Headquarters
United States Army Europe
United States Army Installation Management Command
Europe Region
Heidelberg, Germany

Army in Europe Regulation 200-1*

8 May 2012

Environmental Quality

Army in Europe Environmental Quality Program

***This regulation supersedes AE Regulation 200-1, 26 October 2007.**

For the Director:

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Chief of Staff

Official:

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Document Management

Summary. This regulation establishes Army in Europe policy and procedures for protecting the environment in the European theater.

Summary of Change. This revision—

● Updates policy on environmental compliance and management.

● Updates responsibilities for officials with direct environmental-compliance responsibilities.

● Updates policy on the transport, storage, and disposal of non-DOD hazardous material on Army installations.

● Incorporates information on the transportation of dangerous goods within the USAREUR area of responsibility.

● Adds new requirements for the electronic manifesting of hazardous waste in Europe (para 6-4c(4)(b)).

● Defines the IMCOM-Europe Environmental Remediation Program according to DOD Instruction 4715.8 and USEUCOM Directive 80-2 (chap 20).

● Defines criteria relevant to the Green Procurement Program (GPP) in DOD Instruction 5000.01 and DOD Instruction 5000.02 (chap 21).

● Provides GPP requirements according to the Army Installation Green Procurement Program Implementation Guide (chap 21).

● Defines host-nation enforcement actions and their applicability, evaluation, and reporting requirements (chap 22).

● Further defines external Environmental Program Assessment (EPAS) requirements (para 22-4).

● Distinguishes between onpost and offpost environmental-compliance requirements. (AE Regulation 200-2 provides environmental policy for military exercises conducted outside U.S. Army installations.)

Applicability. This regulation applies to all IMCOM-Europe and USAREUR organizations, other forces operating in Europe under U.S. Army control, and activities on IMCOM-Europe-controlled property.

Forms. This regulation prescribes AE Form 200-1A. AE and higher level forms are available through the Army in Europe Library & Publishing System (AEPUBS) at *https://aepubs.army.mil/*.

Supplementation. Organizations will not supplement this regulation without IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV) approval.

Suggested Improvements. The proponent of this regulation is the Environmental Division, IMCOM-Europe (DSN 370-6500). Users may suggest improvements to this regulation by sending DA Form 2028 to IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV), Unit 29353, Box 200, APO AE 09014-0200.

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

SECTION I
GENERAL

1-1. PURPOSE

a. This regulation—

(1) Implements DOD and U.S. Army policy for preserving, protecting, conserving, and restoring the quality of the environment in the European theater.

(2) Will be used with host nation (HN) laws and regulations, applicable final governing standards (FGS), and the Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD) (DOD 4715.05-G).

b. The U.S. Army is committed to ensuring environmental stewardship is an integral part of all U.S. Army actions. This regulation implements the Army Strategy for the Environment (available at *http://www.asaie.army.mil/public/esoh/doc/armyenvstrategy.pdf*) as it applies in Europe. The strategy is based on the following six goals:

(1) Foster an ethic within the Army that goes beyond environmental compliance to sustainability.

(2) Strengthen Army operational capability by reducing the Army's environmental footprint through more sustainable practices.

(3) Meet current and future training, testing, and other mission requirements by sustaining land, air, and water resources.

(4) Minimize adverse effects and total ownership costs of Army systems, materiel (glossary), facilities, and operations by integrating the principles and practices of sustainability.

(5) Enhance the well-being of Soldiers, civilians, Families, neighbors, and communities through leadership in sustainability.

(6) Use innovative technology and the principles of sustainability to meet user needs and anticipate future Army challenges.

c. The goal of the Army Environmental Program in foreign countries is to ensure the U.S. Army complies with applicable standards and regulations to preserve, protect, and improve environmental quality and human health, and to ensure long-term access to the natural resources needed to protect U.S. interests.

d. This regulation provides an overview of environmental programs and requirements for United States Army garrisons (USAGs) in Europe. It does not provide a complete list of requirements or detailed guidance on complying with environmental laws and regulations. To fully manage environmental programs, commanders must consult the applicable laws, regulations, and guidance referenced in this regulation. This regulation must be used with applicable international agreements (for example, NATO Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA)), Federal environmental laws, U.S. Army regulations, and HN laws for preserving, protecting, and restoring the quality of the environment. This regulation also integrates the concepts of pollution prevention (P2), natural and cultural resources, remediation, and sections of the NATO SOFA and supplementary and other bilateral or multinational agreements that may apply in each nation where the U.S. Army has installations.

e. This regulation defines the Army's general environmental requirements OCONUS and must be used with AR 200-1, FM 3-34.5, and the FGS for the appropriate country. This regulation applies only to installations in Europe. AE Regulation 200-2 provides environmental requirements for exercises outside of Army installations.

f. The regulation has been formatted so that the chapters correspond to chapters in applicable FGS for countries in Europe. All references to legal requirements in this regulation are intended to refer to laws, regulations, and executive orders (EOs) that apply to the U.S. Army. Leaders must consult with their command legal advisors or staff judge advocates (SJAs) on the applicability of laws, regulations, EOs, SOFAs, and international agreements. Similarly, permits, agreements, and enforcement actions (ENFs) (especially reports of potential liability) require early and close coordination with command legal advisors or SJAs. The requirement to consult with legal counsel is essential to meeting the requirements of this regulation.

1-2. REFERENCES

Appendix A lists references.

a. The Army in Europe must comply with the environmental standards as defined in the following documents:

(1) Applicable international agreements (for example, the SOFA), treaties, supplementary agreements (SAs), bilateral agreements, and multilateral agreements.

(2) The applicable country FGS. The FGS will normally take precedence unless the most current HN standard is more protective, even if the current HN standard has not yet been incorporated into the FGS.

b. The documents in subparagraph a above define the primary environmental standards for U.S. Army organizations in foreign countries. Those standards take precedence over the requirements prescribed by AR 200-1 and this regulation unless otherwise noted.

c. Appendix B provides guidance on international agreements that apply to this regulation.

1-3. EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS

The glossary defines abbreviations and terms.

SECTION II
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

1-4. IMCOM REGIONS, GARRISONS, AND TENANTS

a. General. The Army's goal is to promote mission readiness by continually upgrading environmental performance (glossary) in all IMCOM regions and garrisons. Environmental management systems (EMSs) enable garrisons to improve the way environmental management supports the Army's mission and transformation by applying internationally recognized best-management practices. Implementing a formal EMS helps garrisons achieve operational-readiness goals as they continue their commitment to reducing risk, preventing pollution, and maintaining compliance.

b. Requirements. IMCOM garrisons have fully adopted and conformed to the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14001 standards for EMSs, and now concentrate on improving their systems. Although third-party certification of their systems is not required, garrison commanders may pursue certification if doing so will provide clear and documented mission benefits.

c. Key EMS Framework. AR 200-1 and this regulation provide the framework and foundation for IMCOM garrison EMSs and is based on ISO 14001 standards. The five EMS elements are as follows:

(1) Policy. Issue an environmental policy statement to express the garrison's commitment to environmental protection and enhancement, P2, sustainability, and continuous improvement. Garrisons must revalidate their policy statement annually and re-sign this statement each time the policy changes or the garrison undergoes a change of command.

(2) Planning. Identify how operations affect the environment, set objectives and targets for reducing those affects, identify and track applicable legal and other requirements, and develop comprehensive systems for improved environmental program management.

(3) Implementation and Operation. Assign roles and responsibilities for environmental management, provide required environmental training, establish procedures for communication within and outside the organization, document environmental policy and procedures, and provide for emergency preparedness and response.

(4) Checking and Corrective Action. Monitor and measure progress in achieving stated goals, objectives, and targets, and identify and correct environmental problems.

(5) Management Review. Review program performance and EMS implementation at least once each year to ensure continuous improvement.

d. EMS Sustainment. As the formal corporate Army EMS evolves, the Army Assistant Chief of Staff, Installation Management (ACSIM), will issue detailed sustainment instructions through periodic public announcements and updates to appropriate policy, regulations, plans, directives, and other documents.

SECTION III
RESPONSIBILITIES

1-5. DIRECTOR, IMCOM-EUROPE

a. The Director, IMCOM-Europe, has been delegated authority as the Environmental Executive Agent (EEA) for Belgium, Germany, and the Netherlands. On 14 August 2006, the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Environment) delegated to the United States Army Installation Management Agency, Europe Region Office (now IMCOM-Europe), the authority to act on behalf of the Department of the Army as the EEA for DOD installations in Belgium, Germany, and the Netherlands. The Director, IMCOM-Europe, performs assigned EEA responsibilities, functions, and authorities.

(1) EEA environmental responsibilities are defined by DOD Instruction 4715.5 and USEUCOM Instruction 4804-01.

(2) EEA environmental remediation procedures are defined by DOD Instruction 4715.8 and USEUCOM Directive 80-2.

b. The Director, IMCOM-Europe, has the following responsibilities pertaining to the environmental management of U.S. Army installations in Europe:

(1) Program Management. The Director, IMCOM-Europe, will—

(a) Monitor and track environmental performance at U.S. Army installations.

(b) Oversee environmental planning at designated U.S. Army installations.

(c) Establish and co-chair the Joint USAREUR/IMCOM-Europe Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC) (para 22-5c(4)), ensure IMCOM-Europe participates in garrison EQCC meetings when requested, and review and provide comments on minutes of garrison EQCC meetings when appropriate.

(d) Provide support for contingency operations (CONOPS) when required.

(e) Oversee environmental officer assignment policy and encourage consistency in garrison policy.

(f) Coordinate public affairs activities on environmental matters with the Chief, Public Affairs, USAREUR, and IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV).

(2) Sustainability. The Director, IMCOM-Europe, will—

(a) Ensure environmental-management concerns are integrated with the USAREUR Range and Training Land Program (RTLP) and Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) Program.

(b) Monitor, track, and oversee the IMCOM-Europe conservation, range-sustainability, and mission-support posture.

(c) Oversee and support P2 at garrisons.

(d) Review, prioritize, and recommend funding for garrison P2 initiatives.

(e) Seek regional efficiencies for hazardous material (HM) use and for procuring and implementing P2 equipment and technology.

(f) Monitor garrison progress toward achieving P2 goals (for example, HM reduction and recycling).

(g) Foster environmental sustainability to support garrison “net zero” energy, water, and waste, and environmental stewardship.

(h) Operationalize a standard-driven integrated management system to execute the Army Sustainability Campaign Plan and Installation Management Campaign Plan.

(3) Cleanup. The Director, IMCOM-Europe, will—

(a) Support garrison cleanup programs.

(b) Monitor the environmental remediation program for U.S. Army installations and participate in decisionmaking and policy-setting for remediation projects according to DOD Instruction 4715.8 and USEUCOM Directive 80-2.

(4) Communication and Coordination. The Director, IMCOM-Europe, will—

(a) Coordinate with USAREUR regional training support centers (RTSCs) and training support centers (TSCs) on all RTLP and ITAM projects.

(b) Coordinate with garrisons and the ACSIM (through IMCOM) on issues of regulatory and public concern.

(c) Address environmental concerns about regional planning issues and coordinate with USAREUR on environmental considerations for long-term planning issues.

(d) Raise and coordinate nonreportable environmental issues through HQ IMCOM to the ACSIM when appropriate.

(e) Identify and share environmental lessons learned.

(5) EMS. The Director, IMCOM-Europe, will—

(a) Implement elements of an EMS appropriate for U.S. Army installations, oversee and assist with EMS implementation and sustainment of the EMS at garrisons, and monitor EMS execution throughout the Region Office of IMCOM-Europe and throughout the garrisons.

(b) Ensure all planning incorporates EMS requirements.

(c) Ensure garrisons perform internal EMS audits at least once a year. IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV) will assist garrisons with these audits as needed or as requested.

(d) Ensure garrison EMS implementation includes U.S. Army activities and tenant organizations.

(6) Environmental Performance Assessment System (EPAS). The Director, IMCOM-Europe, will—

(a) Oversee, manage, and conduct the IMCOM-Europe EPAS Program.

(b) Verify and ensure actions necessary to correct findings documented in external assessments are appropriately funded.

(c) Validate the garrison corrections of deficiencies documented in external EPAS audits.

(7) Master Planning. The Director, IMCOM-Europe, will—

(a) Coordinate with USAREUR commands and other tenant organizations on long-range master-planning issues, including environmental considerations.

(b) Coordinate, review, and approve garrison master plans to ensure they comply with ACSIM tactical plans.

(c) Ensure that approved garrison master plans have appropriate and updated concurrences with regard to environmental considerations.

(d) Ensure that environmental considerations are integrated into the real property siting, resiting, and land-use changes certification process according to AR 420-1.

(e) Ensure up-to-date environmental assessments are included in tab J of DD Form 1391 and are fully integrated into the construction document portfolio.

(8) Environmental Review. The Director, IMCOM-Europe, will—

(a) According to DOD Directive 6050.7, applicable FGS, and HN requirements, use the Environmental Review Guide (ERG) (glossary) as a step-by-step procedure to ensure environmental effects of all actions are considered.

(b) Ensure that appropriate environmental-review procedures and documentation requirements specified by either the FGS or the HN are completed when required.

(c) Review documents produced through ERG procedures to determine how they may affect the IMCOM-Europe area of responsibility (AOR).

(d) Ensure that approved garrison master plans have appropriate and updated environmental concurrences.

(e) Ensure that environmental reviews are executed as part of the real property siting, resiting, and land-use-change certification process according to AR 420-1.

(9) Pest Management. The Director, IMCOM-Europe, will—

(a) Provide policy, guidance, and technical oversight for garrison pest-management programs and ensure training is provided for pest-management personnel.

(b) Provide training to and certification or accreditation of in-house pest-management personnel (except in CONOPS).

(c) Review installation pest-management plans (IPMPs) for technical adequacy and recommend approval by garrison commanders.

(d) Review garrison monthly pest-management reports (DD Form 1532) to evaluate pest-management operations.

(e) Review and (if appropriate) approve requests for nonstandard pesticides submitted by the garrisons.

(f) Provide technical assistance in developing commercial contracts for pest-management services and review new contracts for technical adequacy.

(g) Advise the United States Army Environmental Command (USAEC) of pest-management needs and concerns.

(h) Ensure each garrison's pest-management program receives an onsite review every 3 years.

(10) Outreach. The Director, IMCOM-Europe, will—

(a) Coordinate European-theater issues with local military and civilian communities and community groups.

(b) Perform quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) for the "environmental message" to both military and civilian populations in the IMCOM-Europe AOR.

(c) Provide input to the Secretary of the Army Environmental Awards Program.

(d) Coordinate USAREUR, IMCOM-Europe, and garrison outreach activities (where applicable) with the USAREUR ITAM Sustainable Range Awareness Program office of primary responsibility.

(11) Reporting. The Director, IMCOM-Europe, will—

(a) Ensure that ENFs garrisons receive from HN authorities are promptly reported to the ACSIM Environmental Division (DAIM-ISE) in accordance with AR 200-1.

(b) Review, analyze, and perform QA/QC checks of environmental reporting data (for example, data in the Headquarters Army Environmental System (HQAES), Army Environmental Database - Environmental Quality (AEDB-EQ), Army Environmental Database - Compliance-Related Cleanup (AEDB-CC), ENFs) submitted by garrisons.

(12) Resource Management. The Director, IMCOM-Europe, will—

(a) Help garrisons develop and execute environmental requirements by developing standard procedures for all of IMCOM-Europe.

(b) Review garrison environmental-requirement submissions to ensure requirements are eligible for environmental funding.

(c) Advocate garrison funding requirements with USAEC, provide IMCOM-Europe priorities to USAEC, and ensure urgent requirements are funded.

(d) Ensure garrisons execute funded requirements in accordance with ACSIM and USAEC guidance. The Director, IMCOM-Europe, will—

1. Develop guidance specific to IMCOM-Europe when necessary to promote standardization.

2. Track and monitor the execution of environmental funds to identify shortfalls and excesses.

(e) Monitor the distribution of funds for realignment and reprogramming to address shortfalls, excesses, and other contingencies.

(f) Develop and execute IMCOM-Europe centralized requirements in support of garrisons, and identify cost-saving measures and potential savings.

(g) Review environmental requirements and resolve conflicts with the USAREUR ITAM Program Manager.

(13) Training. The Director, IMCOM-Europe, will—

(a) Determine the most efficient ways of providing and ensuring personnel receive required environmental training.

(b) Coordinate the development of new environmental training courses and related training products as required.

1-6. CG, USAREUR

The CG, USAREUR, will provide resources, policy, guidance, and oversight to subordinate commands and activities to execute aspects of the Army Environmental Program that generally apply to garrison operations during training and deployments; to industrial operations; to research, technology, and testing activities during operations other than war (stability and support operations); and to other operations and activities not under the direct control of supporting garrison commanders. The CG, USAREUR, is also responsible for the following:

a. Program Management. The CG, USAREUR, will—

(1) Ensure all subordinate units comply with applicable Army regulations, AE regulations, FGS, and HN laws.

(2) Implement new environmental requirements (laws, regulations, and EOs applicable overseas) in a timely and effective manner.

(3) Integrate environmental considerations into USAREUR mission requirements.

(4) Co-chair the Joint USAREUR/IMCOM-Europe EQCC (para 22-5c(4)) with the Director, IMCOM-Europe, and provide command leadership for the environmental program.

(5) Provide mission-related guidance to tenants.

(6) Provide internal guidance for environmental-compliance programs.

(7) Inform the Director, IMCOM-Europe, of environment-related issues that affect mission performance.

b. Sustainability. The CG, USAREUR, will—

(1) Reduce HM usage according to U.S. Army and Army in Europe goals.

(2) Provide P2 training and awareness to appropriate USAREUR personnel.

(3) Work with garrisons to identify mission-related P2 opportunities.

(4) Evaluate, approve, and execute mission-related P2 projects identified by garrisons.

(5) Improve industrial, testing, and mission processes to reduce or eliminate pollution.

(6) Where possible, seek the least polluting alternative in training, operations, and exercises.

(7) Foster environmental sustainability to support “net zero” energy, water, and waste, and environmental stewardship in support of the Army Sustainability Campaign Plan.

NOTE: The Department of Defense Dependents Schools (DODDS) may purchase small quantities of certain chemicals for use in their science programs and laboratories.

c. Communication and Coordination. The CG, USAREUR, will coordinate environmental—

(1) Officer assignment policy for HQ USAREUR staff offices and USAREUR subordinate commands with the Director, IMCOM-Europe.

(2) Compliance issues that affect mission execution with IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV).

d. EMS. The CG, USAREUR, will—

(1) With IMCOM-Europe, monitor EMS execution at HQ USAREUR and in USAREUR commands (to the lowest levels) to ensure the EMS supports USAREUR mission priorities.

(2) At the unit level, ensure—

(a) That mission needs are integrated into the garrison EMS.

(b) An understanding of unit roles and responsibilities under the garrison-wide EMS.

(c) That EMS language is incorporated into all appropriate contracts to ensure conformance with the garrison EMS.

e. Environmental Review. The CG, USAREUR, will—

(1) Ensure the environmental effects of all actions are considered according to applicable FGS or HN requirements.

(2) Ensure all planning actions incorporate environmental considerations according to the ERG process.

(3) As part of the ERG review, ensure environmental concurrence is required for approved garrison master plans.

(4) Conduct environmental reviews using the ERG process for actions for which USAREUR is the proponent.

f. Outreach. The CG, USAREUR, will—

(1) Support environmental-outreach and environmental-awareness programs throughout USAREUR organizations.

(2) Inform the Director, IMCOM-Europe, of environmental-outreach issues that affect the USAREUR mission.

