



Environmental Times

A newsletter for Coast Guard environmental management and compliance

USCGC MACKINAW (WAGB-83) “SEMPER PARATUS” for 60 Years!

The Coast Guard is decommissioning the Great Lakes cutter MACKINAW (WAGB-83). The USCGC MACKINAW (WAGB-83), aptly nicknamed “Mighty MAC,” is still in operation after 60 years of ice breaking in the Great Lakes. The vessel was constructed and commissioned during World War II, an era during which the Great Lakes region was a major supplier of iron. In order to keep iron and other important wartime supplies moving during winter months in the Great Lakes, the construction of MACKINAW was a national priority, securing special presidential funding for construction costing \$10 million to build in 1943. Mighty MAC’s initial mission was solely to keep shipping lanes free from ice and passable for Great Lakes freighters carrying iron and grain for the war effort.



MACKINAW (WAGB-83) is significant to Great Lakes maritime history and is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. For this reason, a Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) will be completed for the vessel. In addition to the HAER, the Environmental Management Division in G-SEC is preparing the required environmental and historical analysis and documentation in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). Photographs of the MACKINAW are available at the Library of Congress (LOC) Web site, <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/finder.html>.

The Coast Guard is scheduled to decommission, excess, and replace the MACKINAW (WAGB-83) in 2006 with a new, state of the art vessel known as a Great Lakes Icebreaker (GLIB). The GLIB will also assume the name MACKINAW (WLBB-30). The new MACKINAW is designed for increased operational capabilities for multiple mission service around the Great Lakes in addition to assuming the ice breaking missions of its predecessor (WAGB-83).

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and more...

The final disposition of MACKINAW (WAGB-83) is currently undetermined. Options for disposal are conditional and depend on environmental, legal, and economic factors, including levels of hazardous materials aboard ship, needs of other federal agencies, potential congressional mandates, and interested public entities.

For more information on the environmental and historical documentation of MACKINAW (WAGB-83), please contact Ms. Susan Hathaway, U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, Environmental Management Division at (202) 267-4073 or shathaway@comdt.uscg.mil.



April 22, 2005

35th Anniversary of Earth Day



Winners of the Coast Guard Environmental Awards for 2004

A total of 13 Environmental Awards were won by U.S. Coast Guard individuals, teams, and units this year, and MSO San Francisco received an honorable mention for their superb efforts integrating environmental stewardship into their daily operations. Superior environmental performance was cited in categories ranging from natural resources protection, to prevention and remedy of environmental damage, source reduction, environmental management systems, and overall environmental excellence. The awardees have brought great credit to the Coast Guard while demonstrating the breadth and depth of environmental capabilities the Coast Guard possesses. We encourage other units to contact the winners to learn how you can make a difference in protecting the environment while achieving your mission.

2004 Coast Guard Environmental Award Winners

	Name	Category	Accomplishment
Individual	MST1 William H. Dunn (Group Detroit)	Overall Environmental Excellence	MST1 Dunn has continuously improved compliance in several areas of excellence for multiple units within the Group's AOR for air, water, and hazwaste minimization.
	Mr. Jay Silberman (CEU Honolulu)	Prevention/Remedy of Environmental Damage	Working in a controversial pollution area, Mr. Silberman expertly took control of demolishing an old firing range and constructing the Coast Guard's first mobile indoor range on the West Coast. He mitigated a potential lead contamination issue in an environmentally sound and cost-effective manner using emulsion technology to encapsulate the lead particles.
	Mr. Robert Kries (A/S Clearwater)	Source Reduction/Pollution Prevention	Mr. Kries has significantly reduced the amount of cadmium-contaminated washwater resulting from engine washing of C-130 aircraft, and introduced new techniques for recycling of solvents and for cleaning and reusing contaminated aviation fuel.
	Ms. Stephanie Burkhardt (PACAREA)	Natural Resources Protection	Ms. Burkhardt organized a workgroup to minimize impact of Coast Guard flight operations on protected birds and marine mammals. In the past year, working closely with NOAA, she also raised awareness of the public, and provided needed outreach and education to many PACAREA operational units on the protection of marine mammals.
	Mr. Michael Bowlus (FDCC PAC)	Special Recognition: Compliance	Mr. Bowlus effectively managed implementation of an EPA Consent Order for an RCRA Corrective Action over the past ten years in the process greatly improving relations with federal and State regulators as well as the Corps of Engineers.
	Mr. Michael Dombkowski (ISC Kodiak)	Special Recognition: Source Reduction	As a collateral duty over a nine-year period, Mr. Dombkowski demonstrated persistence and originality in ensuring locating and removing approximately 4,300 improperly discarded Coast Guard batteries throughout the aquatic environment of the Alaskan coastline.
Team	CEU Providence	Overall Environmental Excellence/EMS	This six-person team developed a unique approach to the development of an Environmental Management System (EMS), incorporating a user-friendly compliance database for highlighting gaps in the development of an EMS for units in their AOR. An MS Access database to track ECE findings can be incorporated into this prototyped database for expeditious resolution.
	MLCLANT/Yorktown PTC	Compliance/Education and Outreach	This 11-person team designed and implemented a web-based training program that has cut RCRA hazardous waste training costs by 60%. The program was derived from a detailed handbook developed by the PTC describing the "world of work" of Coast Guard hazardous waste coordinators, and addresses minimization, storage, and disposal.
	Office of Response (G-MOR)	Special Recognition: Spill Response Exercise	This ten-person team created an international training exercise to address threats to public health and welfare from oil spills. The exercise produced an evaluation methodology that identified many environmental concerns associated with large-scale disasters.

	Name	Category	Accomplishment
Unit (Large)	ISC Kodiak	Overall Environmental Excellence	By consolidating HAZMIN centers, the ISC has streamlined inventory, overall management, reporting, handling, and disposing of excess and out-of-date hazmats. The unit has continued to improve its compliance rates, enlarged its affirmative procurement program, reduced recycling costs, and raised environmental awareness throughout its tenant commands.
	ISC Miami	Pollution Prevention	ISC Miami reduced its hazardous waste stream in FY04 to enable it to maintain its facility RCRA status from a Large to a Small Quantity Generator. In addition, the unit has integrated their QRP program (recycling) into the mission, implemented numerous affirmative procurement initiatives by providing green materials to tenant commands, and reduced its non-hazardous chemical inventory by 60%.
	A/S Borinquen	Source Reduction	This unit introduced electric vehicles to their inventory, reducing use of fossil fuel, and installed low wattage compact fluorescent bulbs in base housing. They also installed bio-based aqueous parts cleaners, and saved significant waste disposal costs through a high-growth recycling program for JP-5 and refrigerants used for cooling.
Unit (Small)	Group Charleston	Source Reduction/ Pollution Prevention	This unit's HAZMIN Center has advanced to a "Green Procurement" plan that minimizes environmental risk, including minimal stocking levels of materials. The unit also has a recycling partnership with the local utility for used oils and hydraulic fluids.

MSO San Francisco was given an honorable mention for their outstanding performance in the removal of oil from the SS *Jacob Luckenbach*, and preventing damage from several other persistent fuel spills along the California coast. In addition, their ability to raise environmental awareness has prevented pollution at marinas throughout their AOR, and their overall stewardship has become a model throughout the Coast Guard.

2004 Federal Energy and Water Management Award

Congratulations to the U.S. Coast Guard winners and nominees of the 2004 Federal Energy and Water Management Award!

