



FedFacs

an environmental bulletin for federal facilities

Feds Give High Marks on EPA Advice

Federal facilities use EPA's Environmental Management Reviews – or EMRs – to make big strides in improving their overall environmental performance. An EMR is a review of a facility's environmental programs and its management systems to determine the extent to which it has developed and implemented specific environmental protection programs and plans which should ensure compliance with environmental laws and regulations and make progress toward environmental excellence. Recent federal facility EMR success stories demonstrate that EMRs are successful, with EPA providing useful advice to help federal facilities deal with everyday environmental concerns and to advance their environmental objectives.

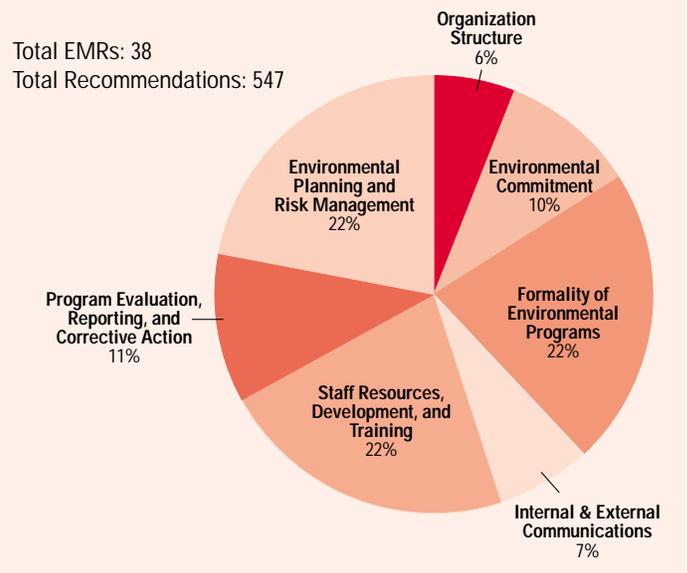
An EMR is a consulting service that EPA provides to federal facilities to help them improve their Environmental Management Systems (EMSs). EMRs are voluntary and free to the reviewed facility. The reviews are typically conducted by a team of experts from EPA with assistance from an EPA contractor. The team commonly spends one to three days at the facility, depending on the scope and breadth of the EMR.

Federal facilities use EMRs to improve their Environmental Management Systems. Whether the federal facility is looking for ways to improve its existing EMS or wants guidance and information on how to develop its own system, EPA is ready to assist.

For ease of organization, an EMS can be separated into several components. EPA's *Generic Protocol for Conducting Environmental Audits of Federal Facilities – Phase 3*, organizes an EMS into seven parts or disciplines (Figure 1). Many EMRs are structured similarly, with the reviewed facility receiving recommendations in one or more of these disciplines. As part of an EMR, the EPA team and the federal facility staff determine the scope of the review to be conducted at the facility. In past years,

Figure 1

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT REVIEW: SEVEN DISCIPLINES



EMRs tended to focus on only two or three of the seven disciplines, due primarily to time limitations. More recently and especially since Executive Order 13148 was issued (April 21, 2000), requiring federal facilities to have EMSs in place by December 31, 2005, facilities and EPA teams are willing to take the time and effort required for a more comprehensive approach and review of all seven disciplines.

In preparation for the EMR, the facility staff typically provide the EPA team with background information on organizational structure, operations conducted on-site, and overall mission of the facility. With this information, the EPA team can determine which operations have the potential to most significantly impact the environment. The information also helps the team to organize the review to be as beneficial as possible to the facility as well as to determine what staff should be interviewed as part of the EMR. A schedule for the EMR is developed, including what the review will focus on, the dates of an on-site visit by the review team, and the personnel to be interviewed by the team. This planning allows the EMR team to maximize its time with the facility's personnel and to gather the required information to make a proper assessment while minimizing disruption to the facility's day-to-day operations.

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Hinton Environmental Management Review

In January 2001, EPA Region VII conducted an Environmental Management Review (EMR) of Western Area Power Administration's (Western) Hinton Substation and Maintenance facility located in Hinton, Iowa. The EMR team consisted of seven people who conducted on-site facility reviews, interviews and assessment of documents. Western requested that the EMR provide assistance in improving Western's Environmental Management System (EMS) that was being reviewed for compliance with Executive Order 13148, *Greening the Government Through Leadership in Environmental Management*. Therefore, the EMR reviewed seven disciplines (see Figure 1, page 1).

