



U.S.C.G. ENVIRONMENTAL TIMES

Issue 01-1

1st Quarter 2001

“To cherish what remains of the Earth and to foster its renewal is our only legitimate hope of survival.”

- Wendell Berry



AFFECTING YOU

Executive Order 13178—NW Hawaiian Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve

Submitted by LCDR Rachel Canty (G-LEL)

The last few months have seen the promulgation of a number of coral reef initiatives. The following is a list of the highlights:

Executive Order 13178 (Dec. 4, 2000), a major initiative aimed at the protection of coral reefs, established the NW Hawaiian Islands Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve. This Executive Order set forth a number of conservation measures, and requested comments on whether to make the Reserve permanent. Executive Order 13196 (Jan. 18, 2001) modified the conservation requirements and made the Reserve a permanent reserve. Additionally, NOAA issued a notice on Jan. 19, 2001 (66 FR 5509) stating that it would be preparing an Environmental Impact Statement and management plan for the Reserve.

Although the conservation measures set forth in the Executive Orders cover a variety of topics, the following issues are of interest to the Coast Guard:

- The Reserve Operation Plan shall provide for, among other things, enforcement for the Reserve by the USCG (EO 13178, sec. 5(b)(7))
- NOAA, in consultation with the Coast Guard, shall evaluate the need for the establishment of a vessel monitoring system in the reserve. (EO 13178, sec. 5(b)(10))

The “Environmental Times” (*E-Times*) is designed to help you keep up with environmental information relevant to your job. The “Environmental Times” is provided for informational purposes only and does not necessarily reflect official Coast Guard policy. We encourage you to write the editor with questions, comments, or input for this publication. Contact Martin Nguyen at Coast Guard Headquarters, (202) 267-2342 or e-mail mnguyen@comdt.uscg.mil or Meg Breton at Potomac Management Group, Inc. (703) 836-1037 or e-mail mbreton@potomacmgmt.com.

In This Issue Page

Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds	2
Marine Resources Policy Coordination Working Group	3
Federal Register Announcements	4
FYI— National Environmental Policy Act Newsletter	4
Who Will be New Chairman of CEQ?	4
A New Intern for G-SEC-3	4
Coast Guard Winners of Department of Transportation Environmental Achievement Awards	5
Air Station Cape Cod Honored by EPA	5
EPA Expands the Right to Know About Lead	5
Procedures for Disposing of Ozone Depleting Substances	6
Instructions for Installing the DENIX Authentication Certification into a Browser	6
Calendar	6
Workshops and Training Courses	7
“Green” Minded Techniques in Building Design	8
The Mariners vs The Manatees— Truth and Consequence	9

Editorial Policy: “U.S.C.G. Environmental Times” articles cover the entire range of environmental issues that may confront CG facilities, operations, project or activity planning, and policy making. The articles are intended to be brief, so they often provide a point of contact for further information. Suggestions for articles are welcome. Articles submitted may be edited for brevity.

Electronic and paper “Environmental Times” distribution includes HQ offices, MLCs, CEUs, FDCCs, independent HQ units, various district offices, and other units as requested.

- The Order established a Coral Reef Ecosystem Reserve Council [USCG is to provide one non-voting representative. (EO 13178, sec. 5(f)(10)).]
- There are significant new regulations severely restricting commercial and recreational fishing (EO 13178, sec. 7(a) as amended by EO 13196)
- Specific conservation measures include:
 - Prohibition on anchoring on any living or dead coral with an anchor when seabed can be seen (EO 13178, sec. 7(b)(2))
 - Prohibition on discharging or depositing any material or other matter into the Reserve, or discharging or depositing any material or other matter outside the Reserve that subsequently enters the Reserve and injures and resource, except fish parts, biodegradable effluent incident to vessel use, water generated by routine vessel wash, cooling water from vessels or engine exhausts (EO 13178 sec. 7(b)(4) as modified by EO 13196)
 - Prohibition of discharging or depositing any material except cooling water or engine exhaust inside of specially established reserve preservation areas (EO 13178, sec. 8(b)(1)(D))
- Nothing in the order is intended to apply to Military activities (including those carried out by the USCG) consistent with applicability of various EO's; nothing in the order shall limit agency action to respond to emergencies posing an acceptable threat to human health or safety or to the marine environment and admitting no other feasible solution (EO 13178, sec. 11(c)).
- Nothing in the order limits the authority of the USCG to enforce any Federal law or install or maintain aids to navigation (EO 13178, sec. 11(d)).
- The order calls for establishment of National Wildlife Refuges.



