

ENVIRONMENTAL

NEWSLETTER

WESTERN REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICE

U.S. Army Environmental Center

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Standard Federal Regions 8, 9 and 10

UXO AND MILITARY MUNITIONS



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FROM THE EDITOR

UXOs – How Much Do You Know?



Jerry Owens
Chief, WREO

The theme of this newsletter concerns munitions and unexploded ordnance (UXO) issues. It has been more than five years since the Defense Department Regional Environmental Coordinators (RECs) and Service RECs and DoD participated in Military Munitions Rule (MMR) briefing teams. The briefing teams were designed to inform Environmental Protection Agency regions, munitions managers, and state regulatory personnel about the provisions of the MMR.

Most states have now adopted the rule by reference. Some have adopted rules with identical or nearly identical language as the federal rule. A few states have adopted rules that are stricter than the federal rule. Some states have adopted a portion of the rule, and a few have no current plans to adopt the rule.

We decided to take this opportunity to highlight and summarize some of the recent actions taken to manage military munitions.

A recent survey report of state and territorial waste officials regarding UXO cleanup priorities shows their top concerns are site assessment and site security. The following documents address some of the initiatives ongoing within DoD to address munitions concerns:

- ★ On April 24, 2002, the DoD announced the release of the Munitions Action Plan (MAP). The MAP is a critical element of the Pentagon's ongoing commitment to readiness and stewardship of the environment. The Deputy Secretary of Defense recently approved the MAP, which will be a living

document addressing concerns of the public and regulatory agencies about environmental and explosives safety issues, and use of munitions on ranges. More details are available on www.denix.osd.mil/denix/Public.

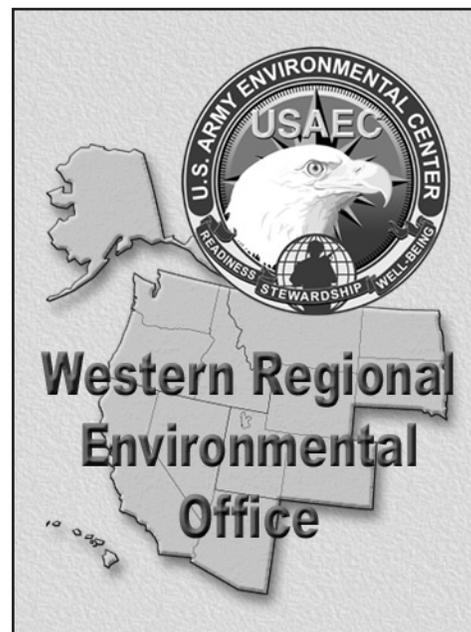
- ★ The U.S. Army Environmental Center (USAEC) is preparing an Ammunition Handler's Guide for Compliance with Military Munitions Rule. The purpose of this guide is to help ensure that those personnel handling waste military munitions do so in full compliance with environmental and operational policies and procedures. The USAEC point of contact for this guide is Tim Alexander, who can be reached at (410) 436-1613. More information can be found on www.denix.osd.mil/DoD/.
- ★ Emergency Planning Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) Munitions Reporting Handbook for the U.S. Army, Mat 2002 can be found on www.denix.osd.mil/denix/DoD. Part 1 contains an introduction to EPCRA Toxic Chemical Release Reporting for U.S. Army munitions operations. Part 2 explains how to calculate thresholds for munitions to identify toxic chemicals that require reporting. Part 3 discusses calculating chemical releases and transfers from munitions for FORM R. Part 4 contains appendices and reference materials for EPCRA toxic release reporting for U.S. Army munitions operations. More information can be found on www.denix.osd.mil/DoD/.

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WESTERN REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICE NEWSLETTER

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- Commander, USAEC COL James M. De Paz
- Deputy Commander Dr. Kenneth Juris
- Chief, WREO Gerald F. Owens
- Chief of Staff LTC James A. Price
- Chief of Public Affairs Robert DiMichele



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In addition to the documents highlighted above, the Seventieth Congress established the DoD Explosives Safety Board (DDESB), formerly called the Armed Forces Explosives Safety Board, in 1928. The DDESB mission is "to provide objective advice to the Secretary of Defense and Service Secretaries on matters concerning explosives safety and to prevent hazardous conditions to life and property on and off DoD installations from explosives and environmental effects of DoD titled munitions."

