

# Chapter 7 – Environmental

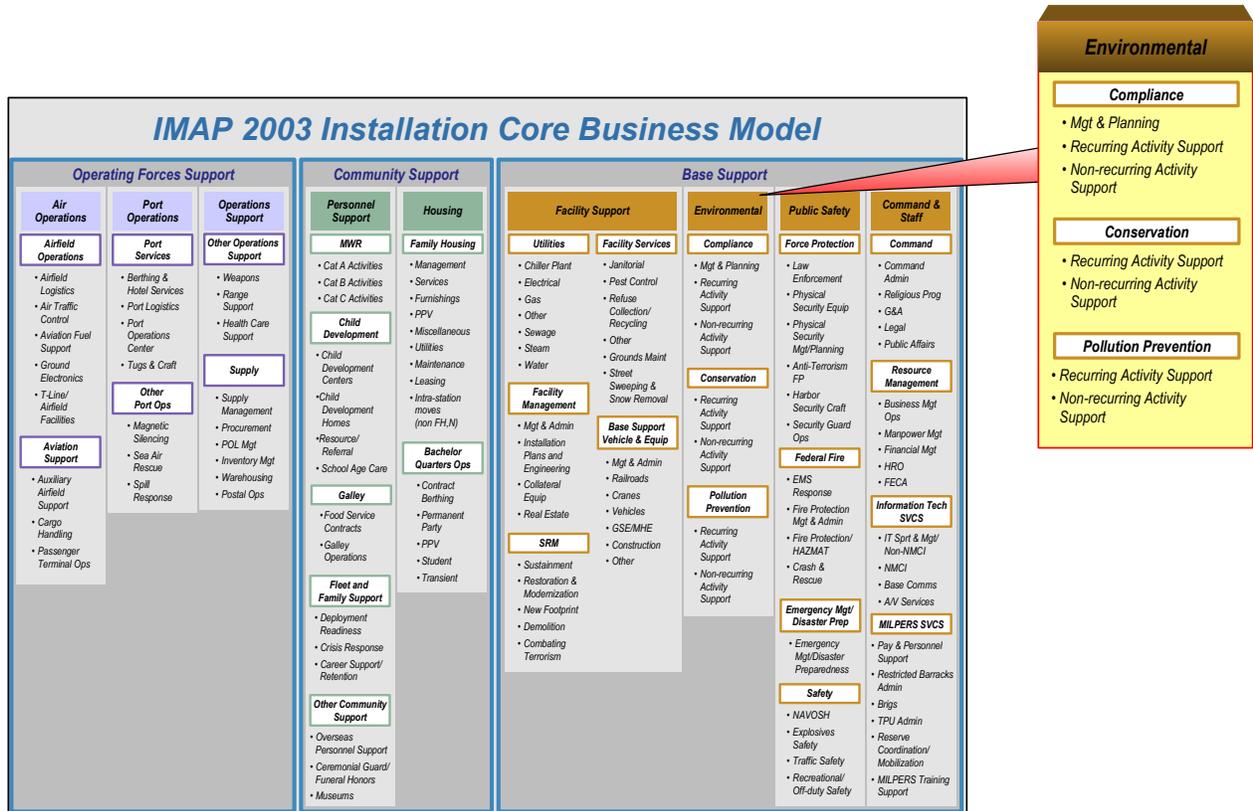
## Overview

In IMAP 2003, the Environmental Core Business Area is one of four Core Business Areas within the overall Base Support portion of the Installation Core Business Model. Unlike last year, the FY 2003 Stockholders' Report has a separate chapter for each of the nine Core Business Areas, which allows for a more complete review of the Navy's environmental activities ashore. This chapter addresses the functions, sub-functions, activities, funding trends, and general performance of the environmental program, as executed within the Navy Regions under CNI as of the end of FY 2003.



The Environmental Readiness Program protects Navy operations and training by supporting full compliance with federal, state, tribal, and local laws and regulations, executive orders, and applicable international requirements. The Navy Environmental Readiness program includes environmental training, environmental planning, pollution prevention (P2), environmental compliance in all operations ashore and afloat, protection of marine mammals, compliance with the Endangered Species Act, cleanup of contaminated sites, stewardship of natural resources, and proactive efforts to protect operations and training.

The Chief of Naval Operations, Fleet Readiness and Logistics Directorate, Environmental Readiness Division, OPNAV N45, serves as the Resource Sponsor for the Environmental Readiness Program.



## SIM Stockholders' Report FY 2003

In FY 2003, the Environmental Readiness Program included funding from five appropriations and three established special interest (SI) codes; CN for Conservation, EC for Environmental Compliance, and PP for Pollution Prevention. The total environmental readiness ERN, O&MN, O&MNR, OPN and RDT&E Fiscal Year (FY) 2003 budget was \$588M. A total of \$242M was programmed to meet shore environmental requirements. These requirements were intended to achieve 100% legal compliance for the Environmental programs ashore. The total requirement submitted for FY 2003 came to \$242.8M. This requirement included funding details as follows:

