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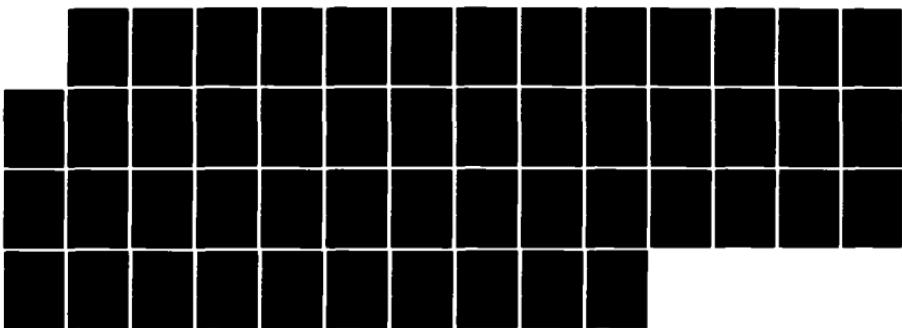
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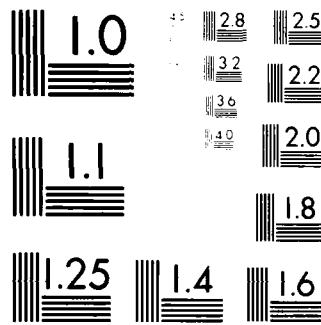
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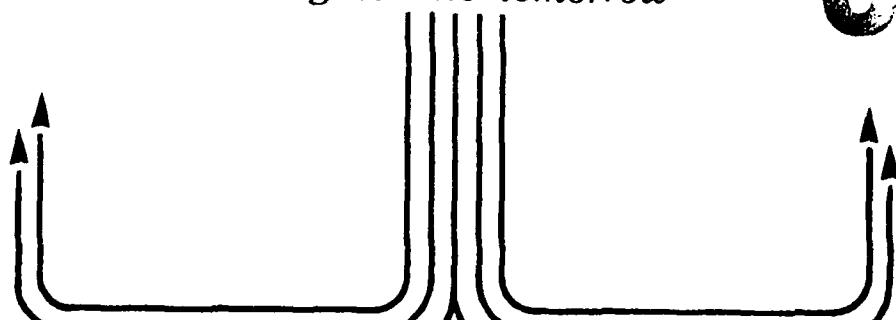
STUDENT REPORT

A GUIDE FOR NEW ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATORS

MAJOR JAMES F. KARASEK

85-1405

"insights into tomorrow"



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PREFACE

Currently there is no single source of information available to new environmental coordinators to explain the responsibilities of their position regarding pollution abatement. The specific responsibilities, environmental requirements, and "how to" information are scattered throughout numerous Air Force regulations, policy letters, programs, and federal, state, and local environmental regulations. This guide provides introductory information about the environmental coordinator's role in the implementation of pollution abatement policy, programs, and requirements. This guide doesn't replace any document, nor is it a substitute for more detailed information. It identifies requirements, programs, agencies, and sources of information necessary for the environmental coordinator to perform his/her duties. Successful environmental coordinators are those who know and understand the environmental requirements for their installations and can articulate them to commanders.

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Major James F. Karasek received his Bachelor of Science Degree in Civil Engineering and his Commission at Michigan Technological University in 1971. Subsequently, he attended Undergraduate Navigator Training at Mather AFB. After earning his navigator wings, he flew the C-130 in Southeast Asia, the KC-135 tanker at Ellsworth AFB, and the EC-135 airborne command post at Offutt AFB. In 1980, he attended the Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT), School of Systems and Logistics, where he was a distinguished graduate and received a Master of Science Degree in Engineering Management. In 1981, he moved to Offutt AFB where he served as a Civil Engineering Officer at Headquarters Strategic Air Command (SAC). At SAC he had staff responsibilities for environmental pollution abatement. In 1982, he was appointed Chief of the Environmental Quality Branch. His responsibilities included the planning, coordination, and implementation of pollution abatement programs and environmental impact analysis for HQ SAC. Later he was promoted to Chief of the Environmental Planning Division. His responsibilities expanded to include natural resources management and base comprehensive planning. In 1984, Major Karasek was selected to attend Air Command and Staff College (ACSC) at Maxwell AFB.

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Chapter One

INTRODUCTION TO THE GUIDE

INTRODUCTION

This guide is a compendium of information about your responsibilities and specific duties as an installation environmental coordinator. It deals with issues that concern pollution abatement. Depending upon your situation, you may have duties in addition to pollution abatement. The guide has been especially prepared for persons new to the environmental coordinator position. Experienced environmental coordinators may find it useful as a reference guide or instructional aid.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this guide is to provide a single source of information for pollution abatement requirements. It is intended to provide introductory information that will identify and briefly explain the various responsibilities and "how to" information necessary to perform your duties as the installation environmental coordinator. The guide identifies the people, information sources, and programs you will work with. The information is necessarily generic. The specifics depend upon factors such as the mission of the installation, location of the installation (state and county), and policies of the major command. This guide will provide a starting point to help you identify the specific requirements for your situation.

SYNOPSIS

Before you continue, let's take a look at how the guide is structured. Chapter Two overviews the pollution problems in the United States and shows how Air Force activities contribute to the problem. It goes on to explain the mechanism that makes Air Force installations legally liable for compliance with federal, state, and local environmental regulations.

