

The Guardian

Environmental Newsletter – Fall 2019



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The 63d Readiness Division (RD) mission is to provide base operations support enabling the Operating Force to optimize resources towards focus on readiness, training, mobilizing and deploying America's Soldiers to fight, survive and win our Nation's wars. Exercise command and control of assigned units. Our vision is to lead and execute as an intrinsic and indispensable regional partner embracing change and leveraging the talents, agility and innovation of an adept workforce towards unsurpassed facilities, services and support. The 63d RD supports over 40,000 Army Reserve Soldiers in the states of CA, NV, AZ, NM, TX, OK, and AR.

Emergency Preparedness Driven by Climate Resiliency

By Cameron Dixon
Environmental Protection Specialist



Projected regional temperature increases, combined with the way cities amplify heat, will pose increased threats and costs to public health in the Southwest. Disruptions to urban electricity and water supplies will exacerbate these health problems.

The fall season starts on 22 September. People will say goodbye to the sizzling days of summer and welcome the cooler temperatures of autumn which can be dangerous, as it plays hosts to natural disasters such as fires and tornadoes. Fall brings moist air and warmth, which lead to unstable conditions conducive to severe thunderstorms and tornadoes. Cold fronts and upper-level troughs that affect both the South and the Midwest often cause tornadoes during October and November.

In short, fall is a combination of beauty and risks. People should enjoy the magnificent colors of fall but at the same time be prepared for any natural disaster that may come their way. Know the risks that apply to your area and have an evacuation plan and

an emergency kit handy. Visit www.ready.gov for more detailed information.

Over the past several decades Southwestern states have grown more arid, increasing the incidence of natural disasters making this region more inclined toward flooding, storms and wildfires.

The Southwest, like any other area of the US, has a variety of weather hazards—based largely on its geography—that directly

Know the
risks that apply
to your area

infringes upon people's property and safety. Dangerously hot weather and drought are commonplace in the Southwest's arid environment.

Recent increases in temperature can pose greater challenges on already hot arid regions.

Severe and sustained droughts can stress water sources, already over-utilized in many areas, forcing increasing competition on the region's most precious resource among farmers, energy producers, urban dwellers, and plant and animal life.

Climate extremes will increase stress on the region's rich diversity of plant and animal species. Widespread tree death and fires, which already have caused billions of dollars in economic losses, are projected to increase, forcing wholesale changes to forest types, landscapes, and the communities that depend on them.

Tourism and recreation, generated by the Southwest's winding canyons, snow-capped peaks, and Pacific Ocean beaches, provide a significant economic force. The recreational economy will be increasingly affected by reduced streamflow and a shorter snow season, influencing everything from the ski industry to lake and river recreation.

Future droughts are projected to be substantially hotter, and for major river basins such as the Colorado River Basin, drought is projected to become more frequent, intense, and longer lasting than in the historical record. These drought conditions present a huge challenge for regional management of water resources and natural hazards such as wildfire.

Environmental Officers (EO/Alt. EO)

By CTR Pam Brady
Training Branch Chief

Regulatory Citations: AR 200-1 1-23(h), 1-25(e), 1-28(f) and Glossary; ATP 3-34.5 (4-8), (5-3), (5-40), Appendix B-41, Appendix G-2, Appendix H.

Definitions:

EO – The Environmental Officer is an assigned additional duty to aid unit commanders or supervisors in ensuring environmental compliance. The designated person also coordinates with the 63d RD Environmental Division for requirements, clarification, and assistance. The EO is critical to the commander’s environmental program.

Q Who needs an EO?

A Units that are company-level or above AND all 63d RD facilities need to appoint EOs. Additionally, any organization that handles, stores, or manages hazardous materials, hazardous wastes and/or other regulated wastes are required to appoint an EO. These organizations could include facilities, units, ECSs, AMSAs, BMAs, or OMSs. Also, any unit, regardless of size, that is the sole occupant of a facility is required to appoint an EO.

Q How is an EO appointed?

