index (ADI) is an electronic index that contains EPA letters and memoranda pertaining to the applicability, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements of the NSPS, NESHAP and SOPP. The regulatory interpretations cover topics a wide range of topics. The ADIs are accessible at:

<http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/14mar20010800/e.docket.access.gpo.gov/2004/pdf/04-3716.pdf>

Disaggregation

MCB Quantico, a Title V facility which resides in a severe non-attainment area for ozone, recently received approval from the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to disaggregate their Public-Private Venture (PPV) Housing project. This established DEQ policy on the matter. As a result, the developer, Clark Realty Capital, applied for and was issued a new source permit. Quantico is also about to complete the decentralization of their mainside central heating plant, which opens opportunities to undertake something similar to what is described in the EPA Consistency Determination Memo for Elmendorf

AFB^{ix}. A similar approach was successfully employed at Camp Pendleton^{xi}.

Although many DoD installations are not in non-attainment or severe non-attainment regions, nor are they Title V holders, it may be prudent to consider applying this disaggregation where it possible, before a region gets designated non-attainment. This is an emerging issue with possible impacts on installation growth and operations and environmental management challenges (e.g. Title V vs. non-Title V) which is being felt first in the severe non-attainment regions. [Table of Contents](#)

CERCLA

EPA Eyes Novel Cleanup Pact For Redeveloping Transferred DoD Site

EPA may develop a novel agreement to ensure that the first-ever Defense Department (DoD) Superfund site being transferred to a developer is cleaned up after the transfer occurs because federal Superfund and brownfields laws do not address private party cleanups of federal sites. While the agreement's form is still under discussion, EPA wants it to ensure a stringent cleanup and guarantee that if the redeveloper does not complete the remediation at the Massachusetts site, DoD will return to fulfill its cleanup obligations, according to Region I documents on the proposed transfer. DoD is touting the transfer's success to EPA as an example of how the department can "privatize" the cleanup of its many former military installations now listed on the Superfund National Priorities List, whose number may increase as the department seeks to close additional facilities in the coming years. More information is available at:

<https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/DOD/News/Pubs/EPA/05Mar04/04.doc.html>. [Table of Contents](#)

Colorado, Air Force Battle Over Risk Of Asbestos In Soil Escalates

A nearly yearlong argument between Colorado regulators and the Air Force over the appropriate cleanup of asbestos-contaminated soil at a former Air Force base has reached a new level of intensity with the release of an Air Force site-specific risk assessment finding no imminent health risk on a portion of the base. The state is finding fault with the

assessment, while the Air Force is questioning Colorado's approach to asbestos contamination. The asbestos issue at Lowry Air Force Base has drawn national attention because there is no EPA standard for asbestos in soil, and military officials and state regulators believe the problem of asbestos-contaminated soil could arise at other closing military bases. Regulators and the military have discussed the possibility of developing a national risk assessment for asbestos in soil, but that effort could take up to nine months. For more information, go to:

<https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/DOD/News/Pubs/DEA/09Mar04/01.doc.html>. [Table of Contents](#)

Integrating Ecological Risk Assessment and Economic Analysis in Watersheds^{xii}

EPA's National Center for Environmental Assessment is releasing the final report, "Integrating Ecological Risk Assessment and Economic Analysis in Watersheds: a Conceptual Approach and Three Case Studies". The report presents a conceptual approach for the integration of ecological risk assessment and economic analysis in watersheds. The conceptual approach is used as a basis of discussion of case studies to illustrate how its particular methodological advances could be used, both in the watershed studied and in future integration efforts. The document is available at:

<http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/cfm/recordisplay.cfm?deid=56868>. More information is available at:

<http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/14mar20010800/e.docket.access.gpo.gov/2004/pdf/04-2714.pdf>

EMS

EPP Team To Create Module For Federal EMS

In accordance with Executive Order 13148, all Federal facilities are required to have environmental management systems (EMS) in place by December 2005. EPA's Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP) team is developing a guide for Federal agencies on how to integrate

green purchasing into their EMSs. This guide will be posted on EPA's EPP Website (<http://www.epa.gov/epp>) and included in training provided to Federal facilities by the Office of the Federal Environmental Executive. For more information on the guide or Federal EMS, please contact Holly Elwood at elwood.holly@epa.gov or (202) 564-8854.

