



Environmental Times

A newsletter for Coast Guard environmental management and compliance



**Earth Day is Thursday,
April 22, 2004!!**



The Spirit of the First Earth Day

By Jack Lewis. Reprinted from the EPA, www.epa.gov/history/topics/earthday/01.htm, EPA Journal, Jan/Feb 1990.

In the waning months of the 1960s, environmental problems were proliferating like a many-headed hydra, a monster no one could understand let alone tame or slay. Rampant air pollution was linked to disease and death in New York, Los Angeles, and elsewhere as noxious fumes, spewed out by cars and factories, made city life less and less bearable. In the wake of Rachel Carson's 1962 best-seller, *Silent Spring*, there was widespread concern over large-scale use of pesticides, often near densely populated communities. In addition, huge fish kills were reported on the Great Lakes, and the media carried the news that Lake Erie, one of America's largest bodies of fresh water, was in its death throes. Ohio had another jolt when Cleveland's Cuyahoga River, an artery inundated with oil and toxic chemicals, burst into flames by spontaneous combustion.

In a response commensurate with the problem, an estimated 20 million Americans gathered together on April 22, 1970, to participate in a spectacularly well-publicized environmental demonstration known as "Earth Day." The rallies, teach-ins, speeches, and publicity gambits almost all went smoothly, amid a heady and triumphant atmosphere that was further enhanced by perfect spring weather. But the months leading up to Earth Day had been frantic, and the success of the event had been unpredictable up to the very last moment.

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Such uncertainty is endemic when volunteer effort is the driving force behind any activity, let alone one as ambitious as Earth Day 1970. Some of the grassroots activists who coordinated the work of thousands of Earth Day volunteers had come to the environmental cause rather late, after cutting their teeth on other political issues of the 1960s, such as civil rights and the anti-war movement.

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From the Editor, a Call for Articles

The Environmental Times is a quarterly publication designed to keep Coast Guard personnel apprised of environmental issues impacting Coast Guard facilities, operations, planning, and policy making. We have received wonderful feedback from our readers, and we thank all our contributors.

We encourage you to share your stories and successes as environmental stewards. We are looking for articles describing innovative solutions and planning strategies designed to address your environment concerns. We welcome your contributions on environmental best practices, policy, achievements and awards, information resources (online or hard copy), and upcoming conferences.

Please submit your articles to Martin Nguyen at U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters (mnguyen@comdt.uscg.mil). Thank you for your continued support!

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Others, however, had been intensely involved in environmental causes for many years. Whatever their background, these activists were the driving force not only behind Earth Day, but also behind many smaller and less publicized environmental reforms during the closing months of the 1960s.

One prominent politician, Gaylord Nelson, then Senator from Wisconsin, had been frustrated throughout the 1960s by the fact that only a “handful” of his Congressional colleagues had any interest in environmental issues. On the other hand, during his travels across the United States, he had been greatly impressed by the dedication and the expertise of the many student and citizen volunteers who were trying to solve pollution problems in their communities. It was on one such trip, in August 1969, that Nelson came up with a strategy for bridging the gap separating grassroots activists from Congress and the general public. While en route to an environmental speech in Berkeley, California, the Senator was leafing through a copy of *Ramparts* magazine, when an article about anti-war teach-ins caught his eye. It occurred to him that the teach-in concept might work equally well in raising public awareness of environmental issues.

In September, in a ground-breaking speech in Seattle, Senator Nelson announced the concept of the teach-in and received coverage in *Time* and *Newsweek* and on the front page of the *New York Times*. Several weeks later, at his office on Capitol Hill, he incorporated a non-profit, non-partisan organization called Environmental Teach-In, Inc. The main purpose of the new organization, he declared, was to lay the groundwork for a major nationwide series of teach-ins on the environment early in 1970. The purpose of the teach-ins was, in Nelson's words, to “force the issue [of the environment] into the political dialogue of the country.” Very quickly, Environmental Teach-In received pledges from the Senator himself (\$15,000), from the United Auto Workers and the AFL-CIO (\$2,000 each), as well as from The Conservation Foundation (\$25,000) and other organizations.