If you would like more information on ranges, munitions or UXOs, access the USAEC Web site at aec.army.mil. There is a wealth of information, documents and material worth reviewing, as well as contacts for further assistance.



TECHNICAL ENERGY ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE FOR FEDERAL FACILITIES

Curt Williams

Contributing Editor, WREO

Information obtained from the pamphlet "Lead by Example" by the Federal Energy Management Program, February 2002.

Bringing advanced technology to federal facilities is at the heart of the Federal Energy Management Program's (FEMP) mission. Regardless of the scale of a facility's energy-related project or issue, FEMP can provide unbiased, expert assistance in planning, evaluating and designing smart projects to help meet long-range goals of reducing overall energy consumption.

FEMP provides technical assistance, training and information on a variety of topics, including:

- ❖ Energy Audits
- ❖ New Construction Reviews/Critiques
- ❖ Renewable Energy Technologies
- ❖ Distributed Energy Resources
- ❖ Peak Load Management
- ❖ Purchasing Energy Efficient Products

"FEMP will continue to provide timely guidance, education, technical advice, and outreach materials as we reaffirm our commitment to Lead by Example."

- Elizabeth Shearer, Director

Because each federal agency and region of the country is different, FEMP tailors its assistance to meet your project needs and requirements. Your local FEMP regional representative can help you make energy and water improvements in your buildings and operations, equipment procurements and utility management decisions. Most recently, FEMP is assisting Fort Lewis, WA in identifying and developing measures necessary to meet their 2025 energy sustainability goals, through partnering for success.

For more information on how FEMP's assistance program may help you address your most pressing energy management concerns with smart solutions, contact the FEMP Help Desk at 800-363-3732, or visit www.eren.doe.gov/femp/techassist.html.

FEMP REGIONAL OFFICE CONTACTS:

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES ... YOUR FIRST CONTACT FOR GUIDANCE AND EXPERTISE

Each federal agency and region of the country is different. That's why FEMP tailors its assistance to meet your project needs. Contact a FEMP regional representative in your area. They can help you make energy and water improvements in your buildings and operations.

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STAYING AHEAD OF THE "MILITARY MUNITIONS RULE" POWER CURVE

Curt Williams

Contributing Editor, WREO

BACKGROUND

In June 1999, the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installations Management (OACSIM) and the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (ODCSLOG) formed the Munitions Rule Working Group (MRWG). By April 2000, the lead agencies of the MRWG signed a memorandum to develop an Army Improvement Plan for Munitions Rule Implementation. The plan identified three fundamental areas requiring improvement and established a framework to ensure that the improvement goals for each area were met. These areas included:

- (1) Policy and Guidance (currently being developed)
- (2) Training and Information Sharing
- (3) Compliance Monitoring and Continuous Improvement

SITE ASSISTANCE VISITS

From October 2000 through May 2001, an integrated government team led by the U.S. Army Environmental Center (USAEC) conducted a series of "Site Assistance Visits" (SAVs) to five installations represented from five major commands - U.S. Army Forces Command, Training and Doctrine Command, Test and Evaluation Command, the National Guard Bureau, and the U.S. Army Pacific Command. As a result of this effort, a Lessons Learned document was published in February 2002, describing the observations and findings of the SAV team members, highlighting systematic areas of noncompliance and issues of concern and specific instructions for improvement as they relate to the Munitions Rule (MR), Implementation Policy, and other ancillary federal, Department of Defense (DoD), and Department of the Army (DA) regulations and requirements. The primary intent of the effort was to improve regulatory compliance and consistent implementation of DoD and DA policy. Potential benefits include reduction of enforcement actions (fines and penalties), improved efficiencies in managing munitions-related wastes, and reduced risk to human health and the environment. This SAV effort helped in initiating the setting and the work needed to satisfy the last two fundamental areas identified above.