The preparation for the EMR was important to the quality of the information obtained. Areas of both strength and improvement were identified.

EPA staff learned about Western's mission as well as details concerning operations of the Hinton facility. A briefing by Western staff helped EPA determine what skills and expertise would be needed for the EMR team. EPA also invited the State of Iowa environmental staff to participate.

Western found communications during the EMR process extremely helpful. Specifically, EPA staff provided valuable input regarding pollution prevention and waste reduction that has resulted in additional recycling initiatives.

The EMR team conducted interviews across all levels and job functions including managers and craft personnel. After the EPA report was finalized, Western developed an action plan that addressed recommendations from the EMR. The information from the EMR is being used to enhance and further develop Western's EMS. For example, recommendations that have been implemented include tracking and trending of collected environmental data.

Western staff is certain that the EMR process will lead to improvements in protecting the environment.

For more information, contact Nick Stas at (406) 247-7399 or stas@wapa.gov.

EMRs Well-Received and Viewed as Valuable

Region VI - USDA

The EMR made recommendations for improving our environmental management programs, which we've been implementing. A major accomplishment is that "green" design in contracting was made one of the prime selection criteria in our recent solicitation for architect/engineering services. The incorporation of environmentally friendly materials and designs in our new construction will yield environmental benefits for years to come.

In addition to practical benefits, the EMR had intangible positive effects. The EMR was partially conducted at one of the U.S. Department of Agricultural (USDA) Agricultural Research Service's (ARS) Southern Plains Area's nineteen research laboratories. Word of their favorable impression of the review and its outcome has spread to the other laboratories, leading to increased appreciation of and commitment to the seven environmental management principles evaluated in the EMR. Our overall positive experience from the review has led to EMRs being considered or conducted in other Areas of our agency.

*Phil Smith
Area Safety & Health Manager
USDA ARS Southern Plains Area*

Region VI - Strategic Petroleum Reserve

Region VI contacted the Strategic Petroleum Reserve in the midst of our preparation for ISO 14001 Certification. The EMR gave our Management Team a benchmark against which to assess our progress towards implementing and ultimately attaining ISO 14001 Certification.

*Bill Bozzo
Manager, Environmental Department
DynMcDermott Petroleum Operation Co.*

Region X - NOAA

In January of 1999, EPA Region X performed an Environmental Management Review at National Oceanic and Atmospheric

Administration (NOAA), Office of Marine and Aviation Operations, Marine Operations Center - Pacific (MOC-P). The marine center provides support for NOAA's pacific fleet of seven vessels with four vessels homeported in Seattle. EPA Region X Federal Facilities Coordinator, Michelle Wright contacted James Schell, Environmental Compliance Officer, and requested if we would volunteer to have an EMR performed at the site. This would be the first federal site in Region X and NOAA site in the country to be reviewed. This was an opportune time for the marine center as we were researching the development of an Environmental Management System for the site according to the EPA's Code of Environmental Management Principals (CEMP) for federal facilities. We had developed a P2 Plan for Washington State Department of Ecology in 1994 and an update was due. Having an EMR performed voluntarily at our site benefited our program. The review of our program showed the weaknesses and strengths of our program.

One area needing improvement was our training program. Our vessels average between six to eight months away from Seattle. Training is difficult to provide to all employees. A list was compiled for relevant environmental training required and incorporated into our revised Environmental Compliance and Guidance Manual. We researched ways to provide interactive, multimedia training for the vessels underway. Computer-based training that could be customized to meet the needs of each vessel was purchased. Even though the programs were developed for shore side facilities, the training provides information vessel crewmembers can use while their vessels are underway.

The EMR process is a valuable, informative, and comprehensive technical assistance program provided by EPA. If your site is in the process or has just completed an EMS, I recommend having an EMR performed.

*Jim Schell
Environmental Compliance Specialist
NOAA Marine Operations Center—
Pacific Director's Staff*

Region VII's FFCA Workshop and DoD-State MEG Meeting

Region VII hosted the Federal Facilities Compliance Assistance Workshop at the Regional Office from December 11-12, 2001. The theme was "Environmental Management for the 21st Century."

The workshop welcomed all federal facilities in Region VII. The conference was highly successful in achieving its goal of focusing on the Environmental Management System (EMS), which is a system that helps an organization to develop, implement, achieve, and maintain a successful environmental policy. Approximately 70 attendees participated in the two-day event. Will Garvey, FFEO, gave an overview of Executive Orders 13101 and 13148.