Chapter Three describes the magnitude of your job and details the specific responsibilities usually assigned to the environmental coordinator.

Chapter Four identifies the various people and organizations you work with. The intent is to explain the working relationship among the actors and the need for thorough coordination.

Chapter Five identifies the numerous sources of information available to the environmental coordinator. The specific type of information and who to contact is explained.

Chapter Six identifies and gives a brief overview of the different environmental programs and requirements. The information sources and coordinating organizations are included for each program and activity.

Chapter Seven provides concluding remarks and a synopsis of the previous chapters.

Now that you know what to expect, let's continue.

Chapter Two

BACKGROUND

THE PROBLEM

Environmental pollution is an old problem, often tolerated as a temporary nuisance. At one time the environment was able to assimilate most of the pollution. However, the problem of environmental pollution has become a major concern in the United States and throughout the world during the past 25 years. During this period, population increases, urbanization, the technology explosion, and rapid economic growth have contributed to our pollution problems. The most important effect of pollution is its threat to human health.

Major pollution episodes are testimony to the effects of pollution on human health. King Edward I of England tried to clear the smoke-filled sky over London in 1272 by banning the use of "sea coal." In 1948, air pollution from local factories in Donora, an industrial town in the mountains of western Pennsylvania, caused almost half of the town's 14,000 inhabitants to become ill; 20 died. In April 1970, health officials advised the public not to eat fish taken from Lake Erie. High levels of mercury were discovered in the lake. In more recent times, Love Canal, Valley of the Drums, and Times Beach were major pollution episodes that captured national headlines. However, more significant are the subtle, long-range effects on human health of exposure to low-level, long-lasting pollution. During the decade of the 60s, the public started to notice the problem and pushed for something to be done. The result was the many environmental laws enacted during the latter 1960s and 1970s.

AIR FORCE APPLICATION

Many of these environmental laws have application on Air Force installations. The reason is an Air Force installation is similar to a city. A city may be divided into three broad categories: residential (houses and apartments), commercial (service and retail businesses) and industrial (factories, refineries, etc.). Depending on the size and mission of your installation, there may be facilities in each of these categories. Think about it! The residential category includes

housing and dormitories. The hospital, base exchange, base headquarters and Consolidated Base Personnel Office (CBPO) fall in the commercial category. The heating plant, vehicle and aircraft maintenance shops, jet engine test cell, aircraft wash racks, and sewage plant are just a few examples of industrial activities. All the activities identified have the potential to pollute the environment. It should be quite evident that Air Force installations, like cities, are part of the pollution problem. As a result, Air Force installations are required to comply with all federal, state and local environmental regulations.

LINE OF AUTHORITY FOR COMPLIANCE

The requirement for Air Force installations to comply with federal, state and local environmental regulations may be traced to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (Public Law No. 91-190). Other environmental acts existed before NEPA; however, NEPA is the most significant in terms of its impact on federal agencies. The purpose and intent of NEPA is transmitted to federal agencies through a series of Presidential Executive Orders (E.O.). E.O. 12088 makes the head of each executive agency responsible for ensuring all necessary actions are taken for the prevention, control, and abatement of environmental pollution from federal facilities. In addition, each executive agency is required to cooperate with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, state, and local agencies in the prevention, control, and abatement of environmental pollution. As an executive agency, the Department of Defense (DOD) supports the E.O. through its environmental quality policy. The policy in part states:

. . .Department of Defense components will cooperate fully with the Environmental Protection Agency and other federal agencies, and will comply with such published standards and criteria relating to pollution abatement for federal agencies as are promulgated by those agencies or by state and local agencies.

This policy is implemented through DOD instructions and directives to all agencies within the DOD. Each military service in turn develops policies, programs, and regulations to implement the DOD environmental quality policy. Within each military service, major commands and operating agencies review the policies, programs, and regulations and produce implementing instructions for their installations.

OBLIGATION TO COMPLY

The obligation for Air Force installations to comply with federal, state, and local environmental requirements is not only required by public law, Presidential Executive Order, and the Air Force regulation and policy. Just as importantly, it's demanded and demanded by the public. As a military service, the Air Force has both a legal and moral obligation to protect the environment. It doesn't make much sense to defend the United States from the enemy without if in the process we distract ourselves from the enemy within--pollution. It's an accepted fact that environmental pollution has the potential to destroy the very thing we have committed ourselves to defend and protect--our quality of life. While your installation commander's are concerned with mission accomplishment, it's your mission and obligation to ensure the environment is not polluted in the process. The author's experience has shown that successful environmental coordinators are those who know the environmental requirements and are able to articulate them to commanders. The following chapters will provide some insight to guide your effort.

Chapter Three

ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR DUTIES

INSPECTION

As the environmental coordinator, you will be assigned to the Environmental and Contract Planning Branch of the Base Civil Engineer Squadron. As your job title implies, you have the responsibility of coordinating environmental requirements for the installation. You are the primary point of contact for environmental protection and environmental agencies outside the installation. Being the primary point of contact does not mean you do all the work; other organizations have environmental responsibilities also, but you must know the environmental requirements in order to perform your duties. You have a lot of responsibility, but little, if any, authority as environmental coordinator. This is why it is important to thoroughly understand and be able to explain environmental requirements to the individuals and organizations on your installation. The chapter will identify your duties; subsequent chapters will expand upon them in more detail.

