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EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

FedFacs

an environmental bulletin for federal facilities

Working Toward Environmental Compliance and Sustainability in the Federal Government

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Federal Facilities Enforcement Office (FFEO) is responsible for ensuring that federal facilities comply with environmental laws and take actions to prevent, control and abate environmental pollution. Over the years, the ways in which FFEO performs this task have evolved from reliance on traditional EPA tools, such as enforcement and compliance monitoring, to include newer, more innovative approaches to more completely address the complexities of environmental problems facing government agencies.

This issue profiles FFEO and its program. We will look briefly at the U.S. government sector and its compliance record with environmental laws. In this and related articles, we will look at EPA's federal facility program and its efforts to develop and integrate a range of tools and strategies to ensure facility compliance with environmental laws, and foster greater environmental stewardship within government agencies.

Inside

Environmental Compliance Challenge

The U.S. government owns over 674 million acres of land – nearly one third of the United States, and owns or leases over 480,000 buildings.[1] Federal facilities are buildings, installations, structures, land, public works, equipment, aircraft, vessels, and other vehicles and property owned by or constructed or manufactured for the federal government. The government's approximately 30 agencies, bureaus and departments control over 32,000 facilities, over 7,800 of which are engaged in a broad range of activities regulated under U.S. environmental laws.[2] Collectively, the U.S. government is the nation's largest consumer of natural resources and power, and generates significant amounts of pollution and harmful wastes. Federal agencies, like private parties, are required to comply with all federal environmental requirements, including those of states, localities and tribes. U.S. government agencies must also comply with additional requirements set out in Presidential Executive Orders.

Since 1993, FFEO has monitored federal agency progress in meeting statutory and regulatory requirements. In its most recent report on compliance, which covers fiscal years 2001 and 2002, FFEO reports compliance rates for *Continued on* ***page 5***

Environmental Spotlight

NEW ENFORCEMENT CHIEF ENCOURAGES GOOD STEWARDSHIP BY FEDERAL FACILITIES

By Tom Skinner
Acting Assistant Administrator,
EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance

I am pleased to have this opportunity to introduce myself, and also share with you some thoughts about the future direction of OECA's federal facility program.

As EPA's chief enforcement and compliance assurance officer, I want to improve the federal government's environmental performance through facility compliance with environmental requirements, pollution prevention, and environmental stewardship.

This is especially important for the U.S. government. Government facilities must not only comply with regulatory requirements, but I believe they can also be role models and mentors for innovation, sustainability and environmental stewardship.

The strategies for achieving these goals, first outlined by my predecessor J.P. Suarez as "Smart Enforcement," embrace a "common sense" approach, and are the foundation for the program managed by OECA's Federal *Continued on* ***page 2***

ABOUT THIS ISSUE...

In this issue, we spotlight the U.S. EPA's federal facility enforcement and compliance assurance program, and its changing approach to achieving environmental compliance and stewardship in the federal government. Traditional core program functions, like enforcement and compliance monitoring are discussed, and also new strategies and tools designed to address the complex and changing nature of environmental protection throughout the government.

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ENVIRONMENTAL SPOTLIGHT

Continued from ***page 1***

Facilities Enforcement Office. Put simply, our federal facility program will use the most appropriate enforcement and compliance tools to address the most significant problems to achieve the best outcomes.

For our federal facility program, this means several things. First and foremost, we will continue to be a strong enforcement presence in the field. We are also exploring and embracing new environmental compliance tools uniquely suited for the federal community, and encouraging innovators and leaders in environmental management and stewardship. Often, a combination of tools, or an "integrated strategy" is the best approach.

We also recognize that partnerships and collaborative efforts – at both the national and regional level – are critical to furthering environmental compliance, innovation, and information exchange. We have had success in realizing greater environmental benefits through increased cooperation between agencies.

For example, EPA and the Office of the Federal Environmental Executive have joined together to help other federal agencies meet Executive Order 13148's mandate for appropriate federal facilities to implement environmental management systems, and make the federal government a leader in environmental management. The Office of the Federal Environmental Executive and I share a common vision that facilities can mitigate and sometimes eliminate environmental problems by integrating environmental considerations into all aspects of facility operation.

We are embracing new environmental compliance tools suited for the federal community, and encouraging innovators and leaders in environmental management and stewardship.

EPA's partnership with the Veterans Health Administration (VHA) is a template for collaborative efforts between EPA's federal facility program and other federal agencies. By helping agencies such as the VHA identify and address its environmental problems, EPA hopes to enable them to design and implement internal environmental programs that address their specific needs.

EPA is creating a forum for collaboration and information exchange with the new full service Federal Facilities Environmental Stewardship and Compliance Assistance Center, slated for launch this year. EPA hopes that federal agencies working together and combining their collective knowledge, experience and resources, will result in more environmental compliance and innovation throughout the government.

As the former Regional Administrator for EPA Region 5 and manager of the Great Lakes Program, I understand the value and necessity of programs and initiatives tailored to address regional or local issues. EPA has a wide range of innovative regional federal facility programs and partnerships, and I look forward to new opportunities in the future.

Finally, I congratulate federal agencies and facilities that are not only meeting their environmental requirements, but going beyond them to incorporate sustainable practices in their facility operations. I look forward to guiding EPA's federal facility enforcement and compliance assurance program, and being a vital part of the federal government's progress toward its environmental goals.

Thomas Skinner was appointed Acting Assistant Administrator for the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on April 2, 2004. Mr. Skinner was Regional Administrator for the EPA Region 5 in Chicago and previously Director of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency before joining the U.S. EPA in 2001. He holds a juris doctorate degree from Northwestern University School of Law and an undergraduate degree from Lawrence University. Mr. Skinner will remain the Great Lakes National Program Manager for the Agency.

FEDFACS ON THE WEB

This and past issues of FedFacs can be found on EPA's website at: http://www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/newsletters/civil/fedfac/index.html

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FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXECUTIVE JOHN HOWARD RESIGNS

John Howard submitted to President Bush his resignation as Federal Environmental Executive, effective June 11, 2004. He and his family will be returning home to Austin, Texas. He stated, "It has been a privilege and an honor to have served with so many in working to improve the Federal government's (and America's) environmental stewardship, and I believe we have made substantial progress. I wish all of you the best as you continue this important work with OFEE, through Ed Pinero, Dana Arnold, and the OFEE team."

US and Israel Work on Management Systems for Environment and Security

The United States-Israel Science and Technology Foundation (USISTF), Civil Infrastructure Security (CIS) Network, and Office of the Federal Environmental Executive (OFEE) conducted a stakeholder meeting in March 2004 to initiate an effort to identify the approach, procedures, outcomes and metrics necessary to integrate environmental and security management systems.

The goal is to develop a blueprint for U.S. and Israeli private, public and governmental entities to develop integrated systems using the Environmental Management System (EMS) model (particularly the ISO-14001 standard). Particular emphasis will be placed on the following elements: risk identification and assessment; risk prevention through process improvement and the introduction of new technologies; emergency response; and continual improvement of processes and operations.

Pilot sites will be identified to test the draft tools. At the conclusion of the pilots, finalized guidelines, protocols and lessons learned, as well as any other information on the non-sensitive aspects of the demonstration project and collected non-confidential materials will be published.

This effort supports the Administration's commitments to EMS, collaborative efforts with the non-federal community, and leadership in international technology development. Other federal entities involved in the project include the Department of Homeland Security, National Institute of Standards and Technology, the U.S. Postal Service and Environmental Protection Agency.

For additional information please contact: Ed Piñero, Deputy Federal Environmental Executive in the Office of Federal Enviromental Executive (202) 564-1297, or Edwin_pinero@ceq.eop.gov.

VHA Launches Green Environmental Management Systems

The U.S. EPA and the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Veterans Health Administration (VHA) are partnering to improve environmental compliance at VA facilities.

At the VHA's request, EPA conducted or will conduct environmental management reviews (EMRs) at 17 VA medical centers across the nation. Final reviews will be conducted in 2004. EMRs help individual facilities improve facility operations and minimize impacts on the environment.

They also enable VHA to design and implement national changes to address common environmental issues found at the VA medical centers.

The EMRs also evaluated environmental management systems (EMSs) at VA facilities, and were a good foundation for Green Environmental Management Systems (GEMS) – a program the VA launched in April to meet requirements of Executive Order 13148, "Greening the Government Through Leadership in Environmental Management."

The GEMS Guidebook, which lists the steps a facility must take to develop GEMS on-site, proposes a top-down and bottom-up approach for VA medical centers. A key component of GEMS is the requirement of periodic environmental compliance audits which should identify many environmental problems while they can be easily corrected.

The GEMS program includes nine steps: 1) appoint GEMS coordinator and GEMS committee; 2) train GEMS committee; 3) conduct initial GEMS gap analysis; 4) identify significant environmental aspects; 5) establish operational controls; 6) set objectives and targets; 7) train staff on GEMS policies and standard operating procedures; 8) conduct environmental compliance baseline and periodic follow-up audits; and 9) issue annual program effectiveness review and report.

GEMS follows the "plan-do-check-act" model, making integration with Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO) Environment of Care programs easy at healthcare facilities. In fact, many of the requirements for GEMS are already in place. During the EMRs, this was a consistent finding.

With EPA's assistance, the VHA continues to develop and deliver environmental training programs. The VA's medical center top management and safety managers also received GEMS training. VA staff also received RCRA hazardous waste compliance training, and EPA Region 1 (Boston) delivered environmental training in May. Many training programs were videotaped and will be re-broadcast, while the VA is also developing more in-depth technical training. A joint Chief Engineer/Safety Conference in September, with part of the agenda devoted to GEMS and environmental training, is under development.

For further information visit: http://www.epa.gov/compliance/assistance/sectors/federal/epavha.html or contact: Diane Lynne, lynne.diane@epa.gov. See related articles in past issues of FedFacs at: http://www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/newsletters/civil/fedfac/index.html.

Fort Chaffee and Sheppard AFB Ready for Reuse

Ready for Reuse determinations were issued to two facilities in U.S. EPA Region 6 (Dallas). In November 2003, Region 6 and the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) issued a Ready for Reuse determination to Fort Chaffee, Ark. In March 2004, Region 6 and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) issued its determination to Sheppard Air Force Base (AFB) in Wichita Falls, Texas.

The Ready for Reuse determination verifies that environmental conditions on affected portions of these facilities are protective of human health and the environment based on their anticipated use as commercial/industrial and residential properties. Determinations provide specific information about a site, including the nature and extent of contamination, cleanup work performed, and status with state and federal requirements.

The Fort Chaffee determination, the first awarded to a U.S. Army facility, applies to approximately 7,000 acres of land declared excess by DoD. Ownership was transferred under the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Program to the Fort Chaffee Redevelopment Authority. The property was used for military training and had troop barracks, a hospital, administrative offices, maintenance/supply buildings, a golf course and an airstrip. Fort Chaffee closed in 1997.

The Ready for Reuse ceremony was held at "Fantasies at the Fort," a former Army administration building now being reused as a wedding banquet hall. In addition to local dignitaries, Army representatives from the Pentagon and the Hampton, Va. BRAC office attended the event.

The Sheppard AFB determination applies to Installation Restoration Program Site FT003. The site was used for fire protection training exercises from approximately 1957 to 1992. A variety of materials, primarily waste fuels, were burned at the site during the exercises.

Pictured from left to right: Marcus Devine, ADEQ Director; Jerry Stewart, M.D., Ft. Chaffee Redevelopment Authority Chairman; Richard Newsome, Assistant for Restoration, Office of the Deputy Asst. Secretary of the Army for Environment, Safety and Occupational Health; and Carl Edlund, EPA Region 6 Multimedia Planning and Permitting Division Director.

Pictured from left to right: Laurie King, EPA Region 6 Federal Facilities Section Chief; Brigadier General Arthur Rooney, Jr., Commander, 82nd Training Wing; and Allan Posnick, TCEQ DSMOA Manager.

Sheppard AFB is the largest and most diverse training facility in the Air Force's Air Education Training Command (AETC). The determination is the first awarded to an AETC base. The Ready for Reuse ceremony was attended by local dignitaries, as well as officials from AETC Headquarters at Randolph Air Force Base in San Antonio, Texas.

Additional information about the Fort Chaffee and Sheppard AFB ready for reuse determinations is available at www.epa.gov/earth1r6/ready4reuse and www.epa.gov/earth1r6/ready4reuse, respectively.

PRESIDENT'S MANAGEMENT COUNCIL COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE INITIATIVE

In April 2003, the President's Management Council (PMC) and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) asked the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) and the Office of the Federal Environmental Executive (OFEE) to identify how federal agencies assure environmental compliance and offer recommendations for improvements. In the summer of 2003, OFEE and the Interagency Environmental Leadership Workgroup established under Executive Order 13148 conducted the first-ever survey of federal agencies' environmental compliance management. The survey reflected ongoing efforts to incorporate environmental management system (EMS) principles into federal agency programs. Questions were presented regarding compliance auditing programs, allocation of resources for compliance monitoring and level of management engagement in the compliance process.

