



FedFacs

an environmental bulletin for federal facilities

EPA Launches Online Compliance Tracking Reports for Federal Facilities

EPA's Federal Facilities Enforcement Office has launched an initial version of new online environmental compliance status reports for federal facilities. The online reports can be found at www.epa.gov/idea/fedfac. The online reports will supplement, and eventually replace, hard copy compliance reports currently distributed by EPA to more than 28 different federal agencies, bureaus and operating units each quarter of the fiscal year.

The online reports are accessible to everyone in the federal community and let users obtain compliance and enforcement information about federal facilities contained in EPA program databases. Reports are provided for the Resource Conservation and Resource Recovery Act, Clean Water Act and Clean Air Act. Users can search online for facilities by federal agency, EPA region, and state. Search results include facility character-

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DAVID KLING IS NEW DIRECTOR OF FEDERAL FACILITIES ENFORCEMENT OFFICE



David J. Kling is the new director of the U.S. EPA's Federal Facilities Enforcement Office (FFEO) in Washington, D.C. Kling began his duties in late October

2002, and replaces former director Craig Hooks, who left in May 2002 to become Deputy Director of EPA's Office of Wetlands, Oceans and Watersheds.

Kling's past experience at EPA, working collaboratively with regulated entities to achieve pollution prevention and reduction, will likely shape his approach to managing the Federal Facilities Enforcement and Compliance program.

"I plan to use the next few months to get better acquainted with EPA federal facility staff and managers, and those who manage the nation's federal facilities," said Kling. "I want to shape a program that uses the best combination of compliance assistance, monitoring, and when necessary, enforcement, to improve environmental stewardship in the federal community."

Kling also believes FFEO has a vital and valuable role in helping federal agencies implement environmental management systems.

"I strongly believe good environmental management systems and practices are

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Issues Still Pending in Fort Wainwright Case

The issue of whether the EPA Administrator has the authority to consider Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 113(e) penalty assessment criteria of "size of business" and "economic benefit of non-compliance" in determining an appropriate penalty for a federal facility is awaiting decision from the EPA Environmental Appeals Board (EAB).

The issue stems out of EPA's case involving the U.S. Army Alaska Garrison, Ft. Wainwright, Alaska, in which it is seeking \$16 million in penalties. The penalty total is based on over 10 years of noncompliance at the facility. EPA believes it has statutory authority to assess penalties but the Army disputes this authority.

The Chief Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) issued her opinion on the issue in April 2002, after oral argument before the ALJ was held in October 2001. The ALJ held that CAA Section 113(e) penalty assessment criteria of "economic benefit of noncompliance" and "size of business" apply to the Army and may be taken into account in adjusting the penalties for the Army's violations.

In June 2002, the Army sought, and was granted, interlocutory review of the Chief ALJ's decision to EAB. Oral arguments before the EAB were held in November 2002, and a decision is expected in 2003.

I strongly believe good environmental management systems and practices are useful tools in managing facility operations, as well as preventing pollution.

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EPA Seeks Comment on Pilot Online Tool to Access Facilities' Environmental Compliance

The U.S. EPA announced an innovative pilot information tool which gives the public and industry direct access to the current environmental compliance record of more than 800,000 regulated facilities nationwide, including federal facilities.

EPA is seeking public comment on Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO), which when final, will provide users detailed facility reports, including: federal and state compliance inspections; environmental violations; recent formal enforcement actions taken; and a demographic profile of the surrounding area.



An innovative pilot information tool which gives the public and industry direct access to the current environmental compliance record of more than 800,000 regulated facilities nationwide, including federal facilities.

The 60-day comment period, which began November 20, provides users and other interested parties, particularly those responsible for facilities included within the database, an opportunity to review and comment on ECHO's content,

design and data accuracy. In addition, ECHO provides an online error reporting process to ensure continued public

participation on data quality.

The easy-to-use Web tool is found at www.epa.gov/echo. It integrates EPA and state compliance information for facilities regulated under the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Data reports are updated monthly and cover a two-year period. The system retrieves information from federal and state data entered into EPA databases, and includes links to additional state enforcement and compliance information.

More about ECHO and details regarding the 60-day comment period are published in the Federal Register at www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/index.html. To learn more, see the ECHO website.

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ONLINE COMPLIANCE TRACKING REPORTS

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istics, permits, inspection and compliance history (e.g., significant noncompliance status, inspections conducted by EPA and states, quarters in noncompliance), and formal enforcement actions and penalties issued by EPA or states.