Early in December, Senator Nelson selected a 25-year old named Denis Hayes, the dynamic former President of the Stanford student body, as national coordinator. Hayes, postponing plans to enter Harvard Law School, immediately set to work making plans for the inaugural Earth Day. Hampered from the start by an extremely limited budget (approximately \$190,000), he rented an office in Washington and gathered around him an enthusiastic cadre of volunteers, most of them students. The most promising and the most dedicated of these were named coordinators for various regions of the country.

Senator Nelson's Senate staff lent its full support and guidance to the work of Hayes and his assistants, only a few of whom were salaried and those only at meager levels. Nelson and Hayes had already agreed that the teach-ins should, wherever possible, be located not on college campuses, but in public spaces within the community, and furthermore, that active participation should be sought from labor unions, the League of Women Voters, and other organizations. The latter goal was realized, but not the former, at least not to the extent originally intended.

One masterstroke was the purchase of a full-page ad that appeared in the *New York Times* early in February 1970. The advertisement announced that on April 22, 1970, at locations throughout the United States, citizens would demonstrate for a cleaner environment. Immediately contribution started to roll in, and better yet, the curiosity of network broadcasting giants was piqued.

April 22, 1970, a Wednesday, was a glorious spring day in most parts of the country. Newspapers such as the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post* had given front-page coverage the day before to the roster of scheduled events, and the television networks also had provided enough coverage to give the impending day something of the aura of a national holiday.

Perhaps the most impressive observance was in New York City, whose mayor, John V. Lindsay, had thrown the full weight of his influence behind Earth Day. For two hours, Fifth Avenue was closed to traffic between 14th Street and 59th Street, bringing midtown Manhattan to a virtual standstill. One innovative group of demonstrators grabbed attention by dragging a net filled with dead fish down the thoroughfare, shouting to passersby, “This could be you!” Later in the day, a rally filled Union Square to overflowing as Mayor Lindsay, assisted by celebrities Paul Newman and Ali McGraw, spoke from a raised platform looking out over a sea of smiling faces. In New York, as elsewhere, self-policing demonstrators left surprising little litter in their wake.

In Washington, the focus of events was the Washington Monument and its adjacent Sylvan Theatre, where thousands of Earth Day demonstrators congregated to hear speeches as well as songs by Pete Seeger and other performers. One of the most noteworthy statements, by Denis Hayes, made it clear that Earth Day was a beginning,

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not an end in itself: "If the environment is a fad, it's going to be our last fad...We are building a movement, a movement with a broad base, a movement which transcends traditional political boundaries. It is a movement that values people more than technology, people more than political boundaries, people more than profit."

There was no point in marching to Capitol Hill, for Congress at the behest of Gaylord Nelson and others had recessed so that members could return to their constituencies and address Earth Day rallies. Interestingly, many of these politicians had to borrow prepared texts from Nelson and Environmental Teach-In, Inc. Philadelphia, Chicago, Los Angeles, and most other major American cities were also scenes of Earth Day rallies; in fact, 80 percent of all observances were urban affairs.

To countless participants, Earth Day was a turning point in their lives, which they remember to this day with awe and reverence. "It was something magical and catalytical," remarked Denis Hayes, "touching a huge cross-section of Americans." Byron Kennard, then a grassroots coordinator with The Conservation Foundation, was also impressed by "one of the largest peaceful demonstrations in human history, [an event] sacred in my memory." "A charmed event," "a joyous occasion," "a public-relations masterpiece," "foundation of a national environmental consciousness" were words of praise conjured by other participants.

Public opinion polls indicate that a permanent change in national priorities followed Earth Day 1970. When polled in May 1971, 25 percent of the U.S. public declared protecting the environment to be an important goal a 2500 percent increase over 1969. That percentage has continued to grow, albeit more slowly, so it is fair to say that the ideals espoused on April 22, 1970, however naive and simplistic they were in many ways, have left an enduring legacy. They are, in the words of Barry Commoner, "permanently imbedded in our culture." Sam Love, who was Southern Coordinator for Environmental Teach-In, fully agrees: "What has surprised me, is the staying power of the environmental movement. A lot of people were saying this was a flash in the pan. History has proven them wrong."

For more information on the history of Earth Day, visit the Environmental Protection Agency's website at <http://www.epa.gov/earthday/history.htm>. If you would like a list of suggested activities for Earth Day 2004, visit EarthDay.gov. Events will be posted as information becomes available.