Andy Teplitzky, Office of Policy, Economics and Innovation, spoke on National Environmental Achievement Track, a voluntary program that recognizes and rewards top environmental performers that go beyond legal requirements.

Denise Rayborn, of the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, described the history and components of an EMS. She also discussed the similarities and differences between the ISO 14001 and the CEMP.

Alice Beecher Reeves (President) and Karen Hamilton (CEO) from Paragon Business Solutions, Inc., reviewed several software programs available to assist federal agencies to develop and implement an EMS.

Nicholas Stas, of the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) and Ruben McCullers, EPA Region VII EMS Coordinator, discussed the Environmental Management Review conducted in the Upper Plains Region for WAPA in January 2001.

The Workshop was followed immediately by a region-wide DoD-State Military Environmental Group (MEG) meeting. The two events were scheduled back-to-back to promote partnering and maximum participation by DoD organizations in both forums. The program for the MEG

meeting continued the theme of "Environmental Management for the 21st Century," and featured the Honorable John Paul Woodley, Jr., Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Environment, as the keynote speaker. The MEG agenda also included a panel on EMSs, presentations on the Army's concept for Centralized Installation Management; the Affirmative Procurement Program; lead-free ammunition; a lead based paint update; and an overview of "Cleanup Levels for Missouri" (or CALM).

The MEG meeting offers an excellent opportunity for DoD representatives and environmental regulators to share information and address issues.

Planning will begin shortly on the next conference, tentatively scheduled for Summer 2002. Please forward suggestions or comments for future conferences and workshops to Diana Jackson at (913) 551-7744 or jackson.diana@epa.gov.

FEDS GIVE HIGH MARKS ON EPA ADVICE

Continued from page 1

A few months following the on-site visit, the facility generally receives a draft EMR Report from EPA for review. After receiving facility comments, the team finalizes the EMR Report and sends it to the facility. The report summarizes the review, notes the strong points of the facility's environmental systems, and makes recommendations for further improvements.

The most common recommendations include developing environmental policies, improving procedures to ensure that the facility remains in compliance with legal and permit requirements, and including environmental standards in position descriptions and performance evaluations. Other common recommendations include conducting environmental training for facility staff, improving emergency planning and implementation of emergency plans, and establishing corrective action plans when deficiencies are found. The facility is asked to report to EPA in six months on its response to the report's recommendations.

Since 1994, EPA conducted EMRs at 83 different federal facilities. Thirty-eight federal facilities reported on their implementation of 547 recommendations. They reported to EPA that 81% of the recommendations were either implemented (43%) or planned to be implemented (38%) (Figure 2). Facilities reported they took no action on 19% of the recommendations. This shows that EMRs are hitting the mark and are addressing environmental management issues. It also shows that the recommendations are "real world," practical, and useful for federal agencies.

EMRs give federal facilities useful and practical suggestions for developing and implementing environmental management

systems. Facilities report that EMRs are a valuable tool to heighten the awareness of environmental matters as they undertake their daily operations and that EMRs give them a blue print to advance their environmental systems. We invite you to read just a few of many EMR success stories and lessons learned (see related article on page 2).

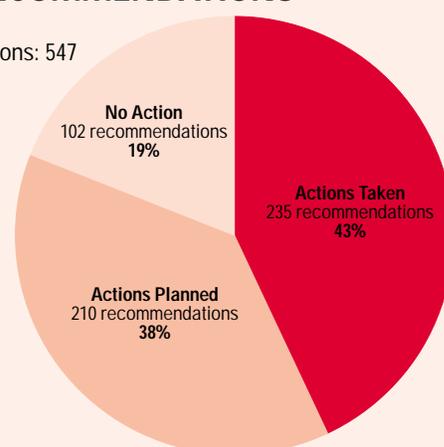
For additional information, please contact Gregory Snyder at snyder.greg@epa.gov.

Figure 2

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT REVIEW: PERCENTAGE OF ACTIONS TO RECOMMENDATIONS

Total EMRs: 38

Total Recommendations: 547



Region VI Discusses Mercury Assessment

The U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Prevention Medicine (USACH-PPM) Hazardous and Medical Waste Program conducted a mercury assessment that included developing an inventory of facilities, compiling findings, recommending actions, and forecasting the future of mercury use at medical facilities.

