

PReserver

News for the U.S. Army Reserve Environmental Community

Third Qtr. 2003

"Preserving the Environment While Protecting Our Freedom"



EARTH DAY 2003 Celebrations from coast to coast



Earth Day was more than just a day's celebration around the USAR. Many activities took place not only on 22 April but during the entire month. Articles on the following pages discuss celebrations and activities involving the 70th RRC, Parks RFTA, the 90th RRC, and the 77th RRC.

Behind the scenes, support was found for Earth Day from the IMA-AR and the USAR Public Relations Subcommittee for this year's Earth Day.

In order to provide resources specific to the USAR, the PR Subcommittee sent an email to all RRC Environmental Division Chiefs on March 10, providing suggestions for Earth Day activities, and other resources

for use in their celebrations. In addition, each of the subcommittee members worked within their RRC to hold some form of Earth Day Celebration this year.

At HQ, an Earth Day celebration was honored with speakers including BG James Kelley, USARC Chief of Staff. USAR Environmental staff representatives Kellyann Few, Sara Jackson, LaSandra Miller and Andrea Naccarrato also participated in the DoD Earth Day celebration at the Atlanta Zoo, greeting youth and sharing USARC Environmental information. The HQ office made available to all RSCs/Installations a variety of giveaway items for use in Earth Day activities.

[Earth Day Celebrations continues on page 2](#)



The PReserver Newsletter is a functional bulletin authorized under the provisions of AR 360-1 for members of the United States Army Reserve Command (USARC). It is published quarterly by the USAR Environmental Division to provide the Total USAR Environmental Community with information on people, policies, operations, technical developments, trends and ideas of and about the Environmental Division of the U.S. Army Reserves. This publication has a circulation of 500 printed copies and numerous internet access points.

Manuscripts of interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to

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Fort Dix, 77th RRC Recognized

Story by **Stan Mitchell, IMA-AR**

Fort Dix and the 77th Regional Readiness Command each received recognition for their environmental programs from the Secretary of the Army in FY 2002.

The 77th RRC received Honorable Mention in the Pollution Prevention – Team category for its partnership efforts between their Environmental and Logistics staff. Fort Dix received three Honorable Mentions in the categories of Natural Resource Conservation – Large Installation, Pollution Prevention – Non-Industrial Installation, and Pollution Prevention – Team (for the Fort Dix Environmental Branch).

The Secretary of the Army Environmental Awards annually recognize the contributions of installations, teams, and individuals to the Army's environmental program. Winners move on to compete for the Secretary of Defense awards. Participation in this awards competition is voluntary and encouraged.



70th RRC



Story by **Mark Roberts, 70th RRC**

Jonathan Staves, age 12, received a first place award from Tom Bonorden, the Command Executive Officer (CXO) of 70th RRC (pictured above). Jonathan's entry was selected from a number of individuals that participated in the 70th RRC's 1st Annual Earth Day Art Contest.

All entries were displayed in the entrance area and Assembly Area of Leisy Center at Fort Lawton during the weeks before and after Earth Day. Preparation has already begun for next year's Contest with expansion planned through the Superintendent of Schools.

Soldiers, employees and family members of the 70th RRC

submitted art in five different categories (four children's categories and one adult). Media ranged from poetry to oil painting. All participants received ribbons and winners of each category received a certificate of recognition and a gift certificate to an art store.

Maree George-Milles of the 70th RRC Environmental Division did a great job coordinating and promoting the Earth Day Art Contest and we look forward to an even bigger and better contest next year.

All the members of the Environmental Division at the 70th contributed to the Earth Day booth. A variety of "green ideas" for the workplace and at home were displayed. These ranged from how to reduce waste generated in the home by recycling and buying less, to how to effectively treat household pests with "green" supplies, and cleaning with non-toxic substances such as vinegar, baking soda and lemon juice.

Steps being taken by the Army Reserve, and particularly the 70th RRC, to achieve environmental stewardship was also depicted at the booth. This ranges from compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) to Pollution Prevention (P2) and compliance with local and federal regulations regarding air, water, and soil.

"Giveaways" provided by the United States Army Reserve Command (USARC) were very popular and helped to attract individuals to the booth (i.e. pencils made from recycled blue jeans and ice scraper/key chains made from recycled plastic).



Parks RFTA



Ms. Caron Bush and Ms. Megan Chen greet soldiers and civilians at the Parks RFTA gate to encourage everyone to celebrate Earth Day.