Photo by: NOAA - Mr. Mohammed Al Momany

Look for New Coast Guard Instruction on Coral Reefs

In June 1998, the President issued Executive Order 13089, which established a Coral Reef Task Force. The order

required all federal agencies whose actions may affect US coral reef ecosystems to provide implementation measures to carry out duties under this Executive Order (including utilizing authorities to protect reefs and ensuring any actions authorized, funded, or carried out will not degrade the coral ecosystem with certain exceptions including national security and danger to human life or emergencies threatening unacceptable harm to human health or safety or the marine environment). As a result, the Coast Guard is

in the final stages of promulgating a COMDTINST containing our Coral Reef Implementation Plan—look for the Instruction in the coming months to see what you should be doing to protect coral reefs.

Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds

Submitted by Frank Esposito (G-LEL)

For some time, the migratory bird laws have occupied a rather quiet corner of environmental compliance practice for Federal agencies. This was because the enforcing



Photo credit: Personnel of NOAA Ship PEIRCE

authorities were not even certain that the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) even applied to Federal agencies. The courts and the President have changed all of that in recent months. One thing is clear; the Coast Guard will soon be expected to report any

and all operations that could cause a “taking” of a migratory bird. A very simple explanation of what constitutes a “taking” is any act that might disturb the migratory bird or its nest. In the past, we have understood that ATON operations which require us to move Osprey nests might require MBTA permits. Other examples of operations that might disturb migratory birds or their nests would include bird strike prevention tactics in air operations and efforts to divert geese from office or housing areas. There may be others.

Migratory birds are of great ecological and economic value to this country and to other countries. They contribute to biological diversity and bring tremendous enjoyment to millions of Americans who study, watch, feed, or hunt these birds throughout the United States and other countries. The United States has recognized the critical importance of this shared resource by ratifying international, bilateral conventions for the conservation of migratory birds

These migratory bird conventions impose substantive obligations on the United States for the conservation of migratory birds and their habitats, and through the MBTA, the United States has implemented these migratory bird conventions with respect to the United States. Executive Order 13202 (Jan. 11, 2001) directs executive departments and agencies to take certain actions to further implement the Act.

Federal Agency Responsibilities

Each Federal agency taking actions that have, or are likely to have, a measurable negative effect on migratory bird populations is directed to develop and implement, within two years, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) that shall promote the conservation of migratory bird populations by integrating bird conservation principles, measures, and practices into

agency activities through avoiding or minimizing, to the extent practicable, adverse impacts on **migratory bird resources when conducting agency actions**.

Pursuant to its MOU, each agency shall:

- support the conservation intent of the migratory bird conventions;
- restore and enhance the habitat of migratory birds;
- prevent or abate the pollution or detrimental alteration of the environment for the benefit of migratory birds;
- design migratory bird habitat and population conservation principles, measures, and practices, into agency plans and planning processes, and coordinate with other agencies and nonfederal partners in planning efforts;
- ensure that agency plans and actions promote programs and recommendations of comprehensive migratory bird planning;
- ensure those environmental analyses of Federal actions required by the NEPA or other established environmental review processes evaluate the effects of actions and agency plans on migratory birds;
- provide notice to the FWS on the number of individuals of each species of migratory birds intentionally taken during the conduct of any agency action;
- minimize the intentional take of species of concern;
- identify where unintentional take reasonably attributable to agency actions is having, or is likely to have, a measurable negative effect on migratory bird populations;
- control the import, export, and establishment in the wild of live exotic animals and plants that may be harmful to migratory bird resources;
- promote research and information exchange related to the conservation of migratory bird resources;
- provide training and information to appropriate employees on methods and means of avoiding or minimizing the take of migratory birds and conserving and restoring migratory bird habitat;
- promote migratory bird conservation in international activities and with other countries and international partners, in consultation with the Department of State, as appropriate or relevant to the agency's authorities;
- recognize and promote economic and recreational values of birds; and
- develop partnerships with non-Federal entities to further bird conservation.

In addition to the Executive Order, the courts have brought Federal agencies into MBTA jurisdiction. In *Humane Society v Glickman* (DC Cir. July 18, 2000, No 99-5309) the DC Circuit Court opined that Federal agencies do, indeed, need to apply for permits. Previously, many authorities believed Federal agencies were exempt. Indeed U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary (USCGA) members have been

told that they need not apply. After the DC Circuit ruling, the FWS issued Directors Order No 131 which “clarifies” FWS policy by stating that all Federal agencies must obtain permits for any activities which are likely to “take, hunt, capture or kill” any migratory bird.