Air Station (A/S) Cape Cod – Research & Development Center – This team received an award for their entry in the Small Group – Energy Security and Reliability category for their Fuel Cell Installation at USCG A/S Cape Cod. Congratulations go out to Chris Lund, Steve Allen, Dave Cleveland, Jim Christo, and LCDR Mike Walz.

Special Recognition is also in order for our other nominees:

- *Civil Engineering Unit (CEU) Oakland* – Joe Sabel
- *Air Training Center (ATC) Mobile* – Energy Team: LT Andy Wright, Evon Housen, Richard Lacy, and CDR Kelly Kachele.

Energy Star Awards

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Department of Energy (DOE) offer Energy Star Awards in several categories (i.e., products, buildings, homes, and general) to honor partner organizations that have made outstanding contributions through superior energy efficiency efforts.

Energy Star partner Federal agencies can apply for two awards under the Buildings category:

- Partner of the Year – Leadership in Energy Management, and
- Excellence in Promoting Superior Energy Manager

The awards ceremony will be held on 15 March 2005 at the Capital Hilton in Washington DC. For more information, refer to http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=pt_awards.pt_es_awards.

Winner of the 2004 White House Closing the Circle Awards Green Ammunition: Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (Glynco, GA)

Reprinted from Closing the Circle News, Summer 2004

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) serves as the nation's lead organization for interagency law enforcement training, providing basic and advanced training for 75 diversified Federal law enforcement organizations. The FLETC primarily trains Federal officers, but also serves state, local, and international law enforcement communities with training programs tailored to their special needs. Annually, FLETC provides approximately 40,000 students with 250,000 student-weeks of training through the simultaneous execution of more than 300 different training programs.

FLETC's use of reduced hazard training ammunition demonstrates a concerted effort to prevent waste and pollution within its facilities. This project also shows how Federal purchasing power can help to influence the types of products available in the marketplace. FLETC manages 54 ranges and has accounted for 20 million rounds of fired ammunition, a number that is only exceeded by the military. Presently, only 25 percent of the training ammunition contains lead. This is a staggering improvement from 1997 when 100 percent of the ammunition was leaded! The lead waste from the training sites has been reduced by more than 35 tons.

Acknowledging that move-and-shoot survival courses have an increased training risk, the Firearms Training Staff recognized that traditional duty, service ammunition posed additional dangers. Although FLETC possessed "total containment" ranges which minimize environmental concerns, it realized that continued use of lead ammunition would not only have a profound negative impact on the safety and health of the instructors and students, but would seriously restrict training exercises involving the use of steel targets because of the increased risk of ricochet and splash back.

FLETC requested that manufacturers produce Reduced Hazard Ammunition (RHA) having the same performance characteristics as traditional ammunition without the associated health and safety risks for the students, staff, community, and environment. FLETC supported product development by establishing \$43 million worth of contracts over a three-year period, which allowed manufacturers to invest large amounts of funding into product research and development. These efforts resulted in substantial reduction in contract prices upon their renewal in 2003. As of September 2003, more than 30 agencies used the FLETC contracts to purchase RHA directly from the manufacturers without any added surcharge. Presently, there are a total of 12 contracts with an ordering capacity in excess of 3 billion rounds of 20 different small arms RHA calibers.

RHA usage has made lead levels negligible within the bodies' of instructors, and as a result, blood tests for detecting high levels of lead are no longer mandatory. The facilities have also been able to avoid high costs and prevent waste when managing and disposing of hazardous materials. Physical barriers have been constructed to prevent lead migration into the environment, while also effectively addressing the issue of noise pollution prevention for the surrounding areas. Efforts have also been made to employ various techniques and a variety of equipment to effectively and efficiently capture lead waste and prevent it from being absorbed by humans and the environment. FLETC utilizes administrative controls for continually improving range cleaning, maintenance, recycling, and waste disposal. The state-of-the-art firing ranges have become models for the industry based on these design features of sound attenuation and lead recovery and containment.

For more information, contact John Doohar at (202) 233-0260, or by email at John.Doohar@dhs.gov.

E-Filing Initiative: Briefing on the Adept System

Presented by the CE Technology Center in Cleveland

G-SEC is creating an e-filing database in an effort to reduce the amount of paper that the office keeps on hand. This project is currently in progress and ongoing. The Adept system is being considered as a partial solution by the E-Filing workgroup for reducing paper in G-SEC in our daily business processes, and keeping information accessible.

The Adept system uses a metadata concept to track information. This approach is an electronic library card that enables further searching for a given topic (e.g., unit, lighthouse, vessel, pollutant, hazmat). The card lets you search for drawings, plans, and correspondence that have been scanned into the system, and is searchable by key word (e.g., unit name, location, address, port, or other specific key words). Once the software is installed on your machine, you can track, modify, and manage information about the site you're interested in. Security of the information is maintained by converting the files to an Adobe Acrobat file. However, an authorized user can modify, update, and otherwise make changes to the information while preserving the Adobe Acrobat files for access by others. Thus, each file is managed by a person who is responsible for the information in it. Also, all of the changes are automatically tracked, and changes are recorded by the system. The Adept application is already installed on some of the field's standard workstations. POC: Ken Malmberg, (202) 267-6214

Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) Partnership

On 9 and 10 June 2004, members of the Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) visited Integrated Support Command (ISC) Boston to begin an environmental partnership with Base Prescott in Ontario Province. Mr. TJ Granito and Mr. Ed Wandelt represented G-SEC. The meeting focused on the operational aspects of the ISC and the environmental management system and associated environmental tracking system that are being installed as a prototype U.S. Coast Guard system. The system has the support of the Environmental Management Board and the EHS Office of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Both units have very similar industrial operations, albeit at very different scales (U.S. Coast Guard activities at much higher optempo). Base Prescott manager Mr. Lorne MacMillan and Central and Arctic Region environmental coordinator Mr. Paul Herage are both very interested in implementing the same system as the ISC and were given user access to the system to view its progression. All parties are especially interested in sharing environmental improvements, especially as they relate to improving efficiency and reducing bottom-line operating costs at both units. CAPT Montgomery is highly supportive of the initiative and looks forward to improvements that can be made at the ISC and offering lessons learned for the CCG.

A discussion was held about a written partnership agreement and it was agreed that:

- A written overarching agreement would be useful to both parties;
- The agreement should be structured to be signed at the highest level; and
- Local agreements between units could follow from the general agreement, if warranted.

A little "friendly competition" was also proposed by measuring rates of each unit's recycling programs and possibly other environmental success indicators.

NEPA Tip of the Month

What happens if NEPA or other environmental laws are violated?

- Public scrutiny is the primary watchdog for NEPA noncompliance.
- Penalties for NEPA noncompliance involve court-imposed injunctions and sanctions.
- NEPA has no statute of limitations for violations.
- Substantive environmental laws usually have regulatory agencies with authority to enforce compliance.
- Penalties for substantive laws involve injunctions and often civil and criminal penalties.

*Source: "Overview of the NEPA Process"
The Shipley Group*



Electronics Recycling

Make this the year to dispose of your old computers at home, and get a little more space for a new one!!

Below are some Web sites and other sources from the past year that may be useful to you for recycling all types of home electronic devices.

- Computer TakeBack Campaign:
<http://www.grrn.org/e-scrap/>
<http://action.grrn.org/action/index.asp?step=2&item=1348>
- Office of the Federal Environmental Executive – Electronics Stewardship:
<http://ofee.gov/es/es.htm>
- Environmental Protection Agency – eCycling
<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/recycle/ecycling/index.htm>
<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/recycle/ecycling/live.htm>
- Virginia Department of Environmental Quality – Computer and Electronics Recycling:
<http://www.deq.virginia.gov/ecycling/>
- MSN – “Office Depot and HP Start Free Tech Recycling”:
<http://msnbc.msn.com/id/5437079/>
- Federal Electronic Challenge:
<http://www.federalelectronicschallenge.net/>

According to the EPA, the federal government *buys 7 percent* of the world’s computers, and *discards 10,000* of them every week.