ENVIRONMENTAL DUTIES

The environmental coordinator's duties may be listed in a number of different ways. The following is a suggested listing of environmental duties:

GENERAL DUTIES

The environmental coordinator is a focal point for data collection. However, he won't record the work by himself. Most of the information will come from your own knowledge and from other organizations on the installation, including the Air Force, federal, state, and local agencies. The following reports required by the environmental coordinator are typical regulations:

- Environmental Impact Statement
- Environmental Protection Plan
- Environmental Status Report
- Environmental Audit Report
- Environmental Management Plan
- Environmental Monitoring Report
- Environmental Restoration Plan
- Environmental Restoration Progress Report
- Environmental Restoration Final Report

monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and annual), and others are additional. For example, a Pollution Incident report is optional. The requirement for the report is generated by an environmental incident such as a fuel spill.

The reports you are required to submit will likely be as accurate as the records you maintain. Accurate records are critical to accomplishing your duties. You will have to rely on the accuracy of records from other organizations; it's important that they know what data you need and the importance of accuracy. Some of your records will be used for preparing reports and some to satisfy specific record keeping requirements dictated by environmental regulations. An example is the Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Annual Document. A federal regulation requires an inventory and detailed information be maintained to document the amount of PCBs located on an installation. You are not required to submit the information, but must have it available anytime a federal inspector may request to review it. As you can see, accurate reports and records are important tools for managing and reporting the implementation of environmental regulations.

Q

Plans are required to implement some environmental regulations. The reason is that some regulations are complex and affect many organizations on the installation. The plan is developed so everyone knows what to do and how to do it. As with reports and records, you are not on your own for the development and implementation of plans. Individuals from other organizations should provide inputs to help you write the plan. Various plans are required by Air Force, federal, state, and sometimes local regulations. The Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan is required by both Air Force and federal regulations. A variety of plans are required by federal hazardous waste regulations. The Air Force requires a Hazardous Waste Management Plan that incorporates the requirements of the federal regulations. Don't let the thought of preparing or maintaining plans upset you. Guidance is available to explain the basic requirements of various environmental plans. You will find the plan to be an important coordinating tool. In it you can combine the data gathering and record keeping requirements issued by various organizations for inputs to your records and reports. A thorough, well-written plan is key to helping you accomplish your duties. It's a good idea to review your plans periodically to ensure their currency and effectiveness.

Training

As the environmental coordinator you are considered the expert for environmental requirements that affect the installation. You convey your knowledge through training. Training responsibilities may be divided into two broad categories: general awareness and specific requirements.

The purpose of general awareness training is to make all personnel on the installation aware of environmental issues that are important for the installation. Awareness of a paper recycling program would affect almost everyone on the installation. Whereas, the importance of proper hazardous waste handling may affect only personnel working in maintenance shops. This general category of training is your opportunity to explain the importance of and gain support for various environmental programs. Your message may be conveyed through articles in the base newspaper, posters on bulletin boards, unit commander's calls, etc. Let your imagination be your guide.

The purpose of specific requirements training is to explain how to implement plans and/or requirements necessary to comply with environmental regulations. An example would be explaining record keeping and labeling requirements for hazardous waste to personnel in a maintenance shop. It would be impossible for you to provide all of this type training yourself. There are too many personnel involved from many different organizations. Within each organization affected by specific environmental requirements, there should be an individual responsible for compliance. You provide the training for these individuals who in turn act as instructors for their own organizations. Most likely you will be able to use the plans discussed previously to instruct these individuals.

A strong training effort on your part will make your job a lot easier in the long run. It's easier for people to cooperate if they know what is expected of them.

Permits/certificates

Permits and certificates are used by environmental agencies to help control and manage environmental programs. You are responsible for the preparation and filing of permits. Federal, state and local agencies may all require some type of environmental permit for activities and/or facilities on the installation. These respective regulations explain any requirements. Your installation most likely already has some permits in place. It is your responsibility to ensure they are current and up-to-date and to file the permits if necessary. For example, permits are required for installations such as hazardous waste storage, treatment, removal, sewage treatment plants, and borders. They

you are responsible for activities such as fuel storage, fuel handling, and you also want to follow environmental regulations, then you will need environmental permits. If your installation is a new unit, the government may require either renewal of the permit or a new permit. In addition, you may have to apply for environmental certificates. These certificates are issued by the government to ensure that your installation has been designed and operated in accordance with environmental laws and regulations. The certificates you will use are called environmental performance certificates. These are required for all major industrial facilities.

Environmental permits and certificates are an integral part of your installation's environmental program. You should have a copy of all required permits for the installation. The last step is to keep a record of all permits. The record will be a valuable tool for managing the renewal of permits and applying for any fees.

COORDINATION

As the job title implies, coordination is the most crucial part of your duties. It would be impossible for you to ensure compliance with all environmental regulations by yourself. You will be the primary point of contact for individuals both on and off the installation for environmental requirements. The Environmental Protection Committee (EPC) is your primary tool for coordination with individuals and organizations on the installation. The committee and required membership are specified in AFR 19-8. Members of the EPC help develop and implement different environmental plans and programs. The EPC members are your point of contact with the various organizations they represent. Three of the major organizations you will coordinate with on a regular basis are the legal office, public affairs, and bioenvironmental department. Your relationship with these organizations will be discussed in the next chapter.