TRAINING

Approximately 250 installation personnel (active, reserve, guard, and civilian) received MR training during the SAVs. These individuals represented all affected activities, including:

- ★ Ammunition Supply Point
- ★ Quality Assurance Specialist, Ammunition Surveillance
- ★ Range Control
- ★ Test Facilities
- ★ Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office
- ★ Explosive Ordnance Disposal
- ★ Environmental Office
- ★ Safety Office
- ★ Staff Judge Advocate
- ★ Military Units

This multi-disciplinary training approach emphasized the need for "communication and cooperation" across all affected functional areas at the installation level.

Installations observed to be most compliant with MR and related requirements were those where "communication among installation support activities was a priority." This was evidenced through either formal committees with routine meeting schedules and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) staffed among all affected activities. However, even where support activities worked together closely, issues of noncompliance were manifested among the untrained military troops or units.

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ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT SYSTEM AND THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT – “A CAUTIONARY TALE”

Steve Nixon

Contributing Editor

HQDA, Environmental Law Division

The Army's Environmental Compliance Assessment System (ECAS), an internal and external assessment program, provides the installation commander and the Army leadership with a means to determine and improve the installation's compliance with individual environmental statutes. The external assessment portion of ECAS, occurring every two to five years, lasts from several days to a few weeks, is conducted by a small team of environmental professionals, and looks into every aspect of the installation's environmental program for any problems – air, water, solid waste, historic, endangered species, etc. The internal assessment portion of ECAS is conducted by the installation environmental staff routinely throughout the entire year, and is designed to serve as a more frequent but less comprehensive look at the installation's environmental stewardship. Additionally, findings from the most recent external assessment may be revisited, and root causes for persistent problems may be examined, to help minimize the occurrence of potential regulatory Enforcement Actions (ENFs), Notices of Violations (NOVs) and penalties.

After each compliance assessment occurs, the audit team prepares an extensive report detailing all findings, negative and positive, and recommends ways to remedy any problems. The ECAS program is entirely consistent with the Environmental Protection Agency's own environmental audit guidance.



Over the years, the Environmental Law Division has provided legal advice on the perennial issue of the releasability of the ECAS reports. The guidance on the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) releasability is contained in the ECAS Program Guide, and is reproduced below:

RELEASABILITY UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

Release and Retention of Documents: All ECAS documents, to include the draft findings, draft Environmental Compliance Assessment Report (ECAR), correspondence, records, notes, etc., are "internal working documents" until the time that the Final ECAR is executed. ECAS documents will be marked "For Official Use Only" and

their distribution handled accordingly. The Army has determined that the premature release of ECAS documents would jeopardize the Army's interest in preserving the free flow, analysis, and comment on internal information regarding environmental compliance. Therefore, except as otherwise required by law, "ECAS documents will not be released to the public prior to the execution of the Final Environmental Compliance Assessment Report."

POLICY ON PUBLIC RELEASE

The final ECAR will be made available for release to the public, upon request, as soon as it is executed. Additionally, the environmental findings, any comments on the environmental findings, the Installation Corrective Action Plan (ICAP), and the draft ECAR, will also be made available for release to the public, upon request, immediately following the execution of the final ECAR.

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NEW WAYS TO MEASURE TOXIC DISCHARGES FROM MUNITIONS

Chet Spicer

From the Battelle *Environmental Updates*,
Summer 2002

The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) requires industry and government agencies to report emissions of chemicals listed on the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI). Executive Order 12856 directed previously exempt federal facilities, including military installations, to adhere to EPCRA. This includes toxic release inventory requirements of Section 313. Department of Defense (DoD) facilities, specifically testing and training ranges, need reliable air emissions data for TRI chemicals from munitions activities to (1) meet EPCRA reporting requirements, or (2) demonstrate that emissions are below *de minimis* concentrations and therefore do not need to be reported. At present, published emission factors for munitions activities have been developed from tests conducted for open burning and open detonation (OB/OD) disposal of energetic materials. DoD needs

technology that will allow emission factors for TRI chemicals to be developed for munitions usage during testing and training activities.