(3) Prepare and submit nominations for the Secretary of the Army Environmental Awards Program.

(4) Perform QA/QC checks on environmental messages inside and outside of USAREUR.

(5) Perform environmental-outreach missions as requested by USEUCOM (subject to the availability of funds and other resources).

g. Reporting. The CG, USAREUR, will prepare reports on the environmental aspects of mission operations (as required).

h. Resource Management. The CG, USAREUR, will—

(1) Execute the budget for USAREUR-specific, mission-related environmental requirements.

(2) Comply with environmental laws and regulations and provide for environmental requirements specified in interservice support agreements (ISSAs).

(3) Identify USAREUR nonmission (for example, base operations (BASOPS)) environmental requirements) and submit these requirements to the supporting garrison or IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV).

i. Technical Support. The CG, USAREUR, will provide technical advice on environmental—

(1) Considerations and requirements when planning missions.

(2) Issues for tactical commanders during CONOPS according to AE Regulation 200-2.

j. Training. The CG, USAREUR, will—

(1) Identify environmental training and certification requirements.

(2) Ensure environmental-awareness training is provided that emphasizes P2. Compliance training must include and meet applicable local requirements.

k. Hazardous Material Management Program (HMMP). The CG, USAREUR, will—

(1) Appoint an HMMP POC.

(2) Coordinate with IMCOM-Europe to establish and implement HMMP policy.

(3) Ensure HMMP policy and guidance are incorporated into mission planning.

(4) Ensure subordinate units and tenant organizations participate in garrison HMMPs.

(5) Integrate HMMP issues into command-assessment programs.

(6) Integrate HMMP requirements into all doctrine, training, leader-development, organization, and material requirements, and Soldier-support functions.

(7) Serve as an advocate for subordinate command HMMP resource requirements.

(8) Implement HM control to the shop level to prevent excess purchasing and support Green Procurement Program (GPP) and P2 initiatives.

(9) Support the GPP to meet EO 13514 goals.

l. Overseas Remediation. The CG, USAREUR, will—

(1) Decide on remediation actions to address known imminent and substantial endangerment (KISE) to human health and safety according to DOD Instruction 4715.8 and USEUCOM Directive 80-2.

(2) Approve the remediation of environmental contamination required to maintain operations or to protect human health and safety according to USEUCOM Directive 80-2.

(3) Consult with country EEAs on remediation decisions within their AORs.

1-7. IMCOM-EUROPE AND HQ USAREUR STAFF PRINCIPALS

IMCOM-Europe and HQ USAREUR principal staff officers will—

a. Be aware of and follow the environmental policy, procedures, and requirements in this regulation, the FGS, HN regulations, and AR 200-1.

b. Integrate environmental considerations into planning and decisionmaking processes to ensure they meet the requirements and objectives of this regulation and AR 200-1.

c. Integrate environmental considerations into assigned staff-management functions and activities. This includes—

(1) Ensuring functions and activities comply with applicable U.S. and HN pollution-abatement and environmental-protection requirements.

(2) Supporting the U.S. Army leadership in the international effort to protect and improve the environment.

(3) Understanding the effect applicable U.S. and HN regulations and U.S. Army policy have on operations. Staff officers must evaluate the potential environmental effects of proposed policy, procedures, and actions. When actions may be detrimental to the environment, staff officers will develop and coordinate with the Environmental Division, IMCOM-Europe, to implement measures to reduce or eliminate the adverse effects.

(4) Implementing the requirements of this regulation.

(5) Designating a POC to coordinate environmental matters with IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV).

(6) Cooperating with HN authorities to achieve an active environmental program, prevent environmental pollution, and ensure environmental-issues are managed.

d. Send environmental-program issues or inquiries from HN officials through IMCOM-Europe to the appropriate U.S. Forces liaison office or to the American Embassy in the respective HN.

1-8. USAREUR AND IMCOM-EUROPE SAFETY PROGRAM MANAGERS
USAREUR and IMCOM-Europe safety program managers will—

a. Provide safety and occupational health (SOH) policy and procedures, monitor compliance with worksite requirements according to AR 385-10, and coordinate the safety aspects of the environmental program.

b. Develop and implement HMMP policy and procedures according to DA Pamphlet 710-7.

c. Offer dangerous goods adviser (DGA) support and training according to AE Regulation 55-50.

d. Serve as permanent members of the Joint USAREUR/IMCOM-Europe EQCC, and assess subordinate safety staff support of and involvement in the garrison HMMP during scheduled command and organizational inspections.

e. Ensure all units that use HM have a written hazard communication (HAZCOM) program and affected employees are properly trained according to 29 CFR 1910.1200.

1-9. USAREUR G3
In addition to the responsibilities in paragraph 1-7, the USAREUR G3 will—

a. Integrate environmental considerations into planning and decisionmaking processes to ensure they meet the requirements and objectives of AR 200-1, AE Regulation 200-2, and this regulation.

b. Take actions to prevent or minimize environmental damage from USAREUR training and readiness operations. For offpost exercises, this will include conducting (as a minimum) an initial environmental baseline survey immediately before the exercise and an environmental closure report (ECR) after the exercise to document any changes to the environment. The United States Army Claims Service, Europe (USACSEUR), will use these to defend the U.S. Army against potential third-party claims. AE Regulation 200-2 provides policy for offpost training exercises.

c. For the HMMP, ensure standing operating procedures (SOPs) are endorsed and enforced at subordinate-unit levels.

d. Ensure training exercises are planned to incorporate environmental considerations consistent with HN law (including proper solid and hazardous waste (HW) management, resource recovery, source separation and reduction, and recycling) and the requirements for ITAM.

e. Do the following in support of the Environmental Noise-Management Program:

(1) Ensure the effects of noise are considered in the planning process for training and stationing actions.

(2) Coordinate with IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV) and garrison environmental offices to develop guidance for commanders to implement noise-management programs in training and operations.

(3) Coordinate with garrison public affairs offices to ensure that appropriate actions are taken to address noise complaints.

f. Coordinate with IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV) on HN-related environmental matters.

g. Do the following in support of the Environmental Review Program:

(1) Ensure the environmental effects of all actions are considered according to applicable FGS and HN requirements.

(2) Conduct environmental reviews using the ERG for actions for which USAREUR is the proponent.

h. Appoint and train environmental officers at the unit level to manage local environmental requirements.

i. Ensure excess HM is turned in to local reuse centers before extended deployments.

1-10. USAREUR G4
In addition to the responsibilities in paragraph 1-7, the USAREUR G4 will implement the requirements of AE Regulation 55-4 and will develop and—

a. Implement materiel management policy and procedures according to AR 200-1, AR 710-2, and DA Pamphlet 710-7.

b. Maintain an authorized use list (AUL) for all HM managed, stored, and dispensed to units.

1-11. DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, ENGINEER, USAREUR
In addition to the responsibilities in paragraph 1-7, the Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineer, USAREUR, will—

a. Encourage and support engineer troop units supporting U.S. Army exercises off installations or projects in Europe to fully participate in and comply with all environmental-program requirements.

b. Serve as the HQ USAREUR staff proponent for the USAREUR Environmental Program.

1-12. COMMAND SURGEON, USAREUR

In addition to the responsibilities in paragraph 1-7, the Command Surgeon (CSURG), USAREUR, will direct and coordinate health aspects of IMCOM-Europe environmental-program requirements. The CSURG, in coordination with the USAREUR Safety Division, will—

a. Provide policy and guidance on worksite SOH requirements for HQ USAREUR and IMCOM-Europe staff offices, garrisons, and tenant organizations.

b. Provide policy, procedures, and educational material for health-promotion and preventive-health activities for U.S. Army military and civilian personnel.

c. Recommend actions to investigate health-related cases, reduce or control adverse health effects, and protect individuals from hazardous exposures.

d. Advise on the human-health aspects of KISE determinations.

e. Conduct technical reviews and develop information on the nature and extent of potential environmental and SOH effects of pollution caused by U.S. Army activities in Europe.

f. Monitor the human-health aspects of IMCOM-Europe environmental programs, including the following:

(1) Air pollution.

(2) Asbestos, lead, and radon.

(3) Contaminated sites.

(4) Environmental noise.

(5) Pest-management and pest-control chemicals.

(6) Petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) and hazardous-substance spill response and contingency planning.

(7) Solid and hazardous material and waste.

(8) Water, wastewater, and drinking water.

g. Conduct facility and site surveys, investigations, and special studies related to environmental-program requirements.

h. Develop, implement, and maintain an IMCOM-Europe Drinking-Water Surveillance Program according to DA policy and procedures and applicable U.S. and HN standards, criteria, and regulations.

i. Provide technical consultation and evaluations to garrison commanders on the health, welfare, and environmental aspects of water- and wastewater-management programs and activities.

j. Coordinate with IMCOM-Europe to develop water-supply and wastewater-treatment requirements, procedures, surveys, and studies.

k. Implement United States Army Public Health Command Region - Europe (PHCR-Europe) water-quality standards and criteria for drinking water.

l. Provide laboratory support as requested to—

(1) Carry out Army preventive-medicine responsibilities.

(2) Support the Army Environmental Restoration of Contaminated Sites Program in Europe.

1-13. JUDGE ADVOCATE, USAREUR
In addition to the responsibilities in paragraph 1-7, the Judge Advocate, USAREUR, will provide legal advice and assistance to the CG, USAREUR, and the Director, IMCOM-Europe, on environmental matters that may affect U.S. Army activities and operations in Europe.

1-14. CHIEF, FORWARD SUPPORT TEAM, DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY - EUROPE
The Chief, Forward Support Team, Defense Logistics Agency - Europe (DLA-E), will provide—

a. Contractual support (including coordination of HN permits and approvals) to the U.S. Army when requested to ensure units and garrisons in Europe comply with the FGS in accordance with HW disposal standards.

b. Guidance on disposal procedures when requested by garrisons in Europe.

c. Guidance and contractual support in maximizing the types and amounts of waste materials that are recycled in the European theater.

1-15. COMMANDER, SEVENTH UNITED STATES ARMY JOINT MULTINATIONAL TRAINING COMMAND
The Commander, Seventh United States Army Joint Multinational Training Command (JMTC), will—

a. Develop, manage, and implement the USAREUR ITAM Program and RTLP.

b. Include environmental requirements in course curriculums that deal with environmental issues (for example, courses dealing with directorate of public works (DPW) responsibilities, handling and transporting HM, and operating maintenance facilities).

c. Provide appropriate environmental-awareness training for Soldiers in unit-level training courses.

d. Help the U.S. Army establish environmental training courses in Europe for specific areas and needs when appropriate.

1-16. COMMANDER, UNITED STATES ARMY PUBLIC HEALTH COMMAND REGION, EUROPE
The Commander, PHCR-Europe, will—

a. Recommend measures to protect human health and the environment and to comply with applicable regulations.

b. Provide personnel to conduct field investigations and special studies to support the Army in Europe Environmental Quality Program and this regulation.

c. Provide technical advice to garrisons to support environmental-program requirements.

d. For pest management, do the following:

(1) Train personnel in pesticide application, handling, storage, use, and disposal. This training must be conducted according to DOD pest-management certification requirements and applicable HN and DA publications.

(2) Support the Army Pesticide Monitoring Program according to AR 40-5.

(3) Provide assistance and consultation to persons who apply, handle, store, use, and dispose of pesticides.

(4) Provide technical assistance, guidance, and instructions on disease-vector surveillance and control.

(5) Provide technical assistance, guidance, and instructions on efforts related to pesticide resistance and pest control.

e. For the Environmental Noise-Management Program—

(1) Provide consulting engineering assistance to garrison commanders on noise-pollution problems identified by military and HN sources.

(2) Conduct noise assessments of military activities and changes in noise levels based on mission changes, and maintain information on noise environments.

f. For the Drinking-Water Surveillance Program, provide consulting-engineering assistance to garrison commanders for conducting periodic sampling, field investigations, special studies, water-quality surveys, and public notification of noncompliance, and recommend corrective measures to protect human health in the workplace.

g. For the Asbestos Management Program (AMP), provide consultative resources for conducting field investigations, special studies, and surveys on asbestos according to AR 40-5, and recommend measures to protect humans in the workplace.

h. Provide advice on handling and disposing of regulated medical waste (RMW) according to United States Army Europe Regional Medical Command (ERMC) policy.

i. Provide guidance on and assistance with health-hazard risk assessments.

j. Support the CSURG in known, imminent, and substantial endangerment determinations by performing appropriate testing and providing written documentation of the risk associated with the situation.

k. Investigate health-related cases and recommend actions to reduce or control any adverse health effects and to protect individuals from hazardous exposures.

l. Support the CSURG by providing consulting-engineering assistance to support the human-health and environmental aspects of IMCOM-Europe environmental programs, including those listed in paragraph 1-12f.

m. Support ERMC by evaluating drinking-water testing laboratories.

1-17. U.S. FORCES LIAISON OFFICERS AND ASSISTANTS FOR POLITICAL-MILITARY AFFAIRS

a. U.S. Forces liaison officers (USFLOs) and assistants for political-military affairs will help commanders resolve environmental-program issues by providing information on sociopolitical aspects of issues and ensuring that administrative and protocol requirements are met.

b. USFLOs will serve as U.S. Army POCs for communications on environmental-program matters identified by HN officials in the U.S. Army AOR.

c. Assistants for political-military affairs will—

(1) Be the garrison POCs for communications on environmental-program matters identified by HN officials at district, county, and community levels.

(2) Ensure responsible public affairs officers know about environmental matters that may involve public interest.

1-18. SENIOR MISSION COMMANDERS

Senior mission commanders in tactical and support organizations will—

a. Ensure units comply with country-specific FGS, this regulation, and applicable EOs.

b. Participate in garrison environmental planning.

c. Require appointment and training of environmental officers at appropriate organizational levels for all subordinate organizations to ensure required actions are taken. Environmental officers must be designated in writing by all unit commanders and commanders of major supported missions.

(1) Individual exceptions for environmental officer appointments may be granted when appropriate for organizations that do not generate HW or otherwise affect the environment.

(2) Environmental-officer training requirements are listed in paragraph 22-6c(2)(a) through (c).

(3) AR 200-1 provides information about considerations that must be made when appointing environmental officers and environmental-officer training requirements.

d. Ensure personnel receive required environmental training.

e. Participate in internal and external environmental-compliance assessments and corrective actions (for example, EPAS).

f. Participate in garrison internal and external audits (for example, EMS) as required.

g. Fund unit environmental requirements not covered in standard garrison services or the ISSA.

h. Submit nonmission, unit-specific environmental requirements to HQ USAREUR.

i. Take actions required by the unit EMS.

j. Implement new environmental requirements (laws and regulations) in a timely and effective manner.

k. Assess the effect conservation programs have on the mission, coordinate with appropriate liaison agents, and identify needs to the garrison commander and HQ USAREUR.

l. Support garrison HMMPs to manage and track HM and HW from creation through disposal, and ensure subordinate commands follow DA and local HMMP business practices.

m. Help garrisons identify and evaluate P2 opportunities.

n. Submit mission-related P2 requirements to HQ USAREUR.

o. Carry out mission-related P2 projects.

p. Develop pest-management requirements to support the mission, and notify the garrison commander of those requirements.

q. Ensure subordinate units comply with applicable controls, laws, and regulations that support cleanup requirements (for example, DOD Inst 4715.8 and USEUCOM Dir 80-2).

1-19. COMMANDER, 405TH SUPPORT BRIGADE
The Commander, 405th Support Brigade, will—

a. Monitor on- and offpost shipments of hazardous substances to ensure current standards for transporting the substances are followed. This includes vehicle-driver training required by the *Accord Européen relatif au Transport International des Marchandises dangereuses par Route* (*ADR*) (European Agreement Concerning the Transportation of Hazardous Goods by Highway) and AE Regulation 55-4 for tactical and nontactical units.

b. In coordination with the local DGA, prepare and maintain records and reports on transporting HM according to U.S. and FGS standards.

c. Appoint directors of logistics (DOLs) to serve as garrison HMMP chairs and comply with AR 710-7 for all HMMP requirements. This involves—

(1) Establishing and executing a garrison HMMP according to U.S. Army policy (for example, AR 710-2, DA Pam 710-7).

(2) Implementing and executing HMMP business practices, including the following:

(a) Establishing an AUL to record approved processes, HM, anticipated waste streams, and locations.

(b) Integrating centralized HM control, tracking, and visibility into supply operations.

(c) Implementing HM control at the shop level to prevent waste and supporting the P2 initiatives of the garrisons.

(d) Promoting HM recycling, shelf-life extension, and reuse programs.

(e) Promoting the use of less-toxic products through “green” substitutions.

(f) Helping activities identify and document the use of less-hazardous products through chemical substitutions.

(g) Ensuring support and other applicable contracts include clauses requiring the approval and tracking of HM used and HW generated on garrisons or in facilities through coordination between HMMP and contracting representative.

(h) Ensuring that industrial processes that use HM or generate HW are accurately identified and described in the HMMP database.

(i) Assigning garrison HMMP automation infrastructure and system responsibilities.

(j) Controlling and reducing the purchase of HM with Government purchase cards (GPCs) to an exception-only basis requiring prior approval from local HMMP committees.

(k) Integrating HMMP requirements into command supply management, environmental, and safety reviews.

(l) Conducting theater-wide HMMP assessments.

(m) Coordinating the HMMP with the USAREUR G4.

(n) Coordinating periodic meetings between contracting and environmental organizations to ensure that HMMP guidelines for HM purchases (local or CONUS) and contractor HM usage on the garrison are being enforced.

(3) Through garrison environmental office—

(a) Incorporating HMMP requirements into EQCCs.

(b) Establishing local GPP and P2 goals and objectives consistent with U.S. Army guidance.

(c) Conducting P2 assessments to identify opportunities for enhancing P2 efforts and to measure the achievement of goals.

(d) Identifying potential environmental projects to support HMMP and obtaining approval for those projects.

(e) Conducting required and ad hoc electronic environmental and P2 reporting.

NOTE: Organizations that procure HM are responsible for maintaining material safety datasheets (MSDSs) and AULs for the HM.

1-20. GARRISON COMMANDERS

Garrison commanders will do the following:

a. Program Management. Garrison commanders will—

(1) Establish an organizational structure to plan, execute, and monitor the environmental programs in this regulation. Garrison commanders will appoint an environmental office chief and ensure an adequate staff exists to support the Army Environmental Program.

(2) Comply with the applicable country-specific FGS, HN standards, international agreements (for example, NATO SOFA), and applicable EOs on environmental matters.

(3) Ensure that base-support activities support military training and readiness operations, enhance mission accomplishment, and operate in a manner conducive to environmental stewardship.

(4) Investigate HN ENFs, complaints, spills, and releases; correct systemic problems; and document resolution of ENFs.

(5) Ensure garrison policy and operational directives (such as operation plans, operation orders, and contingency plans) include appropriate environmental guidance for subordinate units to incorporate into daily routines.

(6) Implement and sustain an ISO 14001:2004 conformant garrison-wide EMS and—

(a) Use the EMS to manage the environmental aspects of operations, the impacts of environmental conditions, and constraints on the mission according to DOD Instruction 4715.17.

(b) Track all environmental actions according to the EMS.

(c) Assign an EMS manager to oversee the garrison implementation and maintenance of an EMS and to perform EMS audits of all garrison and military-unit activities at least once each fiscal year. An EMS management representative must be appointed at the directorate level or above to ensure commands support EMS implementation.

(d) Integrate HQDA and mission requirements into the garrison EMS according to the requirements of the EMS. Garrison commanders will develop guidance to support this integration.

(e) Ensure direct-report garrisons address data calls relating to the EMS.

NOTE: The garrison EQCC will conduct periodic management reviews according to EMS requirements.