If you are so indicated, you are also the installation point of contact for federal, state, and local environmental agencies. Most likely these agencies have contact with someone who knows about environmental requirements. So, the first letter of the alphabet is the installation if employing or attempting to employ the environmental agency of your installation's environmental department for removing restrictions from an environmental agency written on talk to the appropriate environmental department on the installation's premises. If you are not the environmental point of contact two actions you will always take are to contact your environmental agency and the installation.

The second letter of the environmental requirements is the environmental manager. The accomplishment of this function is the responsibility of the environmental manager. The environmental manager is responsible for

and the environmental players involved in your business. This will help you to better understand the impact of your project on your business.

CONCLUSION

It's important to work closely with the entities of the environmental protection. The most important aspect of your task is coordination. To effectively coordinate you must know the environmental requirements and the environmental requirements. If you have an understanding of your duties, you should be able to easily accomplish your mission environmental compliance.

In the following section, I will introduce to Chapter Four information about the environmental players you coordinate with.

CHAPTER 8

ENVIRONMENTAL PLAYERS

INTRODUCTION

Communication is an important part of the environmental protection job. You must work with many different individuals and groups to comply with environmental requirements. This chapter introduces you to the primary environmental players with whom you will interact. For the sake of discussion they are divided into three groups: installation level contacts, contacts within the Air Force, and contacts outside the Air Force. The players within each group will be identified and your relationship to them explained.

INSTALLATION LEVEL CONTACTS

Environmental Protection Committee (EPC)

The installation EPC is your environmental team. AFR 14-5 delineates the membership and requirements for the EPC. The membership is composed of individuals from organizations throughout the installation. The chairperson will normally be the Base Commander or equivalent. The Environmental Coordinator is the recorder (secretary) for the EPC. It is your responsibility to schedule meetings, set the agenda, and record and distribute the minutes. The success of EPC meetings will depend on your effort. Let's discuss two concepts not mentioned earlier that will help make your installation EPC more effective. They are subcommittees and core members.

Subcommittees are used in two steps of EPC meetings. The first step is to assign a specific task. The task will be performed by a subcommittee the members should be: Airman, civilian, contractor, and hazardous waste manager. General tasks include environmental compliance requirements, facility environmental representative, Defense Property Disposal Office, and yourself. The subcommittee would be less effective if responsibilities such as writing or modifying the hazardous waste management plan or identifying solutions for a hazardous waste problem at the installation. The subcommittees act as working committees to implement timely effects to the Air Force environmental

approval. A subcommittee may be formed for any specific task. It may be a standing subcommittee or one formed temporarily for a one time task. You will find that small subcommittees can perform the majority of the actual work done by the EPC. Remember, you can't do the job by yourself.

Core members are those individuals who, due to their expertise, should attend all EPC meetings. Other members are required to attend meetings only when an item on the agenda requires their input. The idea is to not require individuals to sit through a meeting that doesn't require their attendance. The individual will appreciate it and the meeting won't be crowded with disinterested members. When an individual is required at a meeting, he/she will attend with a much better attitude. In order for this concept to work, you'll have to publish a detailed agenda in the meeting announcement sent to each EPC member. In the announcement you can indicate which non-core members should attend. Make it clear to non-core members that they are invited to attend all meetings. They are given the choice for their own convenience. When you publish the meeting minutes, all members should get a copy.

The EPC has the potential to be an effective tool for environmental compliance. Through it you can reach all organizations on the base. The success of the EPC will depend on your ability to motivate the chairperson and other members.

Staff Judge Advocate (SJA)

Environmental regulations and standards are legal requirements based upon law. Therefore, it's important that you develop a close working relationship with the FFC representative from the SJA office. AFR 19-1 requires the SJA to obtain extracts of federal, state, and local environmental quality standards, regulations, and laws applicable to the installation. The SJA reviews them at least annually and reports his/her findings to the EPC. You should review these requirements with the SJA and work with him/her to ensure all requirements are understood. Be sure to coordinate with the SJA before submitting facility permits, requests for exemptions, etc., to environmental agencies. The SJA should also be told about any noncompliance situations on the installation. The need for close coordination with the SJA can't be overemphasized.

Environmentals (EA)

The Environmental Officer of the can help get the word out both to the installation about pollution abatement efforts and to the public implemented by the installation. There is an EA representative to the EPC; be sure to keep him/her advised of

The approach of the media to environmental issues is often characterized by sensationalism and alarmism. It is important that environmental officers are trained how to work with the media and newspaper reporters. Be sure to coordinate environmental information to the media through a public relations office.

International Law Index (IBPL)

The BEE's responsibilities are outlined in AIA's I-611 and the rules of these regulations will make evident the need for some coordination with your installation BEE. The BEE is also a member of the installation EPC. Among the BEE's many responsibilities, environmental pollution monitoring is one that will be of particular interest to you. Environmental pollution monitoring involves developing procedures to ensure the installation is complying with the standards and performance specifications contained in environmental regulations affecting the installation. This would be taking water samples at selected points of the installation and analyzing them to ensure compliance with environmental regulations. In the event of a pollution incident such as a fuel spill, the BEE would take samples to determine the extent of contamination. After clean-up action, samples would be taken again to ensure the contamination has been removed. The BEE has the expertise to prepare a waste analysis plan for the facility's waste management program. The PIP can provide the information required to manage pollution effectively. It's crucial that you develop a good working relationship with the installation BEE. Be sure to introduce yourself to the BEE as soon as possible and discuss how you can work together to solve the installation's environmental problems.