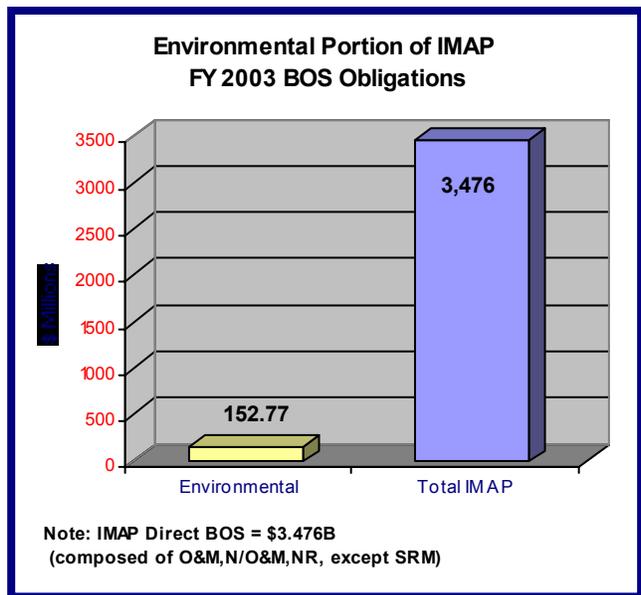
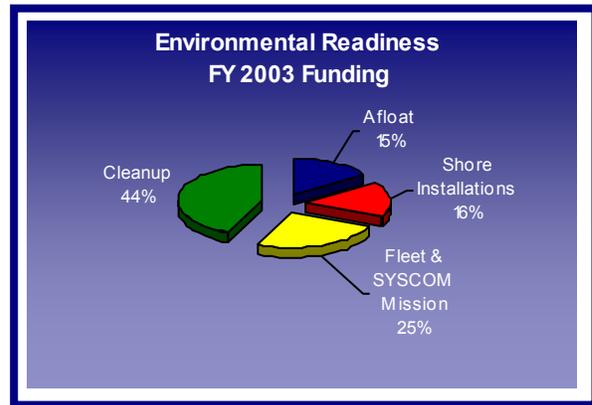
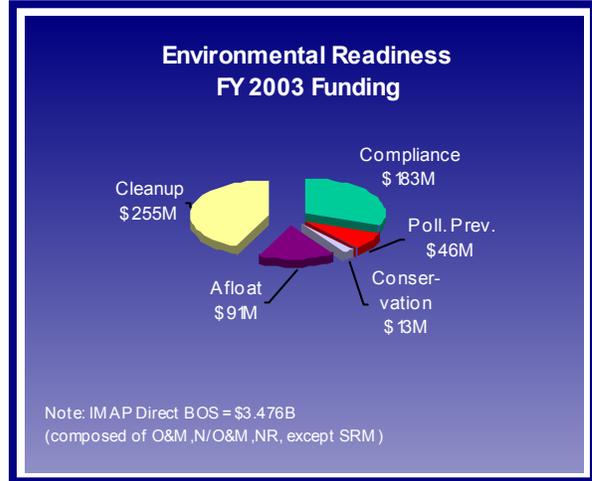
- O&M, N = \$200.4M
- O&M, NR = \$6.4M
- OPN = \$20.8M
- RDT&E,N = \$15.3M

Of that, \$183M was for compliance, \$46M was spent on pollution prevention and \$13M was for conservation. An additional \$255M went toward cleanup of past contamination, including UXO, and was budgeted separately in the ER,N account. Compliance requirements afloat totaled \$91M in FY 2003.

In FY 2003, Environmental Readiness funding was divided between ashore and afloat readiness. Funding for installations, mission support and cleanup were included in ashore readiness in FY2003.

The overall direct IMAP BOS obligations for FY 2003 for the Environmental Core Business Area came to \$152.77M. These obligations include the O&M,N and O&M,NR obligations reported by the regions as direct obligations for FY 2003. For FY 2003, within the Environmental Core Business Area most of the recorded obligations are in the Compliance function. The Compliance obligations for FY 2003 were at \$131.4M (86% of the Environmental total). The other two Environmental functions recorded obligations at a much smaller level with Conservation obligations at \$10.1M (7%) and Pollution Prevention at \$11.2M (7%).

FY 2003 saw considerable effort across the Navy with the establishment of CNI. Nowhere was this effort more prominent than in the Environmental Core Business Area. A major portion of this effort concentrated on seeking agreement on two key definitions associated with the SIM Environmental responsibilities and the Mission Environmental responsibilities. The agreement of senior leadership



(the CNI Stand-Up Executive Oversight Group or EOG) on these two definitions allowed for the alignment of funding and staff for the two functional responsibilities. During the summer of 2003, an initial organizational and manning structure for the CNI Environmental Directorate was approved, later stood up in October 2003 coincident with the stand up of Commander Navy Installations Command. This structure assumed the following key points:

- Environmental Mission stays with the IMCs;
- IMCs retain Mission funding and FTE/MPN;
- Mission funds flow through the IMCs; and
- SIM funds flow through CNI.



Several additional key policy issues were addressed during this process. One of these was the role of the Regional Environmental Coordinators (REC) and how they report for either Mission Environmental issues (through CFFC/Naval Forces Commands) or for SIM Environmental issues (through CNI). Another area of review was the issue of permits and permit owners and how these are covered by either Mission or SIM responsibilities. The OPNAV N45 and CNI staffs agreed on a policy change in the NEPA process with regard to the delegation of FONSI (Finding of No Significance Impact) authority to the Navy Regions, under certain conditions.

To assist with the process of establishing CNI and the requisite environmental staffing and process review, a CNI-Regions Environmental Weekly (CREW) conference call was initiated. This forum, initiated in August 2003, was used to identify and resolve issues and ensure good communication across all regions and CNI. The Environmental IPT was also re-instituted during FY 2003 and initial work started on development of standards, metrics, and service level descriptors. The CNI and OPNAV N45 staffs worked to establish the ground rules and Charter for the future efforts of the revised IPT. An initial draft of the Environmental Service Level Descriptors is in review.

The Navy's environmental program also includes ER,N funding for the Environmental Restoration Account and requirements. Navy's total for ER,N for FY 2003 was \$255.5M. This funding is for a centrally managed transfer account that funds analysis and cleanup of past contamination from toxic and hazardous substances, low-level radioactive materials and petroleum, oil and lubricants at DoD installations.

Future environmental resourcing and performance in FY 2004 and beyond will remain areas of significant interest in concert with legal, policy and mission customer requirements.

***Product of the Plan***  
**Environmental Summary**

***Compliance:***

- Funding set to ensure 100% compliance.
- CL Performance not measured.
- Met legal requirements.
- Total funding increased to \$131.419M.

***Conservation:***

- Funding set to ensure 100% compliance.
- CL Performance not measured.
- Met legal requirements.
- Total funding decreased to \$10.140M.