Federal agencies can now access up to five years of detailed information on a facility. The online report feature also allows users to electronically report data discrepancies directly to EPA.

The online reports are a component of EPA's Online Tracking Information System (OTIS), and like OTIS, is Windows based. In order to use the federal agency online report feature, users have to register. Instructions are at: www.epa.gov/idea/otis/register.

For further information on the new online reports, contact Richard Satterfield at satterfield.richard@epa.gov or (202) 564-2456.

EPA has also launched a related tool for the general public; see article on Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) above.

DAVID KLING

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useful tools in managing facility operations, as well as preventing pollution in the first place," Kling said.

Kling worked in several positions since joining EPA in 1985. Most recently, he was acting Deputy Director of EPA's Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, which manages many chemical and pollution prevention activities, including several collaborative programs to increase awareness of chemical hazards, and discover safer, more effective chemical substitutes.

Kling also led the Asbestos Action Program, and was director of EPA's Pollution Prevention Division. There he helped launch the Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic Initiative and the Environmentally Preferable Purchasing program, which provides federal leadership in identifying and buying "green" products and services.

Prior to joining EPA, Kling worked as an environmental consultant, university instructor, Air Force economist and newspaper reporter. He holds a bachelor's degree in journalism from Penn State, a master's degree in management from the University of Washington, and a Ph.D. in political science from Johns Hopkins University.

Profiles in Sustainability: Sustainability Installation Program at Fort Lewis



United States Army Colonel Richard Conte, stationed at Fort Lewis, Wash., is a leader and advocate of sustainability principles. With the

support of his Garrison Commander, Colonel Luke Green, Colonel Conte has demonstrated that the Fort Lewis Installation Sustainability Program can make a valuable impact by reducing energy usage, and protecting the environment.

Colonel Conte is the Director of Public Works for Fort Lewis. He is responsible for ensuring environmental compliance and natural resource stewardship at the 86,176 acre installation, and for planning, maintaining and repairing the more than 22 million square feet of facilities at Fort Lewis, and the 423,000 acre Yakima Training Center. Colonel Conte oversees a 500 person workforce delivering services such as fire protection, utilities, and roads for the more than 25,000 soldiers and civilian workers and 120,000 retirees and 29,000 family members living both on and off post.

According to Major General James E. Donald, U.S. Army Forces Command, Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel and Installation Management, "The focus of the FORSCOM Installation Sustainability Program is to answer this question: 'How do we decrease the total regional environmental footprint to ensure our installations can continue to train and deploy combat-ready troops...and that our communities have a productive future?'"

Colonel Conte and the leadership at Fort Lewis are creating irreversible momentum for sustainability at Fort Lewis. As Deputy Chairperson of the Installation Sustainability Board and host to visiting dignitaries, Conte plays a key role in keeping the military and civilian leadership informed of sustainability issues and progress. His steady support of

business process changes within Public Works, which facilitate sustainability integration and implementation across Fort Lewis, is noteworthy.

In addition to his military mission and activities at Fort Lewis, Colonel Conte is also active with stakeholders and community partners, as evidenced by a Super Energy Savings Performance Contract with U.S. Department of Energy. The first delivery order will reduce annual energy usage by 39,000 MBTUs, save the installation \$425,000 per year, and significantly reduce green house gas emissions.

Colonel Conte, as well as Garrison Commander Green, is also a supporter of the Federal Network for Sustainability (FNS), (www.federalsustainability.org).

Fort Lewis Installation Sustainability Program can make a valuable impact by reducing energy usage, and protecting the environment.

The FNS is a voluntary organization of federal agencies which demonstrate leadership in sustainability principles through focused projects related to environmental products and services, water resource efficiency, reduced air emissions, environmental management system planning, sustainable designs for new construction, renewable energy, and green power purchases.

Finally, in recognition of Colonel Conte's efforts and expertise, Washington Governor Gary Locke appointed him to serve on the Governor's Sustainability Advisory Panel. Colonel Conte's leadership and involvement with the Fort Lewis Installation Sustainability Program, FNS, and community groups make him well suited to provide valuable input.