Inventory

- Developed a checklist, surveyed location of all Army military treatment facilities in CONUS, and entered into database and evaluated data.

Findings

- All laboratories had mercury-containing chemicals.
- No pure mercury compounds were found but mercury thermometers, sphygmomanometers, and cathode ray oscilloscopes were found in most facilities.
- Few facilities had implemented low mercury fluorescent tubes, mercury thermostats were found in many facilities, and mercury switches were found in most all facilities.
- Unexpected items found containing mercury were Formalin 25.8 ppb, Bouins Solution 46.6 ppb, B-% Fixative 148.4 ppb, TB Decolorizer 65.6 ppb, Blood Bank Reagents 14,300 ppb, Soft Cide Soap (Baxter) 8.1 ppb, Dove Soap 0.0027 ppb, and Ajax Powder 0.17 ppb.

Actions

- Reduction by using less mercury containing compounds and elimination by removing mercury containing items/compounds, substituting items/products, training personnel, and communicating with the medical command to remove mercury items from the supply system completely.

The Future

- Recognition that not all items can be replaced/eliminated (patient care takes precedence), Material Safety Data Sheets should be checked closely and/or manufacturers contacted directly, and commanders, supervisors, and personnel must take responsibility.

The Federal Medical Center, Bureau of Prisons in Fort Worth, Texas, the Veterans Administration in Alexandria, Louisiana, and the Academy of Sciences in Fort Sam Houston, Texas provided positive feedback, indicating that they are aware of environmental and health impacts of mercury. Mercury inventories were conducted, fluorescent bulbs are now treated as universal waste, mercury use is given consideration in the purchasing process, and the facility is aware of “greening” Executive Orders.

Examples that showed mercury reduction were replacing mercury-containing equipment, purchasing non-mercury fluorescent lamps and light ballasts, and training dental assistants to not mix metal with mercury.

For more information, contact Joyce Stubblefield at stubblefield.joyce@epa.gov.

RCRA Cleanup Reforms Initiative

Randolph Air Force Base (AFB) in San Antonio, Texas has been selected as a RCRA Showcase Pilot under EPA's RCRA Cleanup Reforms Initiative. A total of 31 facilities nationwide have been chosen to illustrate innovative efforts in RCRA Corrective Action Cleanup and to stimulate others to explore similar efforts to speed progress toward cleanup goals. The selection of Randolph AFB is particularly significant because it is the only federal facility selected as a pilot.

This pilot program provides an excellent opportunity to showcase innovative approaches that have been taken as the base approaches closure of all its IRP sites.

The cooperative and coordinated effort between Randolph AFB, Texas Natural Resources Conservation Commission, Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence, and EPA to expedite the completion of RCRA Corrective Action activities at Randolph AFB will serve as an ideal demonstration on how other military bases can move through the corrective action process and benefit from the associated savings. The summary table of the pilots, fact sheets, and other pilot program materials are posted on the RCRA Corrective Action web site: <http://www.epa.gov/correctiveaction>.

EPA's National Environmental Performance Track and Clean Texas Programs

EPA and TNRCC recently signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to align the National Environmental Performance Track and Clean Texas programs. The MOA was signed at the Clean Texas Partnership Annual Conference in San Antonio, Texas, on February 20, 2002, by EPA Region VI Regional Administrator, Gregg Cooke; Deputy Associate Administrator for Office of Policy, Economics, and Innovation, Jay Benforado; and TNRCC Executive Director, Jeffery Saitas. This is the first agreement of its kind between the Agency and a state, nationally. In doing so, EPA and TNRCC commit to creating the best value for our customers; reducing the resource requirements of both the EPA and TNRCC staff and the administrative burden of member organizations; creating the greatest amount of incentives, flexibility, and recognition for program members; and reinforcing and encouraging continual improvement in environmental performance. While encouraging each program to maintain its own identity, EPA and TNRCC pledge to coordinate the application process, make the system transparent to participants, and coordinate the delivery of incentives. For additional information, contact Craig Weeks at (214) 665-7505 or weeks.craig@epa.gov.

Many Region VI FUDS Pose Potential Threats

In January, EPA Region VI completed a three-year project to develop an inventory and initial screening of all formerly used defense sites (FUDS) in its area, becoming the first region to do so. The EPA FUDS policy directs the regions to complete this process by September 30, 2003.