(7) Ensure GPP and P2 plans are developed and carried out.

(8) Require all subordinate and tenant organizations to appoint and train environmental officers at appropriate organizational levels to ensure required environmental-compliance actions take place.

(a) Environmental officers—

1. Must be designated by all unit commanders and commanders of major supported missions. Environmental officers must be noncommissioned officers as a minimum. If the organization handles HM or generates HW, the civilian or contractor-equivalent environmental officer will be someone who holds a supervisory position, preferably at the division or branch level.

2. Will report directly to their superior, serve as the single POC for environmental matters, and have authority to direct other personnel in regard to environmental compliance.

3. Will provide assistance to supporting garrison environmental officers and help clarify requirements.

4. Will take or attend and successfully complete the online environmental officer training course offered by JMTC within 60 days after being appointed. An annual refresher course is also required. Other training requirements are listed in paragraph 22-6c(2)(a) through (c).

(b) Environmental officer duties will depend on the environmental requirements applicable to the organization for which the environmental officer is responsible. Duties may also vary depending on whether or not the organization or its subordinate organizations are deployable. Organizations may appoint as many environmental-officer assistants (or alternates) as necessary to maintain coverage at all times and locations.

(c) Individual exceptions may be granted when appropriate for organizations that do not generate HW or otherwise affect the environment.

(d) AR 200-1 provides information about considerations that must be made when appointing environmental officers and about environmental officer training requirements.

(9) Ensure garrisons and tenant organizations incorporate applicable environmental-compliance requirements into all contracts.

(10) Apply for and maintain required HN environmental permits for tenant organizations in the garrison AOR.

(11) Maintain environmental records as required by law.

(12) Update HQAES data according to DA suspenses. Direct-report garrisons will review and submit this data for their indirect-report garrisons.

(13) Submit garrison environmental-funding requirements to the Environmental Division, IMCOM-Europe, at least once each year.

b. Sustainability. Garrison commanders will—

(1) Ensure that the garrison strategic planning office (or equivalent) incorporates sustainability principles into strategic and other garrison management plans. This involves—

(a) Integrating EMS into all installation strategic-planning efforts and developing indicators to monitor the installation's progress in becoming more sustainable.

(b) Controlling the status of sustainability at strategic planning board meetings, at EQCC meetings, during management reviews, and at other forums.

(2) Prepare and implement, in coordination with the RTSC and TSC, all USAREUR ITAM Program and RTLP projects.

(3) Implement a program for environmental support for munitions usage and range sustainability that addresses unexploded ordnance and munitions-constituent issues.

(4) Implement a garrison-wide HMMP to manage and track HM and HW from acquisition through disposal, and ensure the HMMP supports IMCOM-Europe HMMP business practices.

(5) Promote and consider GPP and P2 alternatives for projects and daily operations.

(6) Execute garrison-specific P2 projects for BASOPS activities.

(7) Develop a garrison sustainability plan according to IMCOM guidance in support of the Army Sustainability Campaign Plan. Garrison commanders will operationalize a standard-driven, integrated management system to execute the Army Sustainability Campaign Plan and Installation Management Campaign Plan.

(8) Foster environmental sustainability to support "net zero" energy, water, and waste, and environmental stewardship in support of the Army Sustainability Campaign Plan.

c. Cleanup. Garrison commanders will—

(1) Determine according to DOD Instruction 4715.8, paragraph 5.1, when remedial actions are required because of a KISE to human health and safety, an operational necessity, or because of the requirements of an international agreement. This must be confirmed in writing by the garrison commander and sent to the Environmental Division, IMCOM-Europe. IMCOM-Europe will obtain the "in-theater commander" approval.

(2) Make response-action decisions consistent with DOD Instruction 4715.8 and USEUCOM Directive 80-2.

(3) Consult the country-specific EEA when a remediation action is anticipated.

(4) Conduct garrison remediation actions.

(5) Review and update installation action plans (IAPs) at least once each year according to the Army Environmental Cleanup Strategy. In IMCOM-Europe, the IAP will be a collective plan at the direct-report garrison level.

(6) Ensure that all cleanup sites have been fully integrated into the garrison master plans with indication of the specified future land-use scenario as prescribed by the cleanup activity for the site.

(7) Ensure that all past cleanup sites are identified in garrison master plans with indication of the land use scenario at closure.

d. EQCC. Garrison commanders will organize and chair the quarterly garrison EQCC and ensure the EQCC includes representation from all garrison directorates, tenant organizations, and operational commands.

e. EPAS. Garrison commanders will—

(1) Prepare for full EPAS participation, support the external EPAS, conduct an annual internal EPAS, and coordinate assessments with all tenant organizations.

(2) Ensure that all subordinate and tenant organizations participate in the internal and external EPAS.

(3) Prepare and execute the garrison corrective-action plan.

f. Environmental Review. Garrison commanders will—

(1) Ensure the environmental effects of all actions are considered according to paragraph 22-2 and DOD Directive 6050.7, including the real property siting, resiting, and land-use changes certification process.

(2) Provide environmental support to proponents performing environmental-consideration and effects analyses.

(3) Comply with requirements in AR 420-1 for environmental surveys of proposed construction sites and host-tenant responsibilities during military construction (MILCON).

g. Outreach. Garrison commanders will—

(1) Cooperate with HN authorities by complying with the provisions of all memorandums of understanding and related sections of SOFAs and applicable SAs or other international agreement for each HN when planning, coordinating, and executing construction and repair projects.

(2) Ensure HN regulatory-agency representatives are accompanied by a technical representative when those agency representatives inspect a military activity. The garrison commander will designate the technical representative to accompany these personnel during the inspection.

(3) Maintain an appropriate public affairs program that supports U.S. Army environmental protection and enhancement activities. These programs must include environmental outreach at the local level.

(4) Submit nominations for the Secretary of the Army Environmental Awards Program.

(5) Coordinate theater and garrison-level outreach activities with the USAREUR ITAM Sustainable Range Awareness Program where applicable.

(6) Support and promote environmental awareness campaigns (for example, Earth Day).

h. Pest Management. Garrison commanders will—

(1) Ensure all programs required by DOD Instruction 4150.07 and this regulation are coordinated by developing and implementing the IPMP.

(2) Assign a pest-management coordinator to oversee the IPMP.

(3) Conduct pest-control and -management operations according to HQDA environmental and garrison management policy.

(4) Ensure direct-report garrisons address data calls relating to pest-management programs.

(5) Ensure that pest-management workers are appropriately trained according to HN laws and DOD regulations.

(6) Ensure that the IPMP, pest-management contracts, and nonstandard pesticide requests are technically reviewed and approved by the IMCOM-Europe Command Pest-Management Consultant.

i. Planning. Garrison commanders will—

(1) Prepare and implement a storm-water P2 plan when required. The plan must be updated periodically to include new construction, renovations, and building demolition.

(2) Prepare a spill-prevention and response plan (SPRP) and integrate this plan into the garrison EMS.

(3) Ensure a facility incident commander (FIC) is designated for each garrison. The FIC must be appointed in writing by the garrison commander.

(4) Conduct periodic spill-response drills to exercise SPRP and ensure personnel and equipment are available and functional.

(5) Prepare and implement a cross-connection control and backflow-prevention program. The program must be updated periodically to ensure that all new construction and demolitions are included. Program development is eligible for environmental funding. The installation and testing of backflow-prevention devices, however, is a sustainment, restoration, and modernization (SRM) operational requirement.

(6) Prepare and maintain a potable water system master plan and drinking water emergency contingency plan for garrisons that own or operate a drinking-water treatment plant or distillation system. Garrison commanders will ensure security deficiencies identified in water-system vulnerability assessments are corrected.

(7) Ensure direct-report garrisons address data calls relating to the plans in (1) through (6) above.

j. Reporting. Garrison commanders will—

(1) Report HN ENFs according to chapter 22 and significant spills or releases to the environment through command channels according to AR 200-1. All significant spill reports must be coordinated with IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV).

(2) Refer inquiries from Congress and high-level HN officials about environmental matters through command channels to IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV).

(3) Include environmental data in annual installation status report - natural infrastructure (ISR-NI) submissions. Direct-report garrisons will consolidate, review, and prepare their portion of the ISR-NI and send it to IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV).

(4) Report cleanup progress to IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV) to address data calls from the ACSIM.

(5) Ensure timely HQAES reporting.

k. Resource Management. Garrison commanders will—

(1) Conduct regular meetings with the garrison environmental office and garrison directorates (RTSC or TSC as a minimum) to determine the extent of environmental requirements throughout the garrison.

(2) Identify and submit environmental requirements to USAEC through IMCOM-Europe, and verify the eligibility of requirements for environmental funding.

(3) Spend environmental funds only on requirements eligible for environmental funds and in accordance with USAEC guidance.

(4) Monitor the execution of environmental funding, identify critical shortages and excesses, and report them to USAEC through IMCOM-Europe, and return environmental funds that are excess.

(5) Conduct environmental-project reviews in sufficient detail to estimate environmental costs associated with actions such as MILCON, repair work, and exercises. Garrison commanders will also—

(a) Provide the project proponents detailed requirements with estimated costs by fiscal year.

(b) Determine the channels that organizations will use to request resources (for example, RTSC or TSC through ITAM channels, the DPW through SRM channels) and ensure that organizations submit the required resource requests.

(c) Monitor activities that have environmental effects to ensure considerations of appropriate mitigations are taken.

(6) Identify and submit P2 project-funding requirements for garrison activities. Direct-report garrisons will review garrison environmental requirements and submit them to IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV).

l. Technical Support. Garrison commanders will—

(1) Provide environmental support for CONOPS, training, and deployment.

(2) Participate in technology testing and fielding.

m. Training. Garrison commanders will—

(1) Train garrison personnel to perform their jobs in an environmentally responsible manner. Training required by law must be provided to appropriate personnel. Appropriate personnel must be trained to respond properly in case of an environmental emergency.

(2) Develop and implement a comprehensive environmental-training and awareness program, and ensure training and certification records are maintained as required by the FGS, local laws, and regulations.

(3) Ensure that environmental training is conducted as described in paragraph 22-6.

n. HMMP. Garrison commanders will—

(1) Comply with DA Pamphlet 710-7 for all HMMP requirements.

(2) Establish and implement garrison HMMP actions according to DA and Army in Europe policy. This includes establishing an AUL and a shelf-life extension and reuse program, and meeting day-to-day operational responsibilities for centralized HM management, tracking, and reporting.

(3) Request that the DOL be assigned as the lead for HMMP responsibilities according to AR 200-1 and DA Pamphlet 710-7. These responsibilities will include integrating environmental, logistics, safety, and industrial hygiene requirements.

(4) Charter an HMMP committee or incorporate HMMP requirements into EQCC meetings.

(5) Request that the DOL program funding for HMMP-related projects, equipment, and staffing.

(6) Integrate central HM-inventory-control business practices into supply activities according to DA and Army in Europe policy.

(7) Track HM using the Hazardous Material Management System (HMMS).

(8) Reduce the use of GPCs for HM procurement to an exception-only basis.

(9) Establish and maintain a garrison recycling and reuse program.

(10) Conduct mandatory HQAES and ad hoc environmental and P2 reporting.

(11) Integrate HMMP requirements into command supply-management procedures.

(12) Conduct garrison-wide HMMP self-assessments and compliance audits.

(13) Incorporate HMMP requirements into host-tenant agreements.

(14) Ensure direct-report garrisons address data calls relating to the HMMP.

(15) Control contractor use and storage of HM at their garrisons and ensure that any HM remaining after projects is removed by a contractor or properly disposed of at contractor expense.

(16) Ensure that all subordinate and tenant organizations appoint qualified personnel to sign HW shipping documents as applicable.

1-21. GARRISON SAFETY MANAGERS
Garrison safety managers will—

a. Develop a written garrison HAZCOM program in coordination with the garrison or community industrial hygienist, DOL, contracting office, environmental offices, and other agencies as applicable.

b. Serve on the garrison HMMP committee.

c. Identify proper personal protective equipment (PPE) and operating procedures for using HM.

d. Incorporate HMMP requirements into SOH assessments.

e. Participate in AUL reviews and GPC exception-request approvals.

f. Participate in garrison HMMP audits and compliance-assistance visits.

g. Support requests for reviews of substituting green products for HM.

h. Support MSDS retrieval, review, and interpretation.

i. Provide a train-the-trainer program for supervisors or unit HAZCOM monitors. HAZCOM training must be workplace-specific and address the chemicals the workers will be exposed to in the performance of their official duties and their associated hazards, the method of labeling these chemicals, and the location of documentation.

1-22. GARRISON CONTRACTING OFFICERS

Garrison contracting officers will—

a. Participate as a member of the HMMP team.

b. Ensure 48 CFR 52.233-3, hazardous material identification and MSDSs, and garrison-specific requirements are included in contracts (for example, purchase order, blanket purchase request agreement, statement of work, delivery involving the use of material).

c. In accordance with DOD Instruction 6050.05, require contractors to provide copies of MSDSs and labels of the HM to the contracting officer, who will forward these documents to the garrison HMMP team at least 5 workdays before the HM is brought onto the installation.

d. Coordinate with the garrison environmental office for development of a contract-specific EMS and HM management and storage language for inclusion in the contract.

e. Ensure GPC holders are briefed on the requirement to obtain safety, environmental, and industrial hygienist approval and coordination before purchasing HM.

NOTE: The use of a GPC to purchase HM should be approved only on an exception basis.

1-23. HEADS OF TENANT ORGANIZATIONS

Tenant organizations (DODDS, Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES), the Defense Commissary Agency (DECA) and all non-garrison organizations, activities, and major supported-mission organizations) will comply with host garrison policy and the country-specific FGS. This includes—

a. Complying with the country-specific FGS, this regulation, and all applicable EOs.

b. Participating in garrison environmental planning in EMS and Environmental Management Programs (for example, recycling program).

c. Participating in garrison HMMP and ensuring excess HM is turned in to the supply system.

d. Coordinating non-ITAM needs with the garrison environmental office and ITAM needs with the USAREUR or respective higher level command RTSC or TSC.

e. Participating in garrison internal and external audits (for example, EPAS and EMS) when required.

f. Funding unit environmental requirements not covered in standard garrison services or the ISSA.

g. Submitting nonmission, unit-specific environmental requirements to USAREUR or the respective higher level command.

h. Assessing how the conservation program affects the mission, coordinating with liaison agents, and identifying needs to the garrison commander and USAREUR or supporting higher level command.

i. Ensuring all facilities comply with the requirements in the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act of 1986 (AHERA).

j. Ensuring all child-occupied facilities are in compliance with the policy on lead-based paint (LBP).

k. Identifying and reporting HN ENFs to the garrison commander and the garrison environmental office.

l. Immediately reporting spills or releases of POL or hazardous substances to the garrison commander and the garrison environmental office. Organizations must pay or reimburse the costs associated with spill response if this is not included in standard garrison services or the ISSA.

m. Immediately reporting all instances of environmental noncompliance to the garrison commander.

n. Paying for HW disposal (except for modification table of organization and equipment (MTOE) units). The requirement to pay includes non-U.S. Army tenants except for DODDS, which receives waste disposal as nonreimbursable support according to DOD 1342.6-M. *De minimis* waste from tenant organizations (for example, AAFES) may be disposed of on a nonreimbursable basis at the discretion of garrison commanders.

o. Appointing (in writing) and training environmental officers to ensure operational compliance and coordination with the garrison environmental staff. A copy of the appointment memorandum must be sent to the garrison environmental office. Training requirements are listed in paragraph 22-6c(2)(a) through (c). Garrison commanders may waive the requirement to appoint and train an environmental officer if the tenant organization does not have sufficient staff members or there are no known environmental issues associated with the tenant organization.

p. Carrying out EMS responsibilities by incorporating all guidance from the garrison EMS implementation, including integration of EMS into appropriate contracts, carrying out actions required under the unit's EMS, and participating in garrison EMS audits.

q. Helping garrisons identify and evaluate P2 opportunities, submitting mission-related P2 requirements through appropriate command channels, and completing mission-related P2 projects.

r. Developing pest-management requirements to support missions and notifying the garrison commander of those requirements.

s. Ensuring units comply with applicable controls, laws, and regulations to support cleanup requirements (for example, DOD Inst 4715.8 and USEUCOM Dir 80-2).

t. Designating qualified individuals to attend garrison EQCC meetings.

u. Following established environmental programs and coordinating activities with the garrison through the EQCC. Major tenant-organization environmental programs must follow the country-specific FGS and guidelines outline in this regulation.

v. Using the chain of command as prescribed by USEUCOM Instruction 4804-01 to request exceptions to policy.

w. For construction activities where the tenant organization is the proponent, ensuring that all master planning documents have appropriate and up-to-date environmental reviews according to AR 420-1.

x. Developing and maintaining an approved AUL for all HM used and stored within their organization.

y. Conducting annual facility inspections and alerting garrison environmental office of concerns.

1-24. UNIT COMMANDERS AND SUPERVISORS
Unit commanders and supervisors will—

a. Foster an environmental ethic in Soldiers and civilians under their control, train subordinate leaders on stewardship, counsel them on doing what is right, lead by example, and enforce environmental laws and regulations (and ensure subordinate leaders do the same) by—

(1) Complying with Army and garrison environmental policy and country-specific FGS.

(2) Incorporating environmental responsibilities into unit SOPs and integrating environmental considerations into the planning and execution processes.

(3) Addressing environmental concerns throughout the training cycle.

(4) Developing an SOP for addressing environmental considerations.

(5) Conducting environmental training required by the country-specific FGS so all personnel can perform their duties in compliance with environmental laws and regulations and can respond properly in emergencies. Where appropriate, this training will be combined with related mandatory SOH training.

(6) Appointing trained environmental officers (in writing) at appropriate organizational levels and locations to ensure compliance actions take place. A copy of the appointment memorandum must be sent to the garrison environmental office. Environmental officers will be appointed for at least 1 year (this may be adjusted during deployments) and be trained within 60 days after being appointed. Environmental officers will be appointed anywhere units use HM or generate HW. In rear detachments, guidance will be requested through the chain of command. Paragraph 22-6c(2)(a) through (c) lists environmental officer training requirements.

(7) Helping garrisons identify P2 opportunities.

(8) Implementing P2 opportunities identified and supported by the garrison.

(9) Protecting health, structures, property, natural resources, and cultural resources from damage by people, insects, weeds, and other species in ways that promote training and readiness with minimum risks to the environment and in compliance with all applicable HN laws, FGS, and Army regulations.

(10) Coordinating pest-management needs and actions with the garrison commander.

(11) Complying with all applicable controls, laws, and regulations to support cleanup requirements (for example, DOD Inst 4715.8, USEUCOM Dir 80-2).

(12) Executing EMS responsibilities according to EMS guidance from the host garrison.

(13) Participating in garrison internal and external audits (for example, EPAS, EMS) when required.

(14) Designating individuals to attend garrison EQCC meetings.

(15) Maintain and periodically update approved AUL for all HM used and stored within their organization.

b. For HMMP—

(1) Appoint an HMMP POC.

(2) Ensure HMMP policy and guidance is incorporated into mission planning.

(3) Ensure subordinate units participate in the garrison HMMP and turn in any excess HM to the supply system.

(4) Serve as an advocate for subordinate-command HMMP resource requirements.

(5) Ensure supervisors and employees who handle, use, or are potentially exposed to HM in the course of official duties are provided information and training on the garrison HAZCOM program and the specific hazards in their workareas and workshops.

(6) Require GPC holders to coordinate with and obtain the approval of the garrison safety, environmental office, and industrial hygienist before purchasing HM with the GPC. To facilitate the review, the user must provide a copy of the MSDS of the proposed material. Use of the GPC to locally purchase HM should be done only on an exceptional basis.