Excessive Levels of MTBE Linked to Coast Guard

Submitted by Leslie Dodson, G-SEC Intern

At the beginning of February, Air Force cleanup crews in Bourne, Massachusetts found methyl tertiary-butyl ether or MTBE in the groundwater. The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection suspected that the MTBE contamination originated from a Coast Guard gas station near the site. The potentially carcinogenic chemical has been widely used as a petroleum additive since the 1970s to boost gasoline octane and help it burn cleaner.

The recent Air Force sampling of the groundwater in the southwestern portion of the Massachusetts Military Reservation showed the MTBE level from .66 to 1,430 parts per billion and notified the Department of Environmental Protection who issued the USCG a notice of responsibility in January. The level of MTBE contamination is well above the health advisory level given by the Environmental Protection Agency of 40 to 70 parts per billion and Massachusetts's standard for safe-drinking water, which follows the EPA's top line suggestion at 70 parts per billion.

Since MTBE use became commonplace, contamination has been discovered in various areas around the country, including private wells on the Upper Cape. Even so, "This was a surprise to us because we had not seen levels this high before," said Doug Karson, spokesman for the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence. According to Bob Cannon, Environmental Health & Safety Manager at Air Station Cape Cod, "We need to find out where it is coming from, and if it is from a Coast Guard activity, we are going to take care of it."

Additional sources of information:

- *Pollutant Linked to Coast Guard*. Lehmert, Amanda. Cape Cod Times. 2 Feb 2004. <http://www.capecodonline.com/cctimes/pollutantlinked2.htm>
- *MTBE (methyl tertiary-butyl ether) and Underground Storage Tanks*. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. <http://www.epa.gov/swerust1/mtbe/>
- *Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) About MTBE and USTs*. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. <http://www.epa.gov/swerust1/mtbe/mtbefaqs.htm>

Contaminated Wells at Camp Lejeune

Summary of article by Manuel Roig-Franzia and Catharine Skipp, Washington Post, January 28, 2004

A military engineer assigned in 1980 to test the drinking water at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina punctuated his findings with a handwritten exclamation point. "WATER HIGHLY CONTAMINATED WITH...CHLORINATED HYDROCARBONS (SOLVENTS)!" William C. Neal wrote in capital letters on one of his surveillance reports in early 1981.

A private firm followed up with tests the next year. One of its samples showed 1,400 parts per billion -- 280 times the level now considered safe for drinking water -- of trichloroethylene (TCE), a likely cancer-causing chemical used for degreasing machinery that can impair the development of fetuses, weaken the immune system, and damage kidneys and livers. Other samples showed as little as 1 part per billion to as many as 104 parts per billion -- more than 20 times the level now considered safe -- of tetrachloroethylene (PCE), a toxic dry-cleaning chemical that can seep into body fat and slowly release cancer-causing compounds.

The Marine Corps estimates 50,000 Marines and their families lived in base housing areas that may have been fed by the wells before they were closed in 1985. Victim advocacy groups place the figure even higher, at 200,000, which would make Camp Lejeune one of the largest contaminated-water cases in U.S. history.

No one knows for sure whether the water at Lejeune sickened thousands of former residents—both Marines and civilians living on base—hundreds of whom have organized into a lobbying group known as Water Survivors. The group's members blame the contamination for a variety of ills, from chronic headaches to virulent cancers, from infertility to the leukemia that claimed their children's lives.

In a written response to questions from The Washington Post, the Corps said the wells were not shut down for five years because there were no federal drinking-water regulations then for the chemicals found in Lejeune's water: TCE, which federal researchers say was kept in leaky underground storage tanks, and PCE, which researchers believe leaked into the wells from a dry cleaner that still operates across the street from Lejeune's main gate. The Environmental Protection Agency had recommended levels -- not enforceable standards -- at the time, and the Corps said the average contamination readings for TCE were below those levels and that the PCE readings were "only slightly above" those levels.

In recent months, the contamination case has drawn the attention of the EPA's criminal enforcement division, which has dispatched investigators to gather information about the history of contamination at the base. There also is pressure on Capitol Hill. Sen. James M. Jeffords (VT), the ranking minority member of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, says hearings are warranted.