***Pollution Prevention:***

- Funding set to ensure 100% compliance.
- CL Performance not measured.
- Met legal requirements.
- Total funding increased to \$11.209M.

***Overall Environmental Program:***

- Established split between SIM and Mission Environmental programs/funding.
- Organized for CNI Environmental at CNI and at Regions.
- Reintroduced the Environmental IPT.

## Environmental

### Scope of Program

The Environmental Core Business Area includes all functions and sub-functions that provide environmental services for the installation. It includes Environmental Quality Program activities required to meet federal, state, tribal, and local laws and regulations. It also includes compliance, conservation, pollution prevention, planning, and other installation environmental activities. The Environmental Core Business Area has three functions: Compliance; Conservation; and Pollution Prevention. All management and planning costs associated with the Environmental program are captured under the Compliance function in a sub-function titled "Management and Planning." When the installation does not provide its own environmental services, the environmental functions and sub-functions act as cost centers for installation resources expended in supporting environmental services.



Environmental	
➤	Compliance
➤	Conservation
➤	Pollution Prevention

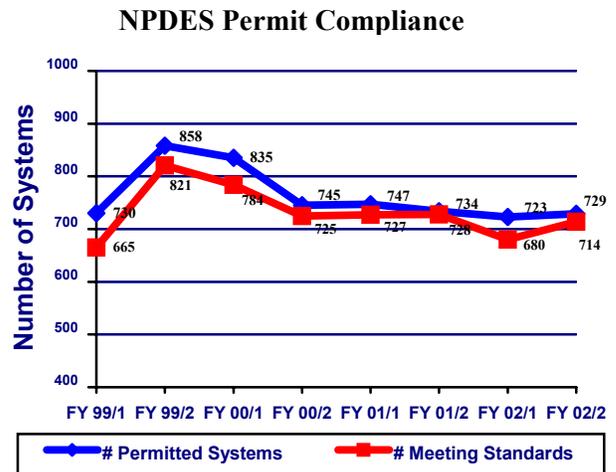
**Compliance:** The Compliance component of the environmental program ensures that the Navy can implement its mission in an uninterrupted and cost-effective manner, while complying with all federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations. The preferred method to achieve environmental

compliance is through pollution prevention. The Compliance program addresses the full spectrum of the compliance lifecycle, from legislative and regulatory development through implementation of regulations.

Ensuring water quality is critical to the Navy and the success of its mission to provide the highest quality drinking water to personnel, their families, and visitors. Each state adopts water quality standards approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that describe the way a particular body of water may be used and establish the water quality criteria to protect designated uses.

The Clean Water Act (CWA) is the principal law governing pollution control and the water quality of the nation's waterways. The objective of the CWA is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters. The Navy is working to achieve 100 percent compliance with the CWA, which includes the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit system.

NPDES permits regulate point (identifiable, stationary) sources that discharge pollutants into waters of the United States. Industrial, municipal, and other facilities must obtain NPDES permits if their discharges directly enter surface waters. For each of the past five years, the Navy has achieved greater than 90 percent compliance with its NPDES permits. In FY 2002, 97.9 percent of the Navy's wastewater systems were in compliance with their NPDES permits.



The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) was enacted to protect the population by maintaining drinking water and groundwater standards. EPA has set national drinking water standards for public water systems, including the Navy's drinking water systems. These standards apply to water contaminants including physical, chemical, biological, and radiological constituents and properties. Any operator of a community water system, including the Navy, is required by the SDWA to publish annual Consumer Confidence Reports (CCR) to promote public awareness of drinking water quality. Operators send reports to all households for which they provide drinking water. CCRs are published on July 1 each year and detail the quality of drinking water provided throughout the previous calendar year.

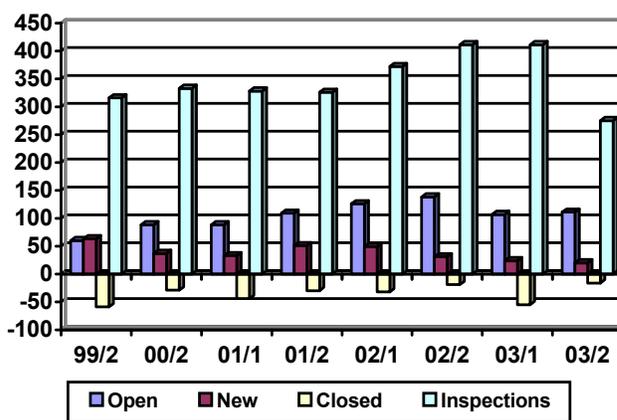
The Clean Air Act (CAA) regulates air emissions from shore facilities, aircraft, and vessels, and phases out the manufacture of ozone depleting substances. The Navy was asked to chair the Services Steering Committee (SSC) that implements the CAA Amendments of 1990. The committee reviews proposed regulatory requirements, develops coordinated DoD positions on rules, drafts guidance, and shares information and resources. The SSC addresses all aspects of the CAA including, Title V Operating Permits, New Source Review, NESHAPs, Title II Mobile Sources, Ozone Depleting Substances, Climate Change, Fuels, General Conformity, Risk Management Plans, Ozone and PM, NAAQs, Enforcement, Alternative Fuel Vehicles, and Emission Credits. The EPA is proposing 26 new CAA standards known as the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs). Each NESHAP will regulate one kind of industrial activity. Of these 26 new standards, seven will affect DoD operations between FY 2002 and FY 2005. The two most significant NESHAPs will be for Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products (MMPP) and Plastic Parts and Products (PPP).

The MMPP and the PPP NESHAPs will impact coating operations for tactical ground vehicles, equipment, munitions, regulated coating materials such as topcoats, primers, cleaning solvents, surface preparations, rubber to metal bonding adhesives, and de-painting chemicals. Together, these new standards will affect operations on almost every Navy installation. It is difficult to meet one standard for metal parts painting and a different standard for

the painting of plastic parts when many of the DoD's tactical vehicles include both. The SSC was able to persuade the EPA that a special military surface coating standard to replace the numerous other standards was necessary and formed a subcommittee to work with EPA to write the new standard.