Until now, emissions factors for DoD testing and training ranges have been developed primarily from burning and detonating munitions under enclosed conditions, and from theoretical calculations based on thermodynamic principles. Unfortunately, the accuracy of these estimates is uncertain. To determine directly the chemical emissions discharged by munitions on a range, Battelle, the Army's Aberdeen Test Center, the Navy's Naval Surface Warfare Center, and Brookhaven National Laboratory are conducting



a series of tests in 2002-2003. The objective is to develop a methodology for measuring emissions of TRI chemicals from munitions activities at DoD facilities, and to determine emission factors for numerous TRI chemicals from selected munitions.

The Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program (SERDP) initiated and is sponsoring this research to help DoD respond to the EPCRA. The Battelle team is conducting two types of field campaigns. During the initial campaign, Battelle scientists will quantify TRI emissions from the discharge of weapons. The second study will focus on the measurement of

emissions from the detonation of munitions upon impact. The measurement campaigns will be carried out at the Aberdeen Test Center at Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland. The chemical measurements will employ an array of instruments and samplers including highly sensitive and specific real-time air sampling mass spectrometers, whole air collectors, aerosol samplers, and individual

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FORSCOM LEARNING AND REFERENCE CENTER PROVIDES VALUABLE RESOURCE FOR AIR PROGRAM MANAGERS

Marius Gedgaudas

Contributing Editor, WREO

The U.S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) has developed an on-line Air Program Managers Learning and Reference Center, with assistance from the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory. The center is intended to support FORSCOM staff who are charged with ensuring installation compliance with the Clean Air Act and state, local, and Army/DoD clean air regulations.

The FORSCOM Learning and Reference Center is organized along five major content tracks:

- ❖ **Regulations** – Provides a comprehensive overview of the Clean Air Act and other environmental laws affecting air quality, as well as state air requirements specific to FORSCOM installations. Also contains related Executive Orders and Army Regulations, and identifies regulatory agencies at the federal, state and local levels
- ❖ **Hot Air** – Examines major issues identified by FORSCOM air program managers. Includes "lessons learned" and "best practices" from FORSCOM sites on topics such as fugitive dust, asbestos, emission inventories, monitoring, and record keeping.
- ❖ **Management** – Describes how to organize and manage an effective air program. Also addresses program management practices and key elements and specific tasks that comprise a FORSCOM air program.

- ❖ **Science** - Explains the underlying scientific principles and tools related to air pollution. Provides information on the classification of air pollutants and how they affect human health and the environment, as well as methods of controlling air pollution.



- ❖ **Installation** – Presents a visual perspective of possible air pollution sources at a typical FORSCOM installation and provides a tool to survey specific sources, such as power plants, boilers, incinerators, paint booths and smoke generators. Includes information on air regulations likely to apply to each source and related links.

In addition to these tracks, the center contains a "Resources" section with comprehensive information on training, reference materials, checklists and forms, and key external links (such as DENIX Air Library, USAEC Clean Air Management and ECAS Guide, and FORSCOM installations). The center is available at:

<http://www.seattle.battelle.org/forscom/index.htm>.

For additional information, contact Marina Skumanich at (206) 528-3307 or sku@battelle.org.

WESTERN REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICE HOLDS ORIENTATION CONFERENCE

Jerry Owens

WREO Chief

The USAEC Western Regional Environmental Office (WREO) conducted an Open House and Orientation Conference on Oct. 30, 2002. The conference featured displays and a self-guided tour. Approximately 60 people from various government agencies participated. Refreshments and hors d'oeuvres were available in the WREO conference room the entire afternoon. A conference room display featured the mission and history of the Army REOs. Each Army REC and the Horne Engineering Services support staff provided displays within

their individual work areas. Jerry Owens welcomed the guests and expressed appreciation for the assistance and support provided to the office by many of the guests during the WREO relocation. Jerry Owens and Gina Callahan conducted the ribbon-cutting ceremony. Self-guided tours, continuous orientation presentations, and question and answers filled the remainder of the afternoon. Many opportunities for increased communication and collaboration among government agencies were realized during the conference.