NAVY, WASHINGTON STATE, EPA TEAM UP TO REDUCE SULFUR IN PUGET SOUND AREA

The U.S. EPA Region 10, the U.S. Navy, and state of Washington, Department of Ecology (WSDOE) are partnering to evaluate the use of biodiesel fuel as a clean burning alternative fuel in the Puget Sound region. The initiative's purpose is to meet state and federal sustainability goals, while decreasing the amount of toxic chemical emissions into the air.

Increased use of biodiesel may result in dramatic reductions of regulated and non-regulated emissions. Emission reductions include chemical carcinogens, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), total unburned hydrocarbons, sulfur oxides, sulfates, ozone, carbon monoxide, particulate matter, and nitrated PAHs. Increased use of biodiesel can result in cleaner air, and therefore significant health benefits.

The Navy is currently testing and using 20 percent biodiesel (B20), a low sulfur diesel mixture, in shore based generators and heavy equipment at three different locations. The U.S. National Park Service (Mount Rainier) and the City of Tacoma Solid Waste Management Department have successfully evaluated B20 biodiesel fuel mixture and are reporting this information to the Navy, EPA and WSDOE.

Additional initiatives and increased use of biodiesel in miscellaneous government applications are expected to double within the next 12 months as technical, storage, availability and pricing issues are resolved through roundtable communications, applications and other efforts.

For more information on this initiative, please contact: Greg Levcon, Naval Station Bremerton, 360-315-1056; Michele Wright, EPA Region 10, 206-553-1747; Wayne Elson, EPA Region 10, 206-553-1463; or Rob Reuter, Washington State Department of Ecology, 425-649-7086.

Joint Effort Between Federal Agencies, N.C. and Tribes Leads to EMS Workshop

United States EPA Region 4 and the state of North Carolina are working to increase compliance and awareness of environmental requirements at Department of the Interior (DOI) and tribal facilities in the Southeast states. What began as an enforcement initiative, has evolved into a multi-agency effort to attain and maintain compliance through the implementation of Environmental Management Systems (EMS).

To facilitate the implementation of EMS at Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and tribal facilities, EPA Region 4 and the North Carolina Department of Envi-

ronment and Natural Resources (NCDENR) are sponsoring an EMS workshop in the spring of 2003. This workshop is the culmination of activities begun in 1997 when EPA conducted enforcement inspections and found several BIA facilities out of compliance. DOI agreed to meet with EPA and identify ways to correct these compliance problems. EPA and DOI worked jointly to enhance compliance assistance across DOI bureaus and facilities to raise regulatory awareness and ensure compliance.

EPA and BIA entered into a compliance assistance Memorandum of Understand-

ing (MOU) in 1998. As part of the MOU, EPA Region 4 conducted compliance assistance site visits at BIA-operated, and tribal-run BIA facilities. During these site visits in 1999 and 2000, EPA discovered that neither BIA nor tribal staff and management had a clear understanding of who had responsibility for implementing and maintaining environmental requirements and managing facilities in an environmentally sound way.

In early 2001, EPA Region 4 and BIA Eastern Regional Office representatives discussed tools to address these compliance issues, and agreed that helping tribal management design and implement a tribal EMS would be the most effective. In late 2001, Region 4 met with the Natural Resources Committee at the United South and Eastern Tribes Conference in Miami, Fla. to report their findings and coordinate an EMS workshop for the tribes. This past summer, Region 4 coordinated a meeting with representatives from tribal, BIA and NCDENR management to design the EMS workshop.

The EMS workshop will be targeted toward tribal, BIA, Indian Health Services, and other facilities located on tribal lands and interested in EMS. Participants from other parts of the country are also invited. Workshop goals include improving communication and networking among tribal facilities, and improving organizational activities that control, monitor and evaluate adverse impacts on the environment and public health.

Feedback from this workshop will also help EPA and the state of North Carolina better assist tribal management in the future, including helping to design and implement a tribal land-wide EMS at the Cherokee Reservation in North Carolina.

Please contact EPA Region 4's Anthony Shelton at (404) 562-9636 for more information about this effort, and for the agenda, dates and times of the workshop.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM WORKSHOPS FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

EPA New England (Region 1) and EPA Regions 2 and 3, with the support of EPA headquarters, have developed a course specifically to help federal employees implement environmental management systems at federal facilities. The course — "Designing Your EMS: A Federal Facility Workshop" — was first presented in June 2002 at the U.S. Naval Support Station, Newport, R.I. The course is a two-day, "nuts and bolts" workshop. The Newport course was taught by a team of EMS experts from the federal government and consulting firms. It covered the key components of an EMS including getting management commitment to the EMS and identifying the impacts a facility has on the environment. The course also covered EMS requirements in Executive Order 13148 (Greening the Government Through Leadership in Environmental Management) which directs EMSs to be established at all appropriate federal facilities by December 2005.