The Navy also chairs the Range Sustainability Subcommittee of the CAA SSC. That subcommittee developed the Air Quality Range Sustainability Action Plan for the Senior Readiness Oversight Council and is working to implement the Action Plan. The Plan identified encroachment issues related to air quality and steps necessary to mitigate those impacts.

Compliance Enforcement Actions



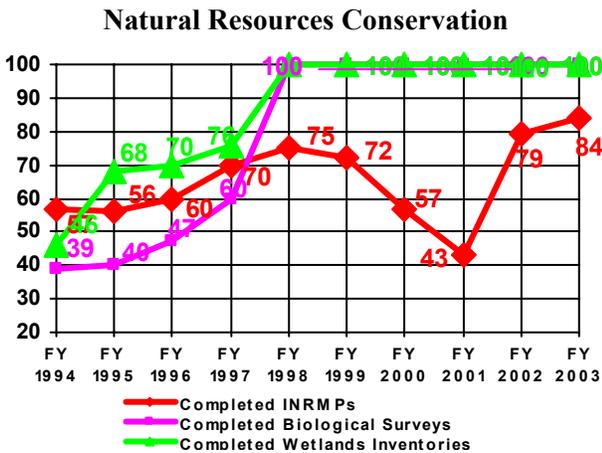
The enforcement actions document the success of the Navy's compliance efforts. The number of new compliance enforcement actions is at the lowest level since DoD began tracking compliance in FY 1989, even as the number of state and federal inspections remains steady. Since FY 2000, new enforcement actions have declined 56 percent. The number of open compliance enforcement actions has risen slightly since its lowest level in FY 1999.

Installations have completed the corrections for many of the open enforcement actions; but are prevented from closing out the action due to legal issues related to federal sovereign immunity. Progress is being made to settle the legal disputes and allow the actions to be closed.

**Conservation:** Management of natural resources is critical to maintaining military readiness. The Navy must test new equipment and train in environments

it holds in the public trust and prevent impacts to the environment wherever possible. Conservation efforts ensure that these training environments are not degraded over time and that the Navy has continued access to these areas to train and maintain readiness.

Navy installations are often rich in natural resources. These resources include both nonliving resources – such as soil, minerals, fossils, air and water, and living (biological) resources – such as threatened and endangered species, marine mammals, and wetlands.



As of FY2003 (the last year for which data are available) the Navy has completed approximately 100 percent of biological and wetlands resource inventories and 84 percent of installations had approved Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans (INRMP). As the Navy reviews data each year, it is not unusual to discover additional installations that require natural resource inventories. This may be because an installation discovered new resources, acquired land containing biological resources or wetlands, or the condition or classification of these resources changed.

Congress passed the Endangered Species Act (ESA) in 1973 to protect endangered and threatened species and to conserve the habitats where they live, nest, and migrate. Under the ESA, federal agencies, including DoD, must protect threatened and endangered species and preserve their habitats by making sure their activities do not jeopardize the survival of these species. In support of the ESA, Navy installations have developed programs to monitor and protect endangered and threatened species.

**Pollution Prevention:** The Pollution Prevention (P2) component of the environmental program strives to prevent environmental pollution by reducing sources of pollution, eliminating the use of ozone-depleting substances (ODS), purchasing environmentally preferable products, reducing the use of hazardous materials and developing safer alternatives, recycling, ensuring that Navy activities do not adversely impact the nation’s air, water, and land resources. Hazardous waste streams and materials that cannot be eliminated or reduced through recycling are managed through the Consolidated Hazardous Material Reutilization and Inventory Management Program (CHRIMP), Hazardous Substances Management System (HSMS), and Qualified Recycling Program (QRP), as well as regulatory permitting programs.

Executive Orders (EO) 13148 and 13101 set targets for and defined the objectives of the P2 program.

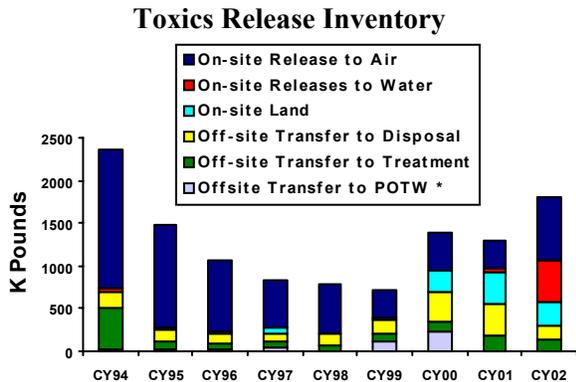
- **EO 13148** sets targets for environmental management systems, pollution prevention to achieve compliance, community right to know reporting, toxic releases reporting and reduction, hazardous material use reduction, phase out of Class 1 ODS and utilization of environmentally beneficial landscaping.
- **EO 13101** requires that waste prevention, recycling, use of environmentally preferable products and services, and life cycle cost decision making be incorporated into daily operations and acquisition programs.

The Navy has implemented the Environmental Quality Initiative (EQI) as a means of maximizing pollution prevention to achieve and maintain compliance at the lowest cost. In addition to supporting the requirements of EO 13148 and 13101, EQI supports a transition from P2 planning to more comprehensive environmental quality

planning focused on lowest life cycle cost and sustainable compliance. This new approach is designed to allow activities to make the best possible use of the assets already available such as activity P2 plans, the Pollution Prevention Equipment Program (PPEP), and the P2 Technical Library.