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the other under the caption of the "protection of the environment." The environmental organization may vary from the individual to the national. The IUCN is a global environmental organization. The IUCN has a number of subcommittees dealing with the environment. The IUCN has a number of subcommittees dealing with the environment.

problems can easily develop into a complex problem for the individual owner. Therefore, close coordination is important to satisfy environmental regulations. The DPMO administrator contacts for disposal of hazardous waste. Your involvement in contract administration, if any, will normally be minimal. You may provide your agent for the sale of recyclable waste products (i.e., paper, computer cards, and waste oil). Again, your responsibility is to coordinate the program with the DPMO. It will prove to your advantage to know and develop a good working relationship with the DPMO chief.

CONTACTS WITHIN THE AIR FORCE

Major Command (MAJCOM)

The MAJCOM is responsible for providing policy guidance and ensuring Air Force environmental programs are implemented. Your counterparts at the MAJCOM are located in the DCS/Engineering and Services Separate. They can either answer your questions or direct you to someone who has the information you need. Your MAJCOM counterparts work with a number of other installations in the command. Many times they have already worked a problem or issue similar to one you may encounter and can provide advice that was successful at another installation. Further, some of your environmental programs and reports are managed through the MAJCOM. In addition, they can put you in contact with other agencies (i.e., Air Force Engineering and Services Center) to work specific issues. The MAJCOM can also review drafts of your plans and provide helpful comments. It's important that you keep your MAJCOM advised about environmental problems on the installation. You should include them in the coordination loop as you work issues with federal, state and local environmental agencies. This is because the MAJCOM is responsible for ensuring that its installations are following Air Force policy when dealing with environmental agencies. Don't wait till you have a problem to call your MAJCOM. Call now and get to know who you can work on with at MAJCOM. They'll most likely have some good ideas that can help you get a good start with your new position.

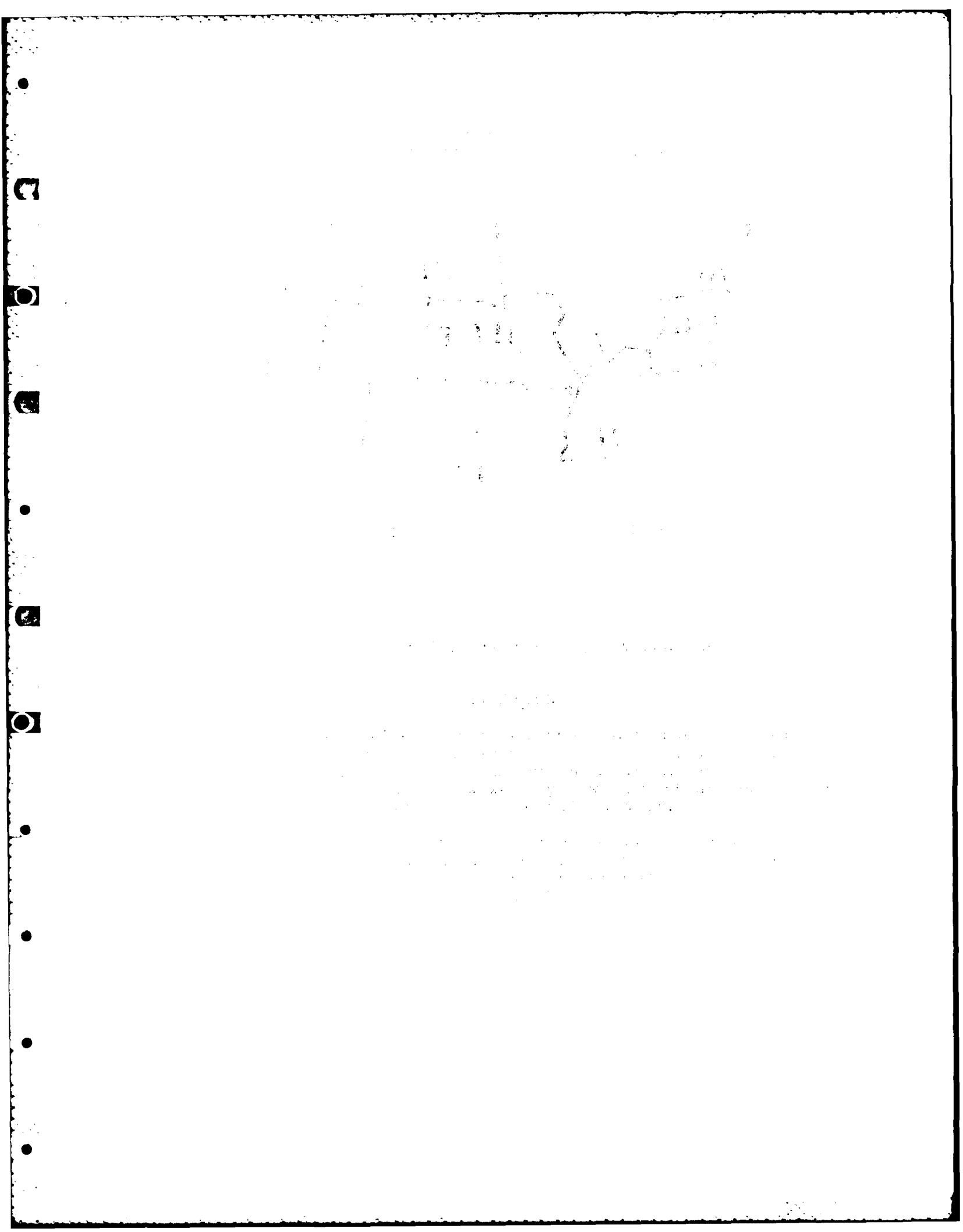
Major Project Principal Civil Engineer (APRCE)