(7) Require units to contact reuse centers to verify that the requested material is not on hand or a suitable substitute is not available before trying to purchase the material.

SECTION IV
COMPLIANCE AND LIABILITY

1-25. COMPLIANCE AND COOPERATION

a. General. This section describes policy and requirements for complying with applicable environmental standards.

b. Compliance With HN Standards. Garrison commanders will comply with the provisions of the SOFA, the SA, and the Protocol of Signature (in Germany), and other HN international agreements.

(1) U.S. Army commanders in Europe who are responsible for maintaining or operating U.S.-controlled facilities will ensure that construction and operations comply with the environmental standards of general applicability in the HN according to the country-specific FGS, Army regulations (for example, AR 200-1, AR 420-1), USEUCOM publications (for example, USEUCOM Dir 80-2, USEUCOM Inst 4804-01), and this regulation.

(2) Appendix B provides a summary of U.S. Army-compliance requirements under the NATO SOFA and SA. Appendix B is not all-inclusive. U.S. Army commanders in Europe must comply with the FGS and relevant guidance issued by the EEA.

(3) HN agencies may require evidence of compliance with environmental standards in connection with approval of project construction. In Germany, for example, the U.S. Forces may be required to provide environmental information according to Article 49 of the SA to the NATO SOFA and in *Auftragsbautengrundsätze 75*.

c. Compliance With FGS. Pursuant to DOD Instruction 4715.5 and USEUCOM Instruction 4804-01, the FGS for each HN, as determined by the EEA, will apply to all garrisons in Europe. The Director, IMCOM-Europe, is delegated EEA authority for Belgium, Germany, and the Netherlands; the U.S. Navy is the EEA for Italy.

(1) Garrisons and tenant organizations in Europe will comply with the country-specific FGS applicable to their location.

(2) The responsible EEA may approve waivers from established FGS. Waiver requests from U.S. Army organizations to the EEA in Belgium, Germany, and the Netherlands, or from IMCOM organizations to any other EEA must be sent through IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV).

d. Cooperation With HN Authorities. U.S. Army commanders will cooperate with HN authorities who have legitimate requests for information about unclassified activities that may affect environmental quality. If a garrison commander believes an information request is unreasonable to accomplish the purposes stated, he or she will contact the responsible USFLO for advice.

(1) For environmental-information requests that are not directly related to compliance or permit issuance, commanders will provide readily available information to the requesting HN official. If the information is not readily available, the garrison commander or the DPW will advise the requesting HN official of this and invite the official to collect the information requested, subject to security or operational restrictions. If data collection will involve entering U.S. Army-operated facilities, the garrison commander will take appropriate security and safety precautions.

(2) Commanders will request that reports and information generated from visits and studies performed by HN authorities on U.S.-controlled installations (or NATO installations used by the U.S. Forces) be made available to the U.S. Forces.

(3) Garrison commanders will request IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV) approval for HN requests for environmentally related information or visits with an unclear legal basis or from non-Governmental organizations (private and public).

1-26. REPORTING AND POTENTIAL LIABILITY OF U.S. ARMY ACTIVITIES AND PEOPLE

a. Commanders will immediately refer to HQ USAREUR (AEJA-ILO-FL) any ENFs, criminal indictments, and information against U.S. Army military and civilian personnel for violations of environmental laws. This generally applies to actions against individuals rather than ENFs against the installation. (Paragraph 22-3 provides ENF requirements.)

b. Commanders will ensure U.S.-controlled installations and military activities under their control comply with HN environmental laws and pollution-control standards.

c. Violations of environmental pollution-control HN standards of general applicability may subject the offender to HN criminal or civil penalties. The U.S. Army will take appropriate measures to protect its personnel from HN action against them for acts or omissions occurring in the performance of official duty.

SECTION V
AUTOMATED ENVIRONMENTAL DATA SYSTEMS

1-27. USE OF DATA SYSTEMS
HQDA and HQ IMCOM use automated environmental data systems to program for annual and future-year requirements. Some of the data is used in the environmental cost-standardization methodology to forecast other current and future environmental requirements.

CHAPTER 2
AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT

2-1. SCOPE
This chapter prescribes policy and procedures for managing air emissions, protecting human health and the environment, and complying with applicable FGS, HN, and DOD air-quality control regulations and international agreements. This chapter covers air-quality issues addressed in country-specific FGS, DOD and Army regulations, and international agreements for controlling and managing air pollutant emissions, including ozone-depleting substances (ODSs).

2-2. OBJECTIVES
The Army’s goal is to—

a. Manage and control air emissions in a way that reduces hazards to human health and the environment.

b. Identify and monitor air pollution emission sources, determine types and amounts of pollutant emissions, and control pollutant levels according to the applicable FGS.

c. Procure commercial equipment that meets applicable standards and that does not present a health or environmental hazard.

d. Ensure that each piece of military equipment is operated and maintained according to the applicable FGS.

e. Cooperate with HN authorities who have responsibility for enforcing or monitoring applicable air-emission regulations. This cooperation must include providing readily available information on facilities, operations, and equipment that have a potential for releasing regulated air pollutants.

2-3. POLICY
Garrison commanders will enforce—

a. FGS, chapter 2.

b. AR 200-1.

c. This regulation.

2-4. GUIDANCE FOR AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

a. Air Pollution Abatement Program Applicable Standards.

(1) FGS standards normally will be used. U.S. Army facilities and sources of air-pollutant emissions in Europe must be brought into compliance with the applicable FGS. Garrisons will program requirements and corrective projects to meet existing and future standards.

(2) An air-emission inventory may be required when an FGS is revised. This inventory will be used to identify new sources of emissions.

(3) The FGS will be used unless an applicable international agreement (such as the SA in Germany) requires standards that are more protective. More stringent HN requirements must be followed, even when the requirements have not been incorporated in the latest FGS update.

(4) Releases of volatile organic compounds and particulates must be prevented from becoming fugitive air-emission sources. Fugitive air-emission sources will be controlled and limited in industrial processes to reduce hazards to human health and the environment.

b. Eliminating or Minimizing Atmospheric Emissions of ODS.

(1) Background.

(a) Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and halon have been linked to the depletion of the earth's stratospheric ozone layer, which protects life from damage caused by excessive ultraviolet light. CFCs are used primarily as refrigerants and solvents, but may also be used as foam-blowing or fire-retardant agents, lubricants, and drying agents. Halon, another form of CFC, is used primarily as firefighting suppression-system agents.

(b) U.S. Army installations are working to eliminate their dependency on the use of CFCs, especially class I ODSs. Garrisons will not reuse CFC refrigerants recovered from retired or retrofitted air-conditioning and refrigeration systems. Garrisons are prohibited from supporting existing conditioning and refrigeration systems with new CFC refrigerants.

(c) Garrisons may still operate building fire-suppression systems that use halon, but must retrofit them with non-ODS systems when they are discharged. Garrisons are prohibited from purchasing new halon or reusing halon recovered from retrofitted or retired building fire-suppression systems. Recovered halon should be sent to the Defense Reserve.

(2) Policy.

(a) U.S. Army policy is to minimize the procurement, use, and emission of ODSs to the greatest extent possible and to observe a procurement ban on class I ODSs. The long-term goal is to eliminate all ODS from the U.S. Army inventory by 2015. All U.S. Army activities are required to establish, fund, and implement projects to meet this goal.

(b) HQDA requires that overseas installations comply with the applicable FGS and any applicable international treaty obligations on ODS.

(c) R-22 cylinders that were purchased or issued free by the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) must be collected for turn-in through the SSA to the DLA-operated ODS reserve at the Defense Distribution Depot Europe in Germersheim, Germany (building 7901).

c. Responsibilities.

(1) HQ USAREUR staff principals, garrison commanders, heads of tenant organizations, and activity directors will—

(a) Prepare and maintain an ODS inventory and elimination plan to meet DA goals.

(b) Ensure that ODS recycling and recovery of halon from all installed systems are planned and carried out by all appropriate tenant organizations and DPWs. Recycled and recovered halon must be returned to the Defense Distribution Depot Europe in Germersheim for eventual turn-in to the DOD Strategic Reserve at Fort Lee, Virginia.

(c) Ensure that all ODS-elimination projects are planned and programmed.

(2) The USAREUR G3 and USAREUR G4 will—

(a) Develop and implement the procedures and initiatives developed by their HQDA counterparts.

(b) Modify existing operational procedures when necessary to eliminate or minimize ODS emissions.

(c) Ensure that all new systems and revamped operational procedures do not include the use of ODS compounds.

CHAPTER 3
DRINKING-WATER MANAGEMENT

3-1. SCOPE
This chapter prescribes policy and procedures for controlling and properly managing drinking water. Detailed requirements are provided in chapter 3 of applicable country-specific FGS. Where FGS have not been implemented, the OEBGD (DOD 4715.05-G) and Technical Bulletin (TB) MED 577 will take precedence.

3-2. OBJECTIVES
The Army’s goal is to provide safe, secure, and potable drinking water to U.S. Army Families and communities. The U.S. Army will achieve this goal by managing drinking water in a way that minimizes potential hazards to human health and the environment.

3-3. POLICY
Garrison commanders will enforce compliance with—

a. FGS, chapter 3.

b. DOD Instruction 2000.18.

c. OEBGD (DOD 4715.05-G).

d. AR 40-5, AR 200-1, AR 420-1, and AR 700-136.

e. Technical Manuals (TMs) 5-813-1 through 5-813-7.

f. TB MED 576 and TB MED 577.

g. United States Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (USACHPPM) Technical Guide (TG) No. 179.

h. Unified Facilities Criteria 3-230-02.

i. This regulation.

3-4. GUIDANCE FOR DRINKING-WATER MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

a. The standards for providing drinking water to installations in Europe are prescribed in the applicable FGS. The ERMC Force Health Protection (FHP) Officer will provide directives for drinking water in field environments and for other military-unique operations. When municipal-delivered water to U.S. installations does not meet FGS requirements, the garrison will inform IMCOM-Europe and PHCR-Europe, which will then determine the potential for health risks and recommend corrective actions.

b. Environmental considerations are associated with the treatment of raw water for drinking. These considerations include the effects of brine and sludge discharged from water-treatment systems and water draw-off restrictions from surface or groundwater sources. Water and other permits may be required for water-treatment systems at both fixed and field facilities.

c. The commander of an installation, activity, or unit who receives a notice of noncompliance or who is or will be unable to comply with any applicable HN or U.S. drinking-water standard will immediately report this to IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV), the ERMC FHP Officer, and PHCR-Europe by the most direct method. The garrison commander will seek guidance from the ERMC FHP Officer and PHCR-Europe through IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV) on issuing FGS-required public notifications.

d. Chapter 3 of the FGS lists regulated contaminants of drinking water for U.S. Army installations in Europe. IMCOM-Europe centrally funds the costs for routine compliance monitoring, which includes required annual monitoring, increased monitoring (if needed), quarterly monitoring, lead and copper program monitoring, and sanitary surveys of installation drinking-water systems. Garrisons are responsible for all drinking-water system operational monitoring requirements.

e. DOD water systems must maintain a detectable disinfectant residual (typically free available chlorine or chlorine dioxide) throughout the entire water-distribution system except where determined unnecessary by the appropriate DOD medical authority. This requirement applies whether or not the DOD produces or purchases water and whether or not surface water or groundwater is used. For compliance with this requirement, equipment used to monitor residual chlorine must have a minimum detection capability of 0.02 milligram per liter. Water systems lacking disinfectant residual must request that the supplier add disinfectant to the treatment process, provide internal disinfection treatment, or request a medical exception through IMCOM-Europe.

f. According to TB MED 576, “application of fluoride to water supplies, when feasible, is recommended when the natural fluoride content of the water supply is below levels necessary for prevention of dental caries in children.” Army in Europe policy is to fluoridate water at housing areas and schools unless there is a good reason not to do so. The garrison commander will make the final decision about whether or not to fluoridate.

CHAPTER 4
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT

4-1. SCOPE
This chapter prescribes policy and procedures for controlling and regulating discharges of wastewater into surface water. HN standards require that all military activities be conducted with care to prevent the pollution of water or any detrimental change to its characteristics. This chapter identifies requirements that apply to fixed and field facilities for—

a. Preventing and controlling pollution of surface- and groundwater.

b. Controlling surface runoff.

c. Treating and discharging wastewater.

4-2. OBJECTIVES

a. The Army’s goal is to—

(1) Conserve HN water resources.

(2) Protect water from contamination.

b. To achieve the goals in a(1) and (2) above, garrison commanders will—

(1) Control sources of pollution.

(2) Meet all applicable permit discharge requirements (for example, Italian wastewater-discharge authorizations).

(3) Conserve water resources.

(4) Cooperate with responsible HN authorities in planning and implementing activities to control water pollution.

(5) Control or eliminate surface runoff and prevent soil erosion through sound storm-water P2 measures.

(6) Ensure construction, community operations, and land-management plans and activities comply with applicable FGS and HN standards.

(7) Monitor and maintain records on the quality of wastewater discharges from facilities (for example, POL grease traps, separators, sewage treatment plants, vehicle maintenance shops, washracks).

(8) Treat or eliminate all prohibited and noncompliant wastewater discharges.

4-3. POLICY

Garrison commanders will enforce—

a. FGS, chapter 4.

b. AR 40-5, AR 200-1, and AR 420-1.

c. TMs 5-814-1 through 5-814-3.

d. This regulation.

4-4. GUIDANCE FOR WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

a. Water Resources Management Program.

(1) Illegal Discharge. On discovery of a discharge that violates HN standards, steps must be taken immediately to correct the situation. If the situation cannot be corrected quickly and a long-range plan of action is required, the garrison commander or a designated representative will immediately inform the responsible local authorities and IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV). The long-range corrective-action plan must be coordinated with responsible HN authorities (for example, the *Wasserbehörde* in Germany) and specific requirements must be considered during the budget process.

(2) Vehicle-Washing Operations.

(a) Use of detergents is prohibited in all washracks and other places that are not specifically designed to accommodate detergent use.

(b) Vehicles and motor parts will be washed only at washracks. Washracks must be equipped with oil-water separators and connected to the wastewater system or to a combined sewer system, but not to the storm-water system.

(3) Site Inspections.

(a) When security will not be compromised and proper credentials are presented, authorized HN representatives may be allowed to enter an U.S. Army facility at reasonable times to—

1. Examine records.

2. Inspect facilities and monitoring equipment.

3. Sample any effluent the U.S. Army facility is producing. Sampling costs will be at the expense of the HN agency.

(b) The garrison commander will designate DPW or preventive-medicine representatives (or both) to accompany inspectors from HN agencies.

(4) Municipal and Regional Wastewater System Connection.

(a) The use of municipal or regional wastewater collection and disposal systems is the preferred method to dispose of wastewater from U.S. Army facilities when life-cycle cost analyses show such use is the most economical. Exceptions are permitted in cases of forced connection (for example, in Germany according to the 1969 United States-Germany Sewer Connection Agreement).

(b) The FGS or substantive standards of applicable HN wastewater discharge regulations must be met.

(5) Pretreatment.

(a) Pretreatment systems must be operated according to FGS and HN standards or manufacturer instructions.

(b) Prohibited discharge standards apply to every user of a pretreatment facility. Pollutants will not pass through the treatment facility untreated, interfere with subsequent treatment facility operations, or contaminate sludge to the extent that its disposal cannot be ensured.

b. Sewage Treatment Plants. Sewage treatment plants will be built and operated according to current standards (with consideration of use, conditions, and restrictions for discharge of wastewater).

c. Storm-Water Pollution Prevention. Garrisons must develop and maintain a storm-water pollution prevention plan for industrial activities where hazardous discharges or spills are likely and at construction sites having a high likelihood of sedimentation from storm-water runoff.

d. Certification and Training. Operators of water-, sewage-, and industrial-treatment plants must meet operator certification standards requirements in FGS or HN equivalent.

e. Use of Alternative Technologies. U.S. Army activities will evaluate the use of innovative or alternative technologies for the treatment of wastewater when proposing projects to construct or upgrade wastewater-treatment facilities. Each MILCON programming document will state that innovative or alternative technology was considered.

f. Technical Assistance. Technical assistance on wastewater disposal procedures may be obtained from PHCR-Europe (MCHB-AE-E), CMR 402, APO AE 09180.

CHAPTER 5
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL MANAGEMENT

5-1. SCOPE
This chapter prescribes policy and procedures for controlling, properly managing, and storing HM. It also provides policy for implementing the objectives and goals of the Army HMMP. HMMP requirements are defined in AR 200-1, AR 710-2, and DA Pamphlet 710-7. This chapter also applies to tenant organizations on U.S. Army-controlled property in Europe.

5-2. OBJECTIVES
The Army’s goal is to—

a. Manage and control HM to reduce risk and hazards to human health and the environment.

b. Provide appropriate training to persons who receive, store, use, transport, or manage HM.

c. Reduce the use of HM to the lowest practicable levels while meeting U.S. Army missions through inventory controls, shelf-life extensions, product reuse, and “green” substitutions.

d. Ensure Army HAZCOM Program requirements and obligations are executed effectively.

e. Ensure that each garrison has an effective HMMP to support readiness goals, achieve the economic and minimal use of HM, and protect personnel and the environment.

f. Reduce the cost for acquiring and disposing of HM and reduce the risk to public health and the environment.

g. Ensure that all HM is properly stored to prevent the mixing of chemically incompatible materials.

5-3. POLICY

Garrison commanders will enforce—

a. FGS, chapter 5.

b. AR 200-1 and AR 710-2.

c. DA Pamphlet 710-7.

d. TM 38-410.

e. AE Regulation 55-4.

f. This regulation.

5-4. GUIDANCE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIAL MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

a. Technical Assistance.

(1) Technical assistance on HM management, receipt, handling, transporting, packaging, safety, and disposal in the Army in Europe may be obtained from—

(a) The Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G4, IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-LOD).

(b) The Environmental Division, IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV).

(c) The Safety Office, IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-SO).

(d) The USAREUR DGA (transportation and training).

(e) The Sustainment Operations Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, G4, HQ USAREUR (AELG-SD).

(f) DLA-E Forward Support Team.

(2) Information about transporting HW may be obtained from DLA.

b. HMMP Requirements. Garrison commanders will implement an HMMP that meets the objectives in this chapter. Specifically, garrison commanders will—

(1) Implement procedures for storing, handling, transporting, tracking, and disposing of HM, including shelf-life extensions.

(2) Implement a local HMMP that identifies HM management requirements, assigns responsibilities for management, and establishes local operating procedures to reduce the turn-in of HM for HW disposal.

(3) Implement a local HMMP committee chaired by the DOL and including environmental, safety, contracting, and logistics representatives to establish local procedures for inventory control, storage, and distribution of HM.

(4) Implement an HMMP that meets the requirements in AR 200-1, AR 710-2, and DA Pamphlet 710-7.

(5) Develop and implement a program to track HM from the time it enters the garrison until it is disposed of.

(6) Promote the use of free issues from local reuse centers before ordering new HM, and extend the shelf life of expired HM. In the absence of a specific regulation, best management practices will be used to prevent or minimize the amount of hazardous substances released into the environment.

(7) Provide appropriate training to every person who will receive, store, package, use, transport, manage, dispose of, or otherwise handle HM (for example, HAZCOM training) and implement and enforce related HAZCOM requirements.

(8) Ensure that the use of GPCs to locally purchase HM is generally prohibited and allowed only on a case-by-case basis.

(9) Substitute approved “green” alternatives for HM when technically and economically feasible.

(10) Ensure all organizations on the garrison, including tenants, comply with the spirit, intent, and requirements of this regulation.