The Executive Order directs us to develop a MOU with FWS in cases where we take actions that have a “measurable negative effect” while the MBTA permit trigger is different and probably more inclusive. Hopefully, the eventual MOU between USCGA and FWS will clarify our permit obligations as well as other matters with respect to the MBTA. For the moment, the message is clear. There is a much greater requirement for permits. G-LEL (Mr. Esposito) earnestly solicits your input and questions on activities that you believe might now require a permit. At a minimum, we would like to hear from you (at francis.esposito@comdt.uscg.mil) if you are asked to submit a permit.



NEWS YOU CAN USE

Marine Resources Policy Coordination Working Group

Submitted by LCDR Rachel Canty, Staff Attorney (G-LEL)

A new cross directorate working group has been formed at Headquarters to be a coordinating body for the Coast Guard on new initiatives, directives, and orders which pertain to marine resource policy as well as to develop a long range plan for Coast Guard fulfillment of our responsibilities towards marine protected resources. The Marine Resources Policy Coordination Working Group is sponsored by G-L and includes members from G-I, G-O, G-M, G-S and G-CCX.

The working group was formed to overcome the obstacles associated with the Coast Guard's current fragmented approach to marine resources. Although the Coast Guard is involved with a wide variety of marine resource initiatives, each initiative is undertaken in a vacuum with no coordination between projects, and certainly none between directorates. Additionally, the experiences over the last few years, and in particular the “Right Whale law suits” faced by the Coast Guard have made it clear that unless we plan and budget for natural resource protection, we risk serious operational impacts. Not only do we have an obligation to comply with the variety of laws designed for the protection of marine resource, but also in today's society, if we do not voluntarily comply we face having to comply with constraining restrictions that arise from lawsuits brought forcing us to comply.

One of the group's first priorities was to develop procedures for coordinating comments on proposed environmental regulations and Executive Orders. As a result, there is now a centralized point of contact in G-L that coordinates input from District, Areas, and

Headquarters Offices, thus ensuring all Coast Guard comments reflect a coordinated Coast Guard position. We can even claim our first success in this area! The Coast Guard submitted comments expressing concern about the proposed establishment of several areas of critical habitat for steller eiders in Alaska, which, if finalized, had the potential to seriously hamper Coast Guard operations. Recently, the Fish and Wildlife Service announced that those areas that would have had adverse impacts on Coast Guard operations would not be designated as critical habitat. Other issues, which the working group plans to initially tackle, include:

- Formalize the means by which the Coast Guard is represented at various interagency initiatives that cross directorate agendas; the first priority for this item was developing a strategy for Coast Guard participation in the variety of recent task forces such as the Ocean Task Force and Coral Reef Initiative.
- Essential Fish Habitats—develop and implement procedures for integrating this relatively new requirement into Coast Guard planning.
- Develop a process for cross programmatic policy initiatives; this is a long-term project

If you would like more information on the Marine Resources Policy Coordination Working Group, contact LCDR Rachel Canty at: (202) 267-6005, or e-mail: rcanty@comdt.uscg.mil.

Federal Register Announcements

EPA asked for comments on the draft National Coastal Condition Report, which describes the condition of the nation's coastal waters. Comments due: 3/26/01 Issued 1/25/01, page 7760.

RCRA-SOLID WASTE-Navy announced Special Area Solid Waste Discharge Standards for ship decommissionings. Navy ship decommissionings between 2001-2005 shall comply with MARPOL Annex 5 on dumping at sea. Issued 1/26/01, page 7876.

FYI—National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Newsletter

Submitted by Kebby Kelley (G-SEC-3)

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Newsletter is an interesting bulletin published by the Natural Resources Council of America (NRCA). It is a quarterly newsletter targeting developments involving NEPA and the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). A brief summary of NEPA information in the February 1, 2001 newsletter is as follows:

National Environmental Quality Award Nominations are being requested by May 15, 2001. The NRCA sponsors this award. To submit for the award submit a 1-2 page summary detailing:

- Nominee's name, work address, work phone, and fax number;

- Submitter's name, work address, work phone number and fax number;
- How the nominee upholds the standards of NEPA in a unique and outstanding way;
- How the nominee furthers the goals and objectives of the NEPA process; and
- How the nominee uses NEPA to improve the environment, economy, and/or human health.