For many former residents, the contamination saga did not begin until 1999, when they received questionnaires from the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, or ATSDR, which studies polluted Superfund sites.

The ATSDR, which focused its research on women who were pregnant while living on base from 1968 to 1985, issued a progress report in July that identified 103 cases of birth defects or childhood cancers among nearly 12,600 births included in the survey. Jeffords and his research staff say the rate is three to five times the normal rate. The Marine Corps has vowed to cooperate with the study.

The release of the ATSDR report came after three years of clashes between members of Water Survivors, who used the Freedom of Information Act to gather evidence that they say proves federal officials have not been forthcoming about the contamination, and the Marine Corps and federal researchers.

The ATSDR estimates that the Lejeune wells may have been contaminated as many as 30 years before being closed -- going back to the mid-1950s -- a projection that would greatly expand the number of potential contamination victims to encompass the massive buildup of troops at Lejeune between the Korean and Vietnam wars. Marine Corps officials described the projection as "opinion or conjecture" in its written response to questions.

Some water-contamination experts believe the lack of enforceable regulatory standards for the chemicals would be a weak defense if the case ever made it into the courts.

Finding out who may have been exposed to the tainted water at Lejeune is proving to be a monumental task. The ATSDR is poring over aging maps and pipe diagrams to glean where the water flowed and when. The research is further complicated by the transitory nature of military life.

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The ATSDR has been assailed by the Water Survivors group and by Jeffords for limiting the scope of the study to pregnant women. The agency has determined that the chemicals would not affect health adults, a contention disputed by Michael Gros, an obstetrician at Lejeune from 1980 to 1983. Gros, who has T-cell lymphoma and can no longer practice, has been pushing for the ATSDR to notify all former residents, regardless of age.

Leaders of the Water Survivors group, increasingly skeptical about the pace of federal research, are hoping the possibility of congressional hearings could speed their efforts to get compensation for the medical bills of possible victims.

America's Ten Most Endangered National Parks for 2004

Submitted by Leslie Dodson, G-SEC Intern

Across the nation, the National Park System provides the American people with beautiful, unique places to reflect and learn. There are 389 national parks in the system, which help protect a diverse array of ecosystems and wildlife. Unfortunately, these parks face serious perils from both inside and outside their borders.

Since 1999, the National Parks Conservation Association (NPCA) has published a list of America's Ten Most Endangered National Parks to draw attention to the parks needing immediate consideration. The parks are located across the nation and were placed on the list for a myriad of reasons ranging from pollution to threats from development to lack of funding. This year's list of America's Ten Most Endangered National Parks (in alphabetical order) includes:

1. *Big Thicket National Preserve* (Texas) – Surrounding land is for sale to developers and the National Park Service doesn't have enough funding to purchase the small buffer zones around sensitive areas.
2. *Biscayne National Park* (Florida) – Area suffers from overfishing and improper use of fishing and boating equipment. *
3. *Everglades National Park* (Florida) – Water levels and commercial pollution, sewage, and agricultural runoff are major concerns.
4. *Great Smoky Mountains National Park* (North Carolina and Tennessee) – Park is jeopardized by urban encroachment and air pollution from nearby coal-powered plants.
5. *Joshua Tree National Park* (California) – Development threatens to disrupt wildlife passages, worsen air quality, and deplete the water supply.
6. *Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument* (Arizona) – Insufficient funding makes it hard to repair damage from undocumented border crossings, pick up large quantities of debris and protect the natural water sources. *
7. *Shenandoah National Park* (Virginia) – Pollution already threatens the area's animals, plants, and reduces scenic views, and proposed power plants would worsen the issue.
8. *Underground Railroad* (26 states and Washington, DC) – Lack of funding makes it difficult for the Park Service to preserve sites, stories, and artifacts. *
9. *Wrangell-St. Elias National Park & Preserve* (Alaska) – Threatened by irresponsible ATV use and the potential construction of 1,700 miles of roads. *
10. *Yellowstone National Park* (Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming) – Park bison face attack in surrounding areas while searching for food and threats from poor air quality and snowmobiles.

* *New to list this year.*

Four new parks were added to the list, while six of the parks continue to be at risk. The parks removed from the list are:

- *Glacier National Park* (Montana);
- *Denali National Park and Preserve* (Alaska);
- *Ocmulgee National Monument* (Georgia); and
- *Virgin Islands National Park* (U.S. Virgin Islands).