(11) Ensure DOLs staff and fund resources for HMMP.

(12) Ensure MSDSs are available in English or the predominant language of the workforce for all HM stored, used, or otherwise handled.

NOTE: Because of differences in manufacturing processes and the chemical makeup of items, an MSDS will be available for each item from a different manufacturer or manufactured by a different source according to the Hazardous Material Information Resource System.

(13) Not accept for transport, storage, or disposal any material deemed toxic or hazardous that is not owned or generated by DOD or approved as part of a contract.

(14) Require contractors to inform the contracting office of the types and quantities of HM that they plan to bring onto an installation to meet their contractual duties, including the MSDS and storage requirements for the material. Contractors must provide this information before bringing the HM onto the installation.

(15) Ensure that all contractor-approved HM to be used for work performed on U.S. Army installations is removed from the installation after the contracted work is done unless otherwise stated in the contract.

c. HM Shipment.

(1) Proper paperwork must accompany the shipment.

(2) Drivers transporting HM must receive proper training provided by the USAREUR DGA.

(3) Transportation documents and vehicles must be inspected by the driver and a responsible certified individual.

(4) Packages must be properly labeled.

(5) A certifying official for dangerous goods and HW movements will be appointed (using AE Form 55-50G) by each garrison that ships or transports dangerous goods. This official need not be immediately involved in the shipment of dangerous goods and will be a Soldier in the grade of sergeant first class or above or equivalent civilian. HM certifiers must receive appropriate training and work under the guidance and oversight of a DGA appointed by a senior tenant military commander at the installation (or in the vicinity) in accordance with AE Regulation 55-4.

(6) Dangerous goods movement by land mode requires HAZ 12 and HAZ 15 training (available through the Army Training Requirements and Resources System (ATRRS) at *https://www.atrrs.army.mil/*) or completion of the 40-hour Unit Dangerous Goods Adviser course provided by the USAREUR DGA. Training certifies personnel on the proper procedures for loading, unloading, and handling dangerous goods. The proponent for the DGA Program is the USAREUR Safety Division.

d. HM Storage.

(1) All HM storage requirements will comply with the FGS, chapter 5, and TM 38-410.

(2) Improper storage and handling of chemicals can be the leading cause of workplace accidents. Units storing HM must adhere to the two basic rules: store the least amount of each chemical necessary, and segregate incompatible chemicals. The MSDS provides guidance for storing and handling HM as well as procedures for cleaning up HM spills. Basic storage requirements include the following:

(a) Flammable liquids must be stored in metal fireproof cabinets away from heat or ignition sources and provided with proper ventilation. Flammable materials must not be stored with combustible materials unless the combustible material is in the manufacturers packaging. Once the seal on the packaging is broken, the materials will be separated.

(b) Bases and acids (corrosives) must be stored separately. Corrosives must not be stored with flammable materials.

(c) Oxidizers must be separated from organic compounds.

(d) Special precautions must be taken for peroxides, peroxide-forming compounds, and especially organic peroxides (for example, aldehydes, amides, ethers).

(e) Chemicals reactive with water or air (such as phosphorous or sodium) require special handling and storage (for example, storing in a cool, dry place for phosphorous and for sodium metal storing so that that it does not come into contact with oxygen) according to labeling and the MSDS. The manufacturers storage guidance for these compounds must be followed.

(f) Compressed gas cylinders will be stored and handled in accordance with DOD 4140.1-R, AR 700-68, and TM 38-400 in such a manner as to meet any HM storage and handling requirements relevant to their contents (FGS, chap 5).

(g) Biological, radioactive, and acutely toxic chemicals require special handling procedures and must not be handled until proper training has been given by knowledgeable trainers.

(3) Whenever the handling of chemicals is necessary, a thorough knowledge of the material as indicated on the MSDS and the appropriate PPE is imperative. The garrison environmental office may be contacted for training or questions regarding the use, storage, or disposal of any chemical.

(4) Maintenance facilities must maintain an AUL for all HM procured, used, or stored. The AUL must be updated at least annually to adjust for equipment and mission variations. The AUL will identify the types and quantities of HM authorized.

CHAPTER 6
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

6-1. SCOPE
This chapter prescribes policy and procedures for managing HW at garrisons in Europe.

6-2. OBJECTIVES

a. The Army's goal is to promote the protection of public health and the environment by—

(1) Minimizing the generation of HW.

(2) Developing cost-effective and safe waste-management practices.

(3) Reducing liability, fines, penalties, and third-party claims.

b. Garrison commanders will comply with the requirements in the applicable FGS and this regulation and—

(1) Use proper HM and HW management practices.

(2) Reduce the need for corrective action by closely managing HW.

(3) Reduce the volume or quantity and toxicity of waste as much as possible before disposal. Reduction will be done using economically practicable methods that emphasize source reduction, recycling, and reuse.

(4) Procure material that can be economically restored, reconstituted, or converted to other uses.

(5) Program and budget resources to effectively manage HW.

6-3. POLICY
Garrison commanders are responsible for the proper storage and disposal of HW, and will enforce—

a. FGS, chapter 6.

b. DOD Directive 4715.12.

c. DOD 4160.21-M.

d. AR 50-6, AR 200-1, AR 385-10, and AR 420-1.

e. DA Pamphlet 50-6.

f. AE Regulation 55-4 and AE Regulation 55-50.

g. This regulation.

6-4. GUIDANCE FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

a. Hazardous Waste. HW is waste listed in the European Waste Catalogue or that poses substantial or potential threats to public health or the environment. Four factors are used to determine whether or not a substance is hazardous:

(1) Corrosivity.

(2) Ignitability (for example, flammable).

(3) Reactivity.

(4) Toxicity.

b. Program Requirements.

(1) Garrison commanders and heads of tenant organizations will—

(a) Be aware of and comply with applicable HN standards for generating, treating, storing, disposing of, and transporting HW.

(b) Ensure HW programs (including waste minimization) are identified and funded.

(c) Reduce the generation and disposal of HW by promoting waste minimization and recycling.

(d) Store and dispose of HW in a manner that protects public health and the environment.

(2) Hazardous waste storage areas (HWSAs) and hazardous waste accumulation points (HWAPs) must have secondary containment according to the FGS.

c. Disposal of HW.

(1) Garrison commanders will—

(a) Comply with requirements in the applicable FGS, AR 200-1, and this regulation.

(b) Appoint in writing (using DD Form 577) qualified representatives to sign HW shipping documents.

(c) Authorize sufficient time for appointees to attend required qualification training and to perform this additional duty.

(2) Representatives appointed as signatories for HW shipping documents will—

(a) Obtain required HAZ 12 (80 hours) and HAZ 15 (24 hours) training offered by ATRRS (*https://www.atrrs.army.mil/*) or Unit Dangerous Goods Adviser (40 hours) certification provided by the USAREUR Safety Division.

(b) Complete the application and identity-verification process to obtain a German signature card (Germany only).

(c) Alert the garrison environmental office and leadership 3 months before leaving the unit so an alternate designee can be selected, trained, and (in Germany) apply for a German signature card.

(3) In accordance with DOD Instruction 4715.6 and DOD 4160.21-M, DLA Disposition Services Europe & Africa is responsible for disposing of HW for the Department of Defense.

(a) DLA Disposition Services will—

1. Coordinate the scheduling of removal actions with garrison HW media managers in accordance with the terms of the disposal contract and provide real-time scheduling adjustments.

2. In coordination with the garrison, analytically test waste streams with unknown contents using a contract laboratory analysis to prepare an HW profile sheet and seek the least costly disposal method.

3. Ensure contractor-provided containers are secure, operational, and properly labeled.

(b) Garrisons should review DLA Disposition Services base contracts 1 year before their expiration or renewal to update requirements (for example, removal locations, waste streams, management services).

(4) Garrison environmental offices will—

(a) Submit waiver requests for the disposal of waste streams not using DLA Disposition Services (for example, when more cost-effective or sustainable) to the EEA through IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV) in accordance with ACSIM waiver policy. Requests for waivers must—

1. Specifically indicate selected contracting and disposal criteria are at least as stringent as DLA Disposition Services Europe & Africa.

2. Include verifiable documentation of savings that will occur as a consequence of not using DLA Disposition Services.

(b) Comply with 2010 electronic-manifest requirement (in Germany) and help designated appointees obtain German signature cards for electronically signing HW manifests when applicable (for example, when the HW exceeds 20 metric tons per waste stream per generator within 1 year).

(c) Coordinate removal actions with the DLA contracting officer’s representative (COR) and appointed signatory.

(d) Seek to extend useable product shelf life before disposing of HW. For hazardous products not yet extended, garrison environmental offices should provide representative samples to the Mannheim Laboratory Center for an analysis to determine the product's suitability for having its shelf life extended. Garrison environmental offices should also coordinate the placement of products back into the supply chain through the local reuse center.

NOTE: The Mannheim Laboratory Center will relocate to the USAG Kaiserslautern after the Mannheim community closes.

(e) Send a written report of observed contractor deficiencies to the DLA COR.

(f) Encourage and administer basic (32 hours) and annual refresher training for familiarizing environmental officers with handling HM and HW, and in responding to spills.

(5) HW generators (for example, tenant organizations, AAFES, DECA, DODDS) will—

(a) Comply with requirements in the applicable FGS, this regulation and others deemed appropriate by the garrison.

(b) Procure materials based on the Army GPP policy.

(c) Support garrisons in tracking HW generation by recording waste type, quantity, date of generation, and date of disposal.

(d) Maintain proper security, storage, and housekeeping of their designated HWAPs.

(e) Appoint in writing an environmental officer to oversee environmental compliance and coordinate HW disposal, and provide copy of the appointment memorandum to the garrison environmental office for coordination.

(6) HW that cannot be identified by either the user's knowledge of the waste or details of the physical, chemical, or other descriptive properties or processes that created the HW will be analyzed to identify HW characteristics. Waste streams with unverified contents will be tested before turn-in to seek the least costly disposal technique.

(7) Maximum HWAP waste container sizes are limited to 55 gallons unless accumulated waste is being recycled.

d. Chemical Defense Equipment.

(1) Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear-defense individual protective equipment (CBRN-D/IPE) will be disposed of according to procedures provided by the DOD Joint Equipment Assessment Program (JEAP) Office. The JEAP Office places CBRN-D/IPE in three categories:

(a) Serviceable.

(b) Suitable for training only.

(c) Unserviceable (disposed of through DLA Disposition Services).

(2) Further guidance is available through the Joint Acquisition Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear Knowledge System (JACKS) at *https://jacks.jpeocbd.army.mil/jacks/Protected/Core/secure/default.aspx*. JACKS provides a centralized, authoritative, and comprehensive source of information about CBRN-D/IPE. Users can access equipment specifications, standards, factsheets, shelf-life information, advisory messages, new equipment training, and contact information. DEMIL Bulletin FY-07-008 also provides disposal and POC information.

(3) The handling, use, and disposal of chemical defense agents and ammunition-related materials must be performed in a manner that will protect the environment and meet the requirements of AR 50-6, AR 385-10, and DA Pamphlet 50-6.

(4) Waste chemical defense agents and agent-contaminated media may meet the definition of HW (such as test kits and mask filters).

(5) Decontamination agents in use today, such as high test hypochlorite, super tropical bleach, and decontamination solution 2 (DS-2), are caustic. These agents can damage equipment, pollute the environment, and cause personal injury. Many of them are also flammable and therefore considered HW.

e. Batteries. The U.S. Army encourages and supports the safe recycling and disposal of used batteries. Dry-cell batteries of more than 9 volts must have terminals protected from short-circuiting when storing and shipping. TB 43-0134 provides comprehensive guidance on the proper disposition of batteries.

f. Fire Extinguishers.

(1) U.S.-specification fire extinguishers that are part of the DLA industrial gas-support program will be turned in to the supporting SSA.

(2) Locally purchased fire extinguishers must be taken to the servicing fire department for return to the supplier for refill (as needed) or reissue.

(3) DLA will accept waste fire extinguishers as scrap metal if they are empty and demilitarized (tops removed and a ¼-inch hole drilled in them).

(4) The last alternative for disposing of fire extinguishers is to dispose of them as HW through a DLA Disposition Services contract.

g. Compressed Gas Cylinders. Generators (glossary) will be directed to return reusable United States Department of Transportation and locally purchased (pi (π)-marked *ADR*-compliant) gas cylinders to the local SSA or local provider respectively for conformity testing (when necessary) and reuse.

CHAPTER 7
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

7-1. SCOPE
This chapter prescribes policy and procedures for handling and storing solid waste at installations in Europe.

7-2. OBJECTIVES

The Army's intent is to generate "net zero" waste. The means of ensuring net zero solid waste include reducing the amount of waste generated, repurposing waste, maximizing the recycling of the waste stream to reclaim recyclable and compostable materials, and generating energy as a by-product of waste reduction, with disposal being nonexistent. The Army's major objectives include—

a. Effectively managing solid waste in a manner that protects human health and the environment.

b. Complying with applicable HN, DOD, and U.S. Army solid-waste management regulations.

c. Reducing the volume of solid waste generated to meet or surpass local, DOD, and U.S. Army goals.

d. Reusing or recycling elements of the solid waste stream to the maximum extent possible.

e. Integrating elements of the garrison GPP plan affecting waste-generation rates.

f. Finding ways to divert marketable material out of solid and HW streams.

7-3. POLICY

Garrison commanders will enforce—

a. Army GPP policy. This policy requires all U.S. Army organizations involved with contracting and procurement actions or credit-card purchases to comply with Federal green procurement requirements.

b. Army regulations and policy, including AR 420-1.

c. USACHPPM Technical Information Paper #38-001-1203.

7-4. GUIDANCE FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

a. Command Emphasis. Garrison commanders will place command emphasis on solid-waste reduction, material reuse, recycling, green procurement, and composting, and will enforce applicable regulations and policy that require reducing and eliminating waste by—

(1) Minimizing the generation of waste and pollutants through source reduction.

(2) Diverting at least 50 percent of nonhazardous solid waste, excluding construction and demolition debris, by the end of fiscal year 2015.

(3) Diverting at least 50 percent of construction and demolition materials and debris by the end of fiscal year 2015.

(4) Reducing the use of printing paper and acquiring uncoated printing and writing paper containing at least 30 percent postconsumer fiber.

(5) Reducing and minimizing the quantity of toxic and hazardous chemicals and materials acquired, used, or disposed of.

(6) Increasing the diversion of compostable and organic material from the waste stream.

(7) Returning expired or no-longer-needed medications to where they were purchased or issued. Medications can be detrimental to the environment and are not to be disposed of in the trash or flushed down toilets.

(8) Ensuring local requirements and responsibilities for the Army in Europe Separate or Recycle Trash (SORT) Program and the Resource Recovery and Recycling Program are implemented in their AORs.

(9) Ensuring solid waste disposal contracts are reviewed at least every 3 years to adjust terms for improved garrison segregation, removal frequency, and container sizes.

(10) Ensuring sustainable practices of construction and demolition waste management are fully integrated into the planning, design, development, and execution of sustainable design and development at the garrison.

(11) Encouraging the establishment and use of garrison composting programs or using local municipal waste composting programs to increase solid waste disposal diversion rates.

b. Plans and Assessments.

(1) Integrated solid-waste management procedures, techniques, and practices must be used to manage solid waste and must be documented in the garrison integrated solid waste management plan (ISWMP). USACHPPM TG No. 197 provides guidance for developing ISWMPs. The Army in Europe ISWMP template (available from the PHCR-Europe) facilitates the internal preparation of a comprehensive ISWMP. ISWMPs must incorporate proper construction and demolition waste-management principles and requirements.

(2) Garrisons must identify areas where materials may be reused rather than discarded (for example, reuse of packaging material, including bubble wrap, cardboard boxes in good condition, and Styrofoam peanuts).

(3) Essential elements of a successful solid waste program include educating the garrison staff and publicizing various waste-reduction efforts.

(4) Feasibility analyses for new solid-waste projects will include an assessment of environmental risk and compliance cost.

(5) Garrison commanders will ensure local requirements and responsibilities for the Army in Europe SORT Program and the Resource Recovery and Recycling Program are implemented in their AORs.

(6) Local disposal contracts will be periodically reviewed to adjust terms for improved garrison segregation, removal frequency, and container sizes.

(7) Garrison commanders will ensure sustainable practices of construction and demolition waste management are fully integrated into the planning, design, development, and execution of sustainable design and development at their installations.

(8) Garrisons are encouraged to establish installation composting programs or use local municipal waste composting programs to increase solid waste disposal diversion rates.

CHAPTER 8
MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

8-1. SCOPE
This chapter prescribes policy and procedures for handling and storing medical waste at installations in Europe.

8-2. OBJECTIVES
The Army's goal is to control and abate pollution and risks to human health from the storage and transport of medical wastes by providing policy and procedures for the management of RMW. The policy and procedures provided are designed to ensure maximum protection of human health and the environment, and to ensure compliance with FGS, DA, United States Army Medical Command (MEDCOM), and the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO) standards.

8-3. POLICY
Garrison commanders will enforce—

a. FGS, chapter 8.

b. AR 40-5, AR 40-61, AR 190-51, and AR 200-1.

c. MEDCOM Regulation 40-35.

d. United States Army Dental Command (DENCOM) Pamphlet 40-5-1.

e. USACHPPM TGs 149 and 190.

f. JCAHO Standard PI.6.

g. This regulation.

8-4. GUIDANCE FOR MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

a. The medical logistics section at each medical treatment facility will provide all contractual services for the disposal of all RMW.

b. The supporting preventive medicine section will oversee the compliance of RMW storage, handling, and disposal. The preventive medicine section will also provide training for all personnel who work with RMW according to the applicable FGS and HN standards.

c. Perished, stillborn, or unborn animals, as well as slain animals, that are not to be used for human consumption (animal carcasses) will be disposed of as medical waste. Preserved animal carcasses are also considered HW.

d. Expired or no-longer-needed medications are to be returned to where they were purchased or issued. Medications can be detrimental to the environment and are not to be disposed of in the trash or flushed down toilets.

e. The FGS prohibition on recapping sharps does not apply to needles intended for reuse (such as incremental application of anesthetic to a single patient during dental procedures) according to DENCOM Pamphlet 40-5-1.

CHAPTER 9
PETROLEUM, OILS, AND LUBRICANTS (POL) MANAGEMENT

9-1. SCOPE
This chapter prescribes policy and procedures for handling and storing POL in an environmentally safe manner.

9-2. OBJECTIVES
The Army's goal is to control and abate pollution resulting from the storage, transport, and distribution of petroleum products.

9-3. POLICY
Garrison commanders will enforce—

a. Applicable FGS chapter.

b. This regulation.

9-4. GUIDANCE FOR POL MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS
POL is considered HM throughout Europe. Chapters 5, 18, and 19 of this regulation, and chapters 5, 9, 18, and 19 of the applicable FGS provide requirements for managing POL.

CHAPTER 10
NOISE MANAGEMENT

10-1. SCOPE
This chapter prescribes policy and procedures for managing noise created by U.S. Army activities in the European theater. This chapter does not apply to noise associated with occupational health or to workplace noise levels. AR 40-5 and DA Pamphlet 40-501 provide policy and guidance for controlling occupational noise.

10-2. OBJECTIVES
The Army's goal is to minimize the adverse effects of noise on HN citizens while maintaining mission capabilities.

10-3. POLICY
Garrison commanders will enforce—

a. FGS, chapter 10.

b. AR 95-1 and AR 200-1.

c. This regulation.

10-4. GUIDANCE FOR NOISE-MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

a. Army in Europe Noise-Management Requirements.