Submit this information by May 15 via mail/fax/e-mail to:

Natural Resources Council of America
1025 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW, Suite 109
Washington, DC 20007
Phone: 202-333-0411 Fax: 202-333-0412
E-mail: nrca@nrcanet.org

Anyone interesting in subscribing to the NEPA Newsletter should contact Kebby Kelly to have a subscription form faxed to you. Kebby can be reached at phone (202) 267-6034, or e-mail KKelley@comdt.uscg.mil. The cost for a yearly subscription is \$25. Head Quarters subscribes to this newsletter.

Who Will be New Chairman of CEQ?

Submitted by Kebby Kelley (G-SEC-3)

President George W. Bush has not yet settled on a nominee for the position of Chairman of CEQ. In Jan. 2001, the name floated about was John Turner, a Republican from Wyoming who served as Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) during the elder Bush administration. Mr. Turner is currently president of the Conservation Fund and was well respected by Congress and most mainstream environmental organizations while serving his term at FWS. However, the American Land Rights Association (ALRA) has attacked him in the press for allegedly taking numerous trips at taxpayers' expense from Washington, DC to Wyoming while he was Director of FWS. For the interim, Chairman George Frampton has been asked to stay on as Acting Chairman.

Representatives John Dingle and Don Young introduced a bill on January 6, 2001 to abolish CEQ. This bill (HR 277) would strike sections 202-208 of NEPA—the result would be no CEQ. The bill has been referred to the Committee on Resources and it is too early to tell whether the Committee will hold hearings on the bill or what position the Bush Administration will take on it if that happens. NEPA News intends to track HR277 and report on subsequent developments.



ON BOARD

A New Intern for G-SEC-3

Submitted by David Trailov, Intern (G-SEC-3)

I would like to take this opportunity and introduce myself. My name is David Trailov and I am a junior majoring in

Environmental Management at Indiana University. This semester I am participating in the Washington Leadership Program. The program consists of six hours of classes and an internship, which I will be fulfilling here, in the Environmental Division of the Coast Guard. During my stay, I will be engaged in various projects that focus on the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), as well as other projects that provide an educational experience.

I believe that this internship will present me with an opportunity to explore new areas of environmental policy as well as how a specific entity is affected by policy. This semester will also provide a solid foundation for a future in Environmental Law. If there are any questions please feel free to contact me at either of the following email addresses: dtrailov@indiana.edu or dtrailov@comdt.uscg.mil. Thanks again and I look forward to working with you.

Coast Guard Winners of Department of Transportation Environmental Achievement Awards

The Department of Transportation (DOT) Environmental Achievement Awards recognizes individuals and teams of the DOT who demonstrate excellence and leadership in waste prevention, model facility, Sowing the Seeds for Change, educational outreach, Executive Order 12856, environmental preferability, recycling, and affirmative procurement.

Judging recently concluded on the DOT Environmental Achievement Awards. Coast Guard personnel won seven of the awards.

Mr. John Whitney (A/S Barbers Point) won the Individual Award in the Model Facility Demonstrations category for his leadership in virtually single-handedly designing and executing a waste prevention, recycling, and affirmative procurement program at the unit. ISC Boston and ISC Ketchikan tied for a win in the waste prevention and pollution prevention category, and ISC Portsmouth won the team award in the Model Facility category. In addition, the 17th District tied with MARAD for a win in the Sowing the Seeds for Change category; MLCLANT won for the Education and Outreach category, and Coast Guard Yard won the Environmental Management Systems award for developing an effective program that included measurable environmental goals, objectives, and targets.

In this second year of the award program, the Coast Guard has increased its wins in both the number of categories (5) and number of awards (7) compared to last year. The Awards Ceremony will be scheduled later this year.

Air Station Cape Cod Honored by EPA

In December 2000, Coast Guard Air Station Cape Cod was officially accepted into the EPA's National Environmental Achievement Track Program for its compliance auditing program and its commitment to continuous environmental

improvement. The program recognizes and rewards businesses, municipalities, and branches of the Federal government that go beyond compliance with regulatory requirements. The Air Station was one of 228 organizations that were selected as charter members in the Achievement Track.

In order to be accepted into the program, a business or agency must have: a systematic approach to managing environmental responsibilities; a strong record of environmental compliance; and a high level of achievement. There are additional requirements organizations must meet in order to be recognized by the EPA's National Environmental Achievement Track Program.