The NPCA encourages the public to learn more and take action to protect America's endangered national parks.

More information on America's Ten Most Endangered National Parks can be viewed at

http://www.npca.org/across_the_nation/ten_most_endangered/ and
http://www.npca.org/media_center/PressReleaseDetail.asp?id=168.

Tuition-Free Environmental Courses Available to Coast Guard Personnel

Civil Engineer Corps Officers School (CECOS) sponsored courses are tuition free to Coast Guard personnel. The following environmental courses are available to all Coast Guard personnel. To sign up, go to:

<https://www.cecocos.navy.mil/schedule.cfm>.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Course	Dates	Location
<i>Historic Preservation Law and Section 106 Compliance</i>	Apr 20 – 22, 2004	San Antonio, TX
	Jul 20 – 22, 2004	Annapolis, MD
<i>Introduction to Cultural Resource Management Laws and Regulations</i>	Aug 17 – 19, 2004	Bangor, ME
<i>Natural Resources Compliance</i>	Jun 22 – 25, 2004	Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Course	Dates	Location
<i>Advanced Environmental Law</i>	Jul 29 – 30, 2004	Norfolk, VA
	Sep 13 – 14, 2004	Kaneohe Bay MCB, HI
<i>Advanced Environmental Management</i>	Jun 7 – 11, 2004	CECOS Port Hueneme, CA
<i>Basic Environmental Law</i>	Apr 21 – 23, 2004	Newport, RI
	Jul 26 – 28, 2004	Norfolk, VA
	Sep 8 – 10, 2004	Kaneohe Bay MCB, HI
<i>Bird Aircraft Strike Hazard (BASH) Awareness (On-Line)</i>	Aug 1 – Sep 30, 2004	Online
<i>Environmental Negotiation Workshop</i>	Apr 13 – 15, 2004	San Antonio, TX
	Jun 22 – 24, 2004	Norfolk, VA

Winners of the Coast Guard Environmental Awards for 2003

Thirteen environmental awards were won by USCG individuals, teams, and units this year. Their superior environmental performance was cited in categories ranging from natural resources protection and preservation of historical and cultural resources to prevention and remedy of environmental damage, source reduction, and overall environmental excellence. These awardees have brought great credit to the Coast Guard while demonstrating the breadth and depth of environmental capabilities the Coast Guard possesses. We encourage contacting these units, teams, and individuals to learn how you can make a difference in protecting the environment while achieving your mission.

In addition, Coast Guard nominations are being considered for the DHS environmental award program and for the White House Closing the Circle Award to be announced on or about Earth Day (April 22, 2004).

For more information, please contact Ken Malmberg at 202-267-6214.

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2003 Coast Guard Environmental Award Winners