To begin the project, Region VI hosted a kick-off meeting of stakeholders to explain the goals, procedures and work products, and coordinate issues of access to files, review of draft reports, and potential benefits. In addition to their own files, the region reviewed information in files located at the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (the Corps) District Offices, as well as supplemental information the Corps provided from other sources. The sites were evaluated using criteria similar to the CERCLA (commonly known as Superfund) Site Assessment Program's Hazard Ranking System (HRS), and ranked into groups according to their potential for proposal to the CERCLA National Priorities List (NPL). The draft report and database were also reviewed by the Corps and states.

The final report identified 902 FUDS in

the Region. Of these, 89 were located in Arkansas, 87 in Louisiana, 239 in New Mexico, 116 in Oklahoma, and 371 in Texas. The report concluded only 8 sites had "high" potential for proposal to the NPL, 33 had "medium" potential, 501 were "low" potential, and 268 were "unknown." An additional 92 sites were not evaluated because they were either determined not to be FUDS properties, were found to be duplicates sites, or were already on the NPL. The 41 sites with either "high" or "medium" NPL proposal potential were referred to the Site Assessment Team for further consideration.

However, many other FUDS had environmental concerns that did not rise to the level of being NPL caliber, but would benefit from regulator oversight. Of specific concern were many of the 347 sites with either ordnance and explosive wastes (OEW) and/or chemical warfare materials (CWM) potentially on them. Unfortunately, the HRS criteria do not consider explosive safety. Therefore, in order to avoid ranking sites that may have imminent threats from exposure to OEW/CWM as having a potentially mis-

leading "low" score, a decision was made to include many of these sites in the "unknown" category.

Overall, the report recommended 373 of the FUDS should receive further review by either EPA or the state environmental agencies, and that an additional 83 of the sites did not have sufficient information to make a recommendation. Restoration at some of these sites may have actually been completed by the Corps, but documentation of closure approval by an appropriate regulator was not available at the time of the review, and so they were carried forward.

One critical point to understand regarding the region's report is that it represents a "snapshot in time." Much of the information about the numbers of FUDS changes due to the discovery of new sites and new information about existing sites. Therefore, the specific numbers in the report cannot be considered definitive, but are definitely representative of the overall situation.

Questions on FUDS in Region VI can be referred to Michael Overbay, Regional FUDS coordinator, at (214) 665-6482.

REGION VI EMR FY 2002 VOLUNTEERS

EPA Region VI would like to thank Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma; the Texas Army National Guard; and the U.S. Forest Service, Carson National Forest, New Mexico for volunteering to be a part of the EPA Environmental Management Review program. Region VI is in the report review stage for both Tinker and Army National Guard and are planning the on-site portion of Forest Service EMR for July 2002. The EMR program is a "free" technical assistance opportunity available to the federal community to strengthen their facility environmental management systems. The EMR program falls well within Executive Order 13148, *Greening the Government Through Leadership in Environmental Management*, April 22, 2000. The EMR Team members are Jana Harvill (EPA), Robert Clark (EPA), Gary Chiles (SAIC), and Joyce Stubblefield (EPA), and guest EMR Team member Mary Simmons (EPA).

INTERNET LINKS TO COMPLIANCE MONITORING/ ASSISTANCE TOOLS: CLEAN AIR ACT MACT STANDARDS

Over the past several years, EPA has published various Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards for a variety of sources which release hazardous air pollutants. Numerous compliance assistance tools, fact sheets, and websites have been developed to assist the regulated community comply with these regulations. The following websites are valuable resources for facilities that are required to comply with MACT standards: www.epa.gov/ttn/atw or www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/mactfnl.html.

Upcoming Events

May 21-23, 2002

Region VI Wetlands Training Workshop

Santa Fe, New Mexico
Contact: Troy Hill at (214) 665-6647.

May 8, June 5, June 19, & July 17, 2002

Region VI Benchmark Software Training

EPA Region VI, Dallas, Texas
Contact: Patrick Kelly at (214) 665-7316.



Region VI Wetlands Training Workshop

EPA Region VI Wetlands Section will be hosting its fifth Annual Regulatory Training Workshop, entitled "Protection of Riparian Areas" in Santa Fe, New Mexico on May 21-23, 2002. Scheduled to attend are representatives from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District and Divisional Offices, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Field Offices, National Marine Fisheries Service, and Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Louisiana state environmental offices who have a role in reviewing wetland permits.