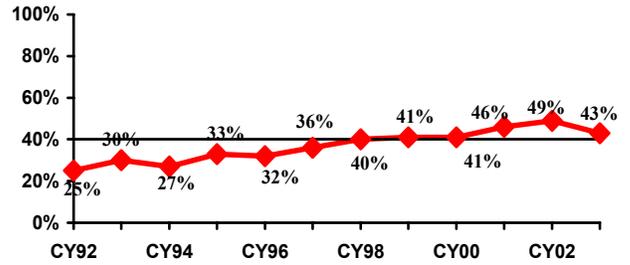
The Navy continues to improve its implementation of EO 13101. As noted above, Navy's program to divert solid waste from disposal in landfills to recycling or composting continues to be very successful. In addition, Navy activities continue to purchase products that are recyclable, renewable, reusable, and are made from recycled materials. Products made from recycled materials minimize natural resource use, solid waste disposal, and energy requirements. Products that are renewable and reusable reduce life-cycle costs and have fewer environmental impacts. The Navy ensures that personnel at all levels are committed to and trained in procuring and using these products.

Progress in the P2 program is measured primarily through the DoD Measures of Merit (MoM) metrics including those for Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) reporting under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), Solid Waste Diversion, and Hazardous Waste Disposal.



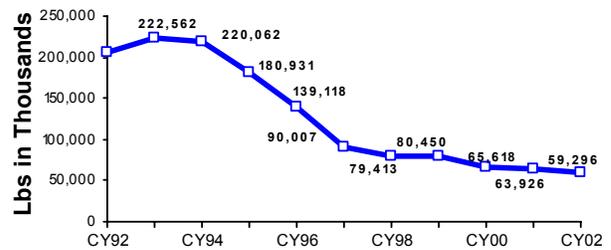
Navy exceeded the federal agency goals established under EO 12856 by reducing Navy toxic releases 74% (CY94-99). Under EO 13148, a new goal has been established calling for a 40% reduction from CY 2001 to CY2006.

### NON-Hazardous Solid Waste Diversion



In addition to surpassing the DoD diversion rate goal, Navy's overall non-hazardous waste disposed declined by 21 percent (CY1992-2003). Solid waste diversion programs have also saved Navy installations over \$152M dollars (CY 1997-2003) in disposal fees and associated costs. The success of the Navy P2 program can also be seen in the significant reduction in the disposal of hazardous waste, which declined by 72 percent in CY2002 compared to the DoD baseline year of CY 1992.

### Hazardous Waste Disposal



## Range Sustainment

### RRPI

As our nation has grown so has urban development around our ranges. Urban growth and habitat encroachment restrictions for federally listed species are limiting preparations for combat and creating unrealistic training options. Modern warfare requires specialized ranges where military personnel can learn the skills necessary to ensure victory and to survive in combat through practical hands-on experience.

## SIM Stockholders' Report FY 2003

DoD developed the RRPI in response to encroachment issues affecting training ranges and test areas. The Navy briefed Congressional staff and aided in the development of Congressional testimonies detailing concerns regarding the MMPA and ESA, Superfund law, CWA and CAA. Congress approved 2 of the 5 RRPI proposals in the NDAA for Fiscal Year 2004. Specifically, the authorization amends the ESA and MMPA, the two proposals of greatest interest to the Navy. The proposals regarding the Superfund law, CWA, and CAA were not included.

The revisions to the ESA prohibit the Secretary of the Interior from designating critical habitat on any geographical areas owned, controlled, or designated for use by DoD that is subject to an approved INRMP prepared in accordance with the Sikes Act. The amendments to the MMPA create a new definition of "harassment" and modify the requirements for incidental take permits for military readiness activities. Currently, if the Secretary of the Interior decides to grant an incidental take or harassment permit, he must issue regulations describing permissible methods of "taking" and "other means of affecting the least practicable adverse impact". Now, for military readiness activities, a determination of the "least practicable adverse impact" must consider personnel safety, practicality of implementation, and the impact of the effectiveness of the military readiness activity.

The granted provisions eliminate unnecessary obstacles to the Navy's ability to conduct realistic operations and training required to prepare for combat. Flexibility in selected aspects of environmental statutes offers the Navy a way to balance both military needs and environmental protection. The Navy implementation of these changes will be monitored and reported in the next Stockholders Report.

### TAP

The Navy developed the Tactical Training Theater Assessment Planning (TAP) initiative to sustain navy training assets and enhance mission readiness by:

- Documenting compliance with environmental laws
- Identifying and mitigating encroachment issues

- Finding and eliminating off-range contamination
- Clearing ranges of expended ordnance and UXO
- Identify capabilities required to sustain, upgrade and modernize naval training ranges

TAP initiative integrates a systematic strategy to balance the dual goals of national security and environmental stewardship at our training ranges and exercise areas. This approach combines Range Complex Management Plan, Range Sustainability Environmental Program Assessment (RSEPA), Operational Range Clearance (ORC) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) guidelines to develop Navy wide guidance for Navy range management, environmental compliance and investment planning.

### Cleanup

The Navy's cleanup program identifies, studies, and restores past hazardous waste disposal sites on Navy and Marine Corps installations within the United States and its territories. The Navy began the Installation Restoration (IR) Program in the early 1980s based on the requirements found in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The IR Program has several goals:

- Act immediately to eliminate human exposure to the contamination that poses imminent threats.
- First cleanup those sites that pose the greatest relative risk to human health and the environment.
- Develop partnerships with federal, state, and local regulatory agencies.
- Encourage stakeholder participation by making information available in a timely manner, provide for public comment, and consider all comments in the decision-making process.

Funding for environmental restoration activities is not considered a direct part of the total SIM but is funded under appropriations for Environmental Restoration, Navy (ERN). The total Navy ERN

funding for FY 2003 was set at \$256M. During FY 2003, ERN funds were used to complete restoration activities at 139 sites. Restoration activities have been completed at six installations and the program is now 70 percent complete. The IR program is on track to meet the program completion date of 2014. A new program to clean up military munitions and contaminants at non-operational ranges/sites is being initiated and could become a \$50M to \$80M per year requirement in the next few years.

**Progress in FY 2003**

During FY 2003, one of the key actions associated with the establishment of CNI was the agreement on two key definitions associated with the SIM Environmental responsibilities and the Mission Environmental responsibilities. Senior leadership's (CNI Stand Up Executive Oversight Group or EOG) agreement on these two definitions allowed for the initial alignment of resources for the two functional responsibilities.