OFEE received responses from 63 departments, agencies, services and bureaus. Responses are under review by the Interagency Workgroup, and compilation and analysis of the results is nearly complete. The effort will culminate in identification of best practices and a series of recommendations to improve federal agency compliance programs at the facility and agency level. Reflecting the ongoing federal efforts to implement EMSs at federal facilities by the end of 2005, compliance management recommendations will be made in the context of the EMS framework. In addition, consideration will be given to enhancements in compliance support mechanisms across the federal community.

The final report will be issued to the PMC and OMB for their review and consideration. Based on recommendations and feedback from the PMC and the OMB, CEQ, the Interagency Workgroup, with OFEE guidance, will develop action plans and milestones.

For additional information contact: Will Garvey, EPA (202) 564-2458 or Ed Pinero, OFEE (202) 564-1297.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND SUSTAINABILITY

Continued from ***page 1***

inspected federal facilities regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Clean Air Act (CAA) remain near or above 90 percent. Similarly, compliance rates remained above 90 percent for federal facilities inspected under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). In contrast, the compliance rate for major federal facilities regulated under the National Pollution Discharge and Elimination System (NPDES) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) decreased from 94 percent to 52 percent between fiscal years 1993 to 2001. It increased in fiscal year 2002 to 67 percent, but remains comparatively low. [See Article Notes, p. 7 for more information on this report]

An Integrated Approach

FFEO, a Headquarters office under EPA's Assistant Administrator for the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA), and Federal Facility Program Managers and other staff in EPA's ten regional offices around the country work together to ensure federal facilities take all necessary actions to prevent, control and abate environmental pollution.

FFEO, currently headed by David Kling, and regional staff are an interdisciplinary group of attorneys, engineers, scientists and program analysts. FFEO works closely with other EPA offices and staff on the variety of issues affecting federal facilities.

The sheer size, breadth and diversity of federal activities impacting the environment creates enormous regulatory compliance challenges not only at the facility level, but also for EPA in designing a program to match the complexity and sometimes disparate needs of this diverse universe. One size clearly does not fit all.

Over the years, EPA's federal facility program evolved a strategy to meet these challenges, and integrated it into its new program agenda. The strategy is guided in part by OECA's "Smart Enforcement" policy, which uses the most appropriate enforcement and compliance tools to address the most significant problems to achieve the best outcomes.

The policy focuses on five key areas: 1) addressing significant environmental, human health and compliance problems; 2) using data to make strategic decisions to better utilize resources; 3) using the most appropriate tool to achieve the best outcome; 4) assessing the effectiveness of program activities to ensure continuous program improvement and desired program performance; and 5) communicating the environmental, public health and compliance outcomes of EPA activities to enhance program effectiveness.

Often the best approach to solving environmental problems is a combination of tools – an "integrated strategy." While EPA's federal facility program rests on the foundation of "smart enforcement" principles, which relies on traditional regulatory tools such as enforcement and compliance monitoring, it also includes other approaches designed to take advantage of the full range of possible solutions for environmental problems at government facilities.

An integrated strategy embraces and encourages compliance assistance, pollution prevention and environmental management systems as ways for federal agencies to achieve or maintain compliance – and go beyond by institutionalizing sound environmental stewardship policies and sustainable practices into facility operations. Preventing pollution in the first instance minimizes the need for pollution controls or compliance assistance, and in some cases may take facilities out of regulatory regimes altogether.

This more "holistic" approach to environmental problems also includes new partnering and cooperative efforts within EPA and with other federal agencies and offices. Partnering fosters cooperation and understanding between agencies as they work jointly on practical and sustainable solutions to complex issues. Partnering also enables the government to leverage valuable resources and expertise among agencies.

FFEO's current program agenda identifies specific strategies EPA will use to address federal facility compliance problems, and specific projects and initiatives to forward these goals and efforts. These strategies are described *Continued on* ***page 6***

CERL TO MANAGE COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE CENTER

EPA's Federal Facilities Enforcement Office recently signed an inter-governmental agreement with the Army Corps of Engineers Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) to develop, launch and manage the new Federal Facilities Environmental Stewardship and Compliance Assistance Center. CERL, located in Champaign, Ill., has experience operating similar interactive compliance assistance centers for the military. In addition, for the past decade, CERL assisted a number of federal agencies develop compliance audit protocols through the TEAM process.

EPA's existing compliance assistance center, FedSite (http://www.epa.gov/fedsite) will be expanded. The new Center's interactive capabilities will be used to meet the growing environmental compliance needs of the federal community. Eventually, the new independent Center will be governed by member agencies which will direct the Center and its future activities. Launch of the new Center is expected later this year.

For more information concerning the Federal Facilities Environmental Stewardship and Compliance Assistance Center, please contact: Mike Shields (202) 564-9035 or shields.mike@epa.gov.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND SUSTAINABILITY

Continued from ***page 5***

briefly below:

1. Maintain Compliance and Administer Enforcement: Compliance monitoring and enforcement remains the backbone of EPA's regulatory program, and FFEO and its regional counterparts will continue to be the "cop on the beat." EPA performs single and multi-media inspections, and will take all necessary enforcement actions, especially when no other appropriate solution to non-compliance exists.

In 2003, EPA had 34 formal enforcement actions against federal facilities, representing over $920,000 in penalties and another $1.8 million in supplemental environmental projects (SEPs). Currently, EPA's multi-media inspection initiative is underway and the Agency is inspecting facilities meeting certain criteria to maximize its impact. [See related article in this issue, p. 21]

FFEO is also looking to align, where appropriate, its priorities with other Agency enforcement and compliance priorities, particularly in regard to Clean Water Act wet weather and stormwater issues. EPA will also encourage facilities to "self-audit" for environmental violations and report these violations under EPA's self-disclosure policy. [See related article in this issue, p. 20]

2. Directed Strategies at Specific Compliance Problems or Sectors: Complex environmental problems or facility operations often require a combination of tools and approaches to attain the best results. For instance, in the course of a broader effort to address environmental problems at hospital facilities, EPA identified Veterans Health Administration (VHA) hospitals as good candidates for a national integrated strategy approach.

EPA and the VHA embarked on a cooperative partnership to further identify and address these problems. Currently, EPA is completing a series of environmental management reviews at VHA facilities across the country and providing other compliance assistance such as training and workshops. EPA will be looking for other opportunities to partner with federal agencies in similar ways in the future.

3. Cleaning up Federal Facilities: EPA continues to oversee Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and RCRA remediation and cleanup activity at Superfund and other sites at federal facilities. FFEO coordinates closely with EPA's Federal Facility Restoration and Reuse Office (FFRRO) within the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER), OECA's Office of Site Remediation and Enforcement and EPA's Regions on these issues. FFEO and other EPA offices must oversee a federal cleanup program which costs nearly $10 billion a year at federal energy and military facilities alone. The office, in conducting its oversight responsibilities, also endeavors to work cooperatively with federal agencies as they improve project management and increase cost-efficiency.

Recently, EPA and the Department of Defense (DoD) resolved a nearly three-year dispute on post-Record of Decision (ROD) issues regarding oversite and institutional controls at cleanup sites.[3] This agreement is particularly important as cleanup activity is completed, and EPA and DoD look towards long-term maintenance of sites.

4. Championing EMS: EPA's federal facility program is advancing, particularly in partnership with the Office of the Federal Environmental Executive (OFEE) and EPA Regions, the development and implementation of environmental management systems (EMSs) at federal agencies. This effort coincides with Executive Order 13148 requirements for "appropriate" federal facilities to have EMSs in place at their facilities by December 31, 2005. EPA and OFEE co-chair an Interagency Workgroup to facilitate implementation of these requirements. This federal work group has contributed significantly to increased communication and coordination at federal facilities across the country.

EMS training, supported by FFEO staff and funds, has been offered nationwide by EPA regional staff, and educates federal facility and environmental managers on more effective, efficient and enduring stewardship approaches.

EPA also conducts environmental management reviews, a collaborative effort between EPA and a federal facility to evaluate the facility's environmental program and management systems. EMRs are voluntary and initiated by an agency or facility; they are not compliance assessments, audits or inspections.

5. Forging Beneficial Partnerships: FFEO believes that developing and cultivating new partnerships is vital to EPA's federal facility program and its continued success at ensuring federal facility stewardship and compliance with environmental laws. Partnering is active on the national Headquarters and regional level, and several efforts are detailed here and in past issues of FedFacs. EPA looks for new partnering opportunities in the future.

EPA is not the only government entity interested in monitoring and fostering environmental compliance within the government. Last year the President's Management Council (PMC) launched

Continued on ***page 7***

Continued from ***page 6***

the Compliance Assurance Initiative to improve the environmental compliance and performance of federal agencies. FFEO and OFEE have been working closely with the PMC in this effort. [See related article in this issue, p. 5]

EPA also shares a common vision for a sustainable government with OFEE, and is partnering with them on various efforts towards this goal. EPA and OFEE are working to institutionalize good environmental stewardship with the widespread use and implementation of effective environmental management systems and other practices. Ultimately, this will minimize the amount of energy and resources the U.S. government expends, the amount of pollution it produces, and provide an example for others to emulate.

6. Improving Data Quality and Accessibility: FFEO is also designing and deploying better information systems to track federal facility compliance with environmental laws. FFEO's new generation of compliance and other environmental information on federal agencies is used to better inform Agency management, federal government officials, and the public of environmental progress. This information is particularly valuable in EPA's enforcement and inspection targeting initiatives, and for identifying serious violators.

One system, the Federal Agency Compliance Tracking System (FACTS) is accessible to federal agencies and enables users to research, track and monitor the environmental compliance history and current status of individual facilities. [See related sidebar in this issue, p. 22]

7. Creating a New Federal Facility Compliance Center: FFEO continues to develop an enhanced web-based, full-service, environmental stewardship and compliance assistance center for federal facilities. The existing compliance assistance center for federal facilities, FedSite[4], will be expanded and all federal government compliance assistance resources integrated into one independent site. The site will be maintained by the Army Corps of Engineers Construction and Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL), which managed the DoD's environmental web site DENIX. EPA plans to enable this new center so that all federal government compliance assistance resources are integrated into one site eventually supported and directed by member agencies.

8. Enhancing Communications and Outreach: FFEO is improving its outreach mechanisms, and also hopes to foster and encourage greater information exchange among federal agencies and facilities. FedFacs, published twice a year by FFEO, informs its audience about environmental issues, activities and events impacting the federal community. Federal agencies are encouraged to share their experiences by contributing articles for publication. The last two issues featured government efforts on the implementation of Executive Order 13148 and environmental management systems, and pollution prevention and environmental stewardship[5].

FedEnviroNews is the federal facility program's electronic newsletter. It is sent approximately once a month and contains short news items and events of interest to the federal community. The federal community is also invited to contribute news items for dissemination to the over 2,300 primarily federal government subscribers.

Looking Towards the Future

EPA's FFEO will continue to maintain core program functions, while incorporating new approaches and initiatives which meet the changing needs of the federal community. FFEO will evaluate program effectiveness and make adjustments as appropriate to work towards these goals. Federal agencies are invited to share their ideas on new strategies.

EPA applauds the many federal facilities already busy at work institutionalizing sustainable facility operation and environmental practices, and encourages them to be mentors to others in the federal community. FFEO supports, and hopes to cultivate, new programs which will shape the entire federal community into a model of environmental stewardship.

[1] General Services Administration Real Property Profile, September 30, 2002

[2] As reported on EPA's Online Tracking System database: http://www.epa.gov/Compliance/planning/data/multimedia/aboutotis.html

[3] An article on the Post-ROD resolution appeared in the Winter 2003-4 issue of FedFacs. http://www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/newsletters/civil/fedfac/index.html

[4] FedSite is located at: www.epa.gov/fedsite

[5] Past issues of FedFacs are found at: http://www.epa.gov/Compliance/resources/newsletters/civil/fedfac/index.html

Additional Article Notes

The Office of the Federal Environmental Executive (OFEE) promotes sustainable environmental stewardship throughout the federal government by identifying, advocating and disseminating sustainability practices across agencies. OFEE trains agency personnel, and measures and reports on agencies' progress. Visit OFEE's website at: www.ofee.gov for more information on how to prevent pollution at your facility and incorporate sustainable practices into its operation.