For More information, contact Troy Hill at (214) 665-6647.

Affirmative Procurement Program Presentation

Wes Bartley, Region VII Solid Waste and Pollution Prevention, gave a presentation at the General Services Administration (GSA) Hardware Superstore Conference held in February 2002 in Kansas City, Missouri. The audience included local GSA employees, federal acquisition officers from federal facilities across the region, and customers and suppliers for GSA's Hardware Superstore center in Kansas City. Mr. Bartley's presentation covered environmentally preferable purchasing and emphasized the Affirmative Procurement Program under RCRA Section 6002. His presentation focused on the statutory and regulatory basis for the requirements and the historical development of these programs. Randy Schober, an environmental engineer at GSA, also gave a presentation on environmentally preferable purchasing, which outlined specific GSA and Federal Acquisition Regulation requirements. GSA holds this conference on an annual basis and plans are in progress to coordinate these presentations again next year.

For more information, contact Diana

Jackson at (913) 551-7744 or Wes Bartley at (913) 551-7632.

USFS Provides Drinking Water System Operator Training

As part of the EPA Region VI enforcement settlement against one of its water systems, the United States Department of Agriculture - Forest Service Region III (USFS) initiated an operator training tailored toward public water system requirements under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The training emphasizes small seasonal systems that are typical of the USFS water systems. Class attendees include USFS employees, those who operate USFS systems ("permittees"), and other employees from other federal agencies with similar public water system responsibilities. One class has been held in Albuquerque, and future classes are scheduled in Phoenix, Santa Fe, Flagstaff, and Las Cruces.

In addition to these three-day training classes, the USFS has scheduled ten separate one-day sessions—one for each forest management team located in Arizona and New Mexico. The sessions have a two-pronged approach. Mornings are dedicated to raising awareness of the responsibilities and risks associated with providing safe drinking water. Afternoons are dedicated to developing action items for improving drinking water programs. The training sessions for the management teams include representatives from the states as well as the U.S. Public Health Service, and a tele-video conference and training with Linda Hutchison of EPA Region VI Public Water Supply Enforcement.

The response to this training, both operator and management, has been very positive. Every USFS facility trained thus far has identified ways to improve their individual programs and has been receptive to new ways of doing business. Forest managers have contacted Joyce

Stubblefield, the EPA Region VI Federal Facilities Program Manager, regarding Environmental Management Reviews and one has been scheduled for July.

One of the positive results of the enforcement actions against the USFS is enhanced communication between the EPA and the USFS. The communication between the two agencies has increased the USFS' awareness regarding its water systems that have been targeted by the EPA as in need of corrective actions, and has allowed the USFS to make decisions regarding the systems (i.e., closing the systems until problems are corrected) prior to any enforcement actions being initiated. It also has allowed the USFS the opportunity to inform and educate Forest managers outside of Region III of problems with their (non-Region III) water systems that EPA considers to be significant non-compliers.

Looking for Volunteers... EMS Discussion Modules

With contractor support, EPA Region VIII is developing two discussion modules for helping senior federal facility managers to come to grips with their roles and responsibilities within an Environmental Management System (EMS). These modules are being designed to promote a dialogue among senior managers. The objectives of the modules are to:

- show top management how an EMS can support their organizational goals,
- help federal facility managers lead their organization to successful implementation of an EMS by defining and carrying out actions that fulfill their EMS responsibilities, and
- enable federal facility managers to effectively demonstrate and communicate their support for EMS development and implementation.

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TXP3 Evolves into the TX Environmental Partnership

The Texas Pollution Prevention Partnership formally changed its name to the Texas Environmental Partnership (TXEP) at its February 28, 2002 meeting at Fort Hood, Texas. The name change reflects the expanded focus of the partnership to include all environmental and compliance issues of interest to military installations in Texas, not just pollution prevention issues. Future meetings will include updates from the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC), EPA Region VI, and joint service representatives on all regulatory and media issues that are relevant to DoD installations.

The meeting was preceded by a tour of Fort Hood's 1st Cavalry Museum, 7.2 miles of motor pools, Close Combat Tactical Trainer (CCBT), Apache Longbow Helicopter Static Display, Classification Unit, Soil Bioremediation Facility, and Recycling Center. The CCBT tour included a mission brief and gave the TXEP members hands-on experience with heavy tactical equipment simulators.