The Coast Guard disposes of a significant amount of computers and other electronics each week.

Gateway, HP, and Dell all accept computers for recycling. Details on this program can be found at <http://www.gateway.tradeups.com>. Complete the online form, pay a processing fee (\$15 to \$35), and pack up the equipment. In a few days (according to the *Washington Post*), a shipper will show up and take it away. Rebates towards new equipment may also be possible.

If you donate your old machine to a charity, make sure it still works – otherwise you’re just saddling the charity with the disposal problem. The Capital PC User Group sends old equipment to needy schools and students. For more information on this program, visit <http://www.cpcug.net/reboot.asp>.

eBay Inc. has joined with industry, government, environmental, and charitable groups to promote electronics recycling on its Web site at <http://www.ebay.com/rethink>. Also, Office Depot has a free cell phone and rechargeable battery recycling program in place at each of its stores.

In addition, each state has an electronics program. California leads this effort with the passing of the first law to establish a funding system for electronics waste throughout the state.

Retailers are also in on the movement, including Best Buy. For information on their specific efforts, please visit their Web site at <http://communications.bestbuy.com/communityrelations/Recycling.asp>.

What can be recycled? Examples of items that can be recycled include: televisions and monitors, computers and computer peripherals, audio and stereo equipment, VCRs, DVD players, video cameras, telephones, fax and copying machines, cellular phones, wireless devices, and video game consoles. Some of these items may be able to be upgraded or donated for further use.

Why should I recycle my old computers and electronic equipment? Some components of electronic devices may contain metals and other materials that if improperly handled could be harmful to the environment and human health. Certain components may contain small amounts of cadmium, lead, mercury, hexavalent chromium or chromium VI, and bromiated flame retardants. Many of these metals can be recovered and recycled.

Paper Purchasing Statistics for FY 2004

The FY 2004 copier paper purchasing data have been received from the Government Printing Office (GPO). Purchasing of 30 percent (or higher) postconsumer content paper by the federal government is once again at 98.95 percent of the copier paper purchased from the GPO. The non-recycled content paper is mainly color copier paper, three-hole punch, and specialty paper. Kudos goes out to the newest agency, DHS, for purchasing all recycled content copier paper!

Onsite Visits Relating to the National Historic Lighthouse Preservation Act (NHLPA)

Dr. Daniel Koski-Karell, the Cultural Resources Specialist for G-SEC at Coast Guard Headquarters, visited the following lighthouses to conduct fieldwork (i.e., inspection, mapping, and photography) for nominating these Coast Guard properties to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP):

- Minneapolis Shoal Light Station, Grays Reef Light Station, and Muskegon South Breakwater Light in Lake Michigan;
- Round Island Passage Light Station, DeTour Reef Light Station, Middle Island Lighthouse, and Port Austin Reef Light Station in Lake Huron;
- Staten Island Rear Range Lighthouse, Romer Shoal Light Station, and Execution Rocks Light Station near New York City; and
- Race Rock Light Station, Little Gull Island Light Station, and Orient Point Light Station in Long Island Sound.

The data and photographs compiled are necessary for listing these properties on the NRHP. The nomination forms, which include histories and current descriptions of the lighthouse properties, will also serve as a means to assist nonprofit organizations and others in developing applications required to compete for lighthouse ownership under the provisions of the National Historic Lighthouse Preservation Act (NHLPA).

A special thanks to Coast Guard Aids to Navigation (ANT) personnel at USCG Stations Green Bay, Muskegon, St. Ignace, Saginaw River, New York City, and New Haven.

The DeTour Reef Light Station is an offshore Coast Guard Property presently leased to the DeTour Reef Light Preservation Society. A million-dollar restoration project funded largely by historic preservation grants for restoring the lighthouse to its 1931 appearance has been recently completed.



DeTour Reef Light Station

National Historic Lighthouse Preservation Act (NHLPA) Interagency Meeting

On 29 July 2004, several G-SEC-1, G-SEC-3, and G-LEL staff attended an interagency meeting at the General Services Administration (GSA) Headquarters concerning the National Historic Lighthouse Preservation Act (NHLPA). Others attending in person or by teleconference included Coast Guard personnel from MLC PAC and CEU Cleveland, as well as several representatives of the GSA, National Park Service (NPS), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and Bureau of Land Management (BLM). A variety of issues relating to lighthouse divestiture were discussed including properties in Alaska, the status of lights processed or in process under NHLPA and procedures followed, and ceremonies where a designated lighthouse recipient is recognized or a light is transferred. Several action items were identified including future meetings concerning divesting light stations on land where Coast Guard jurisdiction overlaps with the Forest Service or Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), resolving issues concerning the daymark status of lighthouses before transfer to a recipient, and the status of lighthouses on breakwaters controlled by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

The Environmental Assessment and Management (TEAM) Guide

Selecting a standard protocol is essential to achieving uniformity in compliance, eliminating compliance “gaps,” and generating useful reports. The Environmental Assessment and Management (TEAM) Guide ensures all units are treated equally. The TEAM Guide has several advantages:

- Coverage. The TEAM Guide is comprehensive, encompassing Federal, state, and local regulations in 13 areas of environmental compliance. This covers all major areas of compliance, with the notable exception of species protection. It is also flexible enough to modify (as the Department of Defense (DoD) and others have done) by adding a supplement incorporating Coast Guard environmental regulations as needed.
- Standardization. The TEAM Guide's standard numbering/classification system makes reporting and other database operations easier to conduct. The system also enables the Coast Guard to conduct integrated assessments with other agencies that use it and to establish quantitative baselines of facility compliance.
- Maturity. The TEAM Guide leverages work already being completed by the Army's Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL). All documents are available online. The Component Supplements are updated quarterly. Each state supplement is updated annually, and a Coast Guard supplement could be updated as often as needed.
- Proven Software. It will be relatively easy to distribute software to walk audit teams through the TEAM Guide protocol. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is funding use of a software front-end supplied by CERL. It can be carried on laptops in the field. The software is easily modified to suit the Coast Guard. It also has web-based data hosting capabilities.

As the intention is to make the system available to Civil Engineering Units (CEUs) to facilitate data collection and reporting by the audit teams, CERL is aboard to work through the process of "mining" the Civil Engineering Data System (CEDS) and Shore Asset Management Program (SAM) to prepopulate the software with as much information as possible.

Federal Register Notice:

Mandatory Ballast Water Management Program for U.S. Waters

Final Rule—27 September 2004

Due to the Coast Guard's determination that the existing voluntary ballast water management program is inadequate because sufficient compliance has not occurred, a mandatory ballast water management (BWM) program has been put into place. This rule will increase the Coast Guard's ability to protect against the unintentional introduction of nonindigenous species through ballast water discharges. This program will comply with the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 and the National Invasive Species Act of 1996.