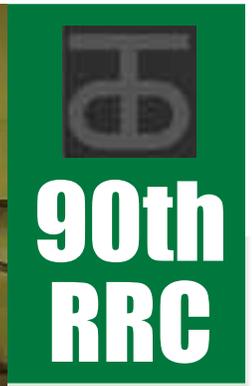
Story by **Caron Bush, Parks RFTA**

April 22, 2003, Parks RFTA hosted Earth Day events on post. In the morning, soldiers and civilians were greeted with a "Celebrate Earth Day" sign at the gate. Earth Day recycled pencils were also made available at the entrance. Due to traffic concern we could not ensure that each individual received a pencil. The pencils were made from recycled denim, currency and other materials. At lunch and dinner, the Environmental Office setup a table of giveaways in the dining facility. The giveaways included re-



cycled pencils, coloring books, t-shirts with a picture of a burrowing owl, tattoos, burrowing owl and red-legged frog shaped pens, etc. All of these items were a big success.

Besides handing out items we composed an e-mail with earth day tips. Each of the environmental program areas came up with a couple of items to add. We mentioned things like turning off lights and monitors, what to do with printer cartridges, how to recycle batteries etc.



Mr. Wheeler, Ms. Call and Ms. Liles proudly model Earth Day 2003 Shirts

Story by **Chris Kinslow and Nancy Liles, 90th RRC**

Earth Day 2003 was no usual day at the 90th RRC. For starters, the Environmental Section proudly unveiled its recently designed insignia. The insignia begins with a picture of the 90th RRC region of responsibility and the Tough 'Ombres patch centered on the region. Outside the picture are silhouettes of a soldier, an eagle, and an oak tree. Below the region is the well-known slogan "Sustaining the Land we Defend". Surrounding the items is a pentagon with the words "Army Reserve Environmental" within its borders. To show off this new insignia and to promote Earth Day awareness, the section had Earth Day T-shirts printed for all Full Time Staff working at the 90th. The new insignia was shown proudly on the front side of the shirt, while on the back read an Earth Day 2003 message.

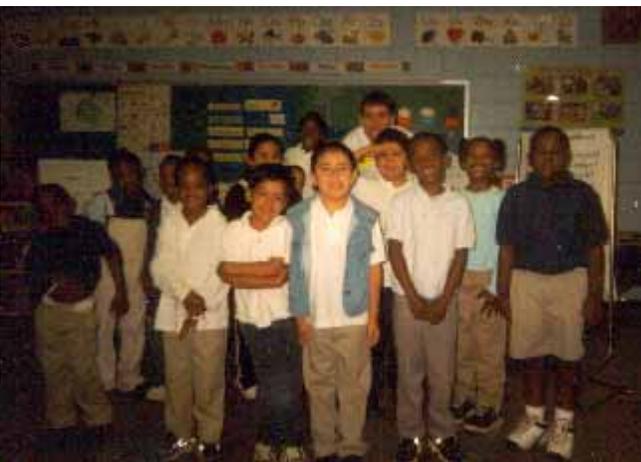
The shirts were an instant success, as personnel began lining up outside Section Chief Jim Wheeler's office the Thursday prior to Earth Day in order to be among the first to own the new shirt. The Command showed its support by authorizing the wear of these shirts on Earth Day making the effort a complete success.

The section was not content, however, just to spread awareness at the Command. Personnel left the comfort of the RRC armed with coloring books, pencils made from recycled materials, tattoos, and key chains (provided by USARC) bound for two local schools. Ms. Carmen Call and Ms. Mandy Liles visited a charming group of first graders at Carver Magnet Elementary in Little Rock, while Mr. Chris Kinslow visited a class of enthusiastic Kindergarten students at Chicot Elementary in Little Rock.

Ms. Call and Ms. Liles told the children about pollution and several ways they could contribute to saving the environment. All of the children were thrilled to receive all the Earth Day items because they were made from recycled materials. Mr. Kinslow spoke with the children about the 3 R's (recycle, reduce, reuse) and why it is important to protect the environment and not trash it. Mr. Kinslow also demonstrated for the students the proper technique of applying a temporary tattoo.



Ms. Call looking intently upon students as they color in their new coloring books.



Mr. Kinslow is ecstatic to be hanging out with some super kindergarten students.

Earth Day Celebration continues next page



Story by **Ingrid Weigand, 77th RRC**

The 77th ARIM took a very active role in Earth Day this year. The Environmental Division partnered with an elementary school in Far Rockaway, NY and worked with the 77th RRC Retention Office, Family Readiness Office, Public Affairs Office and with HQ, DOA, IMA.