The Major Project Principal Civil Engineers (APRCE) Central Region-Baltair and the Major Project Principal Civil Engineers (APRCE) set up at the Air Force federal facility are the state principal point of contact on environmental compliance issues. They receive their operating guidance from the Air Force Engineering and Services Center (AFESC). Your APRCE should be familiar with state and federal environmental laws and regulations. They work with individuals at the federal facility to assist in helping resolve first flight environmental

1. The following table gives the number of hours worked by 1000 workers in a certain industry.

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100-1000

REVIEW OF THE INFORMATION

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to provide a review of information available concerning the identification of the North American country which has been identified as the source of the information base which would be used by the FBI Laboratory in the preparation of the sample for analysis. The information presented is based upon the following sources: (1) the laboratory's files and (2) information furnished by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF). Please note that the information contained herein does not reflect information which has been furnished to the Bureau by the laboratory. The author is only able to furnish information concerning statements of activity which have been made by the laboratory and the Bureau.

REVIEW OF THE INFORMATION

Information concerning the identification of the information base has been obtained from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. The Bureau has advised that the information base was obtained from the ATF member whose organization is located in the state of Florida. It is believed that the information base was obtained from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms by the laboratory through the direction of the Director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Information concerning the identification of the information base has also been obtained from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. The Bureau has advised that the information base was obtained from the ATF member whose organization is located in the state of Florida. It is believed that the information base was obtained from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms by the laboratory through the direction of the Director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

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Conclusions

The results of this study indicate that the use of a single, low dose of *Leucaspis* can effectively control the infestation of *C. capitata* in the field. The use of a single, low dose of *Leucaspis* was more effective than the use of two doses of *Leucaspis* or the use of two doses of *Leucaspis* plus one dose of *Gamma-Hexachlorocyclohexane*. The use of a single, low dose of *Leucaspis* was also more effective than the use of two doses of *Gamma-Hexachlorocyclohexane*. The use of a single, low dose of *Leucaspis* was also more effective than the use of two doses of *Gamma-Hexachlorocyclohexane* plus one dose of *Leucaspis*.

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ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Environmental information can be obtained from a variety of sources. It is suggested that you contact your local environmental agency or your state environmental protection agency. They may have an up-to-date listing of environmental organizations in your area.

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Local environmental organizations can be a good source of environmental information. They may have an up-to-date listing of environmental organizations in your area. They may also have people who have worked with the knowledge during their work with the environmental organizations. They may also have other sources of information they have gathered through books, magazines, pamphlets, etc. Local environmental organizations may have names and phone numbers of individuals who would be available for consultation.

ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY INFORMATION

FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, pamphlets, guides, and studies on various environmental issues. These may be obtained through the Environmental Research and Development. In addition, the EPA maintains toll-free "hot lines" for specific environmental questions. You may write the Office of Personnel at the following address:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20460

For further information on the various "hot lines" call the Office of Personnel at (202) 272-0100. You may also write the Office of Personnel at the following address:

Office of Personnel, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

401 M Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20460

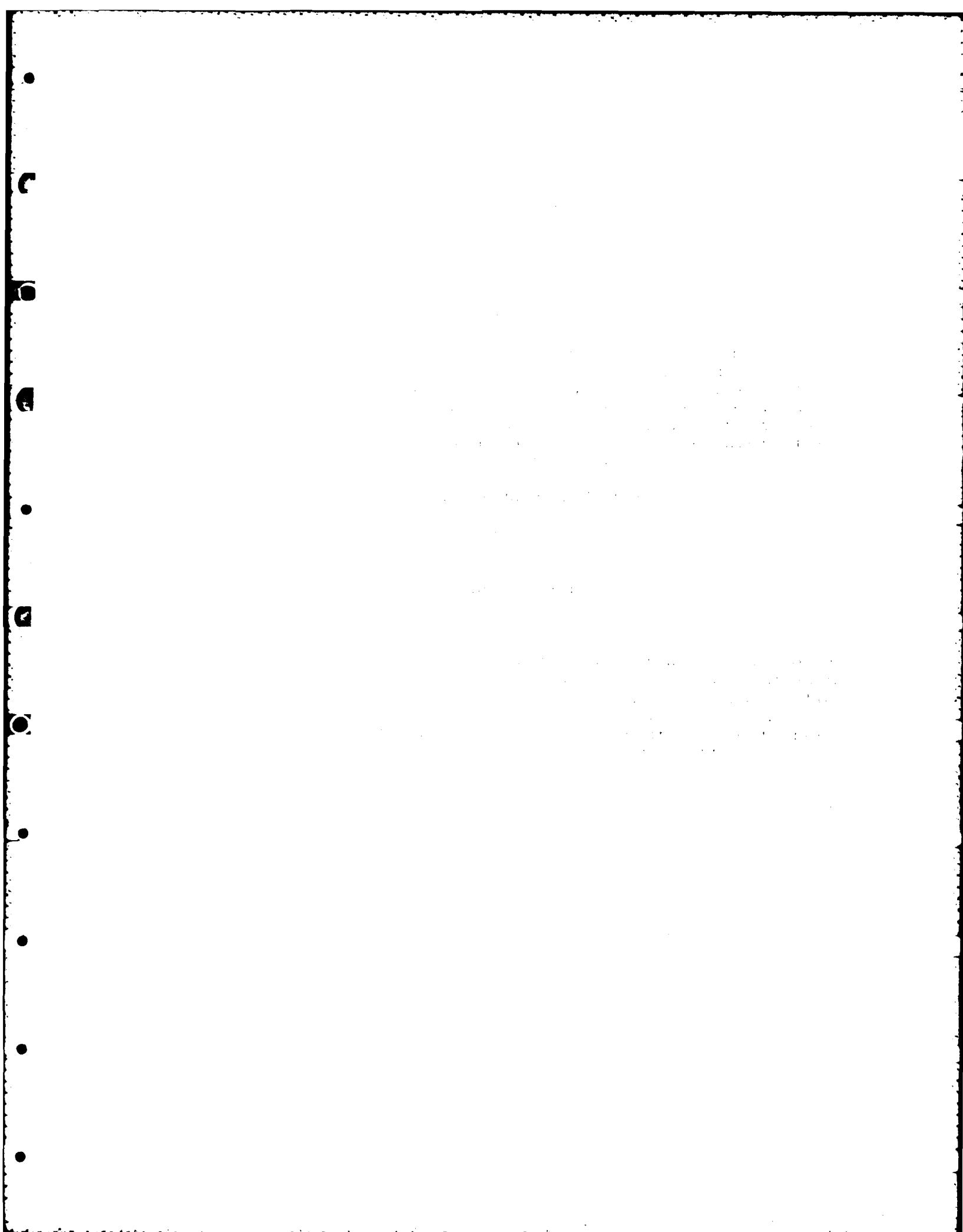
ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Environmental Information