A An EO appointment must be in writing, and a primary and alternate EO should be appointed. Commanders should assign EO duties to persons with ranks/grades appropriate to the activity’s mission and the responsibilities that will be required of the EO. A copy of the signed EO appointment memo shall be provided to the Area Contract Environmental Specialist (ACES) for the facility. The EO has to attend a course provided or approved by the 63d RD Environmental Division (contact Pam Brady, pamala.h.bradyc.ctr@mail.mil, for scheduling). An EO memo template and the Training Schedule can be found in the Training Program folder at the 63d RD Portal Environmental Library, https://army.deps.mil/Army/cmds/USARC_63RSC/DPW/

Environmental/Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx. Additional supplemental training can be received through the online Environmental Officer course provided by the Army Engineer School (<https://www.blackboard.wood.army.mil/>, click on “Blackboard Login” under the Engineer crest, CAC login, click on the “Courses” tab, search for “Environmental Officer”, select the course for the current Calendar Year, course name should be Environmental Officer Course—CONUS 2019, for example). This training is an asset to performing EO duties, but is not a requirement in the 63d RD, and it does NOT replace the need for 63d RD Environmental Training.

(Continued on page 7)

Environmental Training

By CTR Pam Brady
Training Branch Chief

Regulatory Citations: 40 CFR 112, 122, 262.16 (b)(9)(iii), 262.17 (a)(7), 273.16, 279.22 (d), others; 29 CFR 1910.120, 1910.1200; AR 200-1; and state and local environmental regulations

Q Who is required to attend Environmental Training

A All personnel located at 63d RD facilities who handle, store, or manage hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, or other regulated wastes and the supervisors of those personnel. Additionally, Environmental Officers (EOs), all 63d RD facility coordinators, and shop supervisors are required to attend. Initial environmental training is required for personnel that have 1) never attended 63d RD-specific environmental training or 2) haven’t attended either the initial or refresher training during the preceding 12 months. For newly assigned personnel, the training is **required within 6 months** of job assignment, during which time personnel must work under a trained supervisor.

Q What about California?

A Due to the regulatory stringency in California, personnel operating at

(Continued on page 7)



Environmental Chief’s Corner

By Laura Caballero
Environmental Chief

Congratulations to Morey Moore on being awarded the Superior Civilian Service Award. Thank you for all of your hard work and for continuously setting an example for environmental excellence at the 63d RD ISA.

The 4th quarter Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC) will be held on

15 October. This EQCC will cover the topic of Hazardous Materials Management. It will be held at headquarters at 1000 in the Command Room. For those who would like to call in, the number is 888-455-4725 and the passcode is 34478.♦

Effective Environmental Management Solutions and the Host/Tenant Relationship

By Morey Moore
Compliance Branch Chief

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) requires that Hazardous Waste (HW) gets tracked from “cradle to grave” or, more specifically, from the time a material becomes a waste, or is generated, all the way to the time at which it is properly disposed. By definition, a HW must first begin life as a Hazardous Material (HM) and after being used in a process or when it can no longer be used for its intended purpose, it becomes a HW. This concept of managing materials before they become wastes is at the core of pollution prevention (P2) and environmental stewardship.

As the third largest Federal landowner and steward for tens of millions of acres of land, the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) has a clear and significant responsibility to protect the environment. The Army and Army Reserve procure significant quantities of HM and generate large amounts of HW. Past and current business practices often result in purchasing more HM than is needed for near-term requirements, which in turn results in excess quantities of material being disposed of for expired shelf-life or deteriorated containers. In turn, this superfluous HW generation contributes to numerous problems and results in additional disposal costs.

Illustratively, when 63d Readiness Division (RD) personnel utilize materials to conduct activities and processes such as vehicle maintenance, those facilities generate HW. During Fiscal Year 2018, with support from the 63d RD Environmental Division and the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), the facilities within the 63d RD footprint disposed of approximately 40 tons of HW. Host agencies and services to which 63d RD facilities are tenant supported additional waste disposals within their fenceline under various Services Support Agreements.