The final rule will revise 33 CFR Part 151, Subpart D. The [full text of the revision](#) is available in the Federal Register dated 28 July 2004 (pages 44952 – 44961). This final rule is required for all vessels equipped with ballast water tanks bound for ports or places within the U.S. and/or entering U.S. waters. The existing requirements for vessels entering the Great Lakes and Hudson River from outside the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) will remain unchanged. The mandatory BWM program requires that all vessels entering U.S. waters with ballast water tanks employ one of the following BWM practices:

- Prior to discharging ballast water in U.S. waters, perform a complete ballast water exchange in an area no less than 200 nautical miles from any shore; or
- Retain ballast water onboard the vessel; or
- Prior to the vessel entering U.S. waters, use an alternative environmentally sound method of BWM that has been approved by the Coast Guard.

The Coast Guard acknowledges that ballast water exchange is likely to be the most used practice amongst vessels. Some vessels that enter U.S. waters and engage in trade are likely not to hold their ballast water

after arriving, thus this means that they would not be able to conduct cargo operations. Therefore, alternative environmentally sound methods of BWM are being developed and will likely be available in the future. Therefore, the BWM practice of conducting mid-ocean ballast water exchange prior to discharging ballast water in U.S. waters will be the practice used by the majority of vessels at this time. This practice means that any nonindigenous species contained in the existing ballast water would not be able to survive in saltwater and the same for freshwater exchanges of saltwater.

The Federal Register notice also outlines responses to various comments that can be viewed in the Federal Register notice.

For further information regarding this final rule, please contact Mr. Biven R. Patnaik, Project Manager, Environmental Standards Division, Coast Guard, at (202) 267-1744 or bpatnaik@comdt.uscg.mil. For information on viewing information on the docket, call Ms. Andrea M. Jenkins, Program Manager, Docket Operations at (202) 366-0271.

Federal Register Notice: **New Proposed Directive for Environmental Planning Program** Notice of Proposed Directive and Request for Comments

Due to the creation of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Department needs to draft a directive containing policy and procedures for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) and other appropriate legislation, executive orders, and other regulations. This directive will establish policy and procedures to ensure the integration of environmental considerations into the unique mission of DHS. It is essential that DHS develop processes for determining Environmental Assessments (EAs), Findings of No Significant Impact (FONSIs), and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs). DHS must also establish the appropriate areas of Categorical Exclusions (CEs).

The following objectives are to be used in guiding environmental planning activities in DHS:

- Timely and effective support;
- Sustainable capability;
- Consistency with fiscal and other considerations of national policy; and
- Full compliance with all appropriate environmental planning laws, Executive Orders, regulations, and other requirements, such as environmental management systems.

A complete listing of proposed draft categorical exclusions can be found in Table 1 of the [Federal Register notice](#) published on 14 June 2004 (pages 33043 – 33066). Private entities and members of Congress have raised concerns that DHS has overstepped its authority by providing these categorical exclusions. DHS has said that the NEPA regulation issued by the White House Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), specifically Section 1508.4 of the regulation, allows DHS to exclude activities that historically have very little environmental impact from NEPA review.

Most of the directive's implications are not likely to affect the Coast Guard as these requirements were included under the NEPA regulations when we were part of the Department of Transportation (DOT).

For more information, contact Mr. David Reese, Office of Safety and Environment, Department of Homeland Security at (202) 692-4224 or ADMIN-S&E@hq.dhs.gov.

Update: DHS/EPA Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) on Firing Ranges (Land-based)

Topic Summary from the Second Meeting of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Environmental Sustainability Council (ESC)

On 3 August 2004, G-SEC-3 hosted the second meeting of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Environmental Sustainability Council (ESC). Environmental representatives from DHS, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), Plum Island, and the U.S. Coast Guard (G-SEC-3/G-LEL) discussed a number of topics including the status of the DHS/Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) on firing ranges.

Mr. Bill McGovern (DHS-Environmental) recapped that the Coast Guard had raised some reservations regarding the potential impacts of the MOA on Coast Guard resources and mission operations at the last meeting. The MOA centers around implementing environmentally sound Best Management Practices at DHS firing ranges. DHS said that they were willing to sign the MOA without the Coast Guard. The Coast Guard asked to be given time to vet the issue through the members of the Coast Guard's Environmental Management Board (EMB). Mr. TJ Granito, Secretariat of the EMB, stated that this had been completed, and the consensus of the EMB was to amend the MOA so as to allow DHS elements to participate with pilot projects so as to identify:

- The real impacts on units with firing ranges;
- The level of funding that would be needed to comply with the MOA; and
- The source of funding.

Mr. Granito mentioned that the EPA had informally indicated a willingness to accommodate the phased-in participation in the MOA. Mr. McGovern agreed that this approach would be feasible, and he proposed a workgroup to rework the MOA language. *NOTE: Water ranges continue to be an issue of concern.*

Executive Order 13101: Interagency Working Group, White House Conference Center

Below is a summary of a recent Interagency Working Group meeting where the following topics were discussed:

- **Establish a Regional Recycling Program in the Washington DC Area**

This discussion was led by Dynamac Company, who presented a feasibility study on reducing costs of recycling among 17 local federal agencies. The program would consist of mostly office products including paper. Landfill volume per year could amount to 500,000 tons of recycled material kept out of landfills. The idea is to initiate a public/private partnership between local waste disposal companies and the government, and implement it through a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). Most savings are expected to be in transportation, the largest single cost in an office recycling program. Economies of scale will allow combining waste from each separate agency/building to allow for economical separation, another high-cost item.

Benefits will include reduced tipping fees based on volume, reduced total labor cost, and further gains through pricing structures due to more total units of waste. The plan also offers the convenience of planning, so that the General Services Administration (GSA) could be told, for example, based on item-by-item discard rates, that "we expect item procurement rates to be at certain (higher) levels over the next three months." GSA has already approved this concept, pending a demonstration. For unique recycling items (such as large quantities of copier toners from the Government Printing Office (GPO), for example), hubs would be established for specific waste streams. Savings will also be realized via affirmative procurement (to reduce the incoming waste stream). One of several problems is that there is no standard method for weighing or for volume conversion.

- **Green Power**

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) presented on green power, which includes hydroelectric, solar, wind, and biomass, among others. Currently, the federal government is one of the major purchasers of green power. Per Executive Order (EO) 13123, the President set a government target of 2.5% by 2005. Apparently that target is going to be reached, but the EPA wants to see further growth of all kinds of renewable energy sources. This topic was on the agenda because the environment/energy distinction is disappearing. EO 13101 is involved because of development of waste-to-energy plants (including wood and animal waste), and landfill energy generation. EPA has a Green Power Partnership program available for federal agencies at <http://www.epa.gov/greeningepa>. There are potentially significant Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act benefits from this program, such as reduced criteria air pollutants (e.g., SO₂, NO_x, etc.), and reduced phosphates and nitrogen releases in water.

- **Supply Chain Environmental Management**

Dr. Kevin Lyons, Rutgers University, discussed an economic assessment of the values of recycling. This discussion included illustrations of small anaerobic digesters at landfills, and microturbines that burn methane. A demonstration plant was also shown that showed trucks leaving waste at the landfill, and on the way out, refilling their tanks with natural gas derived from recycled landfill refuses. The Office of the Federal Environmental Executive (OFEE) offered this presentation to show higher education working with the government toward environmental goals.

- **2005 Closing the Circle Awards**

The 2005 Closing the Circle Awards announcement will be made in April 2005, all five categories remain the same with a sixth category, Minimizing Petroleum Usage in Transportation, being added. OFEE will accept electronic submittals forwarded from each Department.