EPA's Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office The EPA's Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office (FFRRO) works with the Department of Defense, Department of Energy, and other federal entities to develop creative, cost-effective solutions to their environmental problems. FFRRO's overall mission is to facilitate faster, more effective, and less costly cleanup and reuse of federal facilities. By focusing on partnering and public involvement, FFRRO, and its counterpart offices in Headquarters and EPA regions, have made great strides in improving federal facilities cleanup. You can learn more about FFRRO on its website at: http://www.epa.gov/fedfac

State of Federal Facilities - An Overview of Environmental Compliance at Federal Facilities, FY 2001 - 2002 presents information on the federal government's compliance assessment (inspections), compliance assurance (enforcement actions), and environmental performance (compliance rates). The current report, as well as past biennial reports from 1993, can be found on EPA's website at: http://www.epa.gov/compliance/civil/federal/crossmedia.html

Update on E.O. 13148 Implementation

The Executive Order (E.O.) 13148 "Greening the Government Through Leadership in Environmental Management" Interagency Environmental Leadership Workgroup has been busy working through issues, and implementing several Order requirements. Below is an update on the progress of several areas:

TRI: E.O. 13148 calls for a 40 percent reduction in on-site releases and off-site transfers for treatment and disposal of Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Chemicals by December 31, 2006, from a baseline year of 2001. The most recently available data for TRI shows that reported figures for federal facilities for 2001 totaled about 79 million pounds. The reduction target for the entire federal community is therefore approximately 32 million pounds. Data for reporting year 2002 is not yet available.

Section 503 Chemicals: E.O. 13148 calls for a 50 percent reduction in the use of certain chemicals for identified applications and purposes by the end of 2006. The chemicals are to be identified by EPA in coordination with the Interagency Workgroup. In May of this year, EPA, in coordination with the Office of the Federal Environmental Executive, affirmed that five chemicals and associated applications should be included for the purposes of this effort. The chemicals are: mercury, lead, cadmium, naphthalene and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) with associated uses of switches and measuring devices, electroplating processes, soldering, pesticide use and insulating materials (dielectric fluids). Next steps in this process include providing field level personnel with information on implementation of this effort.

EMS: E.O. 13148 requires implementation of environmental management systems (EMS) at federal facilities by the end of 2005. There has been considerable activity at the field level to meet this requirement. Training has taken place through EPA Regional offices as well as within federal agencies. EMS training has also been provided to senior leadership at several agencies to ensure their support and commitment towards successful implementation. In addition, EPA has provided assistance in the form of facility-level Environmental Management Reviews.

Annual Reports: E.O. 13148 requires that each federal agency submit an annual report to EPA outlining that agency's progress towards meeting the goals in the E.O. Guidance for each year's annual report is developed by the E.O. 13148 Interagency Workgroup. The report focuses on various reduction goals in the E.O. and agency and facility level progress in implementing EMS. Reports for calendar year 2003 were due to EPA by March 31, 2004. Twenty-three agencies provided annual reports. Information in these reports will be used to prepare the Office of the Federal Environmental Executive biannual Report to the President on Federal Energy and Environmental Management as well as the Federal Agency EMS "Scorecard" and the list of "appropriate" facilities developing EMSs under the E.O.

GreenScapes
Environmentally Beneficial Landscaping

EPA's GreenScapes program has additional information on environmentally beneficial landscaping. GreenScapes provides cost-efficient and environmentally-friendly solutions for large-scale landscaping. It encourages entities to make more environmentally beneficial and sustainable decisions regarding waste generation and disposal and its associated impacts on land, water, air and energy use. GreenScapes is located at: http://www.epa.gov/greenscapes/

Beneficial Landscaping Guidance to be Revised

In 1995 the Federal Environmental Executive released guidance on environmentally beneficial landscaping which requires federal agencies to consider using environmentally sensitive landscaping practices and native plants. Executive Order 13148 supports these goals, and also calls for a review and update of this guidance.

Currently, a small inter-agency discussion group adjunct to the E.O. 13148 Workgroup is reviewing the 1995 guidance. The group will likely recommend the guidance be updated to incorporate a more holistic multi-media (i.e. waste, water, air, etc.) approach to landscape construction and maintenance which ensures pollution prevention and resource conservation.

For more information, please contact Will Garvey at EPA, garvey.will@epa.gov. The current guidance can be found at: http://www.epa.gov/docs/fedrgstr/EPA-GENERAL/1995/August/Day-10/pr-664.html

EMS Mentoring Program: Partners for Environmental Performance

The Office of the Federal Environmental Executive (OFEE) is sponsoring a new, voluntary mentoring program, "Partners for Environmental Performance," that matches private entities that have successful environmental management systems (EMS) with federal facilities currently developing their own EMS. This program will enhance federal EMS implementation, required under Executive Order 13148, and provide opportunities for participants to learn from shared experiences.

The private sector's experience with EMS is a valuable resource for the federal government. Companies began implementing EMSs in the 1980's and started using the ISO 14001 model in earnest in the mid-1990's. Currently, over 5000 entities are ISO 14001 certified in the United States. Nearly all are in the private sector, compared to only a few hundred EMSs in the federal government, of which only 21 are certified. Worldwide there are over 70,000 certified entities.

Both the federal government and private entity mentor will benefit. A federal agency or facility will learn from the hands-on experience its mentor has in developing, implementing and maintaining an EMS. Mentoring will help the private entity meet its own EMS requirements, improve its public goodwill, and give it a role in making the government more efficient and a better environmental steward.

Mentors must have robust, fully operational EMSs, and are restricted to entities that do not provide related consulting services. To help identify the best candidates, state environmental offices, trade associations and individual companies will be contacted and encouraged to act as facilitators and champions. Candidates may also include other entities such as non-profits or local governments.

Partnerships will be determined in large part by matching the available and interested participants according to interests, geography, desired EMS model, and status of implementation.

Selected participants will sign an informal, non-binding Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that defines project-specific details such as timelines, milestones, and expectations. The MOU will address potential legal issues such as conflict of interest, non-endorsement of products, and protection from compensation for services claims.

As the project progresses, OFEE may ask participants for brief status reports so it can monitor the success of the program. At the conclusion of the project, participants will receive formal acknowledgement from OFEE.

Mentoring provides private entities and federal facilities opportunities to learn from shared experiences.

For more information about this program contact: Ed Piñero, Deputy Federal Environmental Executive in the Office of the Federal Environmental Executive (202) 564-1297, or Edwin_pinero@ceq.eop.gov, or visit: http://www.ofee.gov

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Check "federal facilities" and provide requested information.

Park Service Partnership Assists Businesses in Parks

On your last visit to a national park, did you buy a trinket in a gift shop, purchase a soda in a restaurant, or stay overnight in a lodge? If so, you may have supported one of the 584 businesses authorized under National Park Service (NPS) concession contracts to provide lodging, retail, food and beverage, marina, and other commercial visitor services within 127 national parks.

Last year, the EPA National Center for Environmental Innovation partnered with the NPS Concession Environmental Management Program (CoEMP) to promote environmental management systems and identify cost-effective and appropriate best management practices (BMPs) for concessioners. This partnership enables EPA to reach a business sector with high visibility to the general public – the tourism industry.

EPA and NPS are first concentrating on improving the environmental performance of national park concessioners. They also hope to assist other federal agencies which contract with concessioners, as well as the tourism industry at large, in identifying appropriate strategies to advance environmental performance.

With its mission of "provid[ing] assistance and guidance that advances the environmental performance of businesses offering visitor services in national parks," the NPS CoEMP, since its inception in 1999, has developed numerous assistance tools and serves as a national clearinghouse for all matters relating to concessioners and the environment.

The CoEMP provides technical assistance to concessioners and also conducts environmental audits, required by Executive Order 13148. The environmental audits cover multiple environmental topics, such as compliance, BMPs, and environmental management systems.

Houseboat and marina operations at Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Arizona and Utah.

The NPS CoEMP faces some challenging, but exciting times ahead with approximately 85 percent of NPS concession contracts expiring within the next three to five years. NPS staff faces a heavy workload that involves writing and publicizing concession contracts that emphasize resource protection, environmental compliance, and environmental BMPs. Since concession contracts last typically for 10 to 20 years, now is the opportunity for environmental criteria and standards to be included. The NPS CoEMP assists NPS staff in incorporating environmental management standards and criteria into concession contracts. It also educates NPS staff about concessioner activities that may potentially affect park resources.

Finally, one of NPS CoEMP's main goals is to increase NPS staff and concessioner knowledge of potential environmental impacts stemming from day-to-day concessioner operations, and how these impacts can be avoided and/or mitigated. The EPA complements the CoEMP's concessioner assistance efforts in many ways, including providing federal, state, and local resources that describe applicable environmental requirements and BMPs. This EPA/NPS partnership provides a growing network of environmental contacts that NPS staff, concessioners, tourism and hospitality businesses can turn to for questions and discussion.

Other resources available for both NPS staff and concessioners include:

- A GreenLine Phone Number, (303) 987-6913
- A dedicated GreenLine Email (NPS_GreenLine@nps.gov)
- The GreenLine Newsletter, a bi-annual publication
- The GreenLine Compact Disc
- The CoEMP website (www .concessions.nps.gov/program3.cfm)
- Numerous concession-specific compliance and BMP assistance resource documents

For more information on the NPS CoEMP, contact: Wendy Berhman, CoEMP Team Leader (303) 987-6913.

EPA ANNOUNCES E.O. 13148 PRIORITY CHEMICALS

EPA announced five priority chemicals used by the federal government that are targeted for reduction in accordance with Executive Order 13148 "Greening the Government Through Leadership in Environmental Management." The E.O. directs EPA to develop a list of priority chemicals used by the federal government that may result in significant harm to human health or the environment and that have known, readily available, less harmful substitutes for identified applications and purposes. Federal agencies are to develop and support goals to reduce the use of these chemicals by 50 percent by December 31, 2006. For more information visit: http://www .ofee.gov/wpr/chemical.htm

TVA Improves EMS with Lead Auditor Training

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) environmental audit team participated in U.S. EPA Region 4 (Atlanta) sponsored Federal Facility Lead Environmental Auditor training given in New Orleans in March. This training provides federal agencies the information necessary to design and implement Executive Order 13148 Environmental Management System (EMS) requirements.

The Registrar Accreditation Board (RAB) accredited ISO 14001 Lead Auditor class was taught by EPA RAB certified instructors, and participants were able to take the RAB certification exam and apply for RAB EMS auditor certification following the course.

TVA's EMS, in place for several years, is modeled after ISO 14001. It includes a corporate level EMS and tiered EMS implementing procedures at the major organization and facility level. An EMS self-declaration program will be implemented to comply with the requirements of E.O. 13148. TVA will first self-declare the corporate EMS, and then offer each facility the opportunity to self-declare conformance to the ISO 14001 standard.

The TVA corporate environmental audit team has reviewed EMS audits at their facilities for the last three years, but this EPA sponsored training provided them with opportunities to further sharpen their skills and learn about other continuous improvement opportunities for their EMS and audit program.

These included conducting a gap analysis of TVA's corporate level EMS, designing a self-declaration program, and revising the corporate EMS audit protocols. Facilities were also advised on how to continually strenghten their EMS and improve the audit team credibility inside and outside TVA. The training also provided an opportunity for TVA to network with other federal agency EMS auditors.

Interagency participants at the EMS Lead Auditor Training

For more information about TVA and its EMS audit program contact: Myron Iwanski, TVA (865) 719-3718 or visit TVA's web site: http://www.tva.com. For more information on EPA classes contact: Anthony Shelton, EPA Region 4 (404) 562-9636 or Joyce Stubblefield, EPA Region 6 (214) 665-6430.

For more information about Environmental Management Systems visit:

www.epa.gov/ems *or* www.ofee.gov/ems/ems.htm

EMS MANAGERS GUIDE NOW ONLINE

The Office of the Federal Environmental Executive (OFEE) and the U.S. EPA have adapted the Army's Environmental Management System guide for managers and tailored it for other agencies to use. This is a useful tool to help educate senior management about their leadership role in EMS. This and other useful EMS tools and guides are available on the OFEE website: http://www.ofee.gov/ems/training/facts.htm#guide

Fort Polk Integrates Workshop Results into EMS

On April 27-29, 2004, the Joint Readiness Training Center (JRTC) and Fort Polk, La., hosted a Sustainable Water Resources Workshop. Colonel Thomas McClung, Garrison Chief of Staff welcomed regional stakeholders to the conference and sought their perspectives and thoughts on a regional, sustainable water resources management strategy.

Conference participants represented a broad, cross-section of interests. Among the attendees were: Louisiana State Rep. William Daniel; Karen Gautreaux, Deputy Secretary, La. Department of Environmental Quality; Bill Alley, HQ U.S. Geological Survey (USGS); Charles Demas, USGS, Baton Rouge, La.; Lisa Lewis, U.S. Forest Service; and Dr. Charles Allen, Professor of Bog Ecology, Louisiana State University. They were joined by others representing local communities, the Army Installation Management Agency (Southwest Regional Office), Louisiana regulatory agencies, and JRTC and Fort Polk Directorates.