EPA Region III First To Implement Successful EMS^{xiii}

EPA Region III is the first regional office to implement a successful EMS in accordance with Executive Order 13148. Implementation of EMS improved the efficiency of

the facility's day-to-day operations. Employees reduced paper consumption by approximately 30 percent and estimated annual electricity usage by 135,000 kWh.

[Table of Contents](#)

HAZMAT

Hazardous Materials Regulations - Review Of Explosives And Cylinders Sections^{xiv}

The Department of Transportation and The Research and Special Programs Administration are analyzing the rules applicable to the transportation of explosives and cylinders containing hazardous materials and have requested

comments on ways to make these regulations easier to read and understand. If you have comments or concerns, send them to [Gary Koerber](#) by 1 May 04. More information is available at:

<http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/14mar20010800/e-docket.access.gpo.gov/2004/04-4401.htm> [Table of Contents](#)

NEPA

Policies and Responsibilities For Implementation Of NEPA Within The Navy^{xv}

The Navy has revised portions of its internal regulations that establish the responsibilities and procedures for complying with NEPA. Significant changes in these revisions include: revision of and additions to the Navy list of approved categories of actions excluded (CATEX) from further documentation under NEPA; revised criteria for disallowing the application of listed CATEXs; and assignment of responsibilities to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research, Development and Acquisition), the

General Counsel of the Navy and the Judge Advocate General of the Navy. SECNAVINST 5090.6, "Evaluation Of Environmental Effects From Department Of The Navy Actions," has been revised and should soon be released. This final rule went into effect 23 Feb 04 and is available at:

http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=2004_register&docid=fr23fe04-8.pdf. More information is available at <http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/14mar20010800/e-docket.access.gpo.gov/2004/pdf/04-3590.pdf>

TANKS

UST Program Report Outlines Successes And Current Challenges

Two decades after the launch of the EPA's Underground Storage Tank (UST) Program, the program faces continuing challenges in completing cleanups, improving operator compliance, and reusing petroleum brownfields. Barry Breen, Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, outlined current agency goals and program accomplishments for the

last 20 years at the Annual Underground Storage Tank/Leaking Underground Storage Tank conference summarized in the report-**Underground Storage Tanks: Building on the Past to Protect the Future**. The report is available at:

<http://www.epa.gov/swrust1/pubs/20annrpt.pdf>. More information is available at: <https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/DOD/News/Pubs/DER/04Mar04/28.doc.html>. [Table of Contents](#)

WATER

Interim Guidance On Sampling And Testing For Perchlorate

The 29 September 2003 Interim Policy directs DoD Components to continue to consolidate data on the occurrence of perchlorate at active and closed installations, ranges and Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS). It provides interim sampling and testing guidance developed by the Department of Defense Environmental Data Quality Work Group (EDQW) to assist Components in complying with the Interim Policy. In particular, the guidance is intended to alert installations and data users about the

limitations of currently approved EPA Methods 314.0 and SW 846-9058 (draft), the potential for false positives, and the need to verify results by alternate, definitive performance-based methods, such as those employing Mass Spectrometry technology. The guidance is available at: <http://www.cnrm.navy.mil/rec/PerchlorateMemo.pdf>

Integrating Ecological Risk Assessment And Economic Analysis In Watersheds^{xvi}

EPA's National Center for Environmental Assessment is releasing the final report, "Integrating Ecological Risk

Assessment and Economic Analysis in Watersheds: a Conceptual Approach and Three Case Studies". The report presents a conceptual approach for the integration of ecological risk assessment and economic analysis in watersheds. The conceptual approach is used as a basis of discussion of case studies to illustrate how its particular methodological advances could be used, both in the watershed studied and in future integration efforts. The document is available at:

<http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/cfm/recordisplay.cfm?deid=56868>. More information is available at: <http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/14mar20010800/e-docket.access.gpo.gov/2004/pdf/04-2714.pdf>

National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Minor Corrections And Clarification To Drinking Water Regulations^{xvii}

EPA is proposing minor changes to the Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT1ESWTR),

the Surface Water Treatment Rule, and other rules that include:

- Optional monitoring for disinfection profiling by explicitly allowing States to approve a more representative total trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) data set;
- An earlier compliance date for some requirements in the LT1ESWTR, from 14 Jan 05 to 1 Jan 05;
- A detection limit of 1 microgram/L for uranium which would allow systems with initial monitoring results below this detection limit for two quarters, to reduce monitoring to once every nine-years.