- **Shore Installation Management Environmental Definition:** Shore Installation Management Environmental is defined as actions necessary to ensure compliance with applicable federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations, overseas requirements, host-nation environmental regulations and Executive Orders in order to support Navy's Shore Installation's mission and promote environmental stewardship.
- **Mission Environmental Definition:** Mission environmental is defined as those environmental functions required to ensure compliance with applicable federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations, overseas requirements, host-nation environmental regulations and Executive Orders in the execution of mission responsibilities integral to Fleet operations and training; and other claimant mission responsibilities. These environmental functions support and sustain core processes and capabilities integral to Fleet operations and training; to shipboard process; and to the research, development, acquisition, testing, operation,

maintenance, overhaul and disposal of Navy platforms, weapon systems and ordnance.

The EOG also agreed to working definitions for both the CNI and Regional Environmental Mission Statements.

- **CNI Environmental Mission Statement:** CNI's environmental mission is to ensure compliance with applicable federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations, overseas requirements, host-nation environmental regulations and Executive Orders by Navy Shore Installations. CNI will also support Fleets, SYSCOMS and Claimants regarding mission related environmental functions. As an echelon II command reporting to CNO, CNI is the single overall Program Manager for SIM related environmental programs (compliance, environmental planning, and natural resources) for installations and regions in the Navy and serves as Budget Submitting Officer for SIM environmental programs.
- **Regional Environmental Mission:** Deliver effective and efficient SIM and mission environmental services and support to sustain and improve Fleet readiness and mission execution. As an echelon III command reporting to CNI/Fleets, the Region is the single Program Manager for all SIM and delegated mission environmental programs in the region. The Environmental Program Manager performs the REC and NOSC duties for the Regional Commander. The Program Manager coordinates with mission tenants, service providers, and afloat units to ensure proper mission support, compliance, and execution of services.

**Assessment and Performance**

<b>Environmental BOS Direct Funding Obligations from IMAP</b>		
	<b>FY 2002 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2003 Obligations</b>
<b>Compliance</b>	<b>\$126.941M</b>	<b>\$131.419M</b>
<b>Conservation</b>	<b>\$11.821M</b>	<b>\$10.140M</b>
<b>Pollution Prevention</b>	<b>\$10.241M</b>	<b>\$11.209M</b>
<b>TOTAL Environmental</b>	<b>\$149.003M</b>	<b>\$152.768M</b>

Environmental Funding			
FY 2003	FY 2003	FY 2003	FY 2003
Full Mission Requirement from IMCs	OPNAV N4 BAM Requirement	Special Interest Item for "EC, CN, PP"	IMAP Obligations
\$270M	\$242.8M	\$159.495M	\$152.768M

**Compliance:** The Compliance function was not specifically detailed in the PR-03 BAM submission. The stated full requirement identified the minimum funding required to ensure 100% compliance with all environmental laws and all regulatory standards prescribed in their implementation. For installations in the fifty U.S. States and the U.S. Territories, the requirements were based on federal, state, and local laws and the appropriate Presidential Executive Orders. For overseas installations, the requirements were based on host nation law and the final governing standards implemented in accordance with the DoD Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance document. Navy policy is to fund fully all legally-driven, non-recurring environmental project requirements "just-in-time" to meet applicable regulatory deadlines. Funding must be provided to sustain those "core" environmental quality program functions essential to the execution of recurring legal requirements.

The total direct IMAP BOS obligations recorded for FY 2003 for the Compliance function totaled \$131.419M. This total was more than \$4.4M greater than the FY 2002 obligations of \$126.941M. The reimbursable obligations in FY 2003 for the Compliance function came to a total of \$8.551M or roughly the same amount as in FY 2002.

**Conservation:** The Conservation function was also not specifically detailed in the PR-03 BAM submission. For FY 2003, the total direct IMAP BOS obligations came to \$10.140M. This total was over \$1.6M less than the total for FY 2002 of \$11.821M.

**Pollution Prevention:** The Pollution Prevention function was also not specifically detailed in the PR-03 BAM submission. The total direct IMAP BOS obligations recorded for FY 2003 were set at \$11.209M or roughly \$1M more than the obligations reported for FY 2002.

**Cleanup:** The DoN Environmental Restoration requirements are budgeted in the ER,N appropriation. The Environmental Restoration Account is a centrally managed transfer account that funds analysis and cleanup of past contamination from toxic and hazardous substances, low-level radioactive materials and petroleum, oil and lubricants at DoD installations. The total DoN ER,N funding for FY 2003 was set at \$255.5M with all \$255.5M designated for the Navy. Eight installations are completed. This program is on track to meet the program completion date of 2014.

## Accomplishments

The Navy's environmental readiness efforts yielded many successes in FY 2003. Examples include:

- Supported the Range Readiness Preservation Initiative (RRPI) with over 30 briefings to Congressional staff and development of cogent congressional testimonies regarding Navy concerns with the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) and Endangered Species Act (ESA). This led to revisions to the MMPA and ESA in the FY04 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) that allow greater flexibility for Sailors and Marines to participate in realistic training, testing and deployment of critical technologies, and maintain high standards of environmental stewardship.
- Developed the Tactical Training Theater Assessment Planning (TAP) initiative, a fully integrated, systematic strategy that balances the dual goals of national security and environmental stewardship at our training ranges and exercise areas and began implementation efforts in FY03. This comprehensive approach will sustain access to our military training ranges and allow our forces to train in a controlled, realistic, and safe environment.
- Reduced the number of compliance enforcement actions received by Navy installations in FY03 to its lowest total since the establishment of the metric in 1989.
- Exceeded the Hazardous Waste Measures of Merit goal for the sixth consecutive year, 1997-2002. In CY2002, the Navy reduced the amount of hazardous waste shipped offsite by 73.5% using CY1992 data as the baseline.