	Name	Category	Accomplishment
Individual	MK1 Steven Moynihan (LORAN Station Gillette, WY)	Source Reduction	Mr. Moynihan greatly reduced the hazmat inventory at the station, and actively promoted recycling of waste oil and batteries, reducing the waste stream at the unit.
	Mr. Lucas A. Dlhopsky (CEU Providence)	Historic and Cultural Resource Management	Mr. Dlhopsky effectively coordinated demolition of a navigational hazard, and proposed alternatives to demolition of historic buildings, protecting the environment during the process, and enhancing overall Coast Guard credibility with State Historic Preservation Officers.
	Mr. Dan Guenther (ISC Kodiak)	Source Reduction/ Pollution Prevention	Mr. Guenther magnified the effectiveness of his HAZMIN pharmacy by implementing tracking software throughout the supply chain, and published the Center's inventory on the web, simultaneously improving transparency of the program.
	Ms. Jammie L. Fisher (Group/AS Corpus Christi)	Overall Environmental Excellence	Ms. Fisher served as an EMS auditor, ensuring the unit remained in compliance as a tenant, and served in several other environmental positions, providing broad oversight and reducing hazwaste generation to zero in 2003.
Team	Deepwater Ports Application Team	Prevention/Remedy of Environmental Damage	This four-person team, represented by several Headquarters offices, ensured compliance with the Deepwater Port Act for environmentally sound licensing of LNG ports in the Gulf of Mexico, and achieved the Commandant's stewardship goals by resolving several disputes over the warming water process, protecting sea turtles and other endangered species.
	Rescue 21 Team	Natural Resources Protection and Management/NEPA Environmental Planning	This ten-person team from G-AND made great strides in reducing negative effects on migratory birds from deployment of Rescue 21 communication towers from 350 potential new tower sites, developing an environmentally friendly template for these sites, all in coordination with the Fish and Wildlife Service.
Unit (Large)	A/S Miami	Source Reduction	A/S Miami enhanced its HAZMIN Center operations by reducing disposals by 39%, with comparable reductions in procurement, storage, and use of hazmats, resulting in reduced DRMO disposal costs as well.
	ISC Seattle	Affirmative Procurement	ISC Seattle reduced procurement of hazardous materials from all 17 tenant commands, combining purchase and tracking of all hazardous materials through its HAZMIN Center via an accurate and precise Hazardous Inventory Control System.
	ISC Kodiak	Overall Environmental Excellence/ Recycling	ISC Kodiak has continued to reduce recycling costs in a logistically challenging environment, bringing special efforts to bear in preserving natural and historic resources, and developing a prestaged spill response plan addressing its large volume of stored volatile materials.
	ISC Miami	Pollution Prevention	ISC Miami took a three-pronged approach to P2 solutions to achieve consistent reductions in their waste streams, in addition to reducing air emissions and fuel use through recycling and process modifications that further protected the environment.
	T/C Cape May	Natural Resources Protection and Management	The training center worked with several stakeholders in protecting a number of endangered shore bird species from construction of a 350-foot communication tower, implementing the first Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan in the Coast Guard.
	A/S Cape Cod	Compliance	Demonstrating an outstanding record of compliance and management commitment, A/S Cape Cod exhibited broad and deep environmental awareness and stewardship through program self-auditing, and a selective hazardous material procurement control system.
Unit (Small)	Group Charleston	Pollution Prevention	Group Charleston continued to improve its Concept of Operation for reducing emissions, and recycled significant amounts of used oil and ATON lead acid batteries.

2003 DHS Environmental Forum Proceedings

The proceedings from the 2003 DHS Environmental Forum are located at <http://www.uscg.mil/systems/gsec/gsec-3H.htm>. All presentations (PowerPoint and webcast), attendee list, and speaker biographies are posted on the website. Please forward the link to your colleagues.

Cooperative Research and Development Agreements (CRADAs)

Federal Register, Notice of Intent – February 5, 2004

Title: Cooperative Research and Development Agreements

The Coast Guard announced its intent to enter into a Cooperative Research and Development Agreement (CRADA) and to seek inquiries and proposals from potential participants. The goal of this CRADA is to develop a display tool for the Coast Guard's use in visualizing its future "world of work."

CRADAs, authorized by the Federal Technology Transfer Act of 1986, promote the transfer of technology to the private sector for commercial use as well as specified research or development efforts that are consistent with the mission of the Federal parties to the CRADA. The Federal parties agree with one or more non-Federal parties to share research resources, but the Federal party does not contribute funding.

Under the proposed agreement, the Coast Guard's Research & Development Center (RDC) plans to collaborate with industry to examine how the USCG can visualize its "world of work" in the future. At the unit level, "world of work" implies a complete picture of the Commanding Officer's (CO's) area of responsibility and beyond. This complete picture includes a display that offers personalized views of maritime risks and USCG readiness. The CO needs this information to decide how to reduce risks to the public and the costs to manage those risks. At the Commandant level, "world of work" looks across multiple units and at specific programs throughout the USCG.

The tool will provide information risk-based decision making in a future environment. The information will assist USCG personnel in making both short-term operational decisions and longer-term strategic decisions.

The RDC, with its CRADA participants, will create a structured and collaborative environment to advance concepts and technologies for a display tool. The desired products of the proposed collaboration are a shared vision and an operationally relevant situation display tool. The display tool is envisioned to be a two-dimensional, geographic display of maritime system risks and organizational readiness. Desirable display concepts include the ability to integrate into the common operating picture of the future and support a systematic approach to allocating USCG resources based on risk.