Environmental Protection Agency

401 M Street, SW, Washington, D.C. 20460

(202) 272-0100



The first stage of the study involved the collection of data from the 1990 US Census, which provided information on the population and economic characteristics of each county. The second stage involved the preparation of the various planning documents for each county, including the county comprehensive plan, the county transportation plan, and the county land use plan.

Chlorophyll a fluorescence and photosynthesis in *Phragmites australis* and *Carex paniculata*

The most important consideration in the choice of a hypothesis is an attempt to find a hypothesis which can be tested by experiment. Such a hypothesis must be capable of being tested by experiment, and it must be capable of being tested by experiment in such a way that the results of the test will be of interest to the experimenter. This is not an exact definition, but it is a good approximation. The hypothesis must be capable of being tested by experiment, and it must be capable of being tested by experiment in such a way that the results of the test will be of interest to the experimenter. This is not an exact definition, but it is a good approximation.

PRINTED SOURCES

The first part is concerned with the estimation of parameters, such as coefficients, variances, and residual terms, which represent the parameters of the model and its error term. The second part deals with the statistical analysis of the residuals.

S. S. KALYANI

In addition, I send the following general information about the various forms. They are omitted because they contain the following words, and substitutions may be obtained at no cost by writing to me, or by calling, and I assure you that you will be well satisfied with my services.

1. The City and County of Denver
2. The State of Colorado
3. The United States

CONTENTS

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

INTRODUCTION

Each of the chapters have identified environmental coordination, environmental programs, and sources of information. A brief description of the major programs, activities, the environmental impact of each chapter is provided with will be identified. If you would like to implement and manage these programs, you have the basic information, sources of information, and the opportunity to do so. A brief explanation and source of information is provided for each program activity. Refer to the information in the chapter better.

MAJOR PROGRAMS

Hazardous Waste Management

The goal for a comprehensive program is implementation of management of hazardous waste (HW) produced on Air Force installations in a timely and an environmentally safe manner. Numerous Federal and State agencies now in the treatment, storage, and disposal of HW. Civil and DoD environmental agencies may also have their own unique regulations for hazardous waste management. These regulations often meet or exceed the requirements of the RCRA.

The following section will discuss other areas of environmental management. The program is largely developed by the Environmental Management Environmental Restoration Directorate (EM/ERD). The Department of Defense program closely parallels the EM/ERD program. The main difference between the two programs is the DoD has a more extensive program involving the military bases and the civilian population.

The following sections will discuss the various environmental programs and activities. The following sections will discuss the various environmental programs and activities. The following sections will discuss the various environmental programs and activities.

APPENDIX D TO THE PROPOSED RULE

APPENDIX D
TO THE PROPOSED RULE
REGULATING THE DISCHARGE OF POLLUTANTS
INTO THE NARROW CHANNELS OF THE
MISSOURI RIVER AND ITS
MAJOR CREEKS AND STREAMS

THE PROPOSED RULE IS BEING ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 316(b) OF THE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT, AS AMENDED BY THE CLEAN WATER ACT, WHICH REQUIRES THAT THE SECRETARY OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT, PREPARE A PROPOSAL FOR REGULATING THE DISCHARGE OF POLLUTANTS INTO THE NARROW CHANNELS OF THE MISSOURI RIVER AND ITS MAJOR CREEKS AND STREAMS.

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The proposed rule implements a program to ensure industrial facilities comply with water quality standards for the use and disposal of their wastes under the Toxic Substances Control Act or the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act in accordance with federal, state, or local environmental regulations. It also provides for new regulations or revised environmental regulations which may affect the narrow channels. Both regulations apply to all discharges of wastes affected by this program, except those which are permitted to be removable from industrial effluents through distribution systems. Distribution systems include centralized treatment and wastewater collection systems, pipelines, and the structures and facilities used to transport wastes from the source to the point of discharge. Physical characteristics of wastes are determined through the use of test methods approved by the industry.