In part, to address environmental concerns, on 22 April 2000, President George W. Bush issued Executive Order (EO) 13148,



“Greening the Government through Leadership in Environmental Management.” EO 13148 required, among other things, that by 31 December 2005 every Federal agency implement an Environmental Management System (EMS) that clearly stated the organization’s measurable environmental goals and objectives and defined a set of metrics against which its environmental progress could be evaluated. As is often the case with Executive Orders, EO 13423 revoked EO 13148 in 2007, and was subsequently revoked by EO 13693 in 2015. In light of this pattern, one might expect that on some future date EO 13693 might be revoked as well. However, even though the EOs have changed and may continue to change with Executive Administrations, the requirement and resulting Agency guidance

to implement an EMS in all Federal Agencies has remained constant—a testament to the general consensus and understanding that a systematic approach to environmental management is critical to mission success at all agencies and at all levels.

Consistent with the EOs, DoD and Army sustainability guidance documents mandate improved HM and HW control and establish mandatory reduction goals. A review of installations’ Hazardous Materials Management Plans (HMMP) by Installation Management Command (IMCOM) in 2014 revealed that operational concepts, business practices, and data conventions varied widely. Many, but not all Army Installations, adopted the Hazardous Material Management System (HMMS) software to address management and sustainability requirements. Subsequently, IMCOM review discovered there were no Army metrics established to measure the success of the program or generate required standard data and individual installations achieved varying levels of success. This lack of standardization limited the Army’s success in implementing supply chain integration and sustainability goals and objectives. Soldiers transferring between installations had to be

(Continued on page 8)

More than a Building Name

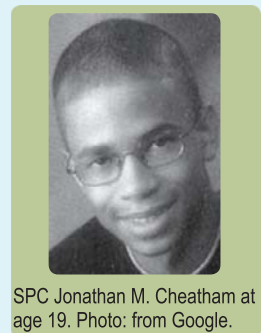
AR069 Hot Springs, AR—Specialist Jonathan M. Cheatham

By Cameron Dixon
Environmental Protection Specialist Little Rock, AR

At age 19, SPC Jonathan M. Cheatham, from Camden, Arkansas, was assigned to the 489th Engineer Battalion, Army Reserve, out of North Little Rock, AR. He was a young man who at the early age of 16, lost his father to a car accident. At that time, this young teenager took on the responsibility of being the head of the household. Caring deeply for his mother, Dr. Barbara Porchia, and sister, Portia Cheatham.

“In High School Cheatham played soccer and was at the top of the trumpet section in the band”, said Jeff Kee, Band Director at Camden Fairview High School. Cheatham

was very talented and outgoing and had several college scholarship offers. He graduated from Camden Fairview High School in 2002. Cheatham had enrolled into college with an interest in veterinary medicine and computers. The added responsibilities and obligations to care for his family prompted him to join the Army Reserve. *(Continued on page 7)*



SPC Jonathan M. Cheatham at age 19. Photo: from Google.

Training that's Making a Difference

By Jason Dougherty
Area Environmental Manager for Arizona,
New Mexico, Nevada, and West Texas



Training and awareness are intertwined into the 63d Readiness Division's environmental culture thanks to its leadership and the passion of those that are acting as "boots on the ground". 63d RD Environmental works hard to reach as many facility personnel as possible in hopes that when an event happens onsite, personnel are prepared to respond in a way that least impacts the environment and its wildlife. Our offered environmental training courses cover various topics, from responding to wildlife species found across our facilities to responding to spills onsite.

About a year ago, in Sloan, Nevada, the unit personnel demonstrated the techniques they learned from our annual Desert Tortoise training. Working with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), we have seen a rise in the sightings of both mature and juvenile desert tortoises in the past 3 years. The large positive response we have seen can be attributed to the 63d RD awareness training regarding spotting, notification and handling of these endangered tortoises. BLM attended our annual Desert Tortoise training at the NV003 Sloan facility last year and recognized the 645 TC for their units' efforts in the handling of a desert tortoise found around the unit shop.

While a single incident of training success is definitely something to celebrate, a second successful execution of training at the same facility and involving the same unit personnel shows a true solidification of the 63d RD training into the daily culture of Army Reserve troops. On the morning of 25 April 2019, SFC Charles 645 TC spotted a juvenile desert tortoise crossing the main paved road at the Sloan facility. SFC Charles, immediately remembered his training, stopped and proceeded to block the road to prevent further traffic in either direction. He then moved cautiously towards the tortoise as to not startle, as this can cause it to expel its fluids, which can be fatal for that species. SFC Charles was able to pick up the desert tortoise and move it safely across the road in the direction it was moving and watched it slowly continue on its way back to its habitat. He then made the proper notifications to the Area Environmental Manager, who then passed along the fantastic news to the 63d RD leadership.