Benefits for participants include national recognition, regulatory and administrative flexibility, a more cooperative relationship with EPA, a reduction in both record keeping and reporting requirements, and flexibility in meeting certain regulatory requirements.

For more information about the EPA's National Environmental Achievement Track Program, visit the EPA P-Track web site at

www.epa.gov/performance-track/index.htm.



P2 AND YOU

EPA Expands the Right to Know About Lead

The EPA has taken action to dramatically expand the information available to the public about lead emissions in their communities by lowering the reporting threshold for lead on the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI).

The new rule will require significantly more reporting of environmental releases of lead under EPA's public right-to-know program. The reporting threshold previously required that facilities report lead and lead compound emissions to the air, water and land if they manufacture or process more than 25,000 pounds annually or use more than 10,000 pounds annually. That reporting threshold now will be lowered to 100 pounds or more annually for each facility emitting lead and lead compounds. The TRI is an annual collection of data on toxic emissions that is made available to the public through several sources, including the Internet at <http://www.epa.gov/tri>.

Toxic chemical emissions data reports are required under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986. EPA issues an annual report on the collected TRI data as part of the Agency's continuing effort to provide access to toxic chemical releases information.

Other information is available at <http://www.epa.gov/tri>. Questions about TRI reporting can be directed to the hotline at 1-800-424-9346 or 703-412-9877.

Procedures for Disposing of Ozone Depleting Substances

From FedEnviroNews-Online -- February 7, 2001

Sec. 505 of Executive Order 13148 "Greening the Government Through Leadership in Environmental Management" requires Federal agencies to coordinate with the Department of Defense (DoD) prior to the disposal of Class I ozone-depleting substances. DoD requests that Agencies with questions or excess inventories of halons 1202, 1211, and 1301, and refrigerants R-11, R-12, R-114, R-500, and R-502, contact:

DoD ODS Reserve Program Office
8000 Jefferson Davis Highway
Richmond, VA 23297-5100,
Phone 804-279-4525
E-mail: odsreserve@dscr.dla.mil

When contacting their office, provide the following information: quantity, container sizes, schedule of availability, and location for each excess product.

Instructions for Installing the DENIX Authentication Certification into a Browser

Having problems getting into the Defense Environmental Network and Information Exchange (DENIX) website lately? That is most likely because the site uses high-level data encryption, in accordance with U.S. Department of Defense policy. Your browser probably does not currently support the 128-bit minimum key length requirement.

In order to view the DENIX website, you will have to upgrade your browser to a version with 128-bit encryption capability and then install the DENIX authentication certificate. If you have trouble accepting/installing the certificate permanently, go to <https://ca-1.chamb.disa.mil/getchainNavigator.html> (128-bit encryption strength browser required) and follow the instructions.



MARK YOUR CALENDARS

MARCH 2001

International Oil Spill Conference 2001

Submitted by LT W. Michael Pittman (G-MOR-1)

The International Oil Spill Conference 2001 "Global Strategies for Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Restoration" is one of the best opportunities for training/expert-to-expert interaction. The USCG has been a co-sponsor since the beginning of the Conference in 1969. Marine Safety and Environmental Protection professionals come from all corners of the globe for the 4-5 day event. Many CG authors participate in the presentation of professional papers with other experts from industry,

government and the private sector. Attendees see the latest in Environmental Response Technology. The next Conference is scheduled in Tampa, Florida, March 26-29, 2001, a great buy for under \$500. For an additional modest cover charge formal courses are available on a variety of related topics. Check out the website at www.iosc.org/ for the latest. The website is also a great resource for active environmental internet links. See you there!

APRIL 2001



Earth Day 2001

Earth Day is an international event demonstrating concern and mobilizing support for the environment. Earth Day was first celebrated in 1970.

Although Earth Day is April 22, and many celebrations are scheduled on or near that date, it is important to remember that environmental responsibility is more than a one-day event. Coast Guard Earth Day exemplifies a daily commitment to the stewardship of the public resources entrusted to the Coast Guard's care. Earth Day is an ideal opportunity to reinforce the spirit of the Commandant's Environmental Stewardship Challenge. As an owner and operator of a wide variety of vessels, aircraft, support facilities, and other property, the Coast Guard has a special duty to ensure use of the earth's natural resources wisely, and to minimize the environmental effects of our own operations. As we conserve and preserve our own property and facilities, we also preserve the natural settings in which these facilities operate.