Conference attendees agreed to "provide Fort Polk flexibility to meet future mission requirements for water resources and achieve the above without any unacceptable environmental, economic or social consequences." This strategic objective is comprised of three key components: sustainable water use, water resource protection, and resource restoration (if warranted).

Attendees also agreed that both additional baseline monitoring and method analysis are required. For example, increases in demand could be supplied by reducing consumption via conservation methods and/or increased water supply rate, but additional information is required to determine the optimal method or methods to employ.

Fort Polk is incorporating these results into its EMS. Quantifiable targets to improve current baseline data and analysis are being developed for the next EMS review. Water use is one of six areas the JRTC and Fort Polk plans to discuss with regional stakeholders in several months, within the context of its EMS.

WOULD YOU LIKE AN EMR?

An EMR is generally coordinated out of one of the U.S. EPA's ten regional offices, and may be conducted at any type of federal facility. Federal facilities which request EMRs determine the scope of the review. There are several areas of inquiry for an EMR, including:

1. Organizational structure
2. Environmental commitment
3. Staff resources, training, and development
4. Internal and external communications
5. Program evaluation, reporting and corrective action
6. Environmental planning and risk management formality of environmental programs.

To learn more about EMRs and how your facility may schedule one, please contact the EPA Federal Facility Program Manager (FFPM) in your region. A list of FFPMs appears on page 26 of this issue.

EPA Conducts EMRs at Temple VAMC and Camp Stanley

U.S. EPA Region 6 (Dallas) conducted environmental management reviews (EMRs) at two federal facilities, the Veterans Administration Medical Center (VAMC) in Temple, Texas and U.S. Army Camp Stanley Storage Activity (CSSA) in Boerne, Texas. The EMRs included a review of each facility's environmental programs and management system to determine the extent protection programs and plans have been developed and implemented.

Because the Temple VAMC is committed to making continuous environmental improvements at its facility, it was an early volunteer and participant in the EPA/VHA cooperative partnership.

The EMRs were based upon the ISO Environmental Management System 14001 "model, plan, do, check and act." Prior to the EMRs, EPA regional staff worked with each facility and designed the parameters and scope of the review. Temple VAMC has received EPA's draft report of its review, which took place in December 2003. The CSSA Boerne onsite review was completed in February 2004, and a draft report was recently submitted to CSSA for review and comment.

The EMRs were well received by staff. Temple's VAMC Safety Manager facilitated a flawless scheduling of tours and interviews, and Paul E. Batterton, Administrator for the Waco VAMC, participated in the EMR out-brief. The CSSA Environmental Coordinator provided valuable assistance in executing the EMR and helped to clarify the intricate dynamics of Camp Stanley.

For more information, contact: Joyce Stubblefield, EPA Region 6 stubblefield.joyce@epa.gov

The Army Environmental Strategy: A Sustainable Army

Raymond J. Fatz
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Environment, Safety and Occupational Health

In November 2003, the Army initiated a process to develop a bold, new strategic approach for addressing its relationship with the environment. We have commenced on a path that will better support the Army mission with environmental principles and practices for years to come: to "Sustain the Mission–Secure the Future."

We will be a sustainable Army – one that simultaneously meets mission requirements worldwide, protects human health and safety, enhances quality of life, and safeguards the natural environment. This is a significant commitment, made with full knowledge of the complete redesign that our equipment, operations and installations require — a transformation that has already begun, but still has far to go. This is a long-term commitment, to radically change the way we design, build, buy, transport, and otherwise perform our mission, as we transform our weapons systems, tactics, and installations over the coming decades. This is a necessary commitment. Senior Army leadership is keenly interested in adapting the successful business model of balancing "the triple bottom line of people, profit, planet" for long-term military viability.

Sustainability is the paradigm that the Army is using to focus our thinking and efforts to better address present and future needs of our installations, our relationships with communities, as well as impacts to our ability to equip, train, and deploy our Soldiers. By applying the principles of sustainability, we are creating installations that are "flagships" capable of supporting Army operations throughout the world.

The quest for installation sustainability in the Army began in earnest in 2001 but has rapidly gained momentum with senior leadership support. Sustainability easily appealed to Army leadership because it is directed at "senior-level decision-making" and illustrates that the Army can, in fact, accomplish its mission, safeguard people's quality of life, and protect human health and the environment. Sustainability also appeals to the troops and civilians in the field, the ones on the ground, as they become essential players in the goal-setting processes. This in turn motivates them to use and champion sustainable principles. Finally, sustainability appeals to the many stakeholders and regulatory communities since it focuses their collective efforts and resources to balance requirements that keep everyone more viable far into the future.

By applying the principles of sustainability, (the Army) is creating installations that are "flagships" capable of supporting Army operations throughout the world.

Since 2001, Army installations across the country have embarked on the journey towards sustainability and the balance of this discussion spotlights their progress in three short years. Fort Bragg, North Carolina, was the first installation to quantify their pursuit of sustainability. Fort Lewis, Washington followed soon after seeking to harness the power of their newly certified ISO 14001 Environmental Management System and received special recognition by the governor as a leader in the state. Fort Hood, Texas and Fort Carson, Colorado both began sustainability programs in 2002 with Fort Campbell, Kentucky kicking off their sustainability initiative in 2003. In 2004, we are seeing other installations eagerly stepping forward on the road to sustainability.

The Army expects sustainability to play a key role in shaping the culture on our installations and in local communities. As such, we will soon release a new Army environmental strategy with sustainability as its underlying framework. It is an exciting time for the Army as we take the next step toward a sustainable future.

[*Editor's Note: The U.S. EPA invites other government agencies and departments to present their views in FedFacs. The above article contains those views of Raymond Fatz, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Environment, Safety and Occupational Health, and are not necessarily those of the EPA.]*

JOINT SERVICE P2 OPPORTUNITY HANDBOOK

The Joint Service P2 Opportunity Handbook identifies "off-the-shelf" pollution prevention technologies, management practices, and process changes that reduce hazardous and solid waste. The handbook was prepared jointly by the Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center, the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, the Army Environmental Center, Headquarters Marine Corps, the Defense Logistics Agency, and the Coast Guard. This tool is found at: http://p2library.nfesc.navy.mil/p2_opportunity_handbook/introduction.html

P2 and Sustainability Programs at Fort Bliss

Hazardous Waste Curbside Service

Fort Bliss, Texas, implemented a service unique to the Army – one that revolutionized hazardous waste management at the installation. The *Hazardous Waste Curbside Service* (Curbside) saves Fort Bliss hundreds of thousands of dollars each year, and minimizes accidents, exposure to hazardous substances and non-compliance.

This program is the brainchild of Environmental Engineer, Ismael Delgado and began as a pilot program in 2000. Curbside now serves customers at 127 waste accumulation points in Texas and New Mexico. Curbside is a reimbursable service for soldiers, civilians, and tenants, protects human health and the environment, and returns soldiers to the military mission.

The program includes paperwork (waste profile and Material Safety Data Sheets, requests for sampling/analysis, etc.), pickup and transport of wastes to the hazardous waste storage facility, container replacement, and courtesy inspections. Customers are served by appointment within 72 hours by a team of hazardous waste professionals.

Without Curbside about 250 people would be tasked, in addition to their other duties, with the waste management activities listed above. Curbside also includes a tracking database that provides customers with reports of items recycled, wastes processed, and disposal costs. The reports are produced annually or at the customer's request.

As a large-quantity generator and the owner of a RCRA-permitted storage facility, Fort Bliss is required to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous waste it generates. To that end, the Directorate of Environment combined Curbside with pollution prevention initiatives to launch the Installation's Sustainability Center.

In 2003, the following processes were implemented at the Sustainability Center: parts-washer solvent distillation and maintenance; antifreeze recycling; oily rag compaction; soil consolidation contaminated soil; fluorescent bulb crushing; oil and fuel filter crushing/recycling; aerosol can puncturing; spill kit specification and assembly; and drum washing and reuse.

These processes save disposal costs and are beneficial to the environment. The parts-washer solvent distillation process alone saves Fort Bliss about $250,000 a year for disposal of old solvent and purchase of new solvent for the Installation's 135 parts washers.

At the beginning of the calendar year, commanders and directors receive a detailed report of the wastes turned in by each of their waste-generating activities. Curbside costs for the new year are based on quantities of waste generated during the previous year.

The popularity of Curbside is evident: 100 percent of Fort Bliss waste generators voluntarily subscribe to the service, and speak favorably about the service they receive.

Submitted by: Pat McKernan, Fort Bliss Directorate of Environment; patricia.mckernan@us.army.mil.

Oil Water Separator Maintenance Program

In an effort to save precious water resources, minimize waste, maintain compliance, and support the military mission, Fort Bliss implemented its Oil Water Separator (OWS) maintenance program.

Fort Bliss initiated its OWS maintenance contract with Enviremedial Services Inc. (ESI) to correct a long history of poor OWS maintenance, preclude future Environmental Performance Assessment System wastewater deficiencies, and promote pollution prevention, water conservation and waste minimization.

ESI's on-site treatment technology uses a package plant on "wheels" which separates oil from water through a centrifugal gravitational and inertial force process. Oil separation is achieved through a five-stage process and reusable filters made from the ash of burned sugar cane stalks are used. The unit can handle 100,000 gallons of contaminated water in an eight-hour day. The treatment process also includes a wash cycle for OWS collected sediments which are used as landfill daily cover.

Clean treated water is returned to the OWS, instead of recharging the OWS with fresh water and disposing of this dirty waste water and sludge off-site. This contributes directly toward the DoD Measure of Merit for the continuous reduction of waste. Moreover, it allows for inspection of each OWS during the treatment process, where problem areas can be identified and addressed quickly.

The contractor is also piloting a program which uses clean sediments in adobe pavers. Combined with cement materials, sediment is formed into adobe bricks, further reducing waste. These pavers may soon be used in xeriscape landscaping and post beautification projects at Fort Bliss.

Among the other benefits of the OWS process are that industrial pre-treatment standards are maintained thereby avoiding exceedances fixing the cost for OWS cleaning. Also the volumes of waste removed, recycled, treated and disposed are measured and reported to the environmental office and waste disposal off-site is reduced. Transportation and disposal liabilities are also reduced.

From May 2002 through October 2003, Fort Bliss calculates it minimized this waste by 99.9 percent. The OSW treated 15,785,200 pounds of water (previously sent as waste), recycled 66,800 pounds oil/fuel (previously sent as waste) and cleaned 8,158,426 pounds of sediment (previously sent as waste). The amount of oil sludge sent as waste was 2250 pounds.

Submitted by: David Jevons, Wastewater Program Manager, Fort Bliss; david.jevon@us.army.mil.

White Sands Test Facility Reduces CFCs and Wins Award

Employees who work in the Chemistry and Component Services Laboratories of the NASA White Sands Test Facility (WSTF) near Las Cruces, N.M., have been reducing use of ozone-depleting cleaning solvents like chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) 113 since 1991.

WSTF, a satellite facility of the Johnson Space Center, eliminated CFC-113 (commonly known as Freon) in the final cleaning and cleanliness verification of critical spacecraft parts and components.

Employees began implementing an aqueous cleaning and verification process in 1997. This cleans as well as or better than CFC techniques used previously and reduces to zero the use of CFC-113 and the solvent once used for cleanliness verification in aerospace systems.

The test facility is an industry leader in the development of alternatives for cleaning aerospace and oxygen systems. Oxygen systems pose special cleaning challenges because organic contaminants and particulates can be ignition hazards.

Ultra-clean systems and component parts are essential to the WSTF's mission: the safe exploration of space. Flight and developmental systems from propulsion to life support are tested at WSTF for performance and reliability. Support systems need to be as clean or cleaner than the flight test systems to which they are attached. This ensures the test systems will not be contaminated.

The test facility is a leader in developing alternatives for cleaning aerospace and oxygen systems.

The test facility's approach to eliminating CFC-113 included conservation, alternative water-based processes, ozone-friendly solvent alternatives, and advanced processes to reduce solvent usage and conserve supplies. New processes and solvent alternatives eliminated annual usage of 3,870 gallons of CFC-113.

Award winners (back L to R) Mark Leifeste, HTSI Program Manager; Stephen C. Nunez, Manager of the White Sands Test Facility, Richard McCarson for Mark Stevens, Mike Padilla, Mike Kirsch, Deputy Manager of the White Sands Test Facility (Front L to R) Harold Beeson, Steve Hornung, and Jose Lopez

The WSTF team developed the aqueous cleanliness verification using ultrasonic agitation followed by total organic carbon analysis to test for residual organics and filtration for particulate count in the cleaning process. The team then established detectability of flight hardware contaminants, verified part configuration for aqueous application and verified material compatibility for aqueous application. The team then started the cleaning operations using the cleanliness verification process.