The actions of SFC Charles and the units at the Sloan Reserve center confirm the need for this type of annual training and demonstrate the success of proper training when it is applied in our daily lives. SFC Charles was

aware enough to not only execute his training flawlessly but also had the where with all to snap a few photos of the incident.📸



How you can help the desert tortoise

Keep trash picked up and placed in predator-proof containers.

- Trash can attract predators like ravens and coyotes.
- A desert tortoise shell takes 5-10 years to harden and can be an easy target for predators.

Keep domestic animals away from tortoise habitat.

- Domestic dogs are a predator of the desert tortoise.
- Never release a pet tortoise in the desert—they can spread diseases to native tortoises.

Recycling Bin Contamination

By Mike Sturgeon
Environmental Protection Specialist
Los Alamitos, CA

Today, the average recycling contamination rate among communities and businesses sits at around 25%. That means that roughly 1 in 4 items placed in a recycling container is actually not recyclable through curbside programs, and this creates enormous problems for the recycling economy.

So what exactly is recycling contamination?

Recycling contamination occurs when non-recyclables are placed in recycling. Contamination can include anything from food waste to plastic bags. Different recycling systems allow for different materials to be recycled and consider different materials as contaminants. This makes proper recycling difficult. In order to prevent contamination while recycling effectively, it is necessary to be informed about the materials recycling programs accept. Because each state has different acceptable items, web-links are provided on page 8 at the end of this article for your convenience.

Many states have enacted landfill ordinances to reduce waste. Did you know that if your stream contamination exceeds your waste hauler's acceptable level, then your collected recycling content will be considered non-recyclable and tossed in with the garbage? Not good news! Stream contamination is caused by any item in your recycling container that shouldn't be there because it can't be recycled. Examples of this are plastic grocery bags, food waste, napkins, plastic food baggies and styrofoam, to name a few.

Why is contamination bad?

In a batch of recycling, when a certain percent is contaminated, the whole batch of recycling is considered unusable and thrown away because it loses its ability to be recycled. For example, when foods or liquids are placed in a recycling container and come

into contact with good paper or cardboard, those materials will lose their quality and ability to be recycled. Contaminants can undermine the good recycling habits of others and cause easily recyclable items to end up in landfills. It can also significantly increase the cost to process recyclables.

How can we prevent recycling stream contamination?

Culture Change

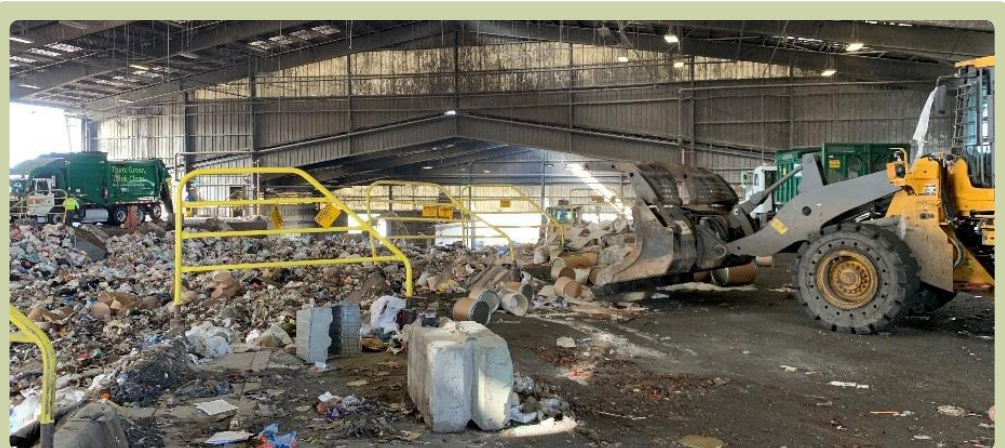
Make sure everyone in the organization is onboard with your recycling program, including your custodial staff.