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MAJOR CREEKS AND STREAMS

water quality standards. The standards and air pollution control requirements are included in federal, state, and local regulations.

The regulations include requirements for permits, pollution control plans, and facility requirements. The installation's plan includes an air emission inventory, a monitoring schedule for permitted air pollution sources, a system for tracking off-site traffic, and any pollution control plans required by regulation. Manufacturing plants, petroleum storage tanks and dispensing systems, compressors, and boilers are examples of facilities that usually require permits. An installation located near a large metropolitan area may be required to develop an air pollution episode control plan to help reduce air pollution emissions during an air pollution emergency.

The air pollution control offices of state and local environmental agencies should be able to provide copies of permits applicable to the installation.

Water Pollution Control

The installation is subject to federal, state, and local water pollution control regulations. The regulations contain water quality standards for drinking water, effluent standards for wastewater from sewage treatment plants, and pretreatment standards that specify what substances must be removed from industrial effluents before discharge to a waste treatment plant. States establish permit programs under federal guidelines known as the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

The scope of an installation's program depends on the nature and type of water pollution sources on the installation. Such installations include sewage treatment plants, aircraft washracks, fueling farms, water pools, aircraft maintenance hangars, and aircraft fuel storage operations. The program includes an inventory of sources, types of pollutants, monitoring schedules, treatment facilities, standards, and a contingency plan to mitigate damage resulting from releases or discharges. The contingency plan is developed by reference to the Spill Prevention and Response Plan. It will be discussed in the following section of this chapter.

The water pollution control program of the installation is a part of the overall environmental protection program of the installation.

the first time in the history of the world, the
whole of the human race has been gathered
together in one place, and that is the
present meeting of the World's Fair.
The whole of the world is here, and
the whole of the world is represented.
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the whole of the world is represented.
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10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by each of the four workers:

to the individual. An individual may be asked to provide information about his or her past activities after the fact. While such an action may be justified under circumstances, it is important to identify which may require identification, and the extent of contamination. The investigator will review all activities that may have taken place prior to the event.

the subject's identification. This place, containing all of the subject's identification, will be referred to as the presentation area. The subject will be asked to follow the specific sampling procedure, i.e., to identify the subject from the three I records, search for his/her name in the index cards, and then identify the subject with the presentation area.

Phase IV - Operations. This phase executes the actions identified in the remedial plan and implements remedial measures to correct identified hazardous conditions that have a significant adverse effect on public health or the environment.

This is followed by the MARCOM. The procedure continues from the "Initial Action Restoration Program" through the "MARCOM Response Guidance."

PREPARATION OF PLANTS

SILVER AND GOLD IN THE UNITED STATES

the first time in the history of the world that the
whole of the human race has been gathered together
in one place, and that is what we have done.
We have gathered here today from every country
and every clime, and from every race and every
language, to witness this great occasion.
We have come to this city to witness the birth
of a new nation, whose principles will be
the principles of freedom and justice for all
men, and whose influence will be felt throughout
the world. We have come to witness the birth
of a new nation, whose principles will be
the principles of freedom and justice for all
men, and whose influence will be felt throughout
the world.

THE END

The speech was well received by the audience,
who cheered and applauded the speaker.
The speaker then took a bow and left the stage.
The audience then began to leave the hall,
and the lights were turned off.

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Environmental Coordinator

Job Description

Position:

Environmental Coordinator, responsible for environmental management of the project, and to advise and assist the Project Manager in the preparation of environmental impact statement and other environmental documents.

The Environmental Coordinator will be responsible for environmental management of the project, and to advise and assist the Project Manager in the preparation of environmental impact statement and other environmental documents.

The Environmental Coordinator's duties were then outlined to facilitate the government's actions to comply with environmental legislation and environmental regulations.

Environmental legislation requires participation and cooperation between government and industry. The Project Manager must be able to work effectively with government agencies and industry to develop and implement procedures necessary for compliance with the environmental legislation and regulations.

Information to help the Environmental Coordinator to carry out his/her responsibilities was provided by the Project Manager and the Project Manager's office. The Project Manager knew the environmental legislation and regulations well enough to help him to implement them.

Information to help the Environmental Coordinator to carry out his/her responsibilities was provided by the Project Manager and the Project Manager's office. The Project Manager knew the environmental legislation and regulations well enough to help him to implement them.

Conclusion

The Project Manager's role in the environmental management of the project was to provide information to the Environmental Coordinator to help him to carry out his/her responsibilities. The Project Manager's role in the environmental management of the project was to provide information to the Environmental Coordinator to help him to carry out his/her responsibilities.

you can do to help your personnel and contractors understand their responsibilities and requirements that you will need to meet. If you suspect that a developer is producing something that is inconsistent with environmental laws or regulations, state, and local environmental protection agencies can assist you in your enforcement efforts. If a developer demonstrates an intent to comply, they will be willing to work with you to help them improve. This is the kind of attitude that will make the EPA's enforcement process more effective. That is where a good working relationship between regulators and industry will be decisive in making better.

Remember that the installation environmental coordinator is responsible for overall the work. Other organizations have a role to play in the environmental review. They look to you to provide leadership and coordination. It's a challenging and rewarding job. Hopefully the information provided in this guide will help you get started in the right direction.

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