The team measured results through WSTF-developed technology, and this data was used to gain approval to incorporate the new processes in NASA procedures.

Harold Beeson and Mike Kirsch of NASA, and Mark Stevens, Steve Hornung, Jose Lopez, Mike Padilla, Raphael Delgado of Honeywell, were recognized for their efforts by the U.S. EPA at the Stratospheric Ozone Protection Awards ceremony in Washington, D.C. This year, EPA awarded seven corporate and governmental awards, eight individual awards and two team and organizational awards, selecting among a global field of entrants.

Mike Kirsch, Deputy Manager of the White Sands Test Facility summed up the impact of the EPA award. "NASA takes thousands of pictures from space that help us appreciate how wonderful and fragile our planet is, and how important it is to protect our environment. NASA's mission is to understand and protect our home planet and to empower future generations to continue space exploration in search of new frontiers."

Submitted by: Cheerie R. Patneaude, NASA White Sands Test Facility. For more information about NASA's White Sands Test Facility visit: http://www.wstf.nasa.gov

Working Towards Sustainability at USDA Beltsville

Over the past decade, Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC) staff and management have worked diligently to make the Center as environmentally friendly and sustainable as possible. As a result of their efforts, BARC received four White House "Closing the Circle" Awards and a "Business for the Bay Award."

The BARC is part of the Agricultural Research Service (ARS), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), is located just outside Washington, D.C., and encompasses approximately 6,600 acres. The facility is comprised of laboratories, offices, wooded areas, research farm plots, forage production land, barns, pastures and associated infrastructure for a large complex.

Several initiatives have improved environmental quality in the research and forage areas of the agricultural production program. For instance, two certified nutrient management specialists ensure compliance with all state and federal regulations. As a result, BARC exceeded its nutrient reduction goals and also implemented a phosphorus management program prior to any state mandates.

To reduce the amount of pesticide and manure run-off to the Chesapeake Bay, precision agriculture and site-specific pinpoint placement of nutrients techniques are used. BARC also uses no-till farming methods in approximately 90 percent of its farming efforts.

Integrated pest management is used on a regular basis. Only when the pest population reaches an action level is pesticide applied, and then is limited to areas over the threshold.

Sustainable agricultural practices are incorporated into day-to-day farming activities. Fall-seeded legumes act as natural mulch and release nitrogen into the soil. This, along with cover crops, reduces weeds and herbicides.

BRAC produces all mulch used in landscaping. Animal waste is combined with leaves and other materials to make the compost – this reduces the amount of materials for disposal and also saves money.

Landscape practices at BARC were also significantly changed to help the environment. "No mow" areas near streambeds allows natural growth, reduces stream bank erosion and cools the water — a benefit for the fish. Previously mowed areas were reforested and provide habitats for other wildlife.

BARC uses American produced biodiesel fuel in approximately 150 vehicles and equipment. B-20 fuel (20 percent biobased and 80 percent diesel) reduces sulfur content, unburned hydrocarbons, and carbon monoxide by 20 percent, and particulate matter by 15 percent. BARC also uses biodiesel for its heating plant operations and for fueling generators that provide backup power.

BARC uses all environmentally and worker friendly or biobased products for cleaning and elsewhere in the facility. All paper products are made of recycled content, and new carpet is made of soy material. Hydraulic fluid, two-cycle engine oil, chain saw bar oil, hand cleaners, lubricating oil and motor oil are also biobased. BARC also replaced slate roofs with recycled Royale Polymore material, which looks like slate but is less expensive.

Recycling is a major initiative at BARC. All paper, magazines and cardboard are recycled. Research scientists work together to utilize chemicals and reduce the amount of chemical waste. Several chemicals are maintained at a dispensary, and scientists take what they need rather than buy a large quantity. BRAC recycles effluent from its wastewater treatment plant by pumping it to one of the boiler plants and producing steam. This method saves approximately $40,000 per year on water.

For more information contact: John Van de Vaarst: vandevaj@ba.ars.usda.gov

InBrief

EPA ISSUES PLUG-IN TO E-CYCLING GUIDANCE

EPA has released new, voluntary guidance to its Plug-In To eCycling partners, who will test its provisions to determine the most effective and practical methods for safely managing used electronic equipment. The Plug-In To eCycling partnership, formed in 2002, aims to increase the safe recycling of used electronic products by providing recognition and other incentives to partners. The new guidance, "Plug-In To eCycling Guidelines for Materials Management,"spells out preferred waste management practices for used electronic products and defines partner eligibility. In addition to ensuring environmentally safe recycling of old electronics, this guidance promotes and maintains adequate markets for the reuse and recycling of electronic equipment. For more information, go to: http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/osw/conserve/plugin/index.htm

REVIEW AND COMMENT FOR PURCHASING GUIDES

On June 30th, EPA published a Federal Register notice announcing the availability for public review and comment of four draft Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP) Guides. These guides provide information to federal procurement officials making EPP decisions that can help protect human health and the environment. The four guides cover purchasing for "greener" carpets, cleaning products and copiers, and for making meetings and conferences more environmentally friendly. The 60 day public comment period ends August 30, 2004. Stakeholders can access these documents and submit comments through EPA's internet site for Federal Register Dockets at: http://www.epa.gov/edocket/. The guides are also available on EPA's EPP website at http://www.epa.gov/epp/documents/pfs.htm. For more information contact EPA's Terry Grogan (202) 564-6317 or grogan.terry@epa.gov.

GSA Brings Solar Power to Downtown Los Angeles

The U.S. General Services Administration's (GSA) Pacific Rim Region completed installation and start-up of the largest photovoltaic system in the GSA inventory, at the Federal Building located at 300 North Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, Calif. Over the life of the system, the solar generated electricity will reduce emissions of carbon dioxide by 2,842 tons, nitrogen oxide by 5,064 lbs and sulfur dioxide by 1,544 lbs. These emission reductions are equivalent to planting over 800 acres of trees or removing 568 cars from the roads of Los Angeles.

In addition to generating clean solar energy, the solar modules, which use a thick layer of polystyrene foam underneath the tiles, provide significant insulation. This reduces heating and air conditioning costs and extends the life of the roof by protecting it from the damaging effects of weather. Ancillary benefits, not considered in payback calculations, include an estimated roof cooling of around 20-25 degrees Fahrenheit.

The solar system is tied directly to the building's lighting and power switchgear, taking full advantage of free solar power during the weekends and holidays when the major heating ventilation and air conditioning equipment, such as chillers, are not operating.

The total project cost was $2.4 million. Through the Pacific Rim's use of state and local incentive programs, only 15 percent, or $369,000 of the total cost was paid by GSA. Rebates were received from the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power and the Southern California Gas Company. Payback for this project is 5.6 years, making it a very economical photovoltaic project.

The system consists of 2,054 PowerGuard TL modules with rated capacities of a 308 KW peak DC (245 KW usable AC). This is a tilted, ballasted system that requires few roof penetrations.

For additional information contact: Roston Manoukian, Electrical Engineer, P.E., roston.manoukian@gsa.gov. The above statements do not necessarily represent that of the U.S. Government.

InBrief

CAMP PENDLETON SOLAR INITIATIVE SAVES LIVES AND HELPS ENVIRONMENT

Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Pendleton has one of the largest applications of solar-powered light in the federal government. Solar-powered streetlights and traffic beacons were installed to enhance driver safety and base security, promote renewable energy, and reduce installation and operating costs.

MCB Camp Pendleton, located in southern California about 40 miles north of San Diego, has over 125,000 acres of varied terrain and 17 miles of shoreline. When auto accident rates increased on a stretch of Basilone Road, nicknamed "Dead Man's Curve," the base energy team was asked for innovative ways to light this dangerous strip of road. Many locations were more than a mile from the nearest power connection and would require electric lines to be trenched and power poles to be installed and maintained. An environmental impact study also would be required for a grid-connected system.

The base energy team first piloted a renewable/solar energy project on Basilone Road, and later installed more than 200 additional photovoltaic (PV)-powered streetlights, flashing warning signs, and force protection/anti-terrorism lighting to support base safety and meet force protection and anti-terrorism requirements. Marine Corps Tactical Systems Support Activity also installed PV lights to reduce their grid-connected energy consumption and meet force protection requirements.

The solar-powered lights' reliability, ease of installation and cost-effectiveness make it an ideal choice for base safety, security, and force protection needs. These lights also help Pendleton minimize green-house gas emissions and meet Executive Order 13123.

For more information contact: Randy J. Monohan, Tetra Tech EM Inc., MCB Camp Pendleton, Facilities Maintenance Department (760) 725-0566, or monohanrj@pendleton.usmc.mil

USPS Sacramento Continues Recycling Efforts

Since the United States Postal Service (USPS) Sacramento District launched a recycling program in 2001 at its Royal Oaks Drive facility, it has generated additional revenue, saved money and reduced waste.

The Royal Oaks Drive facility was formerly the collection point for Undeliverable Standard Mail (USM). Since 1999 the USM has grown from 86 tons per month to nearly 149 tons per month in 2001. In 2002 the USM program was modified so that materials (e.g., newsprint, magazines and office pack) were collected at individual facilities and recycled. Revenues exceeding $73,500 were generated in 2001 and more than $100,000 was saved through this recycling program. While revenue decreased in 2002 and 2003, cost avoidance increased, and the work hours necessary to prepare and backhaul the mail decreased.

In 1999, the District reduced waste by over 1,033 tons of mixed paper (an average of over 86 tons per month). By 2003, this increased to 3,000 tons (an average of 250 tons per month).

Recycling up to 250 tons of newsprint, magazines and office pack per month diverted this tonnage from landfills and saved the District more than $250,000.

Backhauling of cardboard is collected at the Sacramento Postal Distribution Center and the cardboard comes from post offices in Sacramento County. The cardboard recycling program has expanded to USPS Marysville, Modesto, Stockton and Redding facilities. USPS Marysville also has an USM program.

The Sacramento District is also a member of EPA Wastewise and the EPA Wastewise Electronic Challenge. In 2003, hundreds of diskettes and videotapes were reused, and hundreds of printer toner cartridges and electronic equipment (e.g., CRT, computers, copiers, etc.) were recycled. While revenue from these is minimal, landfill space is saved and disposal costs are cut.

Vehicle, building and equipment maintenance management personnel have worked to reduce chemical use, identify less toxic chemicals and reduce waste. The Vehicle Maintenance Facility recycles all fluids removed from fleet vehicles and purchases re-refined motor oil, recycled antifreeze, retread tires and rebuilt motor parts.

For additional information contact: Michael Young, Manager Maintenance, Sacramento Main Office, michael.d.young@usps.gov.

InBrief

OKLAHOMA DEQ PROMOTES P2

Oklahoma's Department of Environmental Quality's pollution prevention (P2) program, with the support of partners in both the public and private sectors, is promoting two voluntary programs designed to demonstrate that organizations can profit from sound environmental performance.

The Environmental Performance and Recognition Program provides an integrated EMS tied to leadership, planning, information usage, employees, customers, suppliers, market requirements, performance and key business indicators.

The Oklahoma Star Incentive Program provides recognition for facilities that may not be ready to explore EMSs but go beyond minimal compliance to protect the environment and worker health and safety.

The P2 Program and partners will work together with facilities that participate in the OK Star Incentive Program to promote compliance, waste reduction, energy efficiency, environmentally preferable purchasing, and resource conservation.

For additional information contact: Dianne Wilkins (405) 702-9128 or (800) 869-1400, or dianne.wilkins@deq.state.ok.us.

ONLINE P2 VIDEO LIBRARY

The Pollution Prevention Regional Information Center (P2RIC.org), with funding from the Nebraska Dept. of Environmental Quality, has created an online video library to make pollution prevention and waste reduction videos easily accessible to P2 specialists, waste reduction educators and service providers. This collection complements the document library of the Pollution Prevention Resource Exchange (http://www.P2Rx.org). Videos can be viewed online or downloaded for use in PowerPoint presentations, and can be accessed at http://www.p2ric.org/video/index.cfm. If your organization has P2 videos it would like included in this library, please contact: Dan O'Dell, (402) 595-1823, or dpodell@mail.unomaha.edu.

EPA ISSUES DESIGNATION FOR SEVEN RECYCLED PRODUCTS

In the April 30 Federal Register, EPA issued the final designation and recommendations for seven recycled content products: modular threshold ramps, non-pressure pipe, roofing materials, office furniture, rebuilt vehicular parts, bike racks, and blasting grit. EPA also revised the designations for cement and concrete, railroad grade crossing surfaces (new recycled content options), and polyester carpet (revised designation of polyester carpet for moderate end-uses only). The requirement to buy these products containing recycled materials starts May 2, 2005. For more information visit: http://www.ofee.gov/wpr/cpg4.pdf or http://www.ofee.gov/wpr/rman4.pdf.