Collection

Place recycling bins in central locations for easy waste disposal. Have disposal strategies for items that do not belong in waste, recycling, or compost. Create a central disposal area for batteries, plastic grocery bags, and electronics so they can be disposed of properly.

Communication

Keep communicating the program throughout your organization to ensure success. People are gung-ho in the beginning, but can lose interest over time. Send monthly communication reminders about the importance of the recycling and include a list of what is recyclable in your area. Post clearly defined graphics to show items that can be recycled (e.g. images of water bottles, newspapers, soda cans, plastic salad containers, etc.) These graphics visually connect your users to what they may be putting in the trash by mistake.



Inside Waste Management facility in Oakland, CA. Photos: Pam Brady

(Continued on page 8)

(Emergency Preparedness Driven by Climate Resiliency... continued from page 2)

Increased warming, drought, and insect outbreaks, have increased wildfires and impacts to people and ecosystems in the Southwest. Fire models project more wildfire and increased risks to communities across extensive areas.

Fire naturally shapes southwestern landscapes. Indeed, many Southwest ecosystems depend on periodic wildfires to maintain healthy tree densities, enable seeds to germinate, and reduce pests. However, excessive wildfires destroy homes, expose slopes to erosion and landslides, threaten public health, and cause economic damage.

Continue to be cognizant of strange weather behavior throughout the region this fall. The only sure prediction is that weather patterns are constantly changing and providing opportunity for disasters to occur more frequently and severely than preceding years! 🔥

(More than a Building Name continued from page 7)

He completed just two weeks of college classes before he was activated for deployment in Iraq.

“It was something he chose to do, and not something he was made to do.” stated Carolyn Wilson, a member of his community. Carolyn Wilson. He was looking forward to the opportunity to serve his country, while at the same time obtaining some self-discipline as a young man. “Jonathan was doing what he thought was right,” his mother said. “His death was a tragedy, but his life was not a waste.”

SPC Cheatham was the first fatality of the then 90th Regional Readiness Command in the post 911 time frame. He died 26 July 2003 serving during Operation Iraqi Freedom. The Army Reserve Center, AR069, was rebuilt and renamed after SPC Cheatham in his honor! 🔥



AR069 Jonathan M. Cheatham AFROC. Photo: 2017 ICRMP Final.

(Just the Facts Environmental Officer continued from page 3)

Q What are the responsibilities of the EO?

A The EO’s area of responsibility includes, but is NOT limited to, the following actions. See ATP 3-34.5, Environmental Considerations, Appendix H, for additional information.

- Advises his/her organization or unit on environmental compliance during training, operations, and logistics functions.
- Serves as the subject matter expert to the Commander on environmental considerations.
- Coordinates between his/her organization/unit and the 63d RD environmental staff.
- Updates and maintains the environmental portion of the SOP.
- Ensures adequate troops are trained in environmental compliance at ALL times, especially during the transfer of personnel.
- Performs environmental self-assessment inspections.
- Identifies and reports environmental requirements that affect readiness or mission requirements; executes corrective actions to solve these problems.
- Reports ALL instances of non-compliance through the chain of command within 24 hours. 🔥

(Just the Facts Environmental Training continued from page 3)

facilities in CA must attend an environmental course hosted at a CA facility. Conversely, personnel operating at facilities outside CA cannot attend a course hosted at a CA facility.

is particularly important in FY20, as the hazardous waste regulations underwent significant updates that require procedural changes at our facilities.

Q How do I meet the initial training requirement?

A Anyone requiring environmental training, as described above, is required to attend an initial 16hr Environmental Course. This course fulfills the training requirement for our general audience, such as those handling hazardous materials or generating regulated or hazardous wastes. For key personnel with additional environmental responsibilities, such as Environmental Officers, facility coordinators, shop supervisors, etc., an additional third day is required. The third day will be held immediately following the 16hr course, and in addition to the required personnel, the course is open to anyone that wishes to attend. The “third day training” will consist of 63d RD-specific requirements, such as SOPs and 63d RD forms, and other regulatory requirements needed to perform tasks with additional environmental responsibilities. The course schedule is published in July each calendar year for the next fiscal year’s training season.