This action proposes no new monitoring or reporting requirements. If you have comments or concerns, contact [Will Bullard](#) by 19 Apr 04. More information is available at:

<http://a257.g.akamaitech.net/7/257/2422/14mar20010800/e-docket.access.gpo.gov/2004/pdf/04-4464.pdf>.
[Table of Contents](#)

STATE NEWS



DELAWARE



Revisions To Stormwater Regulations For New Land Development Projects

The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control is proposing revisions to its stormwater regulations for new land development projects. Currently, the regulations specify a hierarchy of preference when stormwater management practices are designed for new land development projects. The regulations would be amended to allow a greater degree of flexibility for the types of practices that could be considered for approval. This change will result in increased use of low-impact stormwater practices such as bio-retention, bio-swales and buffers being used to meet water quality requirements. The proposed regulation changes provide more incentives for using "Conservation Design" resulting in site development with less paved surface and less runoff. The Department will hold a public hearing 20 Apr 04. If you have comments, send them to [Will Bullard](#) for consolidation by 16 Apr 04. The revisions are available at:

<http://www.state.de.us/research/register/march2004/Frame.htm>.

Proposed AST Regulations

The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control is proposing regulations for aboveground storage tanks (AST) in order to implement the **Jeffrey Davis Aboveground Storage Tank Act**. The regulations will govern the operation and maintenance, installation, remediation, and financial responsibility of ASTs. The regulations will include: (1) ASTs 12,500 gallons or larger containing one percent or more of hazardous substances listed under the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and (2) all other petroleum tanks greater than 12,499 gallons. ASTs containing kerosene, heating fuel or diesel fuel are not regulated unless 40,000 gallons or larger. The Department is required to finalize the regulations by July 2004. More information is available at:

<http://www.dnrec.state.de.us/dnrec2000/Divisions/AWM/as t/DRAFT%20Regulations.asp>. The **Jeffrey Davis Aboveground Storage Tank Act** is available at: <http://www.dnrec.state.de.us/dnrec2000/Divisions/AWM/as t/pdf/Act%20sb273.pdf>. The Department will hold a public hearing 30 March to discuss adoption of proposed regulation. Send comments to [Gary Koerber](#) by 26 Mar 04.



DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



EPA To Review 1991 Lead-Copper Rule

The EPA will review its lead and copper rule after elevated levels of lead were found in drinking water in the District of Columbia. The lead and copper rule has been useful in reducing levels of lead in drinking water since it was issued in 1991, testified Benjamin Grumbles, acting Assistant Administrator for water at EPA, at an oversight hearing by the House Committee on Government Reform. The hearing was convened after tap water tests revealed that water in

thousands of homes in the Washington area exceeds EPA's limit of 15 parts per billion for lead. Tests performed in late 2002 by the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority showed high levels of lead, but the agency did not inform the public at large of the findings until a recent outcry caused by media reports. More information is available at:

<https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/DOD/News/Pubs/DER/08Mar04/14.doc.html>. [Table of Contents](#)



MARYLAND



Maryland Wastewater Surcharge

Maryland HB555 proposes a wastewater surcharge to create a State Chesapeake Bay Watershed Restoration Fund. The fund would help implement enhanced nutrient-removal processes at Maryland's sewage treatment plants. Individual households would pay \$2.50 each month to the fund and non-residential users would pay based on the number of "equivalent dwelling units" their wastewater flow comprised. The REC is engaging Maryland in discussions aimed at clarifying how the surcharge would be applied to military installations. Specific concerns should be sent to [Will Bullard](#) at the DoD REC Office.

detailed site maps it says it needs to evaluate contamination stemming from Aberdeen Proving Ground. In exchange, the group agreed not to post the maps on the Internet. The settlement resolves a Superfund lawsuit that alleged the Army was violating public participation requirements under the law. While the Army had defended its decision to withhold information in the name of national security, it never obtained the necessary national security orders to do so, according to an attorney for the citizens group Aberdeen Proving Ground Superfund Citizens Coalition, which brought the suit last August. The settlement became effective 29 Jan. More information is available at:

<https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/DOD/News/Pubs/DEA/09Mar04/09.doc.html> [Table of Contents](#)

Maryland Citizens And Army Settle Superfund Public Information Lawsuit

Under a settlement reached with the Army in late January, a Maryland citizens group has succeeded in obtaining



PENNSYLVANIA



TMDLs

Pennsylvania has released a draft of their 2004 Integrated Waterbody List (formerly 303d list of impaired waters), Listing Methodology, and 305(b) Report. For each waterbody listed in Part 5 of the Integrated List, the State must develop a TMDL that will insure the waterbody meets water quality standards.