The Coast Guard's contributions are anticipated to include:

- A structured opportunity to receive pertinent real world Integrated Maritime Command Center (IMCC) data, including the opportunity to establish real-time internet protocol (IP) data connections for access to IMCC-Miami data, to test and demonstrate CRADA products;
- Access to a Miami Area of Responsibility (AOR) risk profile, readiness, and response activity data;
- Feedback from USCG staff who are working in risk, readiness, and activity resource management modeling; and
- Feedback from USCG staff who are involved in defining IMCC situation display requirements.

The non-Federal parties' contributions are anticipated to include:

- Making the real-time, IP data connections to relevant data source locations;
- Qualified personnel and procedures for the proper handling of all data provided by the USCG, other federal, state, local, law enforcement, and private organizations under this CRADA;
- At least two "innovative, alternative IMCC-Miami Situation Displays" provided to the USCG via real-time, IP data connections, which meet all USCG-specified requirements (including security requirements); and
- Periodic updates of the design/layout of these "innovative alternative" IMCC-Miami Situation Displays based upon insights gained during the CRADA research.

The deadline for receiving proposals was March 8, 2004.

EPA Increases Maximum Civil Penalty to \$32,500 per Incident

On February 13, 2004, the EPA promulgated changes to the maximum civil monetary penalty, raising the limit to \$32,500 per incident, compared to \$27,500, the previous upper limit. This new limit goes into effect March 15, 2004, and can be seen at [40 CFR 19.4](#) in a table entitled, *Civil Monetary Penalty Inflation Adjustments*.

On June 18, 2002, the EPA published this change in a direct final rule and a parallel proposed rule complying with a requirement that EPA review its penalties at least once every four years and adjust for inflation as necessary. As with any direct final rule, any adverse comments received by the EPA would result in the withdrawal of the regulation. EPA received one adverse comment from the General Accounting Office (GAO) concerning the formula used to calculate the change, and subsequently [withdrew the direct final rule on August 19, 2002](#).

On July 3, 2003, EPA re-proposed this change, and received two comments. The first commenter supported the “greatest legal increase possible” to discourage polluters from treating fines as just a “cost of doing business.” The second commenter simply addressed the ambiguity of the rounding used in the formula. Based on these comments, [EPA finalized the rule](#) as proposed, and promulgated it on February 13, 2004, with an effective date of March 15, 2004.

New MERCG Chairman, LT Curtis E. Borland

Submitted by LT Curtis E. Borland, G-LEL

LT Curtis Borland of the Office of Environmental Law (G-LEL) took over as chairman of the Marine Environmental Resources Coordinating Group (MERCG) last year. The MERCG has been established to serve as a working level headquarters review board for cross-directorate marine environment, resource protection, and environmental management initiatives. The MERCG will coordinate and prepare a unified service position when marine environmental issues are presented before the Directorates.

LT Borland attended the University of Virginia and graduated with a B.A. in History in 1984. After graduation, he was accepted into the Navy’s flight program and reported to Aviation Officer Candidate School in February 1985. LT Borland received his commission in June 1985 and commenced Naval Flight Officer training at Pensacola, Florida and Whidbey Island, Washington where he was certified as a Bombardier/ Navigator in the A-6E Intruder. LT Borland joined Attack Squadron 185 and was forward deployed to Japan onboard USS *Midway* aircraft carrier. While in Japan, LT Borland participated in two six-month deployments to the Indian Ocean, flew over 1,000 hours in the A-6, and achieved over 270 carrier landings. LT Borland did subsequent tours at the National Security Agency as a program manager and onboard USS *John F. Kennedy* aircraft carrier as a catapult and arresting gear officer.

LT Borland resigned his commission in the Navy in 1995 and attended the University of Maryland School of Law in Baltimore, MD. He graduated in 1998 and is a member of the Maryland Bar. He was admitted to practice on 15 December 1998.

LT Borland applied for, and was accepted into, the Coast Guard Direct Commission Lawyer program. He received his commission in April 1999 and reported to the Eighth District legal office. During his three-year tour, he worked on a diverse number of projects involving military justice, environmental law, administrative law, and standards of conduct/ethics. LT Borland was selected for the 2002 – 2003 LL.M. in Environmental Law Advanced Education Program and attended the George Washington University Law School from which he graduated in August of 2003. He reported to G-LEL on 30 June 2003.