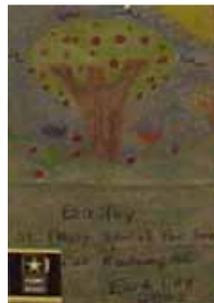
The school children painted two banners, one (pictured above) of which was displayed at the HQ, 77th RRC, Ft. Totten and the other was displayed at the school. They also decorated paper grocery bags with environmental themes, their school name and U.S. Army Reserve stickers. The bags were donated by a local supermarket for the project. Once decorated, the bags were returned to the supermarket and displayed until April 22nd when they were distributed to the customers. This grocery bag project is done nationwide and has been a success for approximately ten years (www.earthdaybags.org).

These pride building activities were important for the children. They realized that the time and creativity they spend on decorating their bag and the banner will be a direct reflection on themselves and their school.

Coloring books, crayons, pins, book covers, book marks, key chains, pens, pencils, balls, stickers, Frisbees, etc. were distributed at the school. These items were donated by the 77th RRC Retention Office, the 77th RRC Family Readiness Office and by HQ, DOA, IMA. Without the contributions of all these organizations the 77th's Earth Day celebration would not have been as exciting or successful.

This project was a win-win situation for all involved. The children learned about the environment, the Army Reserve worked with a local school and business and the community was educated about the environment and the important work of the Army Reserve.

The 77th ARIM, Environmental Division also included Earth Day in the April issue of its newsletter the Environmental Update. An article about Earth Day was written and USAEC's poster was featured. This newsletter is available on the internet at <https://077ny023iis:8080/DCSENG/env/news.html>. Hard copies were distributed to all Reserve Centers within the 77th RRC.



Above - a young artist works intently on his Earth Day creation. Below - Examples of the Grocery Bag Art celebrating Earth Day by local school children.

Ladybug, Ladybug, Fly Away Home

Coming Soon to a Building Near You...

Story by **Mel Marks**

Many of us remember back to our childhood when we spent time capturing a little red and black beetle we called the lady beetle or lady bird beetle or just lady bug as some people call them. Fascination with this tiny little creature dates back to medieval Europe where the lady bug was considered divinely sent from heaven to rid crops of insect pests. Dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the little red insect was called "The Bug of Our Lady," eventually shortened to lady bug. The familiar rhyme "Ladybug, ladybug, fly away home... Your house is on fire, your children will roam." originated back in ancient England as a warning to the lady bugs crawling on old hop vines. After the harvest, farmers set fire to the vines to clear the fields. The adult lady bugs could fly away, the larva could crawl away, but the unfortunate pupa remained fastened to the burning plant.

Over many generations the reputation of the lady bug (more appropriately called the lady beetle) has been enhanced by the fact that they consume huge numbers of plant feeding insects—mostly aphids. The female lady beetles lay tiny yellow eggs that hatch into small, gray larvae that grows to about 1/4 inch long. Both the larvae and adults prey on other insects. Lady beetles are reported to be able to eat 100 or more aphids each day, which helps contribute to their highly touted image as a bio-control agent.

The lady beetle belongs to the beetle family Coccinellidae which means "little sphere". There are probably as many as 4,000 species found worldwide and over 350 kinds are found in North America. Like all beetles, the lady beetles have a complete metamorphosis with distinct egg, larval, pupal, and adult stages (*as shown to right). Adults of one of the more common North American species, the Convergent Lady Beetle (*Hippodamia convergens* Guerin), spend the winter in protected hiding places such as logs, ground covering vegetation, and the like, where many hundreds of individuals may cluster together. With the onset of spring the adults leave their winter homes and fly to fields and yards where mating takes place. The

females deposit their eggs in clusters of up to a dozen per egg mass. The larvae hatch from the eggs in about a week and immediately start to consume aphids or other soft bodied insects. In a little less than a month they pupate and the pupal period lasts only about one week. When the adults emerge they too feed on aphids, but as fall approaches they may eat some pollen which supplies fat for winter hibernation.

A more recent entry into the United States, the Asian lady beetle (*Harmonia axyridis*), is native to Asia where it is an important predator that feeds on aphids and other soft-bodied insects that dwell in trees. In their native habitat, large aggregations of these lady beetles often hibernate (overwinter) in cracks and crevices within cliff faces. Unfortunately, in the United States where cliffs are not prevalent, they seek overwintering sites in and around buildings. Because of this behavior, the Asian lady beetle has emerged as a seasonal nuisance pest in many regions of our country. This species is sometimes called the Halloween lady beetle because some adults are a pumpkin yellow-orange color and large populations often congregate in late October coinciding with Halloween festivities. This Asian lady beetle is very similar in appearance to our native species and is differentiated mainly by its behavior patterns.