If possible, coordinate any activities with other DOT modes in your area, and participate in local community Earth Day celebrations. Headquarters points of contact are Ken Malmberg at (202) 267-6214, kmalmberg@comdt.uscg.mil, and David Trailov at (202) 267-6032, dtrailov@comdt.uscg.mil.

27th Environmental Symposium

April 23-26, 2001, Austin Convention Center, Austin, TX

Theme: "A New Era for Federal Environmental Leadership, Management and Technology". sponsored by Environmental Systems Division, National Defense Industrial Association (NDIA). For more information, contact cwilkins@ndia.org, or register online at <http://register.ndia.org/interview/register.ndia?~Brochure~144>.

JUNE 2001

Annual Navy P2 Conference

June 19-21, 2001, Arlington, VA

More information about this conference will be available in the next newsletter.

SEPTEMBER 2001



National Pollution Prevention Week September 17-23, 2001

National Pollution Prevention Week is a time when businesses, environmental groups and citizens can join forces for a common cause. By sharing information about pollution prevention (P2), businesses can become more competitive, business and government can realize cost savings, and environmental quality can be enhanced.

Sponsoring activities is a great way to promote P2 while showing off your environmental activities. Inexpensive and effective events can be planned including prevention as a component of current operations, a regularly scheduled event, or a newly coordinated activity with others.

For more information on P2 Week, the [MVP2 Awards](#) program or for a copy of the letter from the [White House](#) acknowledging P2Week or for a copy of any of the [P2Week Posters](#) please contact Michele Russo at the Roundtable at (202) 466-P2P2 or by e-mail at michelerusso@compuserve.com, or on their website: www.p2.org/p2week/.



SCHOOL DAZE

CECOS FY01 ISEERB Conservation Courses

Each of the below courses is offered through the Naval School, Civil Engineer Corps Officers (CECOS). "ISEERB" courses are offered under the auspices of the Interservice Environmental Education Review Board and are open to military and civilian personnel of the DoD and USCG. Courses are offered tuition-free to DoD and USCG civilian and military personnel if local or within driving distance, or low cost or unit TAD cost. For technical questions concerning course content, contact Course Director: Mr. Stephen A. Covell, A.I.C.P., at (805) 982-5078.

For any questions concerning registration, or confirmation packets, please call CECOS Registrar at (805) 982-2895; or, DSN: 551-2895. Register for CECOS classes online via the CECOS website: www.cecos.navy.mil/.

Natural Resources Compliance (CANTRAC NO. A-4A-0087, CDP: 3369) Jun. 12-15, 2001 Patuxent River NAS, MD

This ISEERB course offers instruction in specific natural resource laws, regulations, policies, Executive Orders, DoD Instructions, and other guidance, noting Service-

specific requirements. Course addresses stewardship, preservation, and process; fish, game, and wildlife management laws; protection of wetlands, waterways, and other protected ecological areas; forest and land use management laws; and interservice cooperation. Practical exercises and guest speakers are included. Sponsor for this course is CNO (Code N45D). This course is approved by the Interservice Environmental Educational Review Board (ISEERB).

Introduction to Cultural Resource Management Laws and Regulations (CANTRAC NO. A-4A-0070, CDP: 3358) Aug. 28-30, 2001 Anchorage, AK.

This three-day seminar provides an integrated overview of all pertinent laws and regulations needed to understand and fulfill cultural resource management responsibilities. The curriculum is designed around a series of inter-related case studies discussed during the seminar. The seminar is taught in conjunction with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and is approved by the ISEERB. Course sponsor is OASN (I&E), Navy Federal Preservation Officer.

Course content includes, but is not limited to the following:

- National Historic Preservation Act
- Archeological Resources Protection Act
- American Indian Religious Freedom Act
- Native American Graves Protection & Repatriation Act
- Project Planning, Programming and Implementation

An Ecosystem Approach to Natural Resources Management on Public Lands

April 2-5, 2001, Government Institutes Inc., Phone: (301) 921-2345, Fax: (301) 921-0373, website: <http://www.govinst.com/>. For more information or to register, call or go to their website.

If you don't understand and comply with Natural Resources laws and requirements, your projects can be delayed or stopped altogether. This course helps you understand the requirements so your projects can stay on track. You'll start with basic concepts and advance to current ecosystem management theories and tools.