(1) Noise management must be incorporated into the way installations in Europe do business. Each garrison commander will develop and implement a garrison noise-management program that includes at least the elements described in this chapter.

(2) A garrison noise-management program may include other elements that the garrison commander determines are appropriate and consistent with the policy and procedures in this regulation. Garrison and subordinate commanders will—

(a) Conduct training, operational activities, and BASOPS functions (including housing and recreational activities) in a way that minimizes adverse noise effects on HN citizens while maintaining mission capability.

(b) Be aware of and respect HN customs and standards (for example, “quiet hours”).

(c) Uphold existing noise-related agreements with local HN officials.

(d) Establish a noise-management program according to this regulation.

b. Noise-Management Program Elements. Each garrison commander will establish a noise-management program that includes at least both of the following:

(1) Garrison noise-management committee.

(2) Noise-complaint management procedures.

c. Noise-Complaint Management Procedures.

(1) Each garrison commander will maintain a noise-complaint management program in coordination with the IMCOM-Europe Environmental Division and the IMCOM-Europe Public Affairs Officer. The program must provide procedures for providing prompt and accurate information to HN governments and the local populace.

(2) Noise complaints must be handled with integrity, sensitivity, and timeliness. The IMCOM-Europe Public Affairs Officer has the lead on responding to noise complaints.

(3) Garrison commanders will establish an ongoing public-information program to inform HN citizens and local governments about noise-reduction efforts.

(4) Each garrison commander will institute a standard process for handling and responding to noise complaints. The process must ensure at least the following:

(a) A log of noise complaints is maintained.

(b) Complaints are investigated without delay.

(c) Complainants are made aware of the garrison’s concern and informed that every effort will be made to correct the problem (mission permitting).

(d) Complaints are sent to the office responsible for the activity that caused the noise complaint. The activity must provide the garrison public affairs office a copy of the complaint.

(e) A copy of the complaint and response are provided to the garrison environmental office and coordinated with IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV).

(f) Noise complaints are brought to the attention of the EQCC.

(g) When applicable, noise complaints are coordinated with JMTC; the United States Army Training Support Activity, Europe; RTSCs; and TSCs.

CHAPTER 11
PEST MANAGEMENT

11-1. SCOPE
This chapter prescribes policy and procedures for implementing pest-management programs at installations in Europe.

11-2. OBJECTIVES
The Army's goal is to establish and maintain effective integrated pest-management programs.

11-3. POLICY
Garrison commanders will enforce—

a. FGS, chapter 11.

b. DOD Instruction 4150.07.

c. DOD 4150.07-M.

d. AR 40-5 and AR 200-1.

e. This regulation.

11-4. GUIDANCE FOR PEST-MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

a. U.S. Army Pest-Control Products and Applications.

(1) Garrison commanders will establish and maintain effective pest-management programs and an IPMP. Garrison commanders will officially designate a garrison pest-management coordinator to oversee the IPMP. The coordinator must be trained in accordance with DOD Instruction 4150.07.

(2) Integrated pest-management principles must be used in U.S. Army pest-management programs in Europe. Pesticides must be used according to current label directions, applicable HN standards, and DA directives. Pesticides will be used only when nonchemical alternatives have failed or the pest population warrants their use.

(3) Pesticides and pesticide-contaminated material must be stored, handled, used, and disposed of according to U.S. and HN standards. Pesticides will be included in the list of chemicals in garrison spill contingency plans. Disposal instructions for pesticides identified as HW are in chapter 6 of this regulation and chapter 6 of the applicable FGS.

(4) Only persons properly trained and certified may apply or supervise the application of pesticides. Contract pesticide applications must be done according to HN standards. Such applicators do not require DOD certifications.

(5) Pesticides will not be issued as part of self-help programs except for those that are enclosed in baits for ants and cockroach control or as authorized by the IMCOM-Europe Command Pest-Management Consultant.

b. Pesticide Disposal. Pesticides must be disposed of according to the FGS and this regulation.

CHAPTER 12
CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

12-1. SCOPE
This chapter prescribes policy and procedures to control and abate adverse effects on cultural resources on installations in Europe.

12-2. OBJECTIVES
The Army's goal is to preserve and protect buildings, structures, sites, and objects of historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural value on U.S. Army-controlled property and in maneuver coordination areas.

12-3. POLICY

a. Garrison commanders will ensure personnel who perform historic or cultural resource functions have the required expertise in world, national, and local history and culture. This may be developed in-house, by contract, or through consultation with other agencies. Government personnel directing such functions must have training in historic or cultural resource management.

b. Garrison commanders will enforce—

(1) FGS, chapter 12.

(2) AR 200-1.

(3) This regulation.

c. The cultural resources manager will be familiar with and responsible for implementing the integrated cultural resource management plan, applicable FGS, and HN requirements.

12-4. GUIDANCE FOR CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS
The Army's goal is to preserve and protect buildings, objects, sites, and structures that have archaeological, architectural, cultural, or historic value on U.S. Army-controlled property and in maneuver coordination areas. Garrison commanders will refer cases of cultural or historical preservation issues to IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV) for specific guidance.

CHAPTER 13
NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

13-1. SCOPE
This chapter prescribes policy and procedures to control and abate the adverse effects on natural resources on installations in Europe.

13-2. OBJECTIVES
The Army's goal is to—

a. Promote responsible conservation and management of land, forests, and wildlife on areas under U.S. Army control.

b. Maintain training areas and other mission lands for sustained use.

c. Ensure military actions are not likely to jeopardize legally protected species and any adverse modification or destruction of their habitats. Endangered or threatened species identified in the HN Red Lists of Threatened and Endangered Species should be used for identification and planning purposes.

13-3. POLICY
Garrison commanders will enforce—

a. FGS, chapter 13.

b. EO 11988 and EO 11990.

c. AR 200-1 and AR 350-19.

d. United States Army Corps of Engineers Regulation 200-2-2.

e. AE Regulation 350-22.

f. This regulation.

13-4. GUIDANCE FOR NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

a. Funding and Staffing. Garrison commanders will provide for the funding and staffing of natural resource management professionals to effectively manage the natural resources on their installations. This may be done using in-house or contract personnel or through consultation with another agency. Government personnel directing such functions must have training in natural resource management.

b. Natural Resources Manager. Natural resources managers must be familiar with and will be responsible for following all applicable integrated natural resources management plans and the applicable FGS.

c. Land, Forest, and Wildlife Management.

(1) Garrison commanders are responsible for the conservation of the land, forest, and wildlife natural resource areas under their control. Actual management of forest resources rests with the HN.

(2) All commanders have a responsibility to protect public and private lands used in training (AE Reg 350-22 (applicable in Germany)). Responsible stewardship of natural resources on HN lands used for training is an essential part of the military mission. To maintain training areas and other mission lands for suitable use, the following will not be allowed:

(a) Off-road recreational vehicles.

(b) Nonmilitary activities that may cause damage to mission lands or the natural resources on them.

(3) Garrison commanders will cooperate and coordinate all natural resource management activities with the following:

(a) HN officials who have responsibility for natural-resource protection to prevent damage to forests and other natural resources.

(b) All affected staff elements. This includes developing the integrated natural resources management plan with the USAREUR ITAM POC at the respective RTSC or TSC.

d. Threatened and Endangered Species. All Army leaders will ensure military actions are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of endangered or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of the habitat of these species as specified in paragraph 13-2c. Natura 2000 management plans will be developed in close cooperation with responsible HN authorities and the USAREUR ITAM POC at the respective RTSC or TSC. (For the States of Bayern and Rheinland-Pfalz, the *öffentliche Trägerschaft* process applies.) The purpose of the Natura 2000 management plan is to balance nature protection with military mission requirements.

CHAPTER 14
PCB MANAGEMENT

14-1. SCOPE
This chapter prescribes policy and procedures to control and abate the adverse effects of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) during handling, use, storage, and disposal.

14-2. OBJECTIVES
The Army's goal is to—

a. Manage and control PCBs in a way that will reduce hazards to human health and the environment.

b. Provide appropriate training to persons who receive, store, use, transport, or manage PCBs.

c. Reduce PCBs to the lowest practicable levels according to U.S. Army mission requirements.

14-3. POLICY
Garrison commanders will enforce—

a. FGS, chapter 14.

b. AR 200-1.

c. This regulation.

14-4. GUIDANCE FOR PCB MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

a. Garrison commanders will ensure that records are developed and maintained on the maintenance history, inspection, and disposition of PCBs and PCB-related items in their installations.

(1) A regular inventory and inspection of PCB items must be conducted each quarter with at least 30 days between inspections and recorded in a log.

(2) The inventory must include at least the type of PCB item in use, manufacturer, date of manufacture, rating (voltage or kilovar), serial number, location, and analytical results in parts per million (ppm) PCBs (if a laboratory analysis has been conducted).

(3) Every in-service PCB transformer must be inspected every 3 months (with at least 30 days between inspections).

(4) PCB storage areas must meet the storage facility requirements in the FGS. The facility must be inspected at least once a month unless more frequent inspections are required according to the country-specific FGS.

(5) Records must be updated by 1 July each year. Records must cover the previous calendar year. These records must be kept for at least 5 years after the facility ceases use of the PCB items.

b. U.S. Army military and civil works personnel who handle or may potentially be exposed to PCBs must be trained to perform PCB-related responsibilities in a safe and environmentally sound manner.

c. Small PCB capacitors must be disposed of or demilitarized by methods that preserve the integrity of the container (as opposed to crushing or other processes that may result in releasing PCBs).

CHAPTER 15
ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT

15-1. SCOPE
This chapter prescribes policy and procedures to—

a. Control environmental and health effects that can potentially be caused by handling asbestos-containing material (ACM).

b. Reduce potential exposure to ACM.

15-2. OBJECTIVES
The Army's goal is to—

a. Prevent human exposure to asbestos hazards at U.S. Army facilities in Europe through a proactive policy that complies with all applicable laws and regulations. The program applies to friable (easily crumbled) and nonfriable ACM. This chapter prescribes policy and procedures for managing asbestos, ACM, and asbestos waste on U.S. Army facilities in Europe.

b. Control asbestos, reduce exposure to it, and reduce the potential for releasing asbestos into the environment by ensuring garrison commanders will—

(1) Ensure personnel handle, store, transport, and dispose of ACM according to U.S. and HN standards.

(2) Establish and implement an AMP that includes surveys and resurveys throughout the garrison to identify ACM and maintain an inventory of the presence or absence and the quality or condition of ACM on U.S. Army-controlled facilities in Europe.

15-3. POLICY
Garrison commanders will enforce—

a. FGS, chapter 15.

b. AR 40-5, AR 200-1, and AR 420-1.

c. TB MED 513.

d. This regulation.

15-4. GUIDANCE FOR ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

a. U.S. Army AMP Requirements in Europe. Garrison commanders will—

(1) Establish, maintain, and actively support an AMP.

(2) Designate an asbestos program manager (APM) to execute the AMP and associated policy. The designated individual must meet all required U.S. and HN accreditation requirements before being assigned APM responsibilities.

(3) Form a garrison asbestos-management team, chaired by a representative of the local DPW, to establish AMP plans and policy for the garrison.

(a) Members of the team will include the APM and representatives from the following:

1. DPW.

2. Public affairs office.

3. PHCR-Europe Industrial Hygiene/Occupational Health Office.

4. Safety office.

5. SJA office.

6. AAFES; DECA; morale, welfare, and recreation (MWR) offices; DODDS; and local units, if required.

7. Other interested parties when appropriate (for example, civilian personnel, works council).

(b) The team in (a) above may be a subcommittee of the EQCC. Minutes and relevant issues must be reported to the EQCC. The team will meet when required, but at least twice a year. Minutes must be recorded and kept on file as part of the AMP.

(4) Comply with appropriate HN and U.S. regulations on asbestos management (including required training and accreditation of personnel).

(5) Program and budget for resources to execute the AMP and ensure these requirements are identified.

(6) Exclude asbestos from all procurements and uses where asbestos-free substitute materials exist.

(7) Assess the relative health risks for alternative control actions. Asbestos will not be removed for the sole purpose of eliminating asbestos.

(8) Perform a complete review of operations and maintenance schedules, design plans, and specifications to identify facilities that are scheduled for repair, alteration, demolition, or transfer.

b. Asbestos-Management Team Responsibilities. Asbestos-management teams will—

(1) Meet periodically to—

(a) Review the status of the AMP.

(b) Identify problem areas.

(c) Prepare future action plans.

(d) Develop public-information plans when needed with the public affairs officer.

(2) Identify, with help from the local PHCR-Europe Industrial Hygiene/Occupational Health Office, groups of employees who may become exposed to asbestos while doing their assigned duties.

(3) Help identify PPE and clothing (including respirators) needed for employees in (2) above according to applicable U.S. and HN standards.

(4) Establish education, training, and exposure-notification programs for personnel who may work with or come into contact with ACM as part of their assigned duties ((2) above).

(5) Establish community awareness on asbestos hazards and safety procedures.

(6) Establish and monitor a garrison medical-surveillance program for employees who may come into contact with asbestos while performing their duties and employees who are required to wear respirators ((2) above).

(7) Institute a personnel recruitment policy that ensures only persons capable of using required PPE are hired for positions involving exposure to asbestos.

c. Garrison AMP Manager Responsibilities. The garrison AMP manager will—

(1) Develop a garrison AMP for approval and signature by the garrison commander. The AMP must describe effective management practices to reduce exposure to ACM and their release into the environment.

(2) Implement and execute the approved garrison AMP ((1) above).

d. Garrison AMP.

(1) Garrison AMPs must be developed to incorporate FGS and applicable U.S. and HN standards. AMPs must be updated at least every 5 years. The garrison AMP should be developed according to the AMP template provided by the IMCOM-Europe Environmental Division.

(2) The garrison must identify future resource requirements to accomplish the objectives of the AMP.

(3) A garrison public-notification procedure must be developed with the public affairs officer to provide information about the garrison AMP. The procedure must—

(a) Identify and promote actions to increase awareness throughout the garrison of the hazards associated with ACM.

(b) Designate the public affairs officer as the primary POC with external media on inquiries and press releases on the AMP.

e. PHCR-Europe Responsibilities. The PHCR-Europe Industrial Hygiene/Occupational Health Office will monitor and support the implementation of requirements for asbestos-related work for both the military and civilian workforce. This includes but is not limited to proper asbestos work practices, training, personal protection, and enrollment in the medical-surveillance program.

f. DODDS Responsibilities.

(1) DODDS must obtain the necessary funds to meet AHERA requirements.

(2) Work performed in DODDS facilities involving ACM must be done according to AHERA guidelines and regulations, and it must be coordinated through the appropriate DODDS headquarters and garrison environmental office.

(3) DODDS representatives responsible for custodial, maintenance, or service contracts must ensure contractors and employees comply with AHERA guidelines on asbestos training and supervision.

(4) DODDS must provide documentation of asbestos-related activities (for example, copy of the AMP, resurvey reports, training certificates) to the garrison APM.

g. Leased Facility Requirements.

(1) No building with ACM that may become health-threatening because of building use, ACM condition, or ACM accessibility will be considered for lease or lease renewal.

(2) Leased facilities will not be included in garrison ACM surveys.

(3) Either of the following must be included in the real-estate records (lease documents) of facilities being considered for first-time leases or renewals:

(a) A statement from the landlord that an investigation has been conducted and no friable material that potentially contains asbestos exists or that the material has been tested and found to contain no asbestos. Inspection and testing must be performed in accordance with HN standards.

(b) A statement from the landlord’s inspector that an investigation of the facility has been conducted and that ACM or friable material potentially containing asbestos exists. The statement will specify the location of the ACM and state that the presence of the material is not health-threatening because of planned or existing building use, material condition, or accessibility to the ACM.

NOTE: Facilities mentioned in (b) above that are currently under lease with existing ACM must be included on the regular garrison reinspection schedules until the leasing period is over or the lease is terminated.

h. Asbestos Survey. Garrison ACM surveys will be managed according to the IMCOM-Europe AMP template. This includes recording the survey results in the standardized IMCOM-Europe asbestos database.

i. Standard Clauses for Asbestos-Related Projects.

(1) All organizations that separately contract alteration, renovation, repair, or maintenance of facilities (for example, AAFES, DECA, DODDS, MEDCOM) must ensure projects are coordinated with the garrison APM or garrison environmental office.

(2) Renovation and alteration of facilities because of stationing actions must be coordinated with the garrison APM or garrison environmental office.

(3) Project proponents will ensure contracts for construction, alteration, and maintenance projects that may involve asbestos include a clause requiring contractors to protect employees and building occupants from asbestos in accordance with HN law.

(4) Project proponents will—

(a) Ensure renovation projects include individual ACM surveys for each project-related facility. Surveys that cover the garrison will not replace the design investigation for new work or maintenance-and-repair projects.

(b) State the presence or absence and condition of ACM in project-related documents (for example, DD Form 1391, DA Form 4283).

(c) Include specific information about the presence of ACM in construction-bid documents and ensure that in-house repair or removal actions are completed according to applicable requirements.

j. Asbestos Waste Disposal. The appropriate packaging, labeling, and disposal requirements for ACM are prescribed in the country-specific FGS, chapter 15.

k. Training. Any person involved with design, inspection, management, supervision, or direct work relating to ACM must be trained and certified according to applicable AHERA or equivalent HN standards.

CHAPTER 16
RESERVED

This chapter is reserved for future use.

CHAPTER 17
LEAD-BASED PAINT MANAGEMENT

17-1. SCOPE
This chapter prescribes policy and procedures for managing LBP hazards.

17-2. OBJECTIVES
The Army's goal is to—

a. Manage LBP to minimize the potential adverse effects on all personnel.

b. Turn in existing stocks of LBP to DLA.

c. Not specify, requisition, or apply paints and coatings above 0.06-percent (600 ppm) lead by the weight of the total nonvolatile content to buildings or structures (residential or nonresidential), including curbs, interior and exterior building surfaces, playground equipment, road lines, and steel structures (AR 200-1 and AR 420-1).

17-3. POLICY
Garrison commanders will enforce—

a. FGS, chapter 17.

b. AR 200-1 and AR 420-1.

c. This regulation.

17-4. GUIDANCE FOR LBP MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS
Garrison commanders will—

a. Manage LBP and lead-contaminated soil in place unless operational, economic, or regulatory requirements dictate its removal.

b. Reduce the release of lead, lead dust, and LBP into the environment from deteriorated paint surfaces, building maintenance, demolition activities, and other sources at installations and on U.S. Army-controlled property.

c. Refer health-related and exposure issues to a PHCR-Europe industrial hygienist.

d. Coordinate LBP procedures, programs, projects, and abatement activities with the garrison environmental office, local safety manager, and a PHCR-Europe industrial hygienist.

e. Conduct an environmental-impact analysis for lead-hazard control and LBP activities.

CHAPTER 18
SPILL-PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PLANNING

18-1. SCOPE
This chapter prescribes policy and procedures for preventing, controlling, reporting, and contingency planning for spills of POL and other hazardous substances.

18-2. OBJECTIVES
The Army’s goal is to—

a. Use, generate, transport, store, handle, and dispose of POL and other hazardous substances in a way that protects the environment and public health.

b. Have responsive notification and reporting procedures to be used when a spill occurs.

c. Ensure personnel are trained to respond quickly to contain and clean up a spill.

d. Cooperate with responsible HN agencies to ensure that public health and welfare are protected.

e. Comply with applicable FGS and HN standards.

18-3. POLICY
Garrison commanders will enforce—

a. FGS, chapter 18.

b. AR 50-6, AR 200-1, and AR 360-1.

c. AE Regulation 55-4 and AE Regulation 350-22.

d. AE Pamphlet 27-2.

e. This regulation.