Q How do I enroll in these courses?

A Complete the 63d RD Environmental Training Request Roster and forward it to the 63d RD Environmental Training POC for approval and scheduling. Once an individual has been scheduled for a course, course memos will be sent out approximately one month prior to the scheduled course dates. The Request Roster can be obtained from your Area Contract Environmental Specialist (ACES), the Environmental Training POC, or in the Training Program folder at the 63d RD Portal Environmental Library (Training folder is at the bottom of the page), https://army.deps.mil/Army/cmds/USARC_63RSC/DPW/Environmental/Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx 🔥

POC
Pam Brady, pamala.h.brady.ctr@mail.mil
(501) 771-8937



Please submit ideas for the next issue of *The Guardian* to: theguardian@spceprosvcs.com

Q After completion of the initial training, is anything else required?

A Yes. A refresher course is required annually. The refresher course provides an overview and/or update of the topics covered in the initial training. The refresher course schedule is also published in July for the next FY. Attending refresher training

These difficulties and compliance inconsistencies lead The Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM) to make changes. In August 2014, Headquarters Installation Management Command (HQ IMCOM) and Army Materiel Command transitioned from HMMS to the U.S. Air Force Enterprise Environmental, Safety and Occupational Health Management Information System (EESOH-MIS). The EESOH-MIS already met the required Business Enterprise Architecture as well as the Defense Information Systems Agency security and net-worthiness requirements. The Air Force made the EESOH-MIS available to the Army with no licensing requirements or costs. The Office of the ACSIM (OACSIM) centrally funds continued help desk support, so there is no cost to Army installations. On 4 April 2016, IMCOM Fragmentary Order 01 to Operations Order 14-114, EESOH-MIS Implementation Plan, instructed all Army Garrison organizations and tenant activities to achieve Full Operational Capability (FOC) in the EESOH-MIS data tracking system.

EESOH-MIS has been an effective tool to help ensure:

- environmentally preferred chemicals are used whenever possible.
- all material usage and procurement is reviewed and authorized by Safety and Environmental practitioners.
- materials are tracked by a barcode system allowing unused materials to be re-utilized by other activities/units.

Other benefits include:

- Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) reporting
- Established highs and lows of materials
- Authorized users list (AUL)
- P2
- HMMP
- Air pollutant emissions tracking
- Water contaminant releases

AUL is used to:

- control acquisition
- identify types of HM usage
- Estimate HW generation
- Support environmental reporting
- Automatically validate HM purchase transactions against establish authorizations
- enable life cycle planning
- identify potential exposures
- Work as a pollution prevention tool

AR 200-1 requires that Garrison Commanders implement an installation-wide HMMP, hold tenant units accountable for complying with the policies and standards of the installation, and ensure that applicable environmental requirements are incorporated into all procurement actions. Previous Army guidance suggested the use of the Hazardous Substance Management System (HSMS) software, but it did not make this approach mandatory.

So what does this mean for the 63d RD? Simply put, if either the Air Force, Marine Corps, Navy, or the Army hosts your unit, you will most likely be required to utilize EESOH-MIS. The Army Reserve is researching how it will move forward with EESOH-MIS. The 63d RD will share this information as it becomes available. The 63d RD is here to support your unit and is happy to assist with meeting host requirements and building and maintaining relationships to improve environmental stewardship and compliance. 🔥

(Recycle Bin Contamination continued from page 6)

The following links contain recycling regulations in the Southwest Region and/or training/graphic material specific to that state. Information about items that are accepted and not accepted is included. Additionally, HYPERLINK “<http://www.earth911.com>” www.earth911.com is a good overall website for determining what recycling programs are available in your area.