- **Other Agenda Items**

- The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) inspection checklist was postponed until the next meeting.
- The RCRA data call has been sent to each agency and is due in mid-March 2005. Dana Arnold, Chief of Staff of the Office of the Federal Environmental Executive (OFEE), reported that this data call will include all agencies, not just the “big 6” as was done the last two years. Purchase rates of eight indicator items are included along with solid waste prevention, estimated recycling rate, and waste minimization reporting. This year, additional areas will include management controls, such as increased outreach and training, and more emphasis on biobased product procurement per the 2002 Farm Bill.

Marine Environmental Resources Coordinating Group (MERC): Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA)

G-SEC-3 and G-LEL presented a joint initiative to review individual State Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) programs to determine which of the applicable Federal agency activities listed are appropriate candidates for general, national, and regional consistency determinations. The initiative will develop a proposal, with the assistance of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s (NOAA’s) Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource Management to provide general, national, and regional consistency determinations or make a determination of de minimis effect, where appropriate. The goal of the initiative is to ensure full compliance with the CZMA while reducing the administrative burden on field units associated with making repetitive consistency determinations for individual repetitive activities. POC: Zante Capuno, (202) 267-6032

Shipping Noise and Marine Mammals Symposium

The Shipping Noise and Marine Mammals Symposium was attended by over 150 federal, military, and civilian personnel, representatives from the shipping and other related industry, students, and environmental groups.

Noise generated by human activities is an emerging issue in our oceans. It can interfere with marine animal hearing of important natural signals. Conservationists, government agencies, navies, researchers, and industry are striving to understand the effects of sounds and explore technologies that could mitigate potential impacts. Management strategies for marine noise continue to emerge as policymakers consider noise exposure guidelines in light of existing airborne noise regulations. Another developing issue is the potential treatment of marine noise as a pollutant relative to the Law of the Sea and the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL). Ocean noise levels continue to rise in some areas, and the effects of noise on ocean ecosystems remain largely unknown.

The symposium was organized to discuss state of the art research and establish a dialogue among participants toward future cooperative efforts. It was open to all interested parties including biologists, ship owners and designers, oceanographers, regulators, and developers of ship quieting technology.

Several government agencies discussed how considerations of noise impacts on protected species affect their mandated efforts. Scientists reported on trends in ocean noise, the need to monitor it, physical and behavioral effects of sound on various kinds of animals, and what is known about the effects of shipping noise. Members of the shipping industry discussed trends in the number, design, and operation of large vessels. Legal and political implications of marine noise pollution, including reviews of national and international regulations and treaties, were discussed. Both commercial and U.S. Navy speakers discussed the effectiveness and benefits of ship quieting technologies.

The symposium concluded with a panel discussion that synthesized the material presented and identified future steps including prioritizing research needs, increased collaboration mechanisms, and follow-on symposia.

Department of Defense (DoD) Conservation Conference

The theme of the Department of Defense (DoD) Conservation Conference, which was held 22 – 27 August 2004 in Savannah, GA, was "Integrating Natural and Cultural Resources with Readiness." The conference presented conservation issues that are currently and will be of concern to the DoD in the coming decade. Topics regarding natural resources included Guidelines for Effective Integrated Natural Resources Management Programs (INRMPs) and Improving the INRMP Process; Smart Growth and Sustainability; Working with State and Local Governments; Integrated Comprehensive Planning for Range Sustainability, White Issues, and Other Emerging Issues; Status of DoD Bird Conservation; Integrative Migratory Bird Management on Military Bases; DoD Role in Coordinated Bird Monitoring; Species Management and INRMPs; Partnering with Stakeholders; Invasive Species; Law Enforcement and Wildland Fire Management; and a field trip to Fort Stewart. Topics regarding cultural resources included Navy Cultural Resources Program; Tools for Cultural Resources Managers; American Indian Workshop (DoD Policy, Trust Responsibilities, and DoD Native American and Alaska Native Policy); Implementing the "Preserving America" Executive Order; Military Initiatives in National Register Eligibility; Developing a DoD Historic Preservation Strategic Plan; Integrating Anti-Terrorism Force Protection with Cultural Resource Management; DoD Policy on Trust Responsibilities; and a field trip to MCRD Parris Island.

The conference demonstrated how the integration of conservation requirements with military mission requirements is essential to successfully addressing the issues/topics discussed. The conference also provided a forum to discuss other concerns and share success stories and lessons learned, and afforded the agencies/stakeholders an opportunity to hear from each other.

The plenary sessions on Tuesday and Wednesday included speakers from the DoD and the Department of the Interior, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and many other stakeholders representing nonprofit organizations including the Sierra Club, Endangered Species Coalition, Nature Conservancy, and National Research Defense Council.

Overall, it is highly recommend that the Coast Guard send more representatives to the conference in the future. Lessons learned, results of researches/studies, and ongoing researches being undertaken by DoD could be cited/used by the Coast Guard in supporting environmental documents. Although coverage on endangered species and other natural resource conservation issues was very extensive, the DoD Conservation Conference did not address marine mammal protection and firing range issues.

Summary: Department of Defense-Fish and Wildlife Service (DoD-FWS) Endangered Species Roundtable Committee Meeting

Zante Capuno (Coast Guard Headquarters) attended the DoD-FWS Endangered Species Roundtable Committee Meeting at the Fish and Wildlife Services Headquarters (FWS) on 27 October 2004. The meeting started with a presentation on the Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program (SERDP), DoD's corporate environmental research and development program, planned and executed in full partnership with Department of Energy (DOE) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), with participation by other federal and non-federal organizations. The Program focuses on Clean Up, Compliance, Conservation, Pollution Prevention, and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) technologies. SERDP supports research and development that addresses the defense requirements identified by the Services and

sanctioned by the Deputy Undersecretary of Defense for Installations and Environment. The development and application of innovative environmental technologies will reduce the costs, environmental risks, and/or time required to resolve environmental problems while simultaneously enhancing safety, health, and military readiness.

The SERDP presentation was followed by a report from the FWS:

- FWS is considering reproposing the listing of the Bald Eagle as an endangered species and redefining "harm" in relation to the Bald Eagle recovery program.
- Four new species found in military properties were added to the list of endangered and threatened species.
- Grants have been awarded to acquire properties adjacent to military installations as buffer lands and to conduct studies on the installations' effects on endangered species and their critical habitats.
- Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) submitted by federal agencies for the signature of the FWS Chief are on hold, pending evaluation of any feedback/comments on a letter issued by FWS Solicitor General to federal agencies regarding the new definition of "take" of migratory birds. The letters were sent out on 14 May 2004. As of today, G-SEC-3 has not received a copy of the letter.
- Fact sheets on Protecting Endangered Species on Military Lands: the Sonoran Pronghorn, Successful Species Recovery, and Conservation Partnerships were released.

SERDP announced that Statements of Need (SON) proposals are undergoing review and final decisions will be announced in October. A study on "at risk species" will be incorporated in the SON list. An ongoing project is the Threatened and Endangered Species Data Repository project, which seeks to identify gaps in information and gray literature.

The Army reported on installation summaries from the FY 2003 Survey of Threatened and Endangered Species on Army Lands.

A G-SEC-3 representative from the Coast Guard explored the possibility of establishing a similar partnership/committee with FWS. FWS representatives were very receptive of the idea and will set up a meeting in the near future to set up a similar committee so the Coast Guard and FWS could work together in conserving endangered and threatened species and their critical habitats in Coast Guard facilities.

Trip to the Coast Guard Yard

Ken Malmberg and intern Matt Huray went to the Coast Guard Yard in August 2004 for an orientation visit, and to get refreshed about the shipyard's function as a repair availability site. The KEY LARGO, CAMPBELL, SLEDGE, DILIGENT, and other cutters were in for hull sustainment, life extension, and other refurbishment projects. Remediation work for Foreign Military Sales (FMS) is also being done.