To many homeowners the Asian lady beetle is simply a nuisance pest. During late autumn, homeowners complain that these beetles cluster on the sides of houses; "crunch" under foot; get into food and drinks; alight on hands, arms, and other parts of the body; and sometimes enter the ears and mouth. The lady beetles can be so numerous that they appear to be "raining" outdoors or swarming like bees. Asian lady beetles seek protected sites where they can hibernate. Some may overwinter underneath siding, roof shingles, landscaping timbers, or leaf litter. Others readily slip through cracks and crevices and come indoors, where they make themselves at home. They may cluster together in corners of porches, attics, soffits, wall voids, door or window frames, or dark, undisturbed areas within buildings. The beetles can form large, hidden aggregations in secluded dark locations inside homes, commonly in attics and basements. They periodically invade living spaces, apparently in response to the warm interior temperatures. On warm sunny days during the winter, they tend to move about and fly within living spaces. They readily fly to windows. During the spring, these lady beetles are particularly noticeable in



houses when they leave their hibernation sites and attempt to make their way outdoors.

The best way to manage this nuisance pest problem is to **prevent** Asian lady beetles from entering the home or building. Preventive measures should include a variety of non-chemical pest-proofing techniques. Take measures to exclude these lady beetles **before late autumn** when they begin to seek overwintering sites in structures. The following pest-proofing measures are a useful guide for excluding lady beetles from structures.

- Seal cracks around windows, doors, siding, utility pipes, and other openings. Use weather stripping or a good quality silicone or silicone-latex caulk. Larger gaps can be sealed with urethane foam, glass wool or stainless steel wool, etc.
- Install tight-fitting door sweeps or thresholds at all exterior entry doors.
- Around garage doors, install a rubber seal rather than vinyl, which seals poorly in cold weather.
- Install insect screening (20-mesh maximum) over attic and exhaust vents to prevent lady beetle entry.
- Replace and repair damaged door and window screens.

If beetle have already entered the structure, vacuum or sweep them up for removal. Pesticides can be used to supplement other control efforts, particularly if you have encountered persistent, large infestations of Asian lady beetles. Read the label before considering whether to use or apply a pesticide. The label is the law! It is important to precisely follow label directions. To do otherwise is unlawful and could result in significant health risks. Pesticides should be applied only to specific sites in order to minimize chemical exposure. Many pesticides are labeled and prescribed for use only by certified, licensed applicators. These pesticides should not be applied by unlicensed homeowners or facility personnel.



Four life stages of the lady beetle... From left to right the larva, egg, pupa and adult.

Army Compliance with Federal Historic Preservation Law

Implementation and Preparation for the Coming Year

Story by **Dell Greek, IMA-AR Archaeologist**

The following review of applicable Federal laws is offered in the interest of improving U.S. Army Reserve Command compliance with Army Cultural Resource Management (CRM) objectives.

1. *The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, PL 89-665,* establishes the primary policy and authority for all federal preservation actions. The **NHPA** requires federal agencies to ensure the early consideration of historic properties in all Federal undertakings and the integration of historic preservation values into each agency's mission. The law makes all Federal agencies responsible for implementing its requirements.

2. *Historic Preservation* is all of the activities supporting the basic national policy outlined in the **NHPA**, including identification, evaluation, documentation, curation, acquisition, protection, rehabilitation, management, stabilization, maintenance, recording, and reconstruction of historic properties.

3. *Historic Properties* are any real or personal property, record, or traditional cultural property. This includes historic real property such as archaeological sites or architectural places, monuments, designed landscapes, works of engineering; historic personal property such as any artifact or relic; historic records to include any historical, oral-historical, ethnographic, architectural, or other document that provides a record of the past; and community resources/lifeways to include any resource to which a community, Native American Tribes or group, or other groups ascribes traditional cultural values.

4. *Note that "historic" property can in fact be "prehistoric,"* that is, dating from before the time of European contact with the Native Americans in a specific region. The most ancient archaeological site can be a historic property under the law. All kinds of properties (buildings, landscapes, entire cantonments), real property, and sometimes objects like aircraft, ships, or tanks, that are not real property, can also be historic properties under the law.

5. *The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)* serves as the basis for the determination of significance of historic properties. It is important to note that the **NRHP**, though national in scope, encompasses properties at all "levels of significance," including those that are significant "only" in the history of a local community. The Army is responsible for meeting the requirements of the **NHPA** and the **NRHP**, not only for properties that have been placed on the **NRHP**, but also for those that are determined *eligible* for the **NRHP**, including properties that *haven't even been discovered*. An archaeological site that has never been discovered, an Indian tribe's sacred site that the tribe has never told anyone about, and a building or landscape that nobody has ever thought about being historic, may actually meet the nomination Criteria for the **NRHP**.