Approximately 150 persons attended the Newport workshop. Their feedback on the course was very positive.

- "The workshop gave a very complete overview of EMS — we will use the comments of this workshop as a framework and checklist for doing our EMS."
- "I thought this was a really effective and relevant workshop. I feel like I really know this subject now — great job!"

The course will be presented in other locations in the coming months. EPA Regions 4 and 6 are jointly presenting the course in New Orleans in February 2003 and EPA Regions 5 and 7 are planning on presenting the course in Kansas City in 2003. EPA Regions 8, 9 and 10 are working with the Federal Network for Sustainability to present the course in a variety of locations in the West. Region 8 is also planning a brief course for federal executives. Exact dates and further information on these courses will be announced in *FedEnviroNews*, the electronic listserve operated by EPA and sent to federal environmental staff and management.

To subscribe to *FedEnviroNews*, please visit: www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/listerv.html

Base Closure and UXO at Fort Wingate

In June 2002, the U.S. EPA's Federal Facility Enforcement Office (FFEO) participated in a successful exercise in building closer cooperation among EPA, the Department of the Interior (DOI), and the Department of Defense (DoD) on environmental enforcement issues related to unexploded ordnance (UXO) cleanup at federal facilities. DOI and EPA are particularly interested in closing bases slated for transfer from DoD to DOI.

At the invitation of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), FFEO visited Fort Wingate military base near Gallup, N.M., and attended the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Cleanup Team and in-progress review meetings. These meetings included representatives from the state, EPA Region 6, Army, DOI, Navajo Nation, and Pueblo of Zuni to discuss environmental restoration of the installation.

Site Characterization and Firefighting Safety

At the June meeting, participants failed to complete a federal firefighting plan for

Fort Wingate. Local firefighters of the Fort Wingate Fire Department expressed concern over possible buried or UXO and said they would no longer enter Fort Wingate to fight wildfires at the facility.

The refusal of the fire department to return to the site leaves aerial fire retardants as the only immediate response to fires, which meeting participants were told would not have extinguished a fire at the Fort which firefighters responded to in June.

Firefighters said they were concerned that UXO posed a significant threat because they could detonate and start secondary fires, thereby preventing firefighters from determining escape routes and safety zone away from flames.

This suggests that concern over UXO may affect how wildfires are fought on millions of acres of public land formerly used for training by the U.S. military. Risk to adjacent communities may also be increased.

Site Investigation

FFEO also accompanied the BLM contractor team conducting a site investigation for a portion of the installation. According to the November 1995 BRAC Cleanup Plan, waste materials generated at the facility include solvents, pesticides, PCBs, fuels, paints, explosives, metals, acids, propellants, and UXO.

To date, jurisdiction of 5,429 acres has been accepted by DOI through the publication of public land orders. These orders indicate BIA has management responsibility for these lands.

EPA Region 6 and the New Mexico Environmental Department (NMED) are working through the post-closure permit process to help DoD identify, investigate, and prevent the further spread of releases of hazardous wastes and/or hazardous constituents to the environment at Fort Wingate. It will ensure that corrective action activities pursuant to EPA and NMED regulations and guidance are designed and implemented to protect human health and the environment.

Eielson Air Force Base and the EPA Agree to Clean the Air

A cooperative effort by EPA Region 10 and the U.S. Air Force is addressing a complex environmental problem at Eielson Air Force Base (Eielson) in Alaska. The effort will result in the reduction of hundreds of tons of air pollutants.

In September 2000 Eielson received notice from EPA Region 10 of several environmental problems involving particulate emissions. The base had particulate emissions from its coal-fired power plant, and from street sweepers servicing its airfield and roads. The Eielson power plant burns approximately 180,000 tons of coal a year, and produces a significant portion of the resulting particulate emissions. Cleaning the runway, associated taxiways, parking ramps, and many miles of paved roads with street sweepers

also results in large amounts of fugitive emissions.

Given the essential nature of both the power plant and the base's pavement infrastructure, the Air Force required solutions to balance the needs of national defense with the need to reduce particulate emissions to the air. Taking the lead from the EPA, local leaders from the Eielson's Civil Engineering Squadron, Staff Judge Advocate Office, and Group and Wing commanders developed a plan to finance new baghouses and other emission controls at the power plant, and replace or update street sweepers.