John Moore (Safety and Health) showed a new video that described ISO 14001 requirements in terms of aspects, which are strategic categories of operations at the Yard that have environmental, health, and safety components to them. Several aspects were described, including oil transfer, high pressure paint removal, and generic recycling, and discussed with objectives for targeted corrections.

Also observed were the fabrication shop, the gun shop (where the RGE is being built), the machine shop, and the engine overhaul facility, where some engines from several 110s returned from Iraq were being repaired. Ms. Dottie Mitchell (Public Affairs) also discussed her participation in the Community Advisory Group, a series of quarterly meetings stemming from the Yard's Superfund status. The Yard enjoys excellent community relations regarding this outreach program.

Which Facilities Must Submit a TRI Report (40 CFR 372.22)?

A plant, factory, or other facility is subject to the reporting requirements of [Section 313](#) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) if all of the following criteria are met during the calendar year:

- The facility has ten or more full-time employees, or any combination of employees to equal 20,000 hours of employment.
- The facility's primary Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code begins with the numbers 10, 12, or 20 – 39. Federal facilities and commercial hazardous waste treatment facilities are also subject to Toxic Release Inventory ([TRI](#)) or Form R reporting, as are electric utilities (i.e., 4911, 4931, 4939), petroleum bulk terminals (i.e., 5171), chemical wholesalers (i.e., 5169), and solvent recovery services. For more information on how to determine your facility's primary SIC code, see [40 CFR 372.22\(b\)\(1\) – \(3\)](#).
- The facility manufactured, imported, processed, or otherwise used a SARA 313 toxic chemical in excess of its established threshold (refer to [40 CFR 372.65](#)). The EPA has established a threshold of 25,000 pounds for manufacturing, importing, or processing and 10,000 pounds for otherwise using a toxic chemical, unless a lower threshold is specified in [40 CFR 372.28](#).

Facilities that meet these criteria must submit a [TRI](#) report to EPA by July 1 of the following year for each toxic chemical exceeding a threshold.

NOTE: All Coast Guard units with firing ranges (indoor or outdoor) are most likely covered by this reporting requirement. Since EPA dropped the threshold of lead to 100 pounds, all Coast Guard units with firing ranges that expend 100 pounds of lead must now report.

OSHA Targets High-Hazard Workplaces under 2004 Inspection Plan

Reprinted from the [HTIS Bulletin, SEP-OCT 2004](#), by Abdul H. Khalid

Recently, the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) announced that the Agency would target about 4,000 high-hazard workplaces under its site-specific targeting (SST) plan for compliance inspection during 2004. These sites will include public buildings and furniture, and ship building and repair, among others. The OSHA 2004 SST program will also provide guidance to DoD safety and health officials who are responsible for implementing the occupational safety and health rules and regulations at DoD facilities. For more information on the 2004 SST program, DoD personnel can visit OSHA's Web site at <http://www.osha.gov>.

National Environmental Methods Index

Reprinted from the [HTIS Bulletin, SEP-OCT 2004](#), by Tom McCarley

The National Environmental Methods Index (NEMI) is an interagency effort to, as their Web site (<http://www.nemi.gov>) states, “provide a mechanism to compare and contrast the performance and relative cost of analytical, test, and sampling methods for environmental monitoring.” As Department of Defense environmental managers know, all too well, the sampling and analysis of contaminated sites is a major expense.

With the movement towards Performance Based Test Methods, it is more important than ever to be able to use a tool like NEMI to select a laboratory or field test method that will be acceptable if you are involved in analytical work.

The primary focus of NEMI is on water methods reflecting its oversight Methods Board that is chartered under the National Water Quality Monitoring Council (NWQMC). The Methods and Data Compatibility Board (<http://wi.water.usgs.gov/methods/>) is a “partnership of water-quality experts from Federal agencies, States, Tribes, municipalities, industry, and private organizations.”

Manifest Requirements for Interstate Shipments

According to [40 CFR 262.21](#), hazardous waste generators are required to choose a manifest for their hazardous waste shipments according to the following hierarchy:

- If the consignment state (i.e., the receiving state) has their own version of the Uniform Manifest, you must use theirs and complete the document according to their instructions.
- If the consignment state does not have its own version, then you must use your state's version of the Uniform Manifest (if your state requires a state manifest).
- If neither state has a state version of the Uniform Manifest, then any version is allowed to be used.

Fortunately, this procedure will change in the near future. EPA is preparing a final rule that will eliminate all state versions of the manifest, requiring all generators to use a new, truly Uniform Manifest. According to the recent regulatory agenda, this rule is due to be promulgated in early 2005. To read more about this rule and see what the new manifest may look like, refer to the proposal from 22 May 2001.

ALCOAST: Beretta M9 9mm Personal Defense Weapon (PDW) Replacement

The Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Office of Safety and Environmental Programs has been working on enhancing the DHS use of green ammunition with our sister office, the Asset Management Office, in USM. FLETC has been a leader in this program and has lots of experience as well as demonstrated results. We would like to see the department increase the use of frangible ammunition for training to reduce our life-cycle costs and as well as the hazards to instructors and law enforcement (LE) personnel. The Asset Management Board will be a key partner for us in this effort. Please note that one aspect of the procurement involved munitions and that environmental stewardship was a contributing factor in the decision. The ALCOAST on this topic follows:

R 051927Z NOV 04 ZUI ASN-A00311000004 ZYB
FM COMDT COGARD WASHINGTON DC//G-OC//
TO ALCOAST
BT

UNCLAS //N08370//
ALCOAST 499/04
COMDTNOTE 8370

SUBJ: BERETTA M9 9MM PERSONAL DEFENSE WEAPON (PDW) REPLACEMENT

1. SINCE SEP 03, G-OCU HAS PARTICIPATED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY (DHS) STRATEGIC COMMODITY COUNCIL (SCC) WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION GROUP. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOM ENFORCEMENT (ICE), CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION (CBP), TRANSPORTATION AND SAFETY ADMINISTRATION (TSA) AND THE COAST GUARD COMBINED AGENCY/SERVICE SPECIFIC HANDGUN REQUIREMENTS TO DEVELOP ONE HANDGUN CONTRACT FOR PARTICIPATING DHS AGENCIES. I AM PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT A CONTRACT HAS BEEN AWARDED TO SIGARMS INC. THE COAST GUARD HAS PURCHASED THE SIG SAUER P229 COMPACT .40 CAL. HANDGUN TO REPLACE THE BERETTA M9 9MM HANDGUN.

2. BACKGROUND

A. IN SEP FY03, G-OCU IDENTIFIED THE NEED TO REPLACE THE M9 9MM PDW BASED ON INCREASED FRAME FAILURE RATES, UNRELIABILITY ISSUES AND THAT 75 PERCENT HAVE FAR EXCEEDED THEIR PREDICTED 5,000 RD SERVICE LIFE (CG FIRES AND AVG 500 9MM RDS ANNUALLY, THE MAJORITY OF THE PDWS HAVE BEEN IN SERVICE FOR APPROX 16 YEARS, WELL BEYOND THEIR PREDICTED SERVICE LIFE).

B. WITH THE INCREASED PORTS, WATERWAYS AND COASTAL SECURITY MISSION, THE CG AMMUNITION NONCOMBAT EXPENDITURE ALLOCATION (NCEA - RDS USED FOR TRAINING) HAS CONTINUED TO INCREASE AS MORE DIVERSE OPERATIONAL UNITS ARE REQUIRED TO BE ARMED. IN FY02, THE CG SHOT 2.9 MILLION RDS OF 9MM.