6. *Army compliance with the NHPA is accomplished through* following Section 106 of the **NHPA** and the procedures outlined in the implementing regulation 36 CFR § 800. Section 106 requires "That the head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or Federally assisted undertaking...shall, *prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking...*take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the **NRHP**." The regulations at 36 CFR § 800 are legally binding on all Federal agencies. Virtually anything that an installation, or any installation tenant does that can result in ground disturbance, building modification, changed land use, changed traffic patterns, or alter the visual character of an area, must be reviewed under Section 106. Section 106 review is also required of any construction, many kinds of field training, many kinds of utility work, maintenance of buildings, building demolition, and a wide range of other projects that the Army routinely undertakes. There has been a great deal of litigation under Section 106, and many Federal projects have been halted for long periods, at great cost, because a Federal manager failed to comply properly with **NHPA** requirements.

7. Finally, the fact that something is not eligible for the NRHP doesn't necessarily

mean that another law doesn't require the Army to consider it in planning. For example, an archaeological site might be determined ineligible for the NRHP and still have to be considered under the **Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA)**, or the **Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)**. An area regarded as sacred by a Native American group may need to be considered under the **American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA)**, even if the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) has found it not eligible for the NRHP. NEPA, also, may require consideration of properties that aren't eligible for the NRHP. So don't assume that just because a property isn't eligible, that the project has a clean bill of health. It may be in everyone's best interests to go ahead and determine a property eligible for the NRHP even if you're unsure if it meets the Criteria, because Section 106 provides a clear procedure for deciding what to do with it, while ARPA, NAGPRA, AIRFA, and to some extent, NEPA, do not.

8. Unlike other programs that deal with Natural Resources, Cultural Resource Management's

legal mandate is very broad indeed. The most relevant pieces of legislation include:

a. [The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976](#) It declares that public lands shall be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of scientific and archaeological values.

b. [The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969](#) It states that part of the government's function in protecting the environment is to preserve important historical and cultural aspects of our national heritage.

c. [The Historic Sites Act of 1935](#) This authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to conduct surveys and to investigate sites to obtain accurate information about them. The Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeological Investigations, as well as the Secretary's Standards for Archaeological Investigation, arose from this Act.



d. [The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended in 1988](#) This requires the Army to prepare plans for surveying land most likely to contain the most scientifically valuable archaeological sites.

e. [The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1980 and 1992](#) This Act requires the Army to inventory and nominate eligible properties to the National Register of Historic Places. Importantly, the 1980 Section 110 amendments specify that each Federal agency must exercise caution to assure that any property that might qualify for inclusion [in the NRHP] is not inadvertently demolished, substantially altered, or allowed to deteriorate significantly.

9. [In response to these laws](#), and successful litigation brought against the Army by local and national historic preservation groups, the Army issued a completely new set of Cultural Resources Management regulations (AR 200-4) in 1998. This regulation establishes "policies designed to ensure that Army installations make informed decisions regarding the cultural resources under their control in compliance with public laws, in support of the military mission, and consistent with the sound principles of cultural resource management."

10. For those individuals or organizations who may have further questions

or require information concerning their respective organizational responsibilities under Federal law, please contact USARC historic preservation professionals at (404) 464-8752.

Fort McCoy observes Arbor Day

Photos by **Rob Schuette**



Installation Forester Jim Kerkman (left) and Installation Commander Col. Michael R. Staszak display the Tree City USA flag at a Fort McCoy Arbor Day Ceremony. The flag recognized the 14th consecutive year Fort McCoy has been selected as a Tree City USA recipient.



Members of the installation's Child Development Center preschool class and parents (right) plant pine trees north of the Main Gate as part of the Arbor Day event.

News to You

Dick Ramsdell, 77th Regional Readiness Command, has returned as Environmental Division Chief after a short career with the National Park Service. Although he was working on the beach he didn't get to do as much surfing as he would of liked! He is very happy to be back with the 77th and while away missed the excitement and progressiveness of the Army Reserve.

Where you can find the PReserver Newsletter available for access online:

USARC intranet site:

<https://usarcintra/dcsengr/environmental/pRESERVEr.html>

US Army Reserve website: www.army.mil/usar/ and click on "outreach", then "environmental stewardship".

Army Environmental Center website:

<http://aec.army.mil/usaec/publicaffairs/news00.html>

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