MONTANA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD USES ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY AND PUBLIC OUTREACH TO CLEAN UP UXO

Clif Youmans

Contributing Editor

MT ARNG, Environmental Office

The Montana Army National Guard (MTARNG) completed Phase II of a comprehensive effort to locate and remove unexploded ordnance (UXO) from nearly 500 acres of ranch and residential property in the Helena Valley, Mont.

Once open fields, portions of the Helena Valley were used in the 1950s for military training by MTARNG. Years later, many of these open areas were sold and subdivided. Because the property was never under federal ownership or federal lease, it was ineligible for remediation under either Formerly Used Defense Site or Defense Environmental Restoration Program funding. The remediation project was funded by the National Guard Bureau and directed by Dr. Clif Youmans of MTARNG's Environmental Office. Key technical support was contracted through Tetra Tech EM Inc. (TTEMI) under the direction of Linda Daehn of the Helena Tetra Tech office.

"The project incorporated an aggressive

remediation effort that sought to both inform the public through timely news releases and public forums and increase UXO detection efficiency by using appropriate proven technologies," said Youmans.

The UXO project was divided into Phases I and II and focused on two discrete impact areas: Diamond Springs, MT (Phase I, 1997) and Guthrie Road (Phase II, 1998). These areas were delineated after a comprehensive archival search conducted by TTEMI.

Phase I UXO remediation focused on 220 acres of residential property adjacent to a former artillery impact area. The geophysical survey was conducted to locate buried ferrous items (or anomalies) that match the magnetic signature of UXO types fired into the Helena Valley, MT. Phase I survey work used dual-sensor, man-portable cesium vapor magnetometers.

This survey resulted in the identification of 370 anomalies that were then dug by members of the 120th FW Explosive



Ordnance Disposal (EOD) team of the Montana Air National Guard. Thirty-seven intact ordnance items were recovered - 24 of these were UXO, 3 were classified as Ordnance and Explosive Waste and the remainder were inert armor-piercing rounds.

Phase II was initiated in the Guthrie Road area in the summer of 1998. A sophisticated cart system was used to conduct a geophysical survey of the area. The cart system (developed and operated by Geophysical Technology Limited [GTL] of Armidale, Australia) was equipped with a real-time global positioning system (GPS) and eight cesium vapor sensors connected to two TM-4 data loggers. This cart system was used during the Phase II investigation because the area differed significantly from the Phase I area. Used as a direct target area for mortar and tank training, the Guthrie Road area had much more surface shrapnel than the Phase I area. Sensors on the cart were configured close to the ground, providing GTL with the ability to filter out small pieces of surface clutter.

GPS allowed anomalies to be positioned within about 20 centimeters, greatly assisting in the validation effort. GTL found 840 anomalies that were



Mark Donaldson of GTL operates the cesium vapor magnetometer cart and its real-time GPS location system while performing UXO detection sweeps in the Helena Valley.

tagged as potential UXO. In the summer of 1999, MTARNG tasked military EOD technicians from the 120th EOD Flight of the Montana Air National Guard and from the Oregon Air National Guard to investigate (or validate) the source of each anomaly.

As a result of this investigation, three fully fuzeed 81mm high-explosive UXO rounds were found and removed. In addition, two 81mm white phosphorus (WP) rounds, one 76mm WP burster (fuze with charge), 61 81mm practice mortars, and 11 76-mm practice tank rounds were found. Nearly 30 additional 76mm WP fragments large enough to resemble military ordnance were recovered.

The MTARNG results are notable because the work was done quickly (under 36 months from discovery to completion) at a cost well below the average (under \$1000/ acre) at a very high detection efficiency (over 95 percent) with a false positive rate that was below 10 to 1. The Helena project demonstrates that similar initiatives to locate and remove UXO can be successfully completed in a manner that is safe, affordable and efficient.