<http://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgmt/wqp/WQStandards/303d-Report.htm>

Operator Certification Program Guidelines^{xviii}

The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) adopted a new draft technical guidance entitled, "Operator

Certification Program Guidelines." The State Board of Certification of Water and Wastewater Systems Operators will follow the guidance and procedures in this document to direct and support the implementation of the Water and Wastewater Systems Operators Certification Act and meet the Federal guidelines provided by section 1418 of the 1996 Amendments to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. DEP also adopted a draft technical guidance titled, "Pennsylvania's Interim Program for Operator Certification." The changes to this guidance are designed to more effectively implement this program by addressing specific problems identified by members of the regulated community. This guidance applies to all owners and operators of regulated water and wastewater systems, the

State Board for Certification of Water and Wastewater Systems Operators and the DEP. These guidelines went

into effect 31 Jan 04. [Table of Contents](#)



VIRGINIA



Motor Vehicle Emissions in Northern Virginia

The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) issued an emergency regulation and is preparing permanent regulations in order to amend the regulation for the control of motor vehicle emissions in Northern Virginia concerning high emitting vehicles identified by remote sensing. The purpose of the proposed action is to amend the current regulation which conforms to federal requirements for on-road testing by expanding the regulatory provisions to meet the state law. The Department published the emergency regulation in the 23 Feb 04 register with a 28 Jan 04 through 27 Jan 05 effective date. The regulation is available at:

<http://legis.state.va.us/codecomm/register/vol20/iss12/E9V591.DOC>

Amendments To Regulations For The Control And Abatement Of Air Pollution.

DEQ adopted amendments to its Regulations for the Control and Abatement of Air Pollution. Specifically, the Department addresses the VOC Early Reduction Credit (9 VAC 5-20-206) and the Emissions Standards for General Process Operations (9 VAC 5-40-240). The purpose of the action is to enlarge the scope of VOC emission control areas in order to include potential new ozone nonattainment areas. The amendments take effect 24 Mar 04. The amendments are available at:

<http://legis.state.va.us/codecomm/register/vol20/ISS12/V20112.PDF>

Amendments To Emissions Trading Regulations

The DEQ has adopted amendments to its regulations concerning emissions trading. The purpose of the amendments is to correct an EPA-identified deficiency in the banking provisions of the NOx Budget Trading Program regulation with regard to the start date for flow control. The regulation creates an enforceable mechanism to assure that collectively all affected sources will not exceed the total NOx emissions budget established by USEPA for the state for the year 2006 ozone season and to provide the regulatory basis for a program under which the creation, trading, and registering of emission credits can occur. The amendments take effect 24 Mar 04 and are available at:

<http://legis.state.va.us/codecomm/register/vol20/ISS12/V20112.PDF>

New Air Regulations For VOCs

The DEQ has adopted four new regulations for the control and abatement of air pollution. These regulations apply only to sources in the Northern Virginia VOCs emissions

control area designated in 9 VAC 5-20-206.1. The regulations address Portable Fuel Containers, Solvent Cleaning, Mobile Equipment Repair and Refinishing, and Architectural and Industrial Maintenance Coatings. The regulations include language that exempt military HAZMAT pharmacies from the regulations and specialty coatings dictated by MILSPEC. A copy of the final regulations is available at:

<http://legis.state.va.us/codecomm/register/vol20/ISS12/V20112.PDF> [Table of Contents](#)

Amendments For Hampton Roads Emissions Control Area

The Department of Environmental Quality adopted regulations enlarging the scope of the Hampton Roads Emissions Control Area in order to include four previously exempt jurisdictions (James City County, York County, Poquoson City, and Williamsburg City) subject to the VOC emission standards for existing sources. The changes are required pursuant to the state's obligation to implement contingency measures as a result of this area's violation of the 1-hour ozone standard. The amendments go into effect 24 Mar 04 and are available at:

<http://legis.state.va.us/codecomm/register/vol20/ISS12/V20112.PDF>

Amendments To UST Regulations

The Department of Environmental Quality adopted amendments to its Underground Storage Tank (UST) regulations. These regulations concern financial and technical requirements. The purpose of the Underground Storage Tanks: Technical Standards and Corrective Action Requirements regulation (UST Technical Regulation) are to reduce the number of releases from USTs, increase the ability to quickly detect and minimize contamination resulting from these releases, and ensure adequate cleanup of releases. The amendments take effect 24 Mar 04 and are available at:

<http://legis.state.va.us/codecomm/register/vol20/ISS12/V20112.PDF>

Permit Fees

Current Virginia legislation (HB1350 & SB365) proposes new fee structures for water permits (stormwater, wastewater, land application, wetlands) and new fees for hazardous waste generators and solid waste management facilities. The legislation is expected to become law with an effective date of 1 Jul 04. Virginia also expects to approve implementing regulations by that date.

<http://leg1.state.va.us/041/bil.htm>



WEST VIRGINIA



Potomac Tributary Strategy

The public is invited to comment on the first draft of the Potomac Tributary Strategy. The Potomac Tributary Strategy is a plan to reduce nutrients and sediment in the Potomac River watershed. The strategy was prepared by the West Virginia Stakeholder Group, which is comprised of landowners, watershed association volunteers, developers, industry, and state and local government. West Virginia was one of seven states including **Delaware**, the

District of Columbia, **Maryland**, **New York**, **Pennsylvania**, and **Virginia** to sign a memorandum of understanding with EPA signifying a commitment to reach nutrient and sediment reduction targets for a clean Chesapeake Bay by 2010. The document will be available for review at the following four locations and online at www.wvnet.org. Please send any comments to [Will Bullard](mailto:WillBullard) no later than 26 Mar 04

CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM

Natural Resources Team Completes Additional Riparian Forest Buffer Planting

By Glenn Markwith, DoD Chesapeake Bay Coordinator



Newest NR team member Patsy Kerr (left) assists Nikki Brown (middle) and Lisa Billow (right) in completing the riparian forest buffer planting at New Gosport in Portsmouth, VA.

Members of Commander, Navy Region Mid-Atlantic, Regional Engineer, natural resources (NR) management team recently met at a site in Portsmouth, Virginia with a common goal in mind – restoration of riparian buffer forest habitat on Paradise Creek. The team partnered with the Elizabeth River Project (ERP) and the Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay to conduct infill planting along the southern shoreline of the former housing area at New Gosport. This area was previously planted on Earth Day in 2002, however due to an abnormally dry summer, many of the young trees from the original planting needed replacing. When the natural resources team learned that ERP and the Alliance had extra trees available for riparian projects, they immediately assembled the necessary manpower to get the job done in one afternoon.

“This project supports the local Elizabeth River Project watershed action plan and the overall Chesapeake Bay Program goal of restoring 10,000 linear miles of riparian forest buffer in the 6 state watershed by the year 2010. It is also consistent with our long term natural resource management initiatives for this particular site and further enhances the wetlands restoration component already completed by the Atlantic Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command.” said regional natural resources program manager Cathy Benoit.

Participants in the planting included: Lisa Billow, Nikki Brown, Larry McGrogan, Patsy Kerr, John Ballinger, and Glenn Markwith. For more information on the Elizabeth River Project’s CLEAN 14 watershed action plan or the new Chesapeake Bay program goal for restoring 10,000 linear miles of riparian forest habitat, please contact the Chesapeake Bay program coordinator at (757) 444-3009, ext 375. [REDACTED]

Nutrient Management Plans Help To Address Problem Of Chesapeake Bay Nutrient Pollution^{xix}

Agriculture is the largest source of nutrient pollution in the Chesapeake Bay, but the farming community is seeking to address this problem through nutrient management plans. Between 1985 and 2002, 3.1 million acres of cropland in the watershed were placed under nutrient management plans to minimize the flow of nutrient pollution into the Chesapeake Bay and its rivers and to reduce operating costs and maintain crop yields for farmers. Between 2000 and 2002 alone, plans were established on 850,000 additional acres of cropland. See updated indicator at the Chesapeake Bay Program web site:

www.chesapeakebay.net/status.cfm?sid=138.