EPA Buying Green Online With a New Agreement

Like many federal agencies, the U.S. EPA buys most office supplies from a variety of sources using individual purchase cards. Unfortunately, this prevents EPA from receiving group discounts and makes it difficult for it to track and manage purchases. It is also challenging to train purchase card holders to buy "green" products in accordance with federal requirements, ensure they will ask about the environmental product attributes, or get the answers from vendors in a timely fashion.

As the agency responsible for administering the Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP) and Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines (CPG) Programs, EPA decided to "green" its office supplies blanket purchase agreement (BPA).

EPA launched an effort to purchase all non-electronic office supplies via an agency-specific e-catalog, an online directory of products and services, available for sale under a pre-negotiated BPA with a commercial vendor, Corporate Express. EPA purchase card holders use the EPA e-catalog to select from a large array of office supplies, including those meeting CPG requirements for recycled-content and the Executive Order 13101 mandate to purchase environmentally preferable products and services.

EPA developed its e-catalog by identifying and interviewing procurement and environmental staff from several government agencies that already have e-catalogs for purchasing office supplies. This information is contained in the report "Buying Green Online: Greening Government E-Procurement of Office Supplies." It includes federal agency success stories, EPA's green criteria for office supplies, EPA's Request For Proposal language for its BPA, and a chart describing a range of federal office product e-catalogs.

To improve tracking purchases and ensure requisite group discounts, some agencies made their e-catalogs the only authorized mechanism for office supply purchases. In an effort to increase the purchase and use of green products, other agencies limited the products available in their e-catalog to those meeting EPA's recycled content guidelines.

Although other government agencies have successful programs for encouraging online purchase of green office products, EPA's green purchasing criteria, located in Appendix A of the Buying Green Online Report noted above, are more comprehensive. EPA will modify and augment these criteria as new green products become available. EPA's BPA also requires recycling of all used toner cartridges and batteries. Vendor evaluation criteria used in the award of the BPA included having an Environmental Management System (EMS) in place or in development, and having green fleet purchase and maintenance programs.

For more information contact: Holly Elwood of EPA, (202) 564-8854 or elwood.holly@epa.gov.

JUST HOW POPULAR ARE PURCHASE CARDS?

- In 2002, government agencies charged over $15 billion dollars on more than 400,000 purchase cards.
- EPA estimates annual office supply expenditures of $5 million, or about 14 percent of its $35.8 million total purchases via 2,000 purchase cards.
- The Army spends approximately $100 million on office products each year, or about 6 percent of its $1.7 billion in purchases via 100,000 purchase cards.

According to federal agency staff interviewed for ***Buying Green Online: Greening Government E-Procurement of Office Supplies*** the benefits of buying office supplies through BPAs include:

- Cost savings through group discounts.
- Reduced time spent on routine processing of orders.
- Improved tracking and monitoring capabilities.
- Increased availability of up-to-date product information.
- Ease of use.
- Increased ability to meet mandatory source-of-supply requirements.
- Increased ability to meet agency-specific purchasing goals.
- Improved satisfaction of customers and procurement professionals.

P2RX NEWS UPDATE

Now you can get environmental news from five P2Rx (Pollution Prevention Resource Exchange) centers every morning when you open your browser. The news features regional environmental news, activities and publications from state and other regional programs, plus news stories of interest to pollution prevention and technical assistance professionals. Currently, the Pollution Prevention Resource Information Clearinghouse (P2RIC) in region 7, Northeast Waste Management Officials Association (NEWMOA) in regions 1&2), Pollution Prevention Resource Clearinghouse (PPRC) in region 10, Peaks to Prairies in region 8, and Great Lakes Region Pollution Prevention Roundtable (GLRPPR) in region 5 all have news feeds at "my yahoo." Additionally, ChemAlliance, the National Compliance Assistance Center Clearinghouse, and the National Pollution Prevention Roundtable provide news. To see a list of environmental news providers and learn how to set up this service for yourself, go to http://www.p2ric.org/EnvNews/newsRSSdirectory.cfm. For more information on news feeds and P2Rx, contact Jean Waters of P2Rx at jwaters@mail.unomaha.edu or 402-595-1826 or visit http://www.p2rx.org.

EPA's Self-Disclosure Policy: A Complementary Tool for EMS

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's environmental self-audit policy (65 FR 19618, April 11, 2000) can eliminate or greatly reduce penalties for noncompliance found during self-audits. Under the policy, federal facilities that voluntarily discover, promptly disclose, correct violations and take active steps to prevent recurrence may not face gravity-based penalties.

Self-audits and disclosures provide facilities an opportunity for self directed, proactive environmental compliance. When compared to EPA inspections, information requests, subsequent enforcement proceedings, penalties and supervised corrective action, self-disclosure can be a preferred course of action. Self-disclosure is also a way to avoid additional transactional costs and negative press associated with adversarial litigation.

Self-audits and disclosures provide facilities an opportunity for self directed, proactive environmental compliance.

To encourage prompt disclosures of noncompliance discovered through a regular program of self-auditing, EPA will waive up to 100 percent of the gravity penalty associated with the violation. In addition, EPA will not refer the noncompliance to the Department of Justice for criminal prosecution.

Of course, no policy is without its exceptions. Each of the policy's requirements must be met in order for facilities to obtain its incentives. Moreover, a facility cannot use the policy if the violations caused real or potential endangerment to public health and the environment, or if disclosure is involuntary, untimely, or made independent of government or third parties. Supplemental environmental projects may also be used to further reduce cash penalties from noncompliance.

Self-audits are a critical element of any well thought out environmental management system ("EMS") geared towards regulatory compliance. As the United States government continues implementing EMS throughout its facilities, environmental noncompliance may be encountered.

A more detailed examination of the policy and its threshold requirements are discussed below:

- Environmental noncompliance must have been discovered through a systematic self-audit. For noncompliance discovered outside of the self-audit process the gravity penalty may be mitigated by 75 percent.
- Reporting noncompliance as required by permit or a state audit process is not considered voluntary and does not fall under the policy. However, the policy does allow noncompliance reported as part of a Clean Air Act Title V permit annual compliance certification.
- The most recent policy expands the time for disclosure from 10 to 21 days from the time of discovery. This may be challenging for federal facilities since disclosure may require review through the chain of command, briefings, meetings, etc. Meeting this requirement may be accomplished if the facility has considered self-disclosure beforehand and developed a process to use the policy prior to discovering its noncompliance. A facility's early communication with EPA during the period it is considering using the policy may also help its case.
- Independent discovery and disclosure is required by the policy. Once EPA sends a facility an information request letter or received a third-party complaint of suspected noncompliance, the policy's incentives are no longer available to the facility.
- The policy requires correction of the noncompliance within 60 days. Given the federal budget cycle, government contracting rules, and the internal mechanics of each agency, this policy requirement may seem challenging or even insurmountable. As a means of addressing the 60-day remediation deadline, a facility's submission to EPA of a corrective action plan containing proof of obligated funding and contract initiation within the 60-day time period may be sufficient to meet this requirement.
- The policy requires facilities prevent recurrence of noncompliance. EPA will require facilities to demonstrate and certify that corrective action has been implemented. Ideally, an EMS will address the root cause of the environmental noncompliance.
- The policy will not accept self-disclosure of noncompliance similar to that which was subject to an enforcement action in the previous three years, or which fits into a pattern of organization-wide noncompliance in the previous five years.

In order to maximize efficiency and protect the environment, EMSs should be designed to seek out and correct conditions which may cause harm to human health and the environment. The EPA self-disclosure policy, like EMSs, can also be used by senior management to guide their facility to environmental compliance.

For more information about EPA's self-audit policy or how to disclose, contact: Andrew Cherry, EPA (202) 564-2589 or cherry.andrew@epa.gov. The policy can be found on EPA's website: http://www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/policies/incentives/auditing/auditpolicy.pdf

EPA Addresses Stormwater Violations as Part of National Strategy

In 2003, the U.S. EPA issued a national strategy for storm water compliance and enforcement. The purpose of the strategy is to improve compliance with storm water requirements and to protect our nation's waters from the harmful effects of polluted storm water.

These storm water requirements have been in effect for more than ten years, but EPA and state storm water inspection data show that a majority of facilities inspected over the last ten years do not have a Clean Water Act (CWA) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) storm water permit. In addition, even at permitted sites the regulators are finding significant noncompliance.

Storm water run-off is a major cause of water quality impairment. Storm water run-off can carry high levels of pollutants such as sediment, oil, grease, suspended solids, nutrients, heavy metals, pathogens, toxins and trash into sewer systems and ultimately into our streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands, estuaries and oceans.

The strategy includes a number of elements for EPA and states to address this noncompliance problem. One element of the strategy is a storm water expedited settlement offer (ESO) program. An ESO should provide "real time" enforcement in situations where violations can be corrected quickly and a penalty assessed within a short amount of time. The purpose of expedited settlements is to supplement, not replace traditional enforcement options.

Recently, EPA Region 10 (Seattle) used the ESO approach to address storm water violations found at the U.S. Naval Air Station, Whidbey Island, (Whidbey) Wash. EPA found that the Navy's contractor, Rockford Corporation, did not meet General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Activities (CGP) requirements for its P-157 Direct Aircraft Refueling Station Construction Site. The Navy also failed to file a Notice of Intent under the CGP during this construction project.

EPA gave the contractor an ESO with a penalty of $6,850 to resolve its violations. In April 2004, EPA Region 10 issued Whidbey a CWA Notice of Noncompliance for its failure to file the required Notice of Intent.

For more information contact: Melanie Garvey, EPA HQ, (202) 564-2579 or Kristine Karlson, EPA Region 10, (206) 553-0290.

FEDERAL FACILITIES COMPLIANCE AGREEMENT TERMINATED AT PANTEX

On January 23, 2004, the Department of Energy's (DOE) Pantex facility certified it was compliant with requirements of its Federal Facility Compliance Agreement (FFCA). On February 2, 2004, a termination notice was filed closing out the FFCA and the associated administrative order in accordance with the agreed terms.

Located in Amarillo, Texas, Pantex has had a FFCA for Clean Water Act (CWA) violations in place for some time. For the past two years, Pantex sought termination of the FFCA and wanted a written acknowledgment from EPA of its narrowed CWA jurisdiction based on the Supreme Court's decision in the "Solid Waste Authority of Northern Cook County" case.

Pantex invoked the dispute resolution clause of the FFCA to force EPA resolution of issue. Under the schedule established by the FFCA, Pantex completed its obligations. A settlement was recently reached in which Pantex agreed to the administrative closure of the FFCA under the terms and conditions of its CWA NPDES permit.

For additional information contact EPA Region 6's Jana Harvill, (214) 665-8369 or William Puplampu, (214) 665-8591 or Andrew Cherry (HQ), (202) 564-2589.

EPA's Inspection Initiative Continues

The U.S. EPA's Federal Facilities Multimedia Inspection and Enforcement Initiative ("Initiative") is an EPA compliance monitoring effort to inspect federal facilities and take appropriate enforcement response nationwide. Currently in its fourth year, the Initiative is coordinated by the Federal Facilities Enforcement Office (FFEO) and follows the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance's "Smart Enforcement" principles.

The Initiative, which FFEO developed in conjunction with its ten regional offices, targets civilian and military government facilities which meet certain criteria, and is intended to address significant environmental, public health, and compliance problems.

In particular, EPA is inspecting facilities with low compliance rates, such as Clean Water Act (CWA) National Pollution Discharge System (NPDES) majors, and those regulated by under-inspected programs under the Clean Air Act, Safe Drinking Water Act and other CWA programs. EPA is also partnering with state and local agencies when appropriate, and also evaluating environmental justice considerations in its targeting assessments.

For additional information contact EPA's Federal Facility Enforcement Office's Lance Elson, (202) 564-2577, David Levenstein, (202) 564-2591 or Rich Satterfield, (202) 564-2456.

EPA Releases Superfund 120-Day Study

For the past several years, EPA and members of Congress have expressed concern about EPA's difficulty funding long-term cleanups at Superfund sites. Due to funding constraints, EPA's Acting Deputy Administrator, Stephen Johnson, directed an internal workgroup to study ways to improve Superfund's efficiencies in order to fund the backlog of long-term cleanups using current resources. The study emphasizes ways to improve how Superfund expends resources and communicates its successes.

On April 22, 2004, the workgroup released a report entitled "Superfund: Building on the Past, Looking to the Future." The group found that Superfund "is a complex, viable cleanup program with an effective enforcement component." However, the team made a number of recommendations for the continued improvement of the program. These recommendations typically suggest ways to better implement a strong and evolving program. While the study failed to include a federal facilities-specific focus, many of its recommendations could have an impact on cleanup at federal facilities.