Environmental Site Investigations

April 10-12, 2001, Wilson World Hotel, 4600 West Airport Freeway, Irving, TX

Summarizes federal legislation, standard protocols, and practical approaches for establishing the nature and extent of soil and ground water contamination, liability associated therewith, and remediation requirements for sites potentially subject to transfer from public to private ownership or vice versa, or from private to another private ownership. The EIA process may need to be applied in such transfers. Substantive topics to be addressed include

an overview of site characterization, Phase I and Phase II environmental site assessments, selection criteria for sampling locations, soil boring and well installation and development, sampling procedures, and data interpretation and evaluation. The risk-based corrective action (RBCA) protocol is described along with remediation planning (corrective action goals, and evaluation of the technical applicability and costs of remediation technologies). To register online, go to www.eiatraining.com/.

Upcoming EPA Workshops and Training: EPCRA/TRI and NEPA

The EPA will host a free EPCRA/TRI workshop for Federal facilities in Denver, on April 25-26, 2001. The workshop, which will have a special emphasis on the new PBT regulations, will be held at EPA's Regional Conference Center, 999 18th Street, in downtown Denver.

For more information, contact Jack Salter at (303) 312-6026 or Joyel Dhieux at (303) 312-6447.

EPA is also offering a NEPA training course, "Applying the NEPA process and writing effective NEPA Documents," in Dallas, TX the week of March 19-22, 2001. For additional information, contact Joyce Stubblefield (214) 665-6430, or e-mail: stubblefield.joyce@epa.gov or Jana Harvill (214) 665-8369 e-mail: harvill.jana@epa.gov.

Cumulative Effects Assessment

May 15-17, 2001, Wilson World Hotel, 4600 West Airport Freeway, Irving, TX

Describes concepts and approaches for incorporating cumulative effects considerations within the EIA process. The substantive topics addressed include principles and procedures, determining spatial and temporal boundaries for cumulative effects, defining baseline conditions, delineation of reasonably foreseeable future actions, use of methods for identifying cumulative effects, incorporation of CEA considerations in the scoping process, examples of cumulative effects prediction methods, and mitigation and monitoring of cumulative effects. Special attention is given to case studies as an approach for defining lessons learned. To register online, go to www.eiatraining.com/

Working Safely With Lead Paint During Rehab and Maintenance Projects

The Office of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) will be providing free nationwide training on how to work safely with lead-based paint in publicly assisted housing during routine maintenance and painting, as well as housing rehabilitation. Over 200 courses will be offered in over 100 cities across the nation. The purpose of these one-day courses is to enable workers to get the information they need to protect themselves—and children who will live in the properties they work on—from the threat of lead poisoning.

These courses are recommended for maintenance workers, rehab contractors, painters and others who may come into contact with lead-based paint. Successful completion of the courses will enable you to comply with the requirements of HUD's Lead-Safe Housing rule (24 CFR Part 35), which took effect September 15, 2000.

For more information and to register for these free courses: visit www.leadlisting.org (click on 'HUD-Sponsored Training' and follow the instructions); or request a fax registration form from HUD's Lead Paint Compliance Assistance Center at 1-866-HUD-1012. The site also provides schedule updates.



ENVIRONMENT EXTRAS

"Green" Minded Techniques in Building Design Submitted by David Trailov, Intern (G-SEC-3)



In November 2000, the Chesapeake Bay Foundation, with the help of SmithGroup, completed the first phase of a state of the art "green" headquarters. The building is located on 33 acres of relatively undeveloped land in Bay Ridge, Maryland. The intent of the engineers was to create a building that would be a pioneer and educator in "green" building design. The first goal was to build a building that would disturb as little land as possible. The building was constructed over what were previously a pool and a pool house. With the construction complete, there still remains more than 30 acres of land that will be left untouched.

The building incorporates many unique and innovative designs. To reduce the amount of land use, a fifty-car parking garage was built under the building. Additional parking was created as well; however, permeable loose stone gravel was used for the parking lot. This reflects heat and allows water to seep into the ground.

The building also uses a photovoltaic system to generate electricity for its use. The south wall is entirely composed of glass, which allows for the sun to provide much of the light needed. There are sunshades placed ten feet from the windows and along the entire wall. These sunshades are angled to block the sun in the summer and allow the sun to enter in the winter. There is also a geothermal exchange loop that consists of 48 300ft wells. This system, due to the earth's constant temperature, allows for the indoor air temperature to be regulated in both the winter and summer.