[Table of Contents](#)

ECO TIP OF THE MONTH

Electronics Recycling

With computers getting faster and better almost every day, so too is the growing pile of discarded computers getting larger. Here are some facts to consider:

- Today, two computers become obsolete for every three purchased. By 2005, the ratio will be 1 to 1, which means that we should be able to recycle computers as fast as we make them. For this reason, recycling must be treated like any regular manufacturing task.
- In the year 2000, the National Recycling Coalition, and industry group, conducted the first large-scale survey of America's electronic recycling efforts. The results were staggering. Between now and 2007, the survey found 500 million personal computers will become obsolete. In 1998 alone, 20 million computers were taken out of service, only 2.3 million were recycled.
- Out of 175 million computers comes a laundry list of toxins including 650 million pounds of lead, 987,000 pounds of cadmium, and 231,000 pounds of mercury. These computers also contain 2 billion pounds of plastic. Each Cathode-Ray Tube contains four to six pounds of lead.
- Over 95% of the landfilled materials are reusable, from the disk drive and memory to gold and silver used in the circuit board wiring.

Considering 175 million obsolete computers lay waiting to become electronic scrap, it would result in the landfilling of:

- 385,000 tons of leaded glass (8%)
- 2,767,187 tons of ferrous metals (57.5%)
- 1,135,750 tons of non-ferrous metals (23.6%)
- 288,750 tons of precious metals (6%)
- 211,750 tons of mixed plastic (4.4%)
- 14,437 tons of hazardous waste (.3%)

This information and more is available at:

http://www.goldsmithgroup.com/recycling_services/recycling-facts.htm

Do your part! Go to the following website to learn more about recycling computers and reduce the waste growing in your landfill!! http://www1.us.dell.com/content/topics/segtopic.aspx/dell_recycling?c=us&cs=19&l=en&s=dhs. [Table of Contents](#)

PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT

CONFERENCES

30th Environmental And Energy Symposium & Exhibition, 5-8 APR, San Diego, CA

For more information on how your organization can increase it's exposure at this event, please contact [Sam Campagna](#) at (703) 247-2544. [Table of Contents](#)

National Environmental Assistance Summit, 19-22 APR, Baltimore, MD.

<http://www.p2.org/summit2004/>. [Table of Contents](#)

2004 RCRA National Corrective Action Conference, 11-12 May, Orlando, FL.

<http://www.nationalcaconf.com/2004>.

12th Annual Global Demilitarization Symposium & Exhibition, 17-20 MAY, Dallas, TX.

<http://register.ndia.org/interview/register.ndia?PID=Brochure&SID=15P0MU700&MID=4580>. [Table of Contents](#)

National Source Water Protection Conference, 2-4 JUN, Washington, DC,

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/protect/swpconf.html>. [Table of Contents](#)

National Recycling Coalition 23rd Annual Congress & Expo, 29 AUG-1 SEP, San Francisco, CA.

More information is available: <http://www.nrc-recycle.org/congress/index.htm>.

Deconstruction Conference, 1-3 SEP, Oakland, CA.

More information is available at: <http://www.DECON04.com>.

Low Impact Development Conference, 21-23 SEP 04, College Park, MD.

Call for Papers. For more information about the conference, contact: (202) 962-3365. The conference web site is www.mwcog.org/environment/lidconference.

TRAINING

SWANA's Spring Training Center, 19-22 APR 04, Denver, CO.

Three ways to register:

1. To register online, go to:
<http://store.yahoo.com/swanastore/>.
2. Call Member Services Representatives at (800) GO-SWANA (467-9262).
3. Download & print brochure, complete, & fax it back (301) 589-7068.

Historic Preservation Law And Section 106 Compliance Course, 20-22 APR 04, 20-22 JUL 04, Jacksonville, FL, San Antonio, TX, Annapolis, MD.

<https://www.cecos.navy.mil>. [Table of Contents](#)

Introductory Health Risk Communication Workshop 15-17 JUN 04, Washington D.C, Edgewood, MD.

<http://chppm-www.apgea.army.mil/risk/>. [Table of Contents](#)

Natural Resources Compliance Course, 22-25 JUN 04, San Antonio, TX, Aberdeen, MD.