FY03 - 4.0 MILLION RDS. IN FY04, THE CG FIRED NEARLY 4.0 MILLION RDS OF 9MM, WHICH HAS ADDED MORE WEAR AND TEAR TO THE AGING M9 9MM HANDGUNS.

C. AS STATED ABOVE, THE SCC WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION GROUP COMBINED THE VARIOUS DHS FEDERAL LE AGENCY/SERVICE HANDGUN REQUIREMENTS TO DEVELOP A MULTI-YEAR HANDGUN CONTRACT THAT PARTICIPATING AGENCIES/SERVICES MAY USE TO PROCURE NEW HANDGUNS.

D. TESTING. DHS SOLICITED VENDORS TO PROVIDE SAMPLE HANDGUNS FOR TESTING. HANDGUN TESTING WAS CONDUCTED AT THE ICE NATIONAL FIREARMS TACTICS AND TRAINING UNIT (NFTTU) IN ALTOONA, PA, AND FT BENNING, GA, FROM 22 MAR TO 30 JUN 04. 22 CG PERSONNEL PARTICIPATED IN RELIABILITY, DURABILITY AND PERFORMANCE TESTING THAT INCLUDED SIX MAJOR VENDORS AND 46 DIFFERENT HANDGUN MODELS. 690 HANDGUNS WERE TESTED AND 2.9 MILLION RDS OF AMMUNITION WAS EXPENDED.

3. CONTRACT AWARD. IN AUG 04, A MULTI-YEAR CONTRACT WAS AWARDED TO SIGARMS INC. THE CG PURCHASED 12,000 SIG SAUER P229 .40 CAL. COMPACT HANDGUNS TO REPLACE THE BERETTA M9 9MM PDW. THE CG WILL BEGIN RECEIVING 1000 HANDGUNS PER MONTH STARTING IN NOV 2004.

4. AMMUNITION. THE HANDGUN REPLACEMENT ALSO USHERS IN A NEW ERA OF AMMUNITION AVAILABLE TO THE FIELD COMMANDER. AMMUNITION SELECTION WILL BE BASED ON OPERATIONAL MISSION. THE CG WILL PROCURE .40 CAL. HOLLOW POINT (HP) AMMUNITION FOR MARITIME LE OPERATIONS. .40 CAL. FRANGIBLE AMMUNITION WILL ALSO BE PROCURED TO HELP MEET CG ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP RESPONSIBILITIES. THE VARIETY OF AMMUNITION AVAILABLE WILL REQUIRE MORE LOGISTICAL OVERSIGHT, BUT ULTIMATELY WILL PROVIDE THE OPERATIONAL COMMANDER MORE FLEXIBLE IN MISSION EXECUTION.

5. TRANSITION PLAN:

A. G-OCU WILL BEGIN REPLACING THE M9 9MM PDWS IN 4TH QTR, FY05. THIS WILL ALLOW SUFFICIENT TIME TO PROCURE AND STOCKPILE THE REQUIRED .40 CAL. AMMUNITION INVENTORY AND ACQUIRE ADDITIONAL MAGAZINES.

B. A FAMILIARIZATION AND TRAINING PLAN IS UNDER DEVELOPMENT AND WILL BE PROVIDED WHEN FINALIZED.

6. COMDT (G-OCU) POC IS GMCS C. GRAHAM AT (202) 267-0482.

7. INTERNET RELEASE AUTHORIZED.

8. RELEASED BY RADM D. KUNKEL, DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS CAPABILITY.

BT

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You Dump It, You Drink It

The EPA's [You Dump It, You Drink It](#) campaign focuses on the proper management of used motor oil and includes a variety of free, printed information materials that are available in both Spanish and English. The materials for this program were developed during a series of focus groups, one-on-one telephone interviews, and on-the-job observations of employees in major Hispanic population centers.

Materials in the [You Dump It, You Drink It](#) campaign include:

- [You Dump It, You Drink It](#) – A poster for consumers and do-it-yourselfers on how to manage used motor oil.
- [You Dump It, You Drink It – Storing Used Motor Oil](#) – A poster for use in automotive repair and service shops to remind employees about the proper steps for storing used motor oil.
- [You Dump It, You Drink It – Managing Used Motor Oil](#) – A one-page reference card with tips for properly managing and storing used motor for owners and managers of automotive repair and service shops.

- [You Dump It, You Drink It – Recycle Used Motor Oil](#) – A brochure for do-it-yourselfers and consumers on how to change and dispose their used motor oil.
- [You Dump It, You Drink It – Managing Oil Spills](#) – A poster for use in automotive repair and service shops to remind employees about the proper management of used motor oil spills.
- [You Dump It, You Drink It – Used Motor Oil Contaminates Our Water](#) – A bumper sticker for consumers and do-it-yourselfers with the *You Dump It, You Drink It* slogan.
- [You Dump It, You Drink It – Managing Used Motor Oil – Order Form](#)

For copies of these posters, refer to the EPA's *You Dump It, You Drink It* homepage: <http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/usedoil/index.htm#ydiydi>.

The Joint Service Pollution Prevention (P2) Technical Library

Overview of a Valuable Clearinghouse for Environmental Information

The Joint Service Pollution Prevention Technical Library (JSP2TL more commonly referred to as the **P2 Library**), an inter-service and inter-agency cooperative Web site, provides a single point of reference for pertinent and timely information about Pollution Prevention (P2), Green Procurement, Environmental Management Systems (EMS), and other environmental issues relevant to Coast Guard (and DHS) activities. The P2 Library (located on the Internet at <http://p2library.nfesc.navy.mil/>) provides valuable information and access to resources about current and emerging environmental issues of vital importance to mission readiness and effective operations. The P2 Library offers success stories and lessons learned from other agencies and organizations sharing similar environmental concerns to help federal facilities and Environmental Times readers perform their jobs more effectively.

The P2 Library promotes the concept that cost-effective environmental protection is best achieved through programs that avoid or minimize problems, rather than react to them. For the past decade, the P2 Library has provided access to cutting edge environmental solutions relevant to Department of Defense (DoD) and Coast Guard operations. This access is now available to DHS through Coast Guard's association with DoD.

Today's federal community (both military and civilian) must concern itself with the multi-media environmental programs that support current day-to-day operations, while establishing the long-term objectives that will allow those operations to continue into the future. As the federal sector moves toward sustainable facilities and organizations, the P2 Library continues to offer the most up-to-date information to help Joint Services as well as civilian federal facilities proactively plan for the future of their missions within the context of environmental stewardship.

P2 Opportunity Topics of vital interest to the military and the federal environmental community provide the focal point of the P2 Library. These topics include:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| • Air Quality | • Paint Removal Processes |
| • Bio-based Products | • Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants |
| • Electroplating and Metal Finishing Technologies | • Preproduction Technologies |
| • Green Procurement | • Range Management |
| • Hazardous Material and Hazardous Waste Management | • Solid Waste Management |
| • Ozone Depleting Substances | • Solvent Alternatives |
| • Painting | • Storm Water |
| | • Sustainable Development |
| | • Wastewater |

Information and resources related to each of these P2 Opportunity Topics are organized by the following subject areas:

- **Documents** including Guidance Manuals, Handbooks, Policies, Web/Software Tools, Research Reports, and more from the Joint Services, Federal Agencies, and other public and private sources.
- **Fact Sheets** from the Joint Services and other resources.