The meeting was hosted by Fort Hood



TXEP Meeting hosted by U.S. Army, Ft. Hood, Texas. Agencies represented are DoD, TNRCC, DOE, NASA, EPA Region VI, and EPA Headquarters.

and opened with a welcome by Fort Hood Garrison Commander, Colonel Bill Parry. COL Parry spoke on the III Corps and Fort Hood mission and the significance of September 11th and subsequent U.S. Armed Forces involvement. COL Parry presented a command video on the Fort Hood mission and ended his welcome with a Hoah!!! The meeting had a full agenda and was well attended. Special guests were Andrew Cherry, FFE0, and Duncan Stewart, TRNCC Air Permits. Mr. Cherry gave a national perspective on a variety of federal facility issues and Mr.

Stewart presented topical air media updates. Attendees discussed numerous environmental regulations and issues affecting DoD installations. The next meeting of the TXEP will be hosted by TNRCC on May 8, 2002, during its Environmental Trade Fair and Conference in Austin. The TXEP Co-Chairs are Dr. Thomas Rennie, DoD REC Region VI (214/767-4678), and Mr. Israel Anderson, TNRCC (512/239-5318).

For details about the meeting, please contact Linnea Wolfe@hood.army.mil (254) 288-5256 or the TXEP co-chairs.

WORKSHOPS/TRAINING

Continued from page 6

The first module will focus on the role of a senior manager and milestones in EMS development where his/her involvement is critical. There will also be a section on potential EMS pitfalls. The second module will cover creating an EMS vision, defining roles, providing resources, and measuring progress. The amount of time allotted for these modules is flexible, depending in part on the amount of discussion anticipated and the EMS background of the participants.

The audience for this program includes regional administrators, BLM state office directors, park superintendents, regional directors, and other top level managers.

If your agency is interested in having the EMS modules for senior managers presented at one of your facilities, please contact Dianne Thiel, EPA Region VIII Federal Facilities Program Manager, at (303) 312-6389.

BENCHMARK SOFTWARE TOOL TRAINING—REGION VI

Benchmark is a software tool that is used to statistically measure performance in terms of energy consumption and on the side — cost of operation. Benchmark toolkit was developed from studies performed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Department of Energy (DOE), Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories, American Society of Heating Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineer's Inc., and American Refrigeration Institute. The studies were performed from 1992 through 1999 and were the basis for EPA/DOE Building Benchmark and Building Labeling standard. EPA Region VI is scheduled to provide five training sessions on the Benchmark software starting in April with the last session in July. The training classes which will cover technical details of commercial office buildings, schools (public and private), hospitals, hospitality (hotels primarily), supermarket and convenience stores, federal/state/local government office buildings, building modeling, where different commercial standards fall on the curve, and how to use DOE/EPA's analysis software to obtain an Energy Star statement of energy performance on old and new commercial and soon on industrial buildings. The target audience for this training is federal facilities, state/local government, schools, supermarkets, hospitals, hotels, office buildings, allies, Energy Service Companies, and property management companies. The benchmark training sessions will help federal facilities comply with Executive Orders to demonstrate reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption reductions. Training is provided at no cost. Those who could attend the different sessions include environmental scientists, environmental engineers, construction professionals and appropriate technicians, government (state and local) regulatory authorities, interested professional engineers, and technical support staff.

For more information regarding the Benchmark software training dates and information, see the section on Upcoming Events or contact Patrick Kelly at (214) 665-7316.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AFB	Air Force Base	MEG	Military Environmental Group
ARS	Agricultural Research Service	MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
BLM	Bureau of Land Management	MOC - P	Marine Operations Center - Pacific
CALM	Cleanup Levels for Missouri	NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
CCBT	Close Combat Tactical Trainer	NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
CEMP	Code of Environmental Management Principles	NPL	National Priorities List
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act	OEW	Ordnance and Explosive Wastes
CONUS	Continental United States	P2	Pollution Prevention
CWM	Chemical Warfare Materials	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
DoD	Department of Defense	SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy	TNRCC	Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission
EMR	Environmental Management Review	TXEP	Texas Environmental Partnership
EMS	Environmental Management System	USACH-PPM	U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Prevention Medicine
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites	USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
GSA	General Services Administration	USFS	U.S. Forest Service
HRS	Hazard Ranking System	WAPA	Western Area Power Association
ISO	International Organization for Standardization		
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology		

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