- For the fifth consecutive year, exceeded the Solid Waste Measures of Merit goal with a 49% diversion rate. The economic benefit for 2002 also meets the goal with an integrated waste management cost avoidance of \$25.5M.
- Completed 59 percent of the high relative risk site cleanups, exceeding DoD goals by almost 10 percent. Exceeded FY 2003 Installation Restoration execution plan by 25 percent.
- Standardized Navy-wide consultation procedures and drafted the NOAA Fisheries/Navy Interagency Agreement (IA) to streamline regulatory processes for consultation under the ESA and MMPA.
- Standardized the Navy-wide criteria and reporting procedures for Marine Mammal Stranding events.
- Developed and distributed guidance to ensure consistent, accurate reporting of Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) releases for Navy ranges.
- Created tools and templates to support implementation of Environmental Management Systems at all appropriate Navy facilities to meet the December 2005 goal required by Executive Order (EO) 13148.
- Reorganized Chief of Naval Operations organization to further enhance our ability to successfully address and resolve issues related to operational readiness, while establishing an organizational element dedicated to decreasing environmental program costs through innovation, implementation of best practices and adoption of enterprise solutions.
- Supported the stand-up of the CNI organization to ensure a smooth transition of Shore Installation Management (SIM) to CNI.

## SUCCESS STORIES

A sampling of the many success stories from Navy Installations around the world is included here.

In keeping with its goals and objectives, the Commander, Navy Region Hawaii (CNRH) continues to have a strong working partnership with the government in Hawaii, and with the community and regulatory agencies. Despite reductions in funding and resources, and an increase in regulatory inspections, the Regional Environmental Department has continued to ensure that activities within

COMNAVREG HI comply with environmental rules and regulations. CNRH has used all current environmental information, processes, and an intranet website to organize their Environmental Management System (EMS). CNRH is continuing to use this practical intranet approach to communicate, organize its process documents, identify gaps, and focus on its EMS goals. The most important link is the Internal Assessment Plan (IAP) that contains critical environmental inventories for all regionalized activities that was consolidated, analyzed for impacts and prioritized. CNRH continues to improve and expand its established programs such as CHRIMP managing ships hazmat, improving the discharge system for treated sewage effluent, and the biosolids treatment facility composting horse manure. New programs include our vehicles using biodiesel, a study to use wastewater digester gas for fuel in sludge heaters. CNRH continues to strive to improve business practices and implement process improvements that reduce cost and improve customer service.

Naval Station Mayport is steering a new course in environmental excellence through proactive leadership, they “Sustain and Enhance Warfighter Readiness.” NAS Mayport successfully completed the Extended Service Repair Availability (ESRA) of the USS KENNEDY over a 10-month period with no environmental violations. The ESRA consisted of more than 50 contractors and thousands of Sailors working side-by-side to perform mid-level maintenance on the conventional carrier. The work conducted shipboard and pier-side had potential for significant impacts to major environmental media of air, water, hazardous waste, and natural resources. During the final weeks of repair, the Northeast Florida Environmental Compliance Partnering Team consisting of three local and state regulatory agencies took a tour of the ship and was very impressed with the enormity of the work and the Navy teamwork required to ensure environmental compliance. MAYPORT had a record year for sea turtle nesting and hatching due primarily to improvements made in beachside lighting and beach management. The 14 loggerhead nests on their 1.5 mile beach yielded a total of 1,486 hatchings that were released. Construction was completed on their \$660,000 Model SIMA Paint/depaint facility and they began installation of \$350,000 worth of state-of-the-art powder-coating process equipment, procured in conjunction with PPEP. Through a joint effort between

MAYPORT, NAVAIR and PPEP, a state-of-the-art helicopter painting/depainting facility was completed. The facility is capable of handling an entire aircraft and is more cost effective and operationally efficient than previous hand painting.

U.S. Naval Support Activity (NAVSUPACT), Naples, Italy, implemented a comprehensive Environmental Management System reflecting the command's commitment to sound management of all environmental programs, recognizing that responsible environmental management is one of the Base's highest priorities. Most notably, NAVSUPACT Naples received many laudatory comments at the conclusion of the first overseas major claimant EMS/Compliance External Assessment. The command continues to develop environmental strategies that use pollution prevention as a primary means of achieving and maintaining environmental compliance. They are proud of their record of providing environmental excellence in sustaining fleet and shore operations in the Mediterranean region. The base in Naples, Italy, continues to create successful environmental programs and is aggressively developing an exemplary Environmental Management System (EMS) that will sustain those programs for years to come.

NAVWPNSTA Seal Beach is the premier ordnance facility on the west coast that supports the Pacific Fleet and Marine Corps. The station enjoys a symbiotic relationship with nearby seaside communities that are joined in the Navy's efforts to protect our coastal wetlands. The "crown jewel" in the area's ecosystem is the station's 1000-acre Seal Beach National Wildlife Refuge, which is one of the last undisturbed wetlands remaining in the greater Los Angeles/Orange County megalopolis. The Refuge is managed in a unique partnership with the U. S.

Fish and Wildlife Service, which maintains a Refuge Manager on station. The Environmental Quality Programs are centered around protection and enhancement of this priceless resource. A fully integrated approach ensures that regulatory compliance, pollution prevention, Installation Restoration and conservation are synergistically managed to best achieve environmental excellence while fully supporting the military mission. Through command leadership, a dove-tailing of environmental quality with mission accomplishment has been achieved. In 2002, having won the recent Commercial Activities study, a new Most Efficient Organization was established that has advanced the Environmental Management System and revised several program areas to further achieve the station's vision of environmental and mission excellence.

Despite the political turbulence in this part of the world and the huge increase of US and coalition forces presence in the region, NSA Bahrain environmental program continued to provide outstanding environmental services to the forces present in the Arabian Gulf in support of Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF). NSA Bahrain has developed and promoted waste reduction and management programs enhancing our long lasting relationship with the supporting nations. During the past two years, NSA Environmental Program recycled and reused over 1,500 tons of HAZMATs resulting in a reduction in hazardous waste disposal cost by over \$3.0M.