The study empasizes ways to improve how Superfund expends resources and communicates successes.

The study team made a total of 102 recommendations for improving program efficiencies. Many apply specifically to fund-lead cleanups and private party enforcement actions, but would likely apply to federal facility cleanups. For instance, federal agencies currently submit certain remedy decisions to EPA's National Remedy Review Board (Board). The workgroup recommends expanding the jurisdiction (e.g., possibly lowering the remedy cost threshold for review) of the Board to improve cost effectiveness.

Another suggested remedy is to revisit older decisions and consider applying new ideas such as innovative technologies and the most cost-efficient cleanup approach. Other suggestions impacting remedy selection include expanding the presumptive remedy guidance to add more technical designs, and developing more standardized methodology for selecting remedies.

For the placement of sites on the Superfund National Priorities List, the workgroup recommends keeping an active listing process to help ensure EPA prioritizes its work properly, and that there is incentive for other parties to work effectively under other federal or state cleanup programs.

The report also makes recommendations affecting all facets of the program such as improving contract management, de-obligating excess money from contracts so that it can be spent elsewhere, developing regional expertise, performing benchmarking studies to improve performance, and considering shifting resources among regions based on workload.

The 120-Day Study provides a very thorough report of ways to improve Superfund program performance. The workgroup consisted of Superfund-experienced EPA regional and headquarters staff who work in the Superfund program or had in the past. To review the study, visit EPA's website: http://www.epa.gov/superfund/news/120daystudy.pdf

FEDERAL AGENCY COMPLIANCE TRACKING SYSTEM

EPA's Federal Agency Compliance Tracking System (**FACTS**), formerly known as the Online Environmental Compliance Status Report (ECSR), enables users to research, track and monitor the environmental compliance history and current status of individual regulated federal facilities.

EPA employees, registered federal, state, local and tribal government agencies can view and analyze inspection, enforcement and compliance data in EPA's national database systems, and query data by federal agency, EPA region and state.

FACTS is available as a partner site on EPA's Online Tracking Information System (OTIS). Non-registered users can obtain instructions and register at: http://www.epa.gov/idea/otis/register by selecting the link: Obtaining Gov't Access/Registering for OTIS. To visit FACTS, go to: http://www.epa.gov/idea/fedfac.

Questions or comments about FACTS can be directed to EPA's Richard Satterfield satterfield.richard@epa.gov. Questions or comments pertaining to OTIS or access problems during registration should be directed to Rebecca Kane, kane.rebecca@epa.gov.

Got an Article?

If you have an article about an environmental activity or program at your agency or facility, and you'd like us to consider it for publication in the next FedFacs, please contact: Marie Muller at muller.marie@epa.gov. FedFacs is published twice a year; **articles should be 500 words or less.** The U.S. EPA reserves the right to edit or decline any article.

2002 Toxics Release Inventory Online

EPA issued its 15th annual Toxic Release Inventory (TRI), the annual report on the amount of toxic chemicals released into the environment by reporting facilities for calendar year 2002. Almost 25,000 facilities reported on nearly 650 chemicals.

A total of 315 federal facilities reported for 2002, an increase of 10 percent from the 286 facilities reporting in 2001. Total production-related waste managed decreased by six percent. The data also show total on and off-site disposal or other releases from federal facilities increased by nine percent, attributed primarily to higher coal usage by one facility.

For all facilities, the TRI Public Data Release shows a 15 percent decrease in total disposal or other releases into the environment from 2001 to 2002. That decrease is largely attributable to a court decision which required reporting by the metal mining sector. Without metal mining, there was a five percent increase from 2001 to 2002, primarily due to increases reported by one facility. Since the inception of TRI in 1988, trends analysis shows chemical releases decreased 49 percent.

EPA provides the public with data on chemical emissions and releases in many formats from many different databases. TRI tracks the chemicals and industrial sectors specified by the Emergency Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 and its amendments. EPA's efforts to improve TRI data quality and to make data publicly available sooner has been made possible by increased electronic reporting from the TRI community. Over 23 percent of TRI reports this year were submitted electronically through EPA's Environmental Information Exchange Network.

The TRI data and background information are available at http://www.epa.gov/tri. Facilities (including federal facilities) and chemical releases can be identified by using the TRI explorer mapping tool available at: http://www.epa.gov/triexplore.

Screening and Analysis Tool Evaluates Environmental Impact

EPA's Geographic Information System Screening and Analysis Tool (GISST), developed by EPA Region 6 (Dallas), evaluates environmental vulnerability and impact using over 100 different types of environmental resource and stressor "criteria" developed by EPA.

GISST is Geographic Information System (GIS)-driven, and combines EPA's technical assessments into a mathematical algorithm. This weighs environmental information or criteria of a specific geographic area, and identifies and maps environmental concerns.

EPA is using this expanded analysis capability to evaluate potential environmental impacts resulting from highway construction activities. The application facilitates NEPA section 309 reviews, and enables EPA to provide quick and early notification of environmental impact statement (EIS) and assessment (EA) concerns. The tool also helps EPA identify and develop alternatives (e.g., study corridors, alignments) to best avoid adverse environmental impacts.

EPA Region 6 developed GISST originally as an enforcement targeting and environmental justice tool to assess and flag a variety of single and multi-media environmental concerns. EPA Region 6 is expanding GISST to better support NEPA transportation needs – from planning and scoping phases to Final EIS and RODs (Record of Decision).

Examples of specific assistance include identification of sensitive areas (e.g., endangered species habitat, wetlands, parks, streams and rivers, cultural resources, air nonattainment areas), environmental assessment of alternatives to support decisions on selection, and locations of potential borrow, disposal and fill materials for construction sites.

GIS-driven analysis tools have a long history within EPA. More recently, other federal and state agencies, such as the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), began to recognize and advocate its utility. Much of this focus is also in response to environmental streamlining requirements per the Transportation Equity Act of 2001 (TEA-21).

EPA Region 6 has found the GISST to be an excellent tool for cutting NEPA review time in responding to transportation or other NEPA-related activities. Transportation agencies using similar GIS technology cut total processing time by 30 to 50 percent (from pre-scoping to ROD).

For more information contact EPA Region 6 staff: David Parrish (214) 814-5810, Dominique Lueckenhoff (512) 916-5012, Dr. Gerald Carney (214) 665-6523, Rob Lawrence, (214) 665-8150, Dr. Sharon Osowski (214) 665-7506.

Champions for Environmental Leadership and Green Government Awards

U.S. EPA Region 10 (Seattle) announced its second annual "Champions for Environmental Leadership" and "Green Government Innovation" awards, which recognize federal agencies going beyond compliance and promoting pollution prevention, sustainability, and EMS. Region 10 congratulates all facilities nominated for this award.

The recipients for 2004 are:

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Fuel Cell Test Site – Fuel Cell Development and Deployment - Department of Defense, Avista Labs, Inc., and the Northwest Mountain Region partnered to test the Proton Exchange Membrane fuel cell. The first fuel cell was commissioned at McChord Air Force Base, Remote Transmitter Receiver, and was the first at a FAA facility.

Naval Air Station Whidbey Island – P2 Hazardous Waste Reduction Project - The Aviation Intermediate Maintenance Detachment reduced or eliminated hazardous waste. This P2 project eliminated approximately 192,000 pounds of hazardous waste and enhanced personnel safety, as well as efforts to meet the requirements of Executive Order 13148. Hazardous waste disposal cost savings were $28,850.

NAS Whidbey Island Solid Waste Reduction – Solid Waste-Recycling – In FY04, Whidbey's wastewater treatment plant will be upgraded, and the lagoon closed. This will be the first Navy-owned composting facility, and will reduce annual shipping and disposal costs by almost $42,000.

National Park Service (NPS), Pacific West Region (PWR) - Development of Sustainability Tools – The Facility Management and Contracting teams of the NPS PWR is developing sustainable products, practices, tools, and guides to aid park programs meet sustainability commitments in Region 10's Greening the Parks program.

National Parks Service (NPS), Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), and General Services Administration (GSA) Berkeley Lamp/Watt Stopper Islet Project – Updated lighting for NPS in the Old Federal Building in Seattle. Updated lighting eliminating hundreds of fixtures, lamps, ballasts and other solid waste. Occupancy controlled power strips reduce power consumption in the office. BPA assisted in product procurement through negotiated bulk purchase actions. Since the employees have portable light sources, future office moves will not require significant changes in overhead lighting fixture placement switch placement or rewiring.

2004 Closing the Circle Awards

The Office of the Federal Environmental Executive (OFEE) is pleased to announce the winners of this year's *White House Closing the Circle* (CTC) Awards, which recognizes outstanding environmental stewardship through pollution prevention, recycling, green purchasing, sustainable building, and the use of environmental management systems. Thank you to all agencies that submitted nominations this year. The 2004 Closing the Circle Award Winners are:

Environmental Management Systems

- Dept. of Defense (DoD), Fort Bragg, NC: The Right Way, The Green Way, All the Way!
- Dept. of Energy (DOE), Battelle Memorial Institute, Lab Ops Group, Ohio: Corporate Commitment to Environmental Stewardship and Environmental Management Systems.

Waste/Pollution Prevention

- DoD, Robins Air Force Base, Ga.: Environmental Management Directorate, Taking Strides Forward in Pollution & Waste Prevention at Robins AFB.
- Dept. of Homeland Security, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Ga.: Green Ammunition.
- New Mexico Veterans Affairs Healthcare Systems, NM: Mr. Mark Boyers, Hazardous Waste Reduction at the NM VA Healthcare System

Recycling

- DoD, Tinker Air Force Base, Okla.: Solid Waste/Recycling Team, Rejuvenation of Base Recycling Program at Tinker AFB.
- DoD, Vandenburg Air Force Base, Calif.: Mr. Patrick Maloy, Vandenberg AFB QRP Exceeds 90% Diversion Rate.
- Dept. of Justice, Federal Correctional Complex, Coleman, Fla.: Recycling Program.

Green Purchasing

- DoD, Homestead Air Reserve Base, Fla.: Environmentally Friendly Products Section at Homestead Air Reserve Base Store.
- DOE, Sandia National Laboratories, NM: Five Keys to Success: Continuous Improvement for Construction Purchases.

Sustainable Design/Green Building:

- DoD, U.S. Army Yuma Proving Ground, Ariz.: YPG Energy Efficient Model Home.
- Dept. of the Interior, Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge, Va.: Going Green Over Buildings at Chincoteague NWR.

The summer issue of "CTC News" spotlights these success stories more extensively, and is found at: http://www.ofee.gov/ctc/ctcspr04.pdf

InBrief

New Rules For Hazardous Air Emissions

The U.S. EPA announced four new rules which require certain facilities to install Maximum Achievable Control Technologies (MACTs). The MACT rules cover: Industrial, Commercial and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters; Plywood and Composite Wood Products; Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines (RICE); and Automobile and Light Duty Trucks Manufacturing (Surface Coating). For more information, visit: http://www.epa.gov/ttn/oarpg/.

Corps Study Concludes Water Sources Safe For Central Texas

Congress directed the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District (USACE) to assess the impact of perchlorate associated with the former Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant at McGregor, Texas. The three year, $5.5 million study, begun in 2001 to investigate possible perchlorate impacts to the watersheds and raw water sources for 500,000 people in Central Texas, is now complete.

According to the study results, data indicate there is no risk of exposure to perchlorates in Lakes Belton and Waco, however, some springs and streams in the area have been impacted, and consumers are cautioned that they could potentially be exposed by consuming plants and small animals from these areas.

The Army Corps discussed these results at two public meetings in early April 2004 in Waco and Temple, Texas. The final report is available at: http://www.swf.usace.army.mil /links/ppmd/perchlorate/index.html. For more information contact: Wayne Elliott, USACE (817) 886-1666.

Waste Reduction and Recycling Report

EPA released its first annual report on the Resource Conservation Challenge (RCC), a cross-agency initiative which identifies and uses innovative ways to conserve natural resources and energy. The report, entitled "The Resource Conservation Challenge: A Year of Progress," shows how federal and state governments, tribes and industry are achieving significant results in waste reduction and recycling. The report is available on the RCC website at: http://www.epa.gov/rcc.

E.O. 13327 on Federal Real Property Asset Management

On February 4, President Bush signed Executive Order 13327 "Federal Real Property Asset Management" to promote efficient and economical use of federal real property resources. Of particular note are the statements regarding application of life cycle costing and environmental concepts, and the requirement for conformance with Executive Order 13148 (Section 3(b)(iii) and (vi), as well as 4(b) and 4(b)(v)). For more information visit: http://www.ofee.gov/whats/eo_asset_management.html.