18-4. GUIDANCE FOR SPILL-PREVENTION AND RESPONSE PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

a. Commanders will report any significant spill (for POL, any amount in excess of 417 liters (110 gallons); for other material, refer to the appropriate FGS) to IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV) immediately. Commanders must submit a follow-up written report within 24 hours when any of the following occurs:

(1) A spill occurs inside the installation and cannot be contained within any required berm or secondary containment.

(2) A water resource has been polluted.

(3) The FIC determines that the spill is significant.

b. The following are special procedures for handling significant spills:

(1) Garrisons will develop and implement a spill prevention, control, and countermeasures plan.

(2) When a spill occurs on an installation, the person in charge at the scene of the spill will, in accordance with the garrison spill prevention, control, and countermeasures plan, immediately inform the FIC and the garrison fire department and take action to contain the spill. The FIC is the individual (appointed in advance by the garrison commander) who coordinates and directs DOD control and cleanup efforts at the scene of a POL or hazardous spill. The FIC will notify HN authorities and obtain necessary assistance if necessary. The HN notification will include the following information:

(a) Name, location, and type or function of the garrison.

(b) Garrison commander’s name and telephone number.

(c) Name and telephone number of the person providing the report.

(d) Type and estimated quantity of the material spilled.

(e) Location of the spill.

(f) Local time and date when the spill was discovered.

(g) Whether or not there is a need for medical assistance.

(h) Drainage features.

(3) When a spill occurs in a maneuver coordination area, it must be reported immediately to the nearest police station or fire department and to the appropriate maneuver-damage prevention officer (AE Reg 350-22). The appropriate USFLO and public affairs officer must be advised of the unit response and the response by HN authorities.

(4) Spills occurring outside U.S.-controlled facilities or having an effect outside U.S.-controlled facilities may result in claims against the United States under the NATO SOFA. AE Pamphlet 27-2 requires an investigation of each spill.

(5) DA Form 1208 must be completed within 21 days after a spill and sent to USACSEUR (AEJA-CD), Unit 30010, APO AE 09008-3001.

(6) Guidance for response and dealing with HN authorities is available in AE Pamphlet 27-2 and from the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

(7) A copy of any notification or report of a spill to the HN will be provided to IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV) within 24 hours.

c. Releases of information about spills of POL or other hazardous substances inside garrison boundaries will be conducted at the discretion of the garrison commander. Prompt release of factual information is encouraged to ensure public safety, prevent or reduce widespread public alarm, and to ensure that the public understands the extent and nature of the hazard.

CHAPTER 19
UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT

19-1. SCOPE
This chapter prescribes policy and procedures to manage, maintain, and replace underground storage tanks (USTs) in an environmentally safe manner.

19-2. OBJECTIVES
The Army’s goal is to prevent pollution from POL products or hazardous substances stored in USTs. USTs include any tank wholly or partially embedded in the ground or in structures that are directly connected to the ground and not easily accessible for visual inspections, including the underground piping connected to the tank. Excluded are septic tanks, storm-water or wastewater collection systems, flow-though process tanks, surface impoundments, and tanks located in an accessible underground area if situated on or above the floor.

19-3. POLICY

a. Garrison commanders will—

(1) Ensure the information in paragraph 19-4 (including Geographic Information System (GIS) metadata) for each UST is collected and included in the UST inventory.

(2) Ensure all USTs are on real-property records and are maintained, tested, repaired, replaced, and properly closed. If a tank has cathodic protection, the tank will be tested within 6 months after installation, at least every 3 years, and within 6 months after any repairs to the UST system. UST recordkeeping required by the FGS will be maintained indefinitely (for example, beyond the life of the tank).

(3) Whenever possible, apply for DLA funds to upgrade and maintain USTs containing DLA capitalized fuel. Funds may be applied for through the web-based DLA Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization - Energy system at *https://srm-e.hq.dla.mil/Login.aspx*.

(4) Ensure all required HN certifications and inspections are current and documents are maintained and provided to IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV) before installation closure.

b. As a best management practice, installations should remove USTs instead of closing them in place to avoid future liabilities for the U.S. Army.

19-4. GUIDANCE FOR UST MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

The following information will be included in the UST inventory ((GIS) = required for inclusion in the GIS layer):

For This Data	Maintain the Following Information
Tank data	Real property-unique identifier (GIS)
	Tank location latitude (GIS)
	Tank location longitude (GIS)
	Nearest building
	Volume
	TÜV tank ID
	Volume unit of measure (GIS) (note)
	DLA tank? (Y/N)
	Storage tank type
	Capacity
	Cathodic protection
	Containment
	Storage tank product (GIS) (note)
	Date installed
	External protection
	Internal protection
	Leak detection
	Material
	Owner
	Spill/overfill
	Status
	Tank location/building number
	Tank serial number
	Usage
	Vapor recovery
Piping data	Cathodic protection
	Containment
	Date installed
	External protection
	Leak detection
	Material
Leak information	Identify all leaking tanks
	Incident numbers
	Estimated loss of product
	Status of remediation

For This Data	Maintain the Following Information
ENFs	Item receiving the ENF
	Type of ENF
	Issuing agency
	Notice date
	ENF identification
	Regulatory requirement
	Actual (or projected) compliance date
Test data	Results
Closure data	Filing date of tank closing plan
	Site assessment: date, results, and remarks
	Removal
	Remediation

NOTE: Use the storage tank product type and volume unit of measure from the enumeration list for the UST GIS layer.

CHAPTER 20
IMCOM-EUROPE ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION PROGRAM

20-1. SCOPE

a. This chapter prescribes policy and procedures for managing the IMCOM-Europe Environmental Remediation Program. Environmental remediation in Europe will be conducted according to the Army Compliance Cleanup (CC) Program. The Army CC Program is centrally managed by the ACSIM through the USAEC. The program is funded through the management decision evaluation package (MDEP) ENVR with funds for cleanup going directly to USAEC with follow-on transfer directly to the executing agency. The Army CC Program applies to the identification, investigation, remediation, and monitoring of environmental contamination from former and current U.S. Army activities. It also applies to real property controlled by the Army in Europe (including NATO infrastructure that is funded, leased, or Government-owned, and contractor-operated facilities).

b. This chapter does not apply to the following:

(1) Cleanup of spills conducted under the FGS.

(2) Removal of contaminated material incidental to construction projects.

(3) Contamination outside U.S. Army-controlled property, except for reporting of conditions posing an imminent and substantial threat to human health or safety, or to the environment.

20-2. OBJECTIVES

The Army's goal is to carry out its missions while protecting the health and safety of U.S. and HN personnel and the quality of the environment. This will be done by identifying, assessing, and remediating environmental threats posed by contamination on U.S. Army-controlled property in Europe caused by current or former U.S. military operations.

20-3. POLICY

a. DOD Instruction 4715.8 and USEUCOM Directive 80-2 are the primary policy documents for determining whether and how cleanup actions will be implemented through the Army CC Program in the Army in Europe.

b. HQDA has established guidance to consistently manage environmental cleanup in the Army Environmental Cleanup Strategy (AECS) and Strategic Plan at *http://www.denix.osd.mil/derp/upload/cleanstrat.pdf*.

(1) The AECS and Strategic Plan establishes objectives and lists cleanup program areas for which mission statements and a resources and strategy management plan are provided. Under this plan, one of the listed program areas to be managed by HQ IMCOM is U.S. Army remediation overseas.

(2) HQ IMCOM develops an annual program management plan for accomplishing the AECS and Strategic Plan within its AOR. The program management plan establishes general implementation procedures and measures.

c. The Army CC Program is centrally managed through the USAEC. Funding for the program is managed directly by the USAEC through a core forward team at IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV). Garrison commanders and their staff play a vital role in the prioritization and programming for cleanup projects on their installation. To ensure they are kept up to date on the cleanup of sites on their installation, garrison commanders will—

(1) Review and approve their IAP annually.

(2) Sign cover letters for all decision documents produced for their installation.

20-4. GUIDANCE FOR REMEDIATION REQUIREMENTS

a. The HN EEA and appropriate authorities must be involved in all remediation efforts. Consultations will be according to DOD Instruction 4715.8 and USEUCOM Directive 80-2.

(1) The EEA must be consulted when a remediation action is anticipated in the EEA's country. Requests for EEA consultation must be made by the installation through the component chain of command. This must be done before entering into negotiations with HN government officials on potential remediation of a contaminated site. The EEA's determination may be appealed to USEUCOM if the garrison disagrees with it.

(2) In accordance with the country-specific appendixes of USEUCOM Directive 80-2, installations may provide remediation documents to HN authorities after a formal request is received and coordination with the EEA through IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV) is completed. Only after the formal coordination is an approval to release the information granted to the installation.

b. EEA consultation on remedial actions is accomplished by a decision document. USEUCOM Directive 80-2 prescribes required information in a decision document. This document must be submitted to the EEA when a final feasibility study is sent to IMCOM-Europe. In countries where IMCOM-Europe does not have EEA responsibility, all coordination with the EEA will be done through IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV).

20-5. DATA MANAGEMENT FOR THE ARMY CC PROGRAM

The AEDB-CC provides a management tool for tracking contaminated sites. The AEDB-CC has technical, fiscal, and program-management information for contaminated sites on installations in Europe. Each project involving a contaminated site must be correlated to a CC site. This database is updated by garrison environmental staff during spring and fall data calls. When a new project is programmed for a contaminated site that is not in the AEDB-CC, IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV) must be notified immediately with the necessary information to add the site to the AEDB-CC.

20-6. ARCHIVING REQUIREMENTS

Garrisons must maintain the official record copy and manage official records according to AR 25-400-2. All CC documents must also be archived in the USAEC Permanent Cleanup Document Repository (PCDR). Garrisons are responsible for uploading their documents into the PCDR and any other Army equivalent database of record.

20-7. ARMY CC PROGRAM AND THE THIRD-PARTY NATO SOFA CLAIMS PROCESS

a. The remediation of contamination solely affecting NATO contracting parties' military property is executed in accordance with DOD Instruction 4715.8 and USEUCOM Directive 80-2.

b. Contamination affecting third parties may be subject to claims for damages under the NATO SOFA, Article VIII. Typically, these claims will involve contamination migrating off military property or affecting surface or groundwater of the receiving State.

c. The USACSEUR is responsible for reimbursing certified NATO SOFA claims filed against the U.S. Forces in Belgium, Germany, and the Netherlands.

d. When Army CC Program sites are potentially subject to third-party claims, coordination with USACSEUR is required. Information regarding the nature and extent of the contamination and any cleanup actions taken is valuable in resolving third-party claims. Additionally, USACSEUR is able to collect offpost environmental data that can assist with cleanup decisionmaking on Army CC Program sites.

e. The USACSEUR archive is the permanent file repository for all data on contaminated sites potentially subject to third-party claims. To ensure information is properly tracked, documents must be filed according to the assigned AEDB-CC number for that site. The following information should be kept in both USAG and USACSEUR files:

(1) Reports (studies, designs, and remediation-progress reports).

(2) Contract documents (scopes of work, plans, and specifications).

(3) HN and U.S. correspondence and responses.

(4) Newspaper articles and public-affairs statements.

20-8. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Technical assistance for the Army CC Program may be obtained from the USAEC core forward team at IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV).

CHAPTER 21
POLLUTION PREVENTION AND GREEN PROCUREMENT POLICY

21-1. SCOPE

P2 is the process of reducing or eliminating waste. Green procurement helps garrisons avoid polluting the environment. Green procurement refers to the practice of preventing waste and pollution by considering the effect on the environment, along with costs, performance, and other traditional selection factors, when making purchasing decisions.

21-2. P2 OBJECTIVES

a. The Army P2 Program is “multimedia” in that the objective is to reduce or eliminate the effect that any U.S. Army operation or activity may have on the total environment (including effects to air, surface waters, ground waters, and soils) through—

(1) Reutilization, reduction, or elimination of wastes.

(2) More efficient use of raw materials or energy.

(3) Reduced emissions of toxic materials into the environment.

b. P2 concentrates on but is not limited to—

(1) Modifying manufacturing, maintenance, and other industrial processing or practices.

(2) Modifying product designs.

(3) Recycling (especially inprocess, closed loop).

(4) Preventing disposal and transfer of pollution between media.

(5) Promoting the acquisition and use of environmentally preferable products and services and implementing preference programs favoring the procurement of items containing recovered materials and bio-based products.

(6) Increasing energy efficiency and conservation of water and materials.

c. Although the primary emphasis is on source reduction, P2 can be accomplished at any stage of the pollution-management hierarchy. Any technique that meets the intent of subparagraphs a and b above may be involved (for example, material substitution, process modification, waste-stream segregation, improved procurement practices, inventory control, good housekeeping or best management practices, proper storage, employee training).

d. The Army’s primary P2 goal is to reduce reliance on products or processes that degrade the environment to as close to zero as possible. This will reduce or avoid future operating costs and liability associated with environmental compliance and cleanup, and from unnecessary generation of HW. It also prevents disruption to mission operations caused by regulatory-compliance problems. Specific objectives include—

(1) Minimizing the use of environmentally degrading materials and processes in all life-cycle phases of new weapons system-acquisition programs, in management, in logistics support, in modification of existing weapons systems, and throughout garrison facility management.

(2) Developing technically and economically effective approaches to—

(a) Eliminate or reduce contamination to environmental media.

(b) Reduce energy and water use.

(c) Conserve natural resources.

(3) Fostering the P2 ethic throughout the U.S. Army community and in all mission areas.

21-3. GPP OBJECTIVES

The goal of the GPP is to use environmentally responsible procurement practices to avoid harming the environment. Specific benefits of practicing green procurement at the installation include—

a. Complying with laws, regulations, and applicable EOs that require Federal agencies to implement green procurement preference programs.

b. Strengthening recycling programs by increasing the demand for recycled products.

c. Financial savings (may be in terms of product cost, the overall cost of manufacturing, or utility bills).

d. Reducing air emissions, solid waste disposal rates, and all associated health risks.

e. Conserving natural resources used to make new products.

f. Conserving energy resources and the ozone layer.

21-4. POLICY

Garrison commanders will enforce—

a. The Federal Acquisition Regulation, section 23.

b. DOD Directive 5000.01 and DOD Instruction 5000.02, which provide information about incorporating P2 into the acquisition process.

c. DOD Directive 4715.1E.

d. DOD Instruction 4715.4.

e. AR 200-1, which provides specific guidance for P2 program planning and execution.

f. AR 710-2.

g. Department of Defense Green Procurement Strategy.

h. Army Installation Green Procurement Program Implementation Guide.

21-5. GUIDANCE

a. Garrison commanders must consider methods to prevent or reduce pollution at the source, recycle wastes and by-products that cannot be prevented, treat pollutants that cannot be recycled to minimize environmental hazards, and dispose of or use another means of releasing pollution into the environment only as a last resort and in an environmentally safe manner.

b. Garrison commanders must develop a P2 program; develop, implement, and update a P2 plan; and consider cost-effective P2 in all activities.

c. P2 is the preferred approach to maintaining compliance with environmental laws and regulations. When both preventive and control approaches are available to deal with an environmentally degrading activity, preventive measures must be used unless mitigating circumstances (such as excessive cost or time and technology limitations) exist and can be documented.

d. P2 will be used to complement, and eventually replace to the maximum extent possible, traditional pollution-control and cleanup operations in Army Environmental Program management. All U.S. Army missions, operations, and products must incorporate P2 planning throughout the mission, operation, or product life cycle.

e. Garrisons should abide by the Army Installation Green Procurement Program Implementation Guide. Garrison activities, tactical units, and tenant organizations involved in purchasing and contracting must ensure that—

(1) A GPP is established that incorporates all organizations in the acquisition process, including environmental, logistics, contracting, and safety.

(2) Units consider GPP in routine purchases.

(3) The contracting office conducts periodic training on the benefits of using the Army Green Procurement Program Implementation Guide on the Green Procurement website at *https://extranet.g4.hqusareur.army.mil/pubs/listfiles.aspx?storeFront=GP*.

f. The following category of materials is addressed in Federal green procurement preference programs and should be considered during the procurement process:

(1) Products manufactured from recovered materials.

(2) Environmentally preferable products.

(3) Energy efficient products.

(4) Bio-based products.

(5) Alternative fuels and fuel efficient vehicles.

(6) Non-ODSs.

21-6. MAJOR PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

a. Responsibilities.

(1) Garrison commanders, installation activities, tactical units, and tenant organizations on Army installations will—

(a) Conduct P2 opportunity assessments and develop a P2 plan to identify a systematic approach to reduce adverse environmental effects. The P2 plan must follow HQDA P2 plan guidance.

(b) Establish a P2 program to implement the P2 plan. The plan will also include provisions for green procurement when cost effective and feasible.

(c) Form a GPP committee.

(d) Ensure contracting offices enforce Army GPP policy that requires all units and activities procuring goods and services comply with Army GPP guide.

(e) Ensure contracting, environmental, logistics, and safety officers collaborate to put on periodic training to educate units and activities on the GPP, especially using their GPC.

(f) Ensure garrisons inform IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV) once a year of their progress toward meeting Army GPP goals.

(g) Ensure acquisition personnel obtain GPP awareness training.

(2) GPC holders must consider green procurement in all their purchases when feasible.

b. P2 Plan Updates. All P2 plans will be updated when a change in function or process occurs.

c. P2 Funding. Noncompliant P2 projects will be funded based on cost benefits and return on investment. Projects must be supported by cost-benefit estimates to be considered for funding. Where operational cost could be reduced through P2 project execution, the beneficiary units (through operational cost avoidance) will fund those P2 projects.

d. P2 Reporting. Garrisons must report all progress toward meeting P2 goals through the AEDB-EQ as well as through periodic data calls. Garrisons must also update their P2 plans as necessary and report any problems in implementing P2 as well as changes in baselines, goals, methods, and timelines.

21-7. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Technical assistance related to—

a. Weapon-systems support and maintenance can be obtained from the United States Army Materiel Command (*http://www.army.mil/info/organization/unitsandcommands/commandstructure/amc/*).

b. Health and environmental aspects of P2 planning can be obtained from PHCR-Europe.

c. P2 opportunity assessments for facility management can be obtained from IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV).

CHAPTER 22
OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND REQUIREMENTS

22-1. SCOPE

This chapter describes environmental programs not covered in other chapters of this regulation. Each section describes a different program and provides the primary responsibilities and policy associated with these programs.

22-2. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS/ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW GUIDE

a. Scope. This paragraph describes Army in Europe policy and procedures for environmental review in compliance with EO 12114, DOD Directive 6050.7, and the FGS. The policy and procedures apply to projects or activities, including the real property siting, resiting, and land-use changes certification process, under the jurisdiction of a foreign nation that would be examined in an environmental document prepared by the United States.

b. Objectives. Garrison commanders and other decisionmakers must be aware of and held responsible for the effects their decisions have on fish, wildlife, natural habitats, forests, natural and cultural resources, soils, water and air quality, and other natural resources under their stewardship. Garrison commanders will—

(1) Use natural resources wisely on HN lands under their control.

(2) Integrate environmental considerations into their decisionmaking process so that environmental considerations are reviewed before and during—not after—the process.

(3) Cooperate with HN authorities on initiatives, resolutions, and programs to protect the quality of the environment.

c. Policy. Garrison commanders and heads of subordinate commands and elements will integrate environmental considerations into the decisionmaking process. Environmental effects of proposed actions must be considered in the decision process at the same time as technical, economic, and other factors.

(1) Preparation and implementation of an environmental review is the responsibility of the proponent of the proposed action or project and will be conducted early in the project-planning stages. The environmental review will provide proponents an early warning of potential adverse environmental effects and a comparison of the environmental effects expected to result from different alternatives.