## SIM Stockholders' Report FY 2003

During the three-year period from 2001-2003, the Environmental Program at Naval Air Station Pensacola (NASP) continued to set the standard for leadership in environmental quality. The dedication of staff at all levels, from the Commanding Officer to field support personnel, has been recognized by federal, state and private organizations as an example of unequalled environmental stewardship. The development of the Environmental Compliance Assessment and Training System (ECAT) has significantly increased the compliance of contracted construction projects on base. ECAT is being considered by numerous military bases world-wide for use in educating staff in environmental compliance issues. NASP's involvement in Project GreenShores has been recognized for providing the project with dedicated personnel, expertise and material. Working with 60 other community organizations, NASP has been a leader in the development and implementation of this project that provides environmental awareness, education and habitat restoration. The Environmental Programs partnering with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) has received national recognition for their joint commitment to protecting Florida's natural resources. In recognition of a successful compliance partnership agreement, NASP and FDEP received a 2003 Gulf Guardian Award at the Southern States Environmental Conference. "Pensacola is the cradle of naval aviation. Now it is gaining the reputation as the cradle of environmental protection," said FDEP Secretary Davis B. Struhs. "Our compliance partnership (NASP and FDEP) serves as a model for military bases around the nation. Its unparalleled success is proof that by working together we can achieve both national security and environmental objectives."

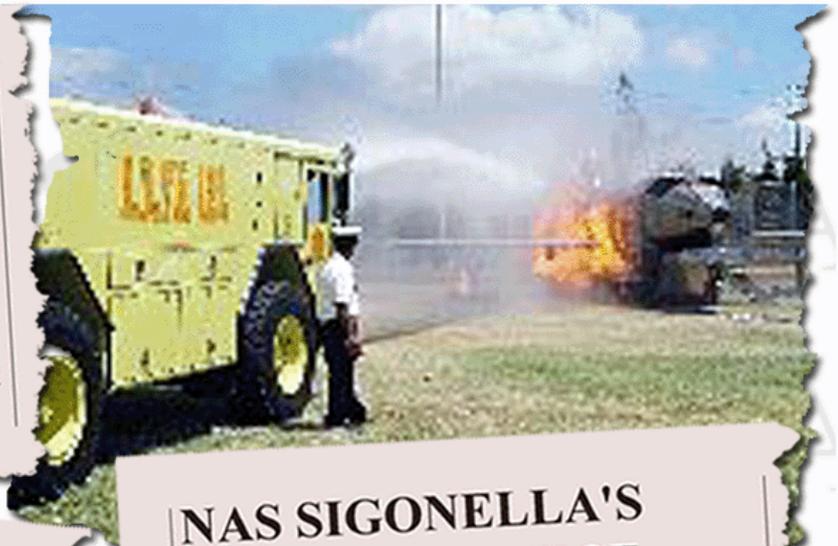


Naval Station Bremerton's environmental quality challenges increased in FY 2003 when they assumed the day-to-day management of several environmental programs integral to Environmental Management System success. NSB has formed a cohesive environmental program that ensures compliance, integrates environmental analysis into the NEPA planning and decision-making process, and emphasizes pollution prevention. Planning and accountability are the key to Naval Station Bremerton's cost saving initiatives: fiscal year savings of \$78,000 were accrued in the solid waste and recycling program alone; effecting program management in-house reduced annual costs by over \$100,000; utilizing a web-based Environmental Project Record system resulted in a \$9,000 decrease in fees; partnering with regulators led to a reduction in P2 Planning fees by almost \$9,000. The ESA-listed Pacific salmon will benefit from the Charleston Beach construction project developed in consultation with the community and regulatory agencies. It is the first project to successfully restore a forage fish beach.

Naval Air Station Joint Reserve Base Willow Grove is at the forefront of the Navy's environmental program. They have taken the lead for Commander, Naval Reserve Force Command in developing an Environmental Management System and comprehensive database; they have reduced hazardous materials usage, leading to a 45% reduction in total hazardous waste disposed. The Base's recycling program has been reclaiming 163 tons of metal, 120 tons of paper, and 17.6 tons of other materials netting \$19,000 used to support the recycling program and the MWR programs while avoiding an estimated \$32,000 in solid waste disposal costs. The air station actively participates in off-station community environmental organizations to ensure mission and environmental sustainability. The active education program on environmental stewardship and general environmental awareness at both the air station and the local community is helping to build trust with their stakeholders and to ensure that they will maintain excellence in the environmental field for years to come.

## CNFJ Firefighter Saves Lives

Firefighters of Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Japan (CNFJ) Regional Fire Department have in their ranks a genuine hero in Akihito Sato, a 17-year veteran firefighter who happened to be in the right place at the right time.



## Reduced Vibration Tools Prevent Injuries at North Island

Replacing the existing hand tools with reduced-vibration powered hand tools provided the ergonomic solution to tool vibration in the Door Three Shop. The mechanics can use the reduced-vibration hand tools for up to eight hours a day without risking overexposure to excessive vibration.

## NAS SIGONELLA'S CUSTOMS OFFICE REDUCES RISK OF INJURIES

PWD installed grounded electric outlets and telephones and provided computer hook-ups at each workstation to minimize the need for extension cords. They upgraded general lighting and installed task lighting to prevent eyestrain.

## NASSIG Dog and Handler Shine in the Spotlight

NAS Sigonella is home to the largest MWD unit in Europe. The base's MWDs include German shepherds and Belgian Malinois trained in patrol, explosives detection or narcotics detection. Some are certified in both patrol and detection.

## Pearl Harbor's SMART Center Returns the fleet to Readiness

Musculoskeletal injuries account for up to 40% of all sick call visits. Treating military personnel for musculoskeletal injuries is comparable to treating professional athletes, so military medicine instituted the Sports Medicine and Rehabilitation

Therapy (SMART) concept, establishing centers committed to Return to Readiness Programs.