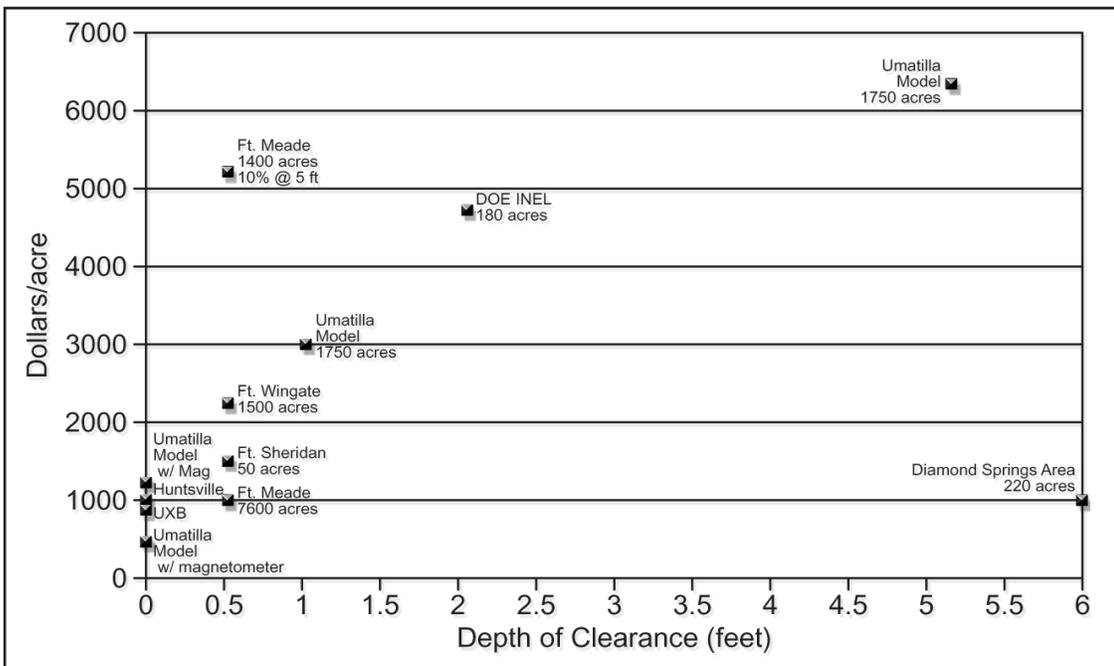


The Montana Army National Guard routinely conducts "outreach" sessions for local area school children and teachers regarding awareness on UXO safety.

"I believe the success of this project is a direct result of the positive relationship that we were able to develop with area residents. This positive relationship was the result of a frank and open dialogue of the situation followed by a well-executed remediation plan. People want to see action in a situation like this, they don't want to hear about what you

are going to do – they want to see you move out and get it done," said Youmans.

For additional information, please contact Dr. Clif Youmans of the Montana Army National Guard at (406) 324-3085 or at clif.youmans@mt.ngb.army.mil.



As illustrated in this graphic, the Diamond Springs area was cleared at a cost far less than that at other UXO-contaminated sites (Daugherty, Nelson, and Lechner, 1996).

Reference:

Daugherty, M., M. Nelson, and C. Lechner, Ph.D. 1996. "Unexploded Ordnance Remediation at the Umatilla Chemical Depot." Conference Proceedings of the UXO Forum 1996 Sponsored by the Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board. March 26 - March 28.

STAYING AHEAD OF THE "MILITARY MUNITIONS RULE" POWER CURVE

(Continued from page 4)

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The SAV document recommended the following procedures to improve implementation of the Munitions Rule at the installation level:

- ★ An MR working group should be assembled at each installation. An effective composition will consist of representatives from the affected activities listed above, as well as representation from the Directorate of Training, Security and Operations. The working group is tasked to identify MR issues and seek appropriate guidance where necessary to resolve them.
- ★ Training, Security and Operations committee members translate the requirements identified by the committee through command channels to the military staff and personnel training on the installation.
- ★ Military staff incorporates requirements into training and range-use briefings and standard operating procedures.
- ★ Command emphasis at all levels is key in reinforcing the standard procedures.