The base's environmental experts and legal staff coordinated extensively with headquarters in order to lobby for the needed funding. After explaining the

environmental concerns, the base convinced Pentagon leaders to place Eielson's fledgling baghouse project as the number one Air Force environmental funding priority. The new project is slated for funding in fiscal year 2003. The installation also purchased the parts to retrofit four of five sweepers with new parts and upgrades. The fifth sweeper was too old for an investment of additional money, so Eielson negotiated with headquarters to obtain a new sweeper.

Securing funding for the \$22 million plus baghouse construction project was challenging. Working with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Eielson began a year-long effort to develop a design-build project whereby the military would complete

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EPA Evaluates Facility Environmental Program and Management Systems

An Environmental Management Review (EMR) is a collaborative effort between EPA and a federal facility to evaluate the facility's environmental program and management systems. An EMR is conducted to determine how well the facility has developed and implemented specific environmental management systems to ensure good environmental performance. EMRs are voluntary and are initiated by an agency or facility. They are not compliance-driven assessments, audits or inspections.

The federal facility that requested the EMR determines the scope of the review. There are several areas of inquiry for an EMR. They include:

- Organizational Structure
- Environmental Commitment
- Staff resources, training, and development
- Internal and external communications



- Program evaluation, reporting and corrective action
- Environmental planning and risk management
- Formality of environmental programs

Feedback from facilities receiving an EMR has been positive. After receiving EPA's recent draft report, staff at a National Guard facility noted, "We are

beginning our official EMS process this fiscal year and have appreciated the feedback that was on the draft report which we utilized in our planning process."

An EMR is generally coordinated out of one of EPA's ten regional offices, and may be conducted at any type of federal facility. For instance, EPA Region 6 conducted EMRs with: U.S. Air Force, Tinker Air Force Base, Okla.; U.S. Army, Texas Army National Guard, Texas; and the U.S. Forest Service, Carson National Forest, N.M. Reviews for fiscal year 2003 will include the NASA Michoud Assembly Plant in New Orleans, La., and Texas facilities of the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

To learn more about EMRs, and how your facility may schedule one, please contact EPA's Federal Facility Program Manager in your region (see list below).

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Enforcement Update

Region 8 Issues Emergency Administrative Order Against F. E. Warren Air Force Base

On October 4, 2002, EPA Region 8 issued an Emergency Administrative Order (EAO) against the U.S. Air Force/F.E. Warren Air Force Base pursuant to Section 1431 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The EAO is based on imminent and substantial endangerment to the health of persons posed by water samples that exceeded the SDWA lead action level.

The EAO required Warren AFB to: (1) provide an interim alternative water supply; (2) submit and implement a plan to provide a permanent water supply; (3) increase monitoring; and (4) provide a revised public notice within 24 hours.

New testing results in early October 2002 showed lead levels acceptable in

some base areas. After reviewing the test results, EPA relieved Warren AFB of the requirement to provide an alternative water supply to those areas. Approximately 5,100 people are served by the Warren AFB water system. Warren AFB purchases water from the City of Cheyenne, Wyoming, which has had no evidence of lead contamination problems.

Regulatory Update:

Farm Bill

The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, also known as the "Farm Bill," requires federal agencies to give preference to biobased products identified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

USDA plans to develop guidelines for designating biobased products, publish a list of biobased products for federal pur-

chase, issue criteria for being placed on the Designated Biobased Products List, and establish a voluntary labeling program.

Once the applicable guidelines have been developed, federal agencies will have a year to make changes to their procurement programs. These changes must:

- Give preference to products on the list;
- Incorporate preference in existing guidelines;
- Establish agency preferential procurement programs; and
- Require the use of biobased products to the maximum extent (based on price, performance and availability).

The law also requires USDA to continually update their product list. For a more thorough discussion of the biobased purchasing requirements, visit:

www.usda-biobasedproducts.net/public,
www.bioproducts-bioenergy.gov, and
www.ofee.gov.

EIELSON AIR FORCE BASE AND THE EPA AGREE TO CLEAN THE AIR

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a 35 percent design and contract out the remaining design and the entire construction effort. Obstacles unique to building these improvements in an Arctic environment were also addressed. Construction is expected in June 2005, and Eielson expects particulate emissions to drop by 200-300 tons per year.