- **P2 Opportunity Handbook Data Sheets** that describe P2 technologies and/or applications currently in use at joint service installations, or provide overviews about important environmental issues.
- **Presentations** about environmental issues from 2001 and updated to include present-day emerging topics.
- **Success Stories** from the Joint Services, federal facilities, and other resources.
- **Web Links** that provide quick access to military, government, and private environmental Web sites.

Several new features have recently been added to the P2 Library:

- **Emerging Environmental Issues**

Highlights emerging issues that may impact environmental operations and missions at Joint Service installations and other federal facilities. Recent topics include *Returning Military Equipment May Create Unanticipated Environmental and Economic Impacts* and *Environmental Compliance Concerns at Hospitals and Healthcare Facilities*.

- **Featured Resource of the Week**

Offers information about, and a direct link to, a new resource that provides pertinent and timely information about an environmental issue of importance to federal environmental professionals.

- **Share Your Success Story**

Provides Joint Service installation and federal facility staff members the opportunity to share their Success Stories with others who may experience similar problems and concerns. Sharing of information among Joint Service P2 Library users from different services, installations, and facilities offers the opportunity to learn how others approach environmental issues, provides solutions to common challenges, and helps enhance productivity and decrease costs throughout the Joint Services.

Green Procurement is a regulatory issue that will have a major impact on the future purchasing practices – and operations – of all joint service installations and federal facilities. This topic area (at <http://p2library.nfesc.navy.mil/topics/green.html>) is based on the September 2004 DoD Green Procurement Policy: *Department of Defense Green Procurement Strategy – Promoting environmental stewardship throughout the Department of Defense*. The resources are organized under the following six major categories:

- Alternative Fuels and Fuel Efficiency
- Biobased Products
- Environmentally Preferable Products
- Energy Efficient Products (Energy Star and Energy Efficient Stand-by Power Devices)
- Non-Ozone Depleting Substances
- Recovered Material (Recycled-Content) Products

The Environmental Management System (EMS) Library. The Federal Environmental Executive describes The Environmental Management System (EMS) Library as "the most comprehensive and up-to-date EMS resource available to Federal agencies" (September 2004).

The EMS Library (at <http://p2library.nfesc.navy.mil/ems/index.html>), also designated as the "Official" Navy EMS Web Site, is designed to provide one-stop access to the most recent EMS policies and directives, as well as templates, training modules, and success stories from each of the Joint Services. Many of these resources are not available from any other source. The availability of a resource specific to EMS issues enables Joint Service and civilian Federal Facility personnel to access pertinent and timely information as they move toward the December 31, 2005 deadline for EMS implementation.

In addition to information and resources from the DoD, Federal, international, state and local governments, and private organizations, the EMS Library also features four **unique** resources:

- **The Road to Successful EMS Implementation**

The EMS Library Homepage provides a logical and progressive month-by-month approach to EMS implementation, introducing a new EMS Topic each month, supported by a *Checklist of Monthly Goals*,

Relevant Resources and Featured Web Sites. All of the topics, recommendations, and requirements are based on the ISO 14001 Standard.

- ***EMS Success Stories:***

This resource provides Joint Service installations the opportunity to share their EMS successes with others who may have similar missions, operations and concerns.

- ***EMS Roadmap: Key Considerations for Successful EMS Implementation:***

The Roadmap is a flow diagram outlining key issues that should be considered before, and during, the EMS implementation process. The issues discussed in this section go beyond those normally addressed in standard ISO 14001 EMS design and implementation resources.

- ***Legal Requirements:***

An outline of the basic Legal Requirements that must be addressed when implementing an EMS. Links to major Federal Laws, Executive Orders, and DoD Directives and Instructions are provided.

The P2 Library makes it easy to find the information about current environmental concerns. In addition, the P2 Library can help you proactively plan for and implement new environmental initiatives, including Green Procurement and EMS, which will support progress toward the sustainable facilities and installations of the future. For proven approaches to problem solving and innovative solutions to common environmental challenges, visit **The Joint Service P2 Technical Library** at <http://p2library.nfesc.navy.mil/> today.

Suggestions and comments concerning the Joint Service P2 Technical Library are always welcome. Please use the [Registration](#) or [Feedback Form](#) to submit your comments. Completion of either one of these forms automatically adds your name to the P2 Library email list so you will receive announcements about future updates and additions to the Joint Service P2 Technical Library. Coast Guard POC: Mr. TJ Granito (tgranito@comdt.uscg.mil), (202) 267-1941

New Staff Additions

The Environmental Management Division (G-SEC-3) is happy to welcome three new additions to our staff: Ms. Susan Hathaway, Mr. Russell (Russ) Frum, and Ms. Alison Ross.

Ms. Susan Hathaway, a GS-13 employee, works with the EMD staff, focusing on cultural resource issues. Her first assignments include National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 compliance concerning the future decommissioning of the MACKINAW (WAGB-83), a Great Lakes icebreaker commissioned in 1944. She is also working on Coast Guard input for the DHS report required by the White House's *Preserve America* initiative. Ms. Hathaway holds a B.A. from Ohio Wesleyan University and has ten years experience working in a variety of environmental science areas including historic preservation, NEPA, CERCLA, and RCRA.

Mr. Russell (Russ) Frum, a GS-13 employee, is managing the environmental appropriations and CFO Act audit process. Mr. Frum holds a B.S. in Economics and M.S. in Industrial Relations from West Virginia University. He has worked for a coal mining company, the Department of Commerce (Census Bureau), the Department of Interior (Office of Surface Mining), and most recently served as a Program Analyst with the Coast Guard Marine Safety Division at Atlantic Area.

Ms. Mary Young, a contract hire from e2M, Inc., assisted our cultural resources and environmental planning efforts. Ms. Young holds a B.S. from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

Ms. Alison Ross, also a contract hire from e2M, Inc., has replaced Ms. Young and will be assisting G-SEC-3 in our cultural resources and environmental planning efforts. Ms. Ross holds a B.S. from Drexel University and a M.S. in Historic Preservation from the University of Pennsylvania. She is currently assisting Dr. Daniel Koski-Karell with the lighthouse preservation project.

Summer Intern for G-SEC-3

From 1 June to 6 August 2004, Mr. Brian Barrick of Bemidji State University joined G-SEC-3 as a summer intern. His services were obtained via the Washington Center Internship Program. Mr. Barrick served six years in the U.S. Army Reserves where he obtained the rank of SGT and served as a Squad Leader, Duty Appointed Retention NCO, Company Drivers Trainer, Platoon Combat Lifesaver, and Platoon Field Sanitation NCO. He is a rising Junior majoring in Environmental and Political Sciences and worked on terrestrial and aquatic firing range issues including implementation of the DHS-EPA MOU for range management.



Homeland Security



**Commandant (G-SEC)
U.S. Coast Guard
2100 Second Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20593-0001**



PUBLISHED BY	EDITORS & CONTACT INFORMATION	
<p>Commandant (G-SEC) U.S. Coast Guard Office of Civil Engineering Environmental Management Division 2100 2ND St. SW Washington, DC 20593-0001</p> <p>Web Site: www.uscg.mil/systems/gse/gsec-3H.htm</p>	<p>Martin Nguyen U.S. Coast Guard Environmental Management Division (202) 267-2342 mnguyen@comdt.uscg.mil</p>	<p>Stephanie Muska Potomac Management Group, Inc. (703) 836-1037 smuska@potomacmgmt.com</p>
<p><i>This publication is distributed in electronic format only. If you would like to be added to the electronic mailing list, please contact Martin Nguyen.</i></p>		

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.