ARKANSAS

- <https://www.adeq.state.ar.us/poa/recycling/>
- <https://www.adeq.state.ar.us/regs/>

ARIZONA

- <https://azdeq.gov/recycling>
- <https://legacy.azdeq.gov/environ/waste/solid/recyclinglinks.html>

CALIFORNIA

- <https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/laws/regulations>
- <https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/laws>
- <https://www.wm.com/AB341.jsp>
- <https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/condemo/carpet>
- <https://www.wastedive.com/news/update-gov-brown-signs-bill-to-update-californias-carpet-recycling-progr/505173/>
- <https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/reducewaste/business/posters>

NEW MEXICO

- <https://www.env.nm.gov/waste/>
- <https://www.env.nm.gov/solid-waste/recycling-composting-and-diversion/>
- <https://www.env.nm.gov/solid-waste/>

NEVADA

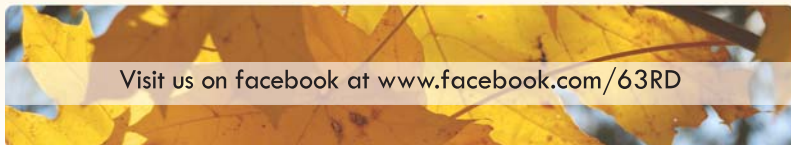
- http://nevadarecycles.nv.gov/Recycle/AT_HOME/
- <http://nevadarecycling.com/recyclables/>

OKLAHOMA

- <https://www.deq.ok.gov/divisions/lpd/>

TEXAS

- <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/p2/recycle/recycling.html> 🔥



63d RD Environmental Training

The new FY20 Environmental Training Schedule is here!!!

63d RD Environmental Training is required for all personnel located on 63d RD property who actively handle or store hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, or other regulated wastes and the supervisors of those personnel. Additionally, EOs, all 63d RD facility managers, and shop supervisors are required to attend. After initial training, an annual refresher is required. To enroll in training, contact Pam Brady, pamala.h.brady.ctr@mail.mil, (501) 771-8937. Note that personnel operating in facilities located in California must attend training held in California (listed with an asterisk below). Conversely, courses held in California are only open to personnel operating at facilities located in California.

16-Hour Hazardous Waste/Environmental Compliance Course-Initial

2019			2020		
22-23	October	Hot Springs, AR	25-26	January†(tentative)	Riverside, CA*
19-20	November	Sacramento, CA*	10-11	March	San Antonio, TX
			7-8	April	Los Alamitos, CA*
			2-3	June	Sloan, NV
			25-26	August	Grand Prairie, TX
			22-23	September	Barstow, CA*

Third-Day Training for Key Personnel

(Facility Managers, Shop Supervisors, Environmental Officers, others as needed)

2019			2020		
24	October	Hot Springs, AR	12	March	San Antonio, TX
21	November	Sacramento, CA*	9	April	Los Alamitos, CA*
			4	June	Sloan, NV
			27	August	Grand Prairie, TX
			24	September (as needed)	Barstow, CA* 24

8-Hour Hazardous Waste/Environmental Compliance Course-Refresher

2019			2020 continued		
8	October	Lubbock, TX	19	February	Los Alamitos, CA*
9	October	Barling, AR	20	February	Gatesville, TX
10	October	Barling, AR	20	February	Houston, TX
16	October	Albuquerque, NM	20	February	Los Alamitos, CA*
16	October	San Antonio, TX	3	March	Bell, CA*
17	October	San Antonio, TX	5	March	Riverside, CA*
13	November	Grand Prairie, TX	18	March	Barstow, CA*
14	November	Beaumont, TX	19	March	Barstow, CA*
20	November	Robstown, TX	17	March	Camp Parks, CA*
4	December	Ft Hunter Liggett, CA*	19	March	Sacramento, CA*
5	December	Conroe, TX	31	March	Austin, TX
5	December	Ft Hunter Liggett, CA*	1	April	Fresno, CA*
12	December	Phoenix, AZ	4	June	Las Vegas (Sloan), NV
17	December	N Little Rock, AR	10	June	Marana, AZ
2020			1	September	New Boston, TX
8	January	El Paso, TX	2	September	Port Hueneme, CA*
9	January	El Paso, TX	3	September	Seagoville, TX
26	January†(tentative)	Riverside, CA*	15	September	Broken Arrow, OK
19	February	Gatesville, TX	16	September	Camp Pendleton, CA*
			17	September	Ft Sill, OK

* Note that personnel operating in facilities located in California MUST ATTEND training held in California

† Weekend

Environmental Protection Specialists – United States Government

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