UpcomingEvents

August 8 - 11 2004

Energy 2004

Rochester, NY

7th Annual workshop of federal, state, local and private sector energy managers, service companies, utilities, procurement officials, engineers and other energy professionals. Sponsored by U.S. DOE Federal Energy Management Program; co-sponors are DoD and U.S. General Services Administration. For more information please visit: http://www.energy2004.ee.doe.gov/

August 14-15, 2004

CleanMed 2004

Philadelphia, PA

For more information visit:
http://www.cleanmed.org/2004/overview.html

August 16 - 19, 2004

9th Annual Joint Services Environmental Management Conference *(Formerly P2&HWM Conference)*

San Antonio, TX

"Sustaining the Force: Optimizing Readiness Through the Prevention of Pollution" For more information visit: http://www.jsemconference.com

August 28- September 3, 2004

World Renewable Energy Congress VIII

Denver, CO

For more information, visit:
http://www.wrenuk.co.uk/wrenviii.html

September 20-22, 2004

Brownfields Conference 2004

St. Louis, MO

The national Brownfields Conferences bring together key experts from all levels of government, business, and finance and from local communities to share ideas and experiences in the field of urban and environmental development. For More information, visit:
http://www.epa.gov/swerosps/bf/bfconf.htm Or
http://www.brownfields2004.org

(Note regarding non-EPA conducted or sponsored events: EPA is providing this information because it may be useful or interesting to FedFacs readers. However, EPA cannot attest to the accuracy of information provided by event organizers, nor does this constitute an endorsement by EPA or any of its employees of the sponsors of the site or the information or products presented.)

EPA's Federal Facility Program Managers

In addition to its Washington, D.C. Headquarters staff, EPA's federal facility enforcement and compliance assurance program is implemented in large part through its 10 regional offices throughout the country. Each region has a Federal Facility Program Manager (FFPM) who acts as a point of contact on many environmental issues for federal facilities located in their region. FFPMs also coordinate many of the region's federal facility activities and initiatives.

Below is a map which identifies U.S. EPA regions, and the states belonging to each region. A brief profile for each region, and Federal Facility Program Managers and Superfund contact information is also provided.

EPA's Regional Federal Facility Programs

EPA New England- Region 1

Toxics, Pesticides and Federal Programs
Office of Environmental Stewardship
One Congress Street, Suite 1100
Boston, MA 02114

States: MA, NH, VT, CT, RI, ME

FFPM: Anne H. Fenn, 617-918-1805; fenn.anne@epa.gov

Other Contacts: Bryan Olson (Superfund) 617-918-1365

Regional Initiatives: EMRs; EMS Tutorials; Qrt Information Seminars; Conferences; EPCRA & Facility Security; Sustainability; P2; Compliance Training (VHA, DOI/NPS); Multimedia Inspection.

Regional Resources: Additional information about Region 1 is found at: http://www.epa.gov/region1

EPA Region 2

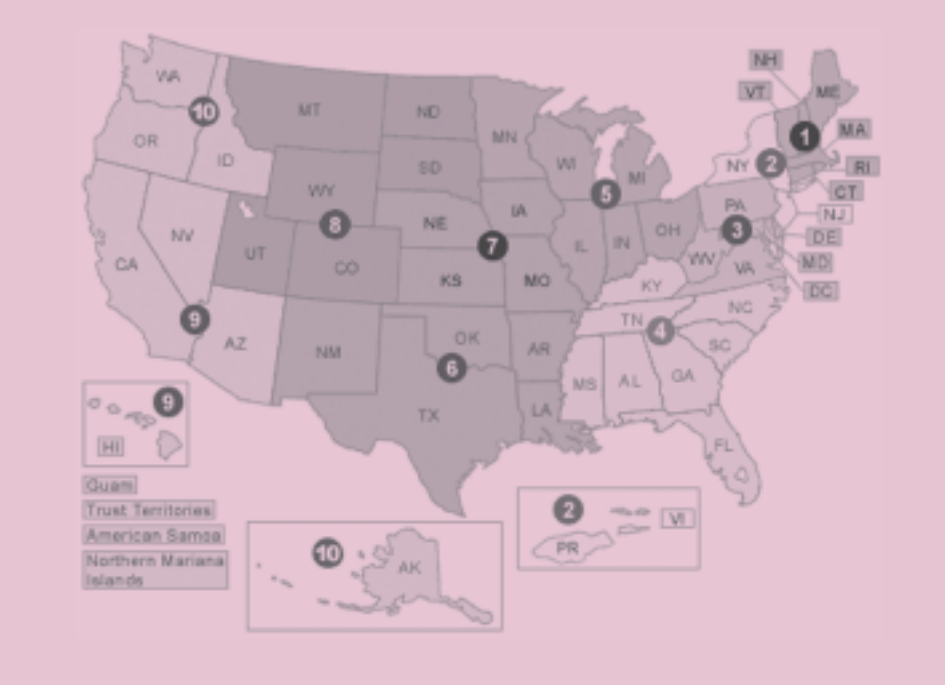
Compliance Assistance Section
290 Broadway, 21st Floor
New York, NY 10007-1866
(212) 637-3000

States: NJ, NY, PR, Virgin Islands

FFPM: Kathleen Malone; 212-637- 4083; malone.kathleen@epa.gov

Other Contacts: John Malleck (Superfund); 212-637-4263

Regional Resources: The region's federal facility website is found at: http://www.epa.gov/Region2/ff/index.html



EPA Region 3

Office of Enforcement, Compliance and Environmental Justice (3EC00)
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103

States: PA, DE, MD, DC, VA, WV

FFPM: José J. Jiménez; 215-814-2148, jimenez.jose@epa.gov
(Compliance assurance, compliance assistance, and EMS)

Other Contacts: Paul Leonard (Superfund); 215-814-3350
William Arguto (NEPA and EMRs); 215-814-3367

Regional Initiatives: Region is focusing on VA Hospitals, U.S. Post Office Vehicle Maintenance Facilities, and facilities with NPDES problems. Region offers NPDES training, targeted to DoD facilities, and EMS workshops for federal sector.

Regional Resources: Federal Facilities Compliance Kit (compilation of compliance documents, checklists, and EMS information about federal facilities on CD). Region's website contains more information about upcoming training. Visit: http://www.epa.gov/reg3ecej/federal_facilities.htm.

Other: The Region partnering with U.S. Navy, Air Force, Army and GSA, and also with states PA and VA to host the 2005 EPA/DOD/State Colloquium. Please contact Region for more information, or to participate in program agenda. Region also provides training "7 Habits of Highly Effective People."

EPA Region 4

61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303

States: AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN

FFPM: Mark Robertson (DoD, DOE) 404-562-9639; robertson.mark@epa.gov
Anthony Shelton (civilian agencies) 404-562-9636; shelton.anthony@epa.gov

Other Contacts: Jon D. Johnston (Superfund) 404-562-8527
Anne Heard (RCRA//UST/OPA) 404-562-9521

Regional Initiatives: CWA SPCC Compliance Assurance Initiative - Region 4 will provide compliance assistance to selected federal facilities on SPCC compliance issues, and encourage selected federal facilities to use EPA's Audit Policy to self-disclose violations. Region will also inspect selected facilities.

Regional Resources: EPA co-sponsors an annual June con-

Continued on ***page 27***

EPA'S FEDERAL FACILITY PROGRAM MANAGERS

Continued from ***page 26***

ference with the U.S. Army Environmental Center-Southern Regional Environmental Office, for federal facilities in the southeast. More information is found at: http://aec.army.mil/usaec/reo/region4/index.html. Region also provides various training. Additional information about Region 4 generally is found at: http://www.epa.gov/region4

EPA Region 5

77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604

States: IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI

FFPM: Lee J. Regner; 312-353-6478; regner.lee@epa.gov

Other Contacts: Gary Schafer (Superfund and BRAC); 312-353-8827
Phil Kaplan (Pollution Prevention); 312-353-4669

Regional Initiatives: Region 5 is conducting environmental management reviews (EMRs). Facilities interested in having an EMR at their facility should contact the region.

Regional Resources: Additional information about Region 5 generally is found at: http://www.epa.gov/region5

EPA Region 6

Compliance Assurance and Enforcement Division
Office of Planning and Coordination (6EN-XP)
1445 Ross Avenue
Dallas, TX 75202

States: AR, LA, NM, OK, TX

FFPM: Joyce Stubblefield; 214-665-6430; stubblefield.joyce@epa.gov
Gabriel Gruta; 214-665-2174; gruta.gabriel@epa.gov
(Compliance assistance, P2, EMS)

Other Contacts: Gus Chavarria (Superfund NPL); 214-665-3162;
George Malone; 214-665- 8030; and Michael Barra; 214-665-2143 (Superfund Legal Counsels)
Walt Helmick (Superfund QA); 214-665-8373
Laurie King (Permits and BRAC); 214-665-6785

Regional Initiatives: Environmental management reviews; Federal Interagency EMS training(s);

Regional Resources: Geographical Information System Screening Tool (GISST) website: www.epa.gov/earth1r6/6en/xp/enxp2a3.htm Please contact FFPM Joyce Stubblefield if interested in this environmental screening tool. Additional information about Region 6 generally can be found at: http://www.epa.gov/region6

Other: Federal/State partnerships, Leadership and P2 Programs. (Please contact Joyce Stubblefield for specific state contacts)

EPA Region 7

Enforcement Coordination Office
901 North 5th Street
Kansas City, KS 66101

States: IA, KS, MO, NE

FFPM: Kris Goschen; 913-551-7027; goschen.kris@epa.gov

Other Contacts: Gene Gunn (Superfund); 913-551-7776

Regional Resources: Additional information about Region 7 is found at: http://www.epa.gov/region7

EPA Region 8

999 18th Street Suite 300
Denver, CO 80202-2466

States: CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY

FFPM: Dianne Thiel (Mail stop: 8P-P3T); 303-312-6389; thiel.dianne@epa.gov (EMS, EMRs, P2, environmentally preferable purchasing, greening government)
Elisabeth Evans (Mail stop: 8ENF-T); 303-312-6217 evans.elisabeth@epa.gov (Compliance assistance, inspections and enforcement)

Other Contacts: Terry Anderson (Superfund); 303-312-6244
Marie Zanowick (P2 and EMS) 303-312-6403

Regional Initiatives: EMRs; EMS - training, Leadership Opportunities for Senior Managers; module environmental policy development; environmental compliance and P2 training presented at annual DOI conference.

Regional Resources: "Permitting Stormwater Discharges from Federal Facility Construction Projects" (posted on Region's website in June); "Cleaning National Parks: Using Environmentally Preferable Janitorial Products at Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks." Found at: http://www.epa.gov/Region8/conservation_recycling/yellowstone.pdf. Additional information about Region 8 is found at: http://www.epa.gov/region8.

EPA Pacific Southwest Region - Region 9

75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

States: AZ, CA, HI, NV, Guam, American Samoa and Northern Mariana Islands; 147 tribal nations.

FFPMs: Larry Woods Federal Facilities Coordinator (Mail Stop: CMD-1); 415-972-3857; woods.larry@epa.gov
Tom Kelly, Federal Facilities Coordinator (Mail Stop: CMD-1); 415-972-3856; kelly.thomasp@epa.gov

Other Federal Facility Contacts: Kathleen Johnson (Superfund); 415-972-3873
Lisa Hanf (EIS/NEPA review); 415-972-3854

Regional Resources: Region 9 assists federal facility compliance through partnership activities, such as training, recognition programs like Champions of Green Government, and EMRs for gap analysis assistance for EMS implementation. More information about these activities is found on Region 9's Federal Facility Compliance Program website: http://www.epa.gov/Region9/cross_pr/fedfac/

Other: Map of Federal and Tribal Land in Region 9: http://www.epa.gov/Region9/cross_pr/fedfac/fedmap.html
Region 9 Library: http://www.epa.gov/Region9/library/
Region 9 Environmental Management System: http://www.epa.gov/Region9/cross_pr/ems/index.html
The Federal Network for Sustainability, a Region 9 FFCP Partner: http://www.federalsustainability.org/

EPA Region 10

1200 Sixth Avenue,
Seattle, WA 98101

States: AK, ID, OR, WA

FFPM: Michele Wright; 206-553-1747; wright.michele@epa.gov

Other Contacts: Nancy Harney (Superfund); 206-553-6635
Nick Ceto (Hanford); 509-376-9529

Regional Initiatives: EMRs, EMS training and other assistance; Champions of Environmental and Green Government Innovation Recognition program.

Regional Resources: Region's website is located at: http://www.epa.gov/region10. For enforcement and compliance information visit: http://yosemite.epa.gov/R10/ENFORCE.NSF/Homepage/OCE+Main+Page

Other: The West Coast Federal Network for Sustainability, and the newly created Seattle Federal Executive Board subgroup (Interagency Environmental Leadership Council)

United States Environmental
Protection Agency (2261)
Washington, DC 20460

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