<https://www.cecos.navy.mil>. [Table of Contents](#)

Introduction To Cultural Resource Management Laws and Regulations, 17-19 AUG 04, New Orleans, LA, Bangor, ME.

<https://www.cecos.navy.mil>. [Table of Contents](#)

Qualified Recycling Program Course Multiple Dates/Multiple Locations

<http://www.almc.army.mil/EMD/Page5.html>.

[Table of Contents](#)

EPA Regions 1, 2, 3, & 5 Training Courses

Multiple Dates/Multiple Locations

www.trainex.org. [Table of Contents](#)

FY04 Capital Hill Workshop, Washington DC.

<http://www.georgetown.edu/ssce/gai>. [Table of Contents](#)

MEET THE REC

STAFF

Christine H. Porter

Head,
Regional Environmental Coordination (REC) Office
porterch@pwcnorva.navy.mil
(757) 444-3009 x369 DSN 564-3009 x369

CDR Dominick G. Yacono

REC Counsel
dyacono@cmr.navy.mil
(757) 322-2812 DSN 262-2812

Will S. Bullard

Water/Wastewater,
VA/PA/WV Issues and Installations
bullardws@pwcnorva.navy.mil
(757) 444-3009 x370 DSN 564-3009 x370

John W. Ballinger

Environmental Outreach Coordinator
ballingerjw@pwcnorva.navy.mil
(757) 444-3009 x393 DSN 564-3009 x393

Gary M. Koerber, P.E.

Air/HW/SW, MD/DC/DE Issues and Installations
gkoerber@pwcnorva.navy.mil
(757) 444-3009 x395 DSN 564-3009 x395

Glenn P. Markwith

DoD Chesapeake Bay Program
markwithgp@pwcnorva.navy.mil
(757) 444-3009 x375 DSN 564-3009 x375

Marty D. Costello

Environmental Management System
costellom@pwcnorva.navy.mil
(757) 444-3009 x371 DSN 564-3009 x371

Gene W. Beale

Legislative Assistant
bealegw@pwcnorva.navy.mil
(757) 444-3009 x394 DSN 564-3009 x394

SUBSCRIBE!

If you would like to receive the REC Newsletter, please send an email to DODRECREGION3@cmr.navy.mil with your name, command, address, phone number, and email address.

For old issues go to Denix or www.cnrma.navy.mil/rec.

-
- ⁱ Weekly Federal Register Summary, Week of 2/22/2004, Prepared By Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center
- ⁱⁱ Weekly Federal Register Summary, Week of 2/22/2004, Prepared By Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center
- ⁱⁱⁱ <http://yosemite.epa.gov/r9/sfund/overview.nsf/0/abfff31a34198e0e8825660b007ee695?OpenDocument>
- ^{iv} <https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/DOD/News/Pubs/DER/12Feb04/20.doc.html>
- ^v Weekly Federal Register Summary, Week of 2/15/2004, Prepared By Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center
- ^{vi} Weekly Federal Register Summary, Week of 2/29/2004, Prepared By Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center
- ^{vii} Weekly Federal Register Summary, Week of 2/22/2004, Prepared By Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center
- ^{viii} Weekly Federal Register Summary, Week of 2/15/2004, Prepared By Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center
- ^{ix} http://www.cnrma.navy.mil/rec/DOD_Disaggregation_Followup_Memo.pdf
- ^x <http://www.cnrma.navy.mil/rec/epadodguidance.pdf>
- ^{xi} <http://www.cnrma.navy.mil/rec/Camp%20Pendelton%20SSMP1.pdf>
- ^{xii} Weekly Federal Register Summary, Week of 2/9/2004, Prepared By Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center
- ^{xiii} http://www.epa.gov/region03/ebytes/ebytes02_27_04.html
- ^{xiv} Weekly Federal Register Summary, Week of 2/29/2004, Prepared By Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center
- ^{xv} Weekly Federal Register Summary, Week of 2/22/2004, Prepared By Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center
- ^{xvi} Weekly Federal Register Summary, Week of 2/9/2004, Prepared By Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center
- ^{xvii} Weekly Federal Register Summary, Week of 2/29/2004, Prepared By Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center
- ^{xviii} <http://www.pabulletin.com/secure/data/vol34/34-8/296.html>
- ^{xix} http://www.epa.gov/region03/ebytes/ebytes02_06_04.htm