Installation-level working groups should forward potential deviations between the state's interpretation and the Munitions Rule Implementation Policy through command channels and to the DoD component Regional Environmental Coordinator located at the respective regional office.

HELP DIRECTORY:

The following list is provided to assist in addressing specific concerns or inquiries:

Office of the Director for Environmental Programs (ODEP)
Connie Van Brocklin, 703-693-0546,
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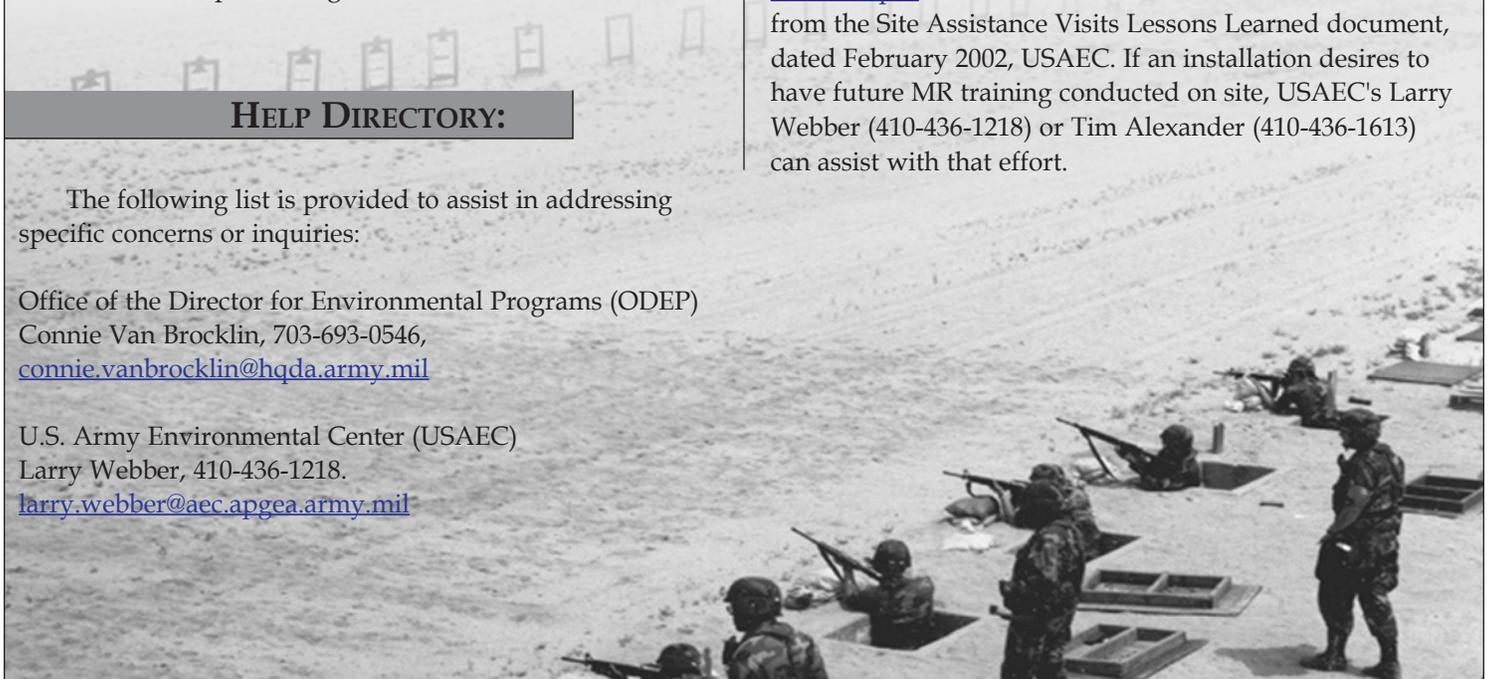
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Defense Ammunition Center (DAC)
Larry Nortunen, 918-420-8048,
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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The Site Assistance Visits Lessons Learned document, as summarized within this article, is available by accessing www.denix.osd.mil/denix/DOD/Legislation/Range/savs0202.pdf. Information for this article was obtained from the Site Assistance Visits Lessons Learned document, dated February 2002, USAEC. If an installation desires to have future MR training conducted on site, USAEC's Larry Webber (410-436-1218) or Tim Alexander (410-436-1613) can assist with that effort.



ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT SYSTEM AND THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT – “A CAUTIONARY TALE”

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FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT (FOIA) REQUESTS

Following the execution of the final ECAR, requests for all other ECAS documents not listed above (findings, comments, corrective action plan, and draft ECAR) will be considered only to the extent actually incorporated in the final report or otherwise representing purely factual information, on a case-by-case basis under the rules of AR 25-55, Para 3-200. Normal FOIA and AR 25-55 release standards will continue to apply to requests for segregable portions of documents containing unprivileged, factual information.

*Judge Advocate General
Environmental Law Division
Dated 10 June 1997*

In sum, **ECAS reports are not releasable until they are final.** When there is a final report it is releasable, and other, factual, information will also, under most circumstances, be releasable under FOIA.

Recently, an event occurred that proved the difficulty of following the advice not to release draft reports. An Army installation was undergoing a routine (up to that point) inspection of its facility, when the EPA inspector asked an Army employee in the environmental office for various records, including the draft ECAS report. The Army employee was not the environmental coordinator, but

a clerical employee working in that office. Records inspection is a major part of any EPA inspection, and requests for such records are always responded to promptly, and almost always in the affirmative. The employee, who did not know of the policy against releasability of draft ECAS reports, gave the inspector the requested records.

The EPA inspectors thereupon used the draft report, and its negative findings, to act as a "road map" to their inspection. Not surprisingly, the EPA audit found exactly the same

problems that the Army's own audit had found!

EPA's audit guidance, revised in May 2000, repeats the clear statement of EPA's long-standing policy - "EPA will not request an environmental audit report in routine inspections" (p. 40).

EPA has been true to its word. It is very unusual for EPA to request an environmental compliance assessment report during an inspection of an Army installation. What makes this situation even more unusual is that the request from EPA occurred in a region where for the most part the Army enjoys a professional and cooperative relationship with the regulators. Asking for the ECAS reports is so unusual that the EPA region involved in this particular inspection apparently plans to remind its inspectors not to ask for, and not even to accept if offered, a draft ECAS report.

Army lawyers should remind their environmental clients that ECAS reports should not be released without checking with the installation legal office.

For more information, contact Steven Nixon of the Environmental Law Division, Office of the Judge Advocate General, HQDA, at (703) 696-1565 or Steven.Nixon@hqda.army.mil.

This article originally appeared in the ELD Bulletin.



Judge Advocate General



MEASURING TOXIC DISCHARGES

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monitors for specific chemical species. To calculate emissions factors from the chemical measurements, it is necessary to account for dilution of the emissions as the emission cloud expands and moves downwind. Several special technologies will be employed to account for dilution either by measuring the volume of the emission cloud (3-D photogrammetry, aerosol lidar), or by tracking dilution via a chemical tracer (carbon mass balance, inert noble gas). Once the methodology has been established, Battelle will apply their results to determine emission factors for a broad range of DoD munitions items and activities.



DO YOU HAVE A GOOD NEWS OR SUCCESS STORY YOU WOULD LIKE TO SHARE?

The staff at the U.S. Army Western Regional Environmental Office (WREO) is continually looking for environmental good news/success stories or initiatives from installations and facilities. Our newsletter distribution list allows multi-service coverage on a quarterly basis to a wide population base. This offers you an opportunity to share individual successes of potential benefit to others. If you feel you have a story or a topic area to contribute, contact Curt Williams at cwilliam@rma.army.mil or (303) 844-0952.



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