The bid package is currently on-the-street and award of the project is expected in December 2002. The project's funds are expected once the final federal budget bill is approved by the Congress.

Contacts at Eielson are: Stephen D. Stringham, PE (Air Quality Program Manager) and Frances Isgrigg, PE (Compliance Chief).

First Federal Facility "Ready for Reuse" Certificate Announced

In October, 2002, the U.S. EPA (EPA) and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) issued a "ready for reuse" certificate to the U.S. Air Force for Brooks City-Base (formerly Brooks Air Force Base) in San Antonio, Texas. The certificate is the first of its kind to be issued in Texas, and the first for a federal facility nationally.

The state of Texas and EPA agree that the Air Force successfully completed cleanup of the base. The "ready for reuse" certificate verifies that environmental conditions on this property are protective of its current use and anticipated future use as a technology and business park.

The state of Texas and EPA agree that the Air Force successfully completed cleanup of the base.

The certificate provides specific information about contamination, work performed at the site and the status of each real estate parcel cleaned up to meet state and federal requirements.

In July, 2002, Brooks Air Force Base was officially transferred to the Brooks Development Authority as part of the Brooks City-Base Project and formally renamed. Prior to the transfer, the Air Force completed a comprehensive environmental assessment of the property and performed restoration work. More information about the Brooks Ready for Reuse Determination is available at: www.epa.gov/earth1r6/ready4reuse

Upcoming Events

Brownfields Grant Proposals Due to EPA in December

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is seeking proposals from local and tribal government entities and non-profits for Brownfields assessment, cleanup and job training grants. These grant funds cannot be used to address Brownfields on current federal facilities but may be used for adjacent properties and some properties formerly owned by the federal government. Assessment, revolving loan fund, and cleanup grant proposals are due December 16, 2002. Job training grant proposals are due in late December 2002. For details visit: <http://www.epa.gov/brownfields> or <http://www.yosemite.epa.gov/r10/cleanup.nsf/sites/bf>

White House 2003 Closing the Circle Awards

The Office of the Federal Environmental Executive (OFEE) is seeking nominations for the 2003 White House Closing the Circle (CTC) Awards. This program recognizes Federal employees and their facilities for efforts which resulted in significant contributions to the environment. The awards focus on waste prevention, recycling, and affirmative procurement activities under E.O. 13101 and environmental management under E.O. 13148, and biobased products and sustainable design/green buildings. Nomination packages must be postmarked by January 31, 2003. For more information please visit www.ofee.gov for more details, or call OFEE at 202-564-1297.

Fifth Annual Alaska Forum on the Environment

The Fifth Annual Alaska Forum on the Environment will be held February 10-14, 2003, at the Egan Convention Center, in Anchorage, Alaska. The Forum includes presentations and panels on such topics as: contaminants, hazardous waste cleanup, hazardous materials management, and pollution prevention at federal facilities. Attendees do not have to be from Alaska to attend this event. The conference cost is \$100, or \$50 for any single day/event. Additional information about the Forum can be found at: <http://www.akforum.com>. Comments and suggestions can be sent to: info@akforum.com, or call toll free at 1-888-301-0185.

2003 Department of the Interior Conference on the Environment

The annual U.S. Department of Interior (DOI) Conference on the Environment will be held May 13-15, 2003, at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Phoenix, Arizona. Hosted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the theme of the conference is, "Partnering for Environmental Stewardship - Resource Conservation for the Future." The conference will provide a forum for attendees to meet and exchange information on a wide variety of environmental topics and issues. For more information, or to register online, please visit <http://www.doi.gov/conference/environment>.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACOE	Army Corps of Engineers
AFB	Air Force Base
ALJ	Administrative Law Judge
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BRAC	Base Closure and Realignment Act
CAA	Clean Air Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act
CWA	Clean Water Act
CO	Commanding Officer
DoD	Department of Defense
DOI	Department of the Interior
EAB	Environmental Appeals Board
EAO	Emergency Administrative Order
EMR	Environmental Management Review
EMS	Environmental Management System
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FFEO	Federal Facilities Enforcement Office
FNS	Federal Network for Sustainability
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NCDER	North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources
NMED	New Mexico Environmental Department
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
OTIS	Online Tracking Information System
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PPD	Pollution Prevention Division
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
TCEQ	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WSDOE	Washington State Department of Ecology

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