LT Borland has received the following personal awards: the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the Navy Commendation Medal, the Joint Service Achievement Medal, and the Coast Guard Achievement Medal as well as several unit commendation awards.

LT Borland can be contacted at Commandant (G-LEL), 2100 Second St. SW, Rm. 3405, Washington, DC 20593-0001 or by telephone at (202) 267-6005. His fax number is (202) 267-4958.

New Cultural Resources Specialist at G-SEC-3

Submitted by Dr. Daniel Koski-Karell, G-SEC

Dr. Daniel Koski-Karell joined the staff of the Environmental Management Division at USCG HQ as Cultural Resources Specialist in February 2004. His initial assignment concerns National Register of Historic Places registration of lighthouses becoming available for ownership transfer under the provisions of the National Historic Lighthouse Preservation Act (NHLPA). Dr. Dan comes to the Coast Guard with more than thirty years of experience working in historic preservation including architectural history, terrestrial and underwater prehistoric and historic period archaeology, and historical research. His Ph.D. and Master of Arts degrees are in Anthropology from the Catholic University of America in Washington, DC, and he holds a Bachelor of Arts from Cornell University. Happy to be a new member of the USCG Team, Dr. Dan can be contacted by email at dkoski-karell@comdt.uscg.mil.

Working with the Coast Guard as Part of the Executive Leadership Development Program

Submitted by Jonathan Wilson, G-SEC

Hello, I am Jonathan Wilson. I am performing a 60-day developmental assignment in the Headquarters Environmental Management Division as part of my participation in the Executive Leadership Development Program hosted by the Graduate School of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Executive Leadership Development Program is a twelve-month nationwide program where participants receive residential training, developmental work experiences, and career planning to provide skills, experience, and exposure to move into positions of more responsibility. I am currently the Lead Environmental Protection Specialist for the Navy's Strategic Weapons Facility, Atlantic at Kings Bay, Georgia. I am helping the Division assess Clean Water impacts of firing ranges throughout the Coast Guard. In addition, I am working with other Division Program Managers sharing insight and experience from a different perspective on other projects such as Military Munitions, Environmental Management Systems, Asbestos, Recycling, Awards, etc. It is an honor and a privilege to work for the Coast Guard, even if it only for a short while.

Greetings!

Submitted by Leslie Dodson, G-SEC Intern

As I'm sure you probably gathered from the byline, my name is Leslie Dodson and I am the newest intern in G-SEC-3. I am interning with the Environmental Management Division preparing environmental pieces for various publications, assisting in updating directives and brochures, and updating the lighthouse list. To be sure, my true task list is not nearly so narrow, but that is my general focus. I am a junior in SPEA, Indiana University's School of Public and Environmental Affairs. I am a Public Affairs major, with a concentration in management and a minor in political science. I hope to begin graduate studies in Public Affairs, Comparative and International Affairs in the fall. I am here as a part of the Washington Leadership Program through SPEA, which is a competitive program that places students into a wide selection of area internship slots.

Students in the program receive six credits for the internship and take two three-credit courses for a total of twelve credits (allowing us to remain full-time students). IU alumnus, Donna McLean, former CFO of the Department of Transportation, teaches our courses, "Federal Government and Funding Process" and "Current Events and General Politics." Class activities include a group presentation, mock hearing, and numerous guest speakers including:

Janet Hale – Under Secretary for Management, DHS;

John Flaherty – Chief of Staff, DOT; and

W. Ralph Basham – Director of the United States Secret Service, DHS

Having the opportunity not only to learn from such an accomplished instructor, but also to intern here with the USCG is a wonderful opportunity for me. I would like to wrap up by thanking everyone for being so friendly and helpful. Moving from Indiana to D.C. and starting a new job was a pretty daunting proposition. Thank you all for easing the transition.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD



EARTHDAY

4.22.04

recycling

sustainable design

restoration

compliance

*natural
resources
protection*

*Environmental
Management
Systems*

*NEPA planning
pollution
prevention*

*historic &
cultural
resources*

*wetlands
protection*

*ozone depleting
substances*

*Coastal Zone
Management Act*

*green
procurement*

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The Environmental Times is a quarterly publication designed to keep Coast Guard personnel apprised of environmental issues impacting Coast Guard facilities, operations, planning, and policy making. We encourage you to share your stories and successes as environmental stewards.