Another unique system the new CBFHQ incorporates is a rain water runoff collection system. The roof of the building is angled so water will collect in four large storage tanks. This water is used for hand water, sprinkler

water, and irrigation water. Perhaps the most interesting feature is the composting toilets. These unique toilets use no water and provide a safe and easy route down to a compost pile. The compost is then used for various other functions.

The building's structure is composed of new growth trees. These trees are harvested quickly and regenerated. The interior furniture is made from reclaimed or recycled wood. The floors are made from either cork or bamboo. Both regenerate at a quick rate. The roof and walls are made from Structural Insulated Panels. This is a piece of insulation sandwiched between two pieces of wood. They provide maximum strength, while lacking interior beams or studs. Some of the walls are covered with unpainted steel. Other products, such as rubber, and reclaimed concrete were also used because of their high recycle content.

The Chesapeake Bay Foundation Head Quarters uses about 50% less electricity and one tenth of the water consumed by comparable office buildings. Due to the "green" minded techniques used in the design of the building, the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design program of the US Green Building Council awarded it a Platinum Certification. The building, while costing \$200 per square foot, provides a look at the innovative techniques used to create a "building of the future." The building can be best described by a quote from Francis Clines of the Green Offices of the Chesapeake Bay's Friends; "The building glistens on the shores as a two-story utilitarian experiment in reprocessed wood, reclaimed metal and louvered panoramic windows."

The Mariners vs The Manatees—Truth and Consequence

Submitted by LT Mathieu, CO of Station Miami Beach, FL

There is a life and death struggle going on between the Florida mariners (the boating public) and the Florida manatees (the marine mammal). The truth is the mariners are winning over the manatees in the playing field of the warm, shallow waters of the



West Indian Manatee
Courtesy of "Save the Manatee Club"
Photo ©Kim Walker Stanberry

Southeastern United States. The consequence is that there are only about 2,500 West Indian manatees left in existence within the waters of Florida.

With only 2,500 manatees left, the mortality rate of this animal is alarming, particularly when compared to its slow reproductive rate. Many manatee deaths are human-related, providing a critical opportunity for humans to reduce the mortality rate of this animal. Scientists break down the causes of human-related manatee deaths in the following manner and magnitude:

- Watercraft collisions;
- Flood gate or canal lock (crushed or drowned);
- Other human-related (deaths caused from monofilament line, litter, poaching, vandalism, culverts or other human-made structures);

Almost 1000 manatee violations have been issued within the last three years, 100% of these violations have been issued to recreational power boaters.

About 25% of the deaths (366) recorded in those 13 years were due to injuries received in collisions with watercraft. A disturbing trend has become evident in recent years. In 1998, 66 manatee deaths were attributed to watercraft collisions. In 1999, that number rose to 82. In the first six months of 2000, there have already been over 60 deaths, representing a 100% increase over the previous year for the same period. As waterways become more crowded, the threat of injury and death to manatees increases.

The Coast Guard has initiated educational efforts to ensure the boating public is aware of the plight of the marine mammals sharing the waterways and understand the penalty for disturbing one of these animals. For example, Station Miami Beach, in concert with the Coast Guard Auxiliary, the civilian arm of the Service, commenced a manatee speed zone sign survey within their area of responsibility to validate the clarity and applicability of the signs. All signs were checked and the results were reported to the Florida Inland Navigational District. The station has also acquired from the State of Florida and Miami-Dade County's Department of Environmental Resource Management educational pamphlets, which are distributed to all mariners who attend the Auxiliary's Boating Safety classes, as well as during Coast Guard boardings. These pamphlets address the rules and outline the specific zones for the protection of the West Indian manatee.

Being a "manatee protector" is a fundamental part of daily Coast Guard life and activities, along with other missions such as search and rescue, narcotic and migrant interdiction, and fisheries law enforcement. Efforts to keep these gentle giants on a level playing field with the watercraft that they share their home with needs to continue at a vigilant pace. FWS continues to monitor, research, and plan for manatee protection and recovery, state and county governments continue to develop their protection plans and map out speed zone areas. And the Coast Guard will continue to enforce the ESA and MMPA and support the manatee protection efforts.

The most important player, however, and key to slowing the number of watercraft strikes against manatees, is the boating public. The Florida mariners versus the Florida manatees should be a no-contact sport in order to have a winning season. This game of high stakes requires each side to be aware of and respectful of the other's habits, so that they steer clear of each other in this "cat and mouse" game.