(2) The proponent will implement the environmental review process in coordination and consultation with the appropriate environmental office, which will provide specific environmental data to complete the analysis. If the effort required to conduct an environmental review for a project or action or to provide a study to support the environmental review is significant, the proponent will be responsible for funding that work.

d. Guidance for Environmental Review Process.

(1) The environmental review process will help planners forecast and mitigate potentially adverse environmental effects. The process is designed as an "early warning system" by identifying sensitive environmental issues in the earliest stages of proposed projects and activities. This will allow for mitigation of potential adverse effects before projects or activities are initiated. Environmental review also provides for a comparison of the environmental effects expected to occur from implementing different alternatives. If there is no environmental review or the review is inadequate, a project or activity may not be approved, the approval may be delayed, a project or activity may be halted, or the environment could be damaged significantly or irreversibly.

(2) The environmental review process is divided into nine technical areas. These areas are ecology, air quality, surface water, groundwater, soil and geology, land use, noise, natural resources, and cultural resources. The review is structured as a decision tree. There are four major components in each area: definition of technical area, site-specific and action-specific screening questions, mitigation-specific screening questions, and potential effects and recommended mitigation measures. The ERG process is carried out in the following steps:

(a) Step 1. Identify the project objective and describe the proposed project and alternatives.

(b) Step 2. Determine if the proposed project or alternative occurs in the "global commons" or within the jurisdiction of a foreign nation.

(c) Step 3. Determine if the proposed project or alternative would result in an environmental document prepared unilaterally by the United States.

(d) Step 4. Review the list of exclusions to determine whether the proposed project or an alternative is exempt from the ERG process.

(e) Step 5. Review the summary of environmental issues to determine whether the proposed project or alternative may have a substantially adverse effect on the environment.

(f) Step 6. Determine the area of potential effect and mark it on a topographic or aerial map. Note reference materials used in the ERG process. Revisit environmental conditions if or when the area of potential effect changes, regardless of how slight a change.

(g) Step 7. Answer the site-specific screening questions.

(h) Step 8. Answer the action-specific screening questions.

(i) Step 9. Answer the appropriate mitigation-specific screening questions.

(j) Step 10. Based on answers to the mitigation-specific screening questions, certain potential effects will be generated. Select the potential effects that are likely to occur. Based on these answers, certain recommended mitigation measures will be generated. Select the recommended mitigation measures that will be implemented.

(3) An environmental review must be completed for significant or major actions according to the various regulations driving the requirement. The first few steps of the environmental review process will help determine what is significant or major and, thus, help determine if an environmental review is needed.

(4) Different evaluators will likely achieve different results depending on their backgrounds, understanding of the project, and personal interpretations. Although completion of the review process provides compliance with EO 12114 and DOD Directive 6050.7, it does not alleviate the need to comply with the FGS and other relevant HN requirements. If the review process is followed correctly at the onset of the planning process, the review will reveal potential obstacles to the project early on.

(5) For the environmental review to yield the greatest benefit (reduce costly delays and avoid adverse environmental effects), the process must be used during the earliest stages of project planning and programming. The ERG must be completed before submitting DD Form 1391 for MILCON projects and before preparing DA Form 4283 for other projects. For the most effective results and timely completion of the process, the environmental-impact analyses will be conducted as a collaborative effort involving at least the proponent, planners, and environmental and other garrison staff officers involved in or familiar with the details and requirements of the proposed project or action.

(6) A software program has been developed for the Army in Europe to conduct the environmental review process. Use of the automated software tool based on the ERG is required. The software is available from IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV).

e. ERG Documentation Requirements.

(1) ERG End Result. The result of the environmental review will be a list of potential effects and recommended mitigation measures for the proposed project or alternative. All potential effects and recommended mitigation measures will be considered in the project-planning stage. The proposed project and each alternative will receive a numeric score based on the potential effects likely to occur and recommended mitigation measures that must be implemented. These values can be used to compare the relative environmental effects associated with the proposed project and alternatives.

(2) Record of Environmental Consideration (REC). The numeric score associated with the proposed project and each alternative ((1) above) will be recorded on the appropriate space in the REC. A copy of the "Potential Impacts and Mitigation" section of the ERG can be attached; however, a written summary of impacts is required. Specific actions that must be taken to mitigate adverse environmental effects will be described in the REC. In most cases, this portion of the REC cannot be completed until after the proposed project or alternative is complete (when all mitigation measures have been implemented for all technical areas). The REC of the selected project will describe the alternatives considered, summarize the effects and mitigations associated with these alternatives, state the reasons for choosing the proposed project, and be signed by the proponent, lead reviewer, and a representative of the garrison environmental office.

NOTE: Any siting change may require another environmental review to determine if the change will change the original scoring. The old score may not suffice for new siting changes.

f. AE Form 200-1A, Request for Environmental Review. Proponents will use AE Form 200-1A to initiate the environmental-review process, to document a simple environmental review for projects and actions that are expected to have little to no environmental effect or are included in a list of exclusions, and in place of the full ERG process. AE Form 200-1A is designed to be filled out by both the proponent and the garrison environmental staff. It is the responsibility of any office or organization proposing a Federal action to ensure that appropriate environmental analyses have been completed before committing funds or initiating projects. It is equally important for the environmental analyst to help proponents complete AE Form 200-1A. Appendix C provides instructions for completing the form, which is divided into the following three sections:

(1) Section I, Proponent Information. This section must be filled out by the proponent. It provides proponent information and data to successfully complete the form and subsequent analysis.

(2) Section II, Preliminary Environmental Review. This section will be used for a preliminary environmental review by an appropriate and knowledgeable environmental-office staff member and take into consideration as much project and action information as possible. An accurate review of the environmental effects listed is required. In the listed areas, the reviewer will determine if the proposed project or action is anticipated to have a positive (+), no (0), adverse (-), or unknown (U) effect on the environment. If all areas are either (+) or (0), or the action is on the list of ERG exclusions in appendix D, no further action would be required. If there are any (-) or (U) effects, further detailed analysis and a full environmental review will be required. Additional sheets and supporting documents may be attached if necessary.

(3) Section III, Environmental Analysis Determination. After completing the review in section II, annotation of an environmental-review determination is required in section III with any remarks, appropriate signatures, and dates. Copies of the completed AE Form 200-1A will be placed in the environmental-review, project, and other appropriate files.

22-3. HOST-NATION ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

a. Enforcement Actions. An HN ENF is a formal, written notification by an authorized environmental regulatory agency of a violation of an applicable statutory or regulatory requirement. ENFs must cite the requirement that is being violated and provide a compliance deadline. ENFs do not include warning letters, informal notices of deficiencies, or notices of deficiencies to permit applications.

(1) As a general rule, one written notice, regardless of the number of individual violations, findings, or citation listed in it, counts as one ENF. However, if the ENF cites violations in more than one statutory requirement, it counts as multiple ENFs, one under each of the applicable statutory requirement categories.

(2) Items found to be out of compliance during an internal or other DOD component review, compliance review, or audit are not ENFs.

b. Scope. This implementing guidance provides procedures for validating, reporting, tracking, and resolving ENFs. Appropriately addressing HN ENFs is an important part of meeting legal environmental requirements and preserving and protecting the environment. In addition, resolving noncompliance issues fosters a good relationship with the HN.

c. Applicability. The policy in this section applies to garrisons and units or other organizations that are tenants of garrisons.

d. Requirements.

(1) Initial-Reporting Procedures.

(a) Organizations receiving HN correspondence ("receiving organizations") indicating that the organization is not in compliance with HN environmental requirements (including applicable permits) will provide the IMCOM-Europe ENF POC and the applicable garrison commander the following within 2 workdays:

1. A copy of the correspondence.

2. A brief summary of the alleged noncompliance, the requirement allegedly being violated, identification of the issuing HN agency, the HN deadline for compliance, and any evidence supporting or refuting the allegation.

(b) If the information in (a)2 above is not available within 2 workdays, the receiving organization will provide at least a copy of the original correspondence and state that more information will be provided later.

(2) Evaluation Procedures. Within 2 workdays after receiving the HN correspondence, the IMCOM-Europe ENF POC will—

(a) Validate the applicability of the HN requirement and determine whether it represents a reportable ENF.

(b) Provide the determination to the organization that received the HN correspondence and to the applicable garrison commander.

(3) Reporting Procedures.

(a) If IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV) determines that the HN correspondence represents a reportable ENF, the garrison will enter the ENF in the AEDB-EQ within 1 workday after being notified by IMCOM-Europe that the ENF is valid. Each quarter thereafter, the garrison will update the ENF status in the AEDB-EQ until the ENF is corrected and closed.

(b) The receiving organization will develop a corrective-action plan in accordance with the garrison EMS procedures and this regulation (para 22-4) to address any valid noncompliance.

(c) Within 30 days after receipt of a reportable ENF, the garrison commander will send a memorandum through IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV) to the Director, IMCOM-Europe, identifying the ENF and providing a corrective-action plan. Paragraph 22-4 provides minimum corrective-action plan requirements.

(d) Six months after receipt of a reportable ENF, and quarterly thereafter until the ENF is corrected, the garrison commander will send a memorandum through IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV) to the Director, IMCOM-Europe, identifying the ENF and explaining why it remains uncorrected, and provide an updated corrective-action plan.

(e) When an ENF has been corrected, the garrison commander will notify IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV). IMCOM-Europe will verify the correction of ENFs and tell garrisons when to close ENFs in the AEDB-EQ.

22-4. ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENTS

a. Objectives. IMCOM-Europe implements the EPAS Program to evaluate, achieve, maintain, and monitor compliance with environmental requirements. The EPAS Program is being used to meet DOD, DA, and IMCOM-Europe environmental program goals and improve program visibility.

b. Policy. The EPAS Program will be executed in accordance with DOD Instruction 4715.5 and AR 200-1. In general, applicable environmental requirements include—

(1) International agreements, such as the NATO SOFA.

(2) Country-specific FGS.

(3) U.S. statutes, regulations, and EOs that have specific applicability OCONUS.

(4) DOD directives that have specific applicability OCONUS.

(5) Army regulations that have specific applicability OCONUS.

(6) USEUCOM and Army in Europe regulations and policy memorandums.

(7) ISO 14001:2004 standard.

(8) Applicable permits obtained from the HN on behalf of the U.S. Army.

c. Guidance.

(1) External EPAS Audit Requirements.

(a) IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV) will conduct external EPAS audits at each garrison every 3 years. These audits will cover all media areas identified in the country-specific FGS, and all non-HN host and tenant operations at the garrison.

(b) External audits will be performed using the IMCOM-Europe Performance Assessment Software (IPAS). Audit protocols are developed for the software to allow audit teams to audit internally and externally for all the program requirements covered in the standard referenced in subparagraph b above.

(c) Garrisons will provide at least two auditors each year to assist IMCOM-Europe with an external audit at another garrison.

(d) Garrisons will develop and maintain a corrective-action plan in accordance with the ISO 14001:2004 standard and the relevant garrison EMS procedures to address deficiencies documented in the final external audit report. The garrison commander will approve the corrective-action plan. This plan will include at least the following information:

1. The deficiency, main causal factors, the actions necessary to correct the deficiency and main causal factors, and the parties responsible for each action.

2. Estimated resource requirements and sources for the corrective action.

3. A schedule for completing the corrective action, including any major milestones (for example, programming funds, design, execution stages).

(e) IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV) will verify the correction of findings documented during external EPAS audits by verifying a selected sample of the findings.

(2) External EPAS Reporting Requirements.

(a) Not later than the Friday after its external EPAS audit, the IMCOM-Europe EPAS Program Manager will provide the garrison a draft report documenting the audit results. The garrison and IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV) will provide comments to the draft report within 4 weeks after receipt. Within 2 weeks after the comment period, the IMCOM-Europe EPAS Program Manager will provide a final audit report addressing all comments received.

(b) Within 90 days after receipt of the final audit report, the garrison commander will send a memorandum through IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV) for the Director, IMCOM-Europe, with a copy to the Commander, USAEC, indicating the garrison has developed, is implementing, and is tracking progress toward completion of a corrective-action plan addressing all deficiencies documented in the final audit report. This memorandum will also indicate the status of the garrison EMS as follows:

1. If no major EMS nonconformities were documented in the final audit report, the garrison commander will indicate this and declare full conformance with the ISO 14001:2004 standard.

2. If the garrison corrected all major EMS nonconformities documented in the final audit report, the garrison commander will indicate such and declare full conformance with the ISO 14001:2004 standard.

3. If major EMS nonconformities remain uncorrected, the garrison commander will recommend to the Director, IMCOM-Europe, a suspension of full conformance status for the garrison EMS.

(c) One year after receipt of the final audit report, the garrison commander will send a memorandum to the Director, IMCOM-Europe, with copies provided to the Commander, USAEC, and IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV), noting any findings that remain uncorrected, explaining why each finding has not been corrected, and providing (as an enclosure) an updated corrective-action plan addressing all uncorrected findings.

(d) IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV) will provide quarterly external audit finding status reports to the Director, IMCOM-Europe.

(e) Garrisons will use the IPAS Corrective Action Tracking website at *http://ipas.ursdcmetro.com/* to track the current status (for example, progress toward correction) of each external EPAS finding.

(3) Internal EPAS Audit Requirements.

(a) Each fiscal year, including the year in which they receive an external EPAS audit, garrisons will conduct an internal EPAS audit. This internal audit may be a single event or spread throughout the year.

(b) Garrisons may select the scope of the internal audit subject to the following requirements:

1. The garrison must have a written procedure, based in part on past garrison performance and known HN interest or visibility, for determining the scope of the internal audit.

2. Each internal audit will assess garrison conformance with the ISO 14001:2004 standard and will assess environmental compliance in media areas and host and tenant operations associated with environmental aspects identified by the garrison as significant.

3. Each internal audit will confirm the status (corrected or uncorrected) of all high-risk compliance findings documented during and since the last external EPAS audit.

4. Any media areas or operations assessed will use any applicable HN permits and the country-specific FGS as audit criteria.

NOTE: IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV) may provide annual memorandums, based on an analysis of past garrison environmental performance, indicating additional media areas that will be assessed during internal audits.

(c) Garrisons are encouraged to use the IPAS to document, maintain, and track the status of internal audit findings. If a different documentation methodology is used, it must meet the substantive standards of the IPAS (for example, adequate tracking of sufficient information about findings and their corrective actions) and be coordinated with IMCOM-Europe before implementation. The garrison must have a written procedure identifying the methodology used to document, maintain, and track internal audit findings.

(d) Garrisons will develop and maintain a corrective-action plan in accordance with the ISO 14001:2004 standard and the relevant garrison EMS procedures to address deficiencies documented in the internal audit. The garrison commander will approve the corrective-action plan. This plan will include the following information as a minimum:

1. The deficiency, main causal factors, the actions necessary to correct the deficiency and main causal factors, and the parties responsible for each action.

2. Estimated resource requirements and sources for the corrective action.

3. A schedule for completing the corrective action, including any major milestones (for example, programming funds, design, execution stages).

(4) Internal EPAS Reporting Requirements.

(a) Each year, garrison commanders will send a memorandum to IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV) stating that an internal audit has been performed and indicating that the garrison has developed, is implementing, and is tracking progress toward completing a corrective-action plan addressing all deficiencies documented in the internal audit. This memorandum will include as an enclosure the scope of the internal audit (for example, which media areas and operations were assessed).

(b) Internal audit findings and corrective-action plans are generally not reported to IMCOM-Europe.

22-5. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONTROL COMMITTEE

a. Scope. This paragraph defines policy and procedures for forming and operating EQCCs.

b. Policy. Each garrison must have an EQCC according to AR 200-1.

c. Guidance.

(1) Functions. The EQCC serves as a formal advisory group to the commander to aid in decisions regarding environmental issues. The EQCC will advise the commander on environmental priorities, policy, strategies, and programs. Functions of other existing or required boards (for example, HMMP, noise-management committee, and asbestos-management team) may be consolidated under and reported through the EQCC as subcommittees. The EQCC can serve as the EMS cross-functional team and will perform the annual EMS management review.

(2) Members. Membership of the EQCC will include at least the following:

(a) The commander, who will serve as the chair.

(b) The director of public works, who will act as the executive secretary.

(c) An EMS management representative.

(d) The chief of the garrison environmental office.

(e) The director of each major garrison staff office (including logistics, operations, plans, public affairs, resource management, and safety). The garrison commander may determine that other offices be represented (for example, medical, range-management, SJA).

(f) Representatives from each tenant organization.

(g) Military unit commanders or their representatives if the unit is not ordinarily a tenant of the garrison, but performs missions on the garrison.

(h) DLA representatives.

(i) Training support personnel.

(j) Any other organization or agency deemed appropriate by the garrison commander.

(3) Frequency of Meetings. The EQCC will meet at least once each quarter. Official minutes must be recorded, signed by the garrison commander, and kept on file by the garrison environmental office.

(4) Joint USAREUR/IMCOM-Europe EQCC.

(a) The Joint USAREUR/IMCOM-Europe EQCC will provide a forum to coordinate garrison management and mission environmental concerns. This EQCC will review environmental policy and programs, monitor progress, and advise leaders. This EQCC will also act as the primary executive steering group for environmentally related issues in Europe.

(b) EQCCs must include members representing the engineering, legal, medical, operational, planning, resource management, and safety interests of the command and tenant activities. The Joint USAREUR/IMCOM-Europe EQCC will be co-chaired by the Director, IMCOM-Europe, and the Chief of Staff, HQ USAREUR. EQCC membership will include representatives from all stakeholders on installations in the Army in Europe, including HQ USAREUR staff offices and selected major subordinate commands, IMCOM-Europe staff elements, and major tenant organizations.

(c) The Joint USAREUR/IMCOM-Europe EQCC will—

1. Meet at least twice a year or at the direction of the co-chairs.

2. Maintain written records of EQCC proceedings.

3. Review the adequacy of policy, resources, and performance in meeting environmental requirements and goals and make recommendations on changes required.

4. Review environmental legislation and regulations and approve implementing policy.

5. Support the implementation of the Army Strategy for the Environment (para 1-1b) throughout the European theater.

6. Support the implementation of mission-oriented, garrison-wide EMSs at the garrison level.

7. Support the implementation of the Army Sustainability Campaign Plan throughout the European theater.

8. Communicate EQCC decisions and policy through appropriate channels to the population served.

22-6. GARRISON ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING

a. Scope. This paragraph prescribes policy and procedures for developing garrison environmental training.

b. Policy. The FGS; the AHERA; 40 CFR 745, subpart L; *Technische Regeln für Gefahrstoffe* (*TRGS*) *519*; AR 200-1; and AE Regulation 55-4 provide information about environmental-training requirements for garrisons.

c. Guidance.

(1) All commanders will ensure personnel receive required environmental training, including as a minimum the requirements in the references in subparagraph b above.

(2) Environmental officers require specific training as follows:

(a) A 40-hour online environmental officer training class developed specifically for the Army in Europe. Environmental officer training must include environmental-compliance topics applicable to the organization and organizational compliance-assessment tools and techniques. Environmental officers must be recertified each year by reviewing training as needed and retaking (and passing) the final examination. (The minimum passing grade is 70 percent.)

(b) The annual training will consist of HM and HW storage methods, HW turn-in procedures, the HW disposal process, and HW requirements related to the job and measures to take during emergencies.

(c) Additional specialized training may be required for some personnel (for example, firefighters, pressurized cylinder/tank specialists). Specialized training may also be required for PPE use, confined-space entry, and blood borne-pathogen exposure.

22-7. ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS APPLICABLE TO INSTALLATIONS BEING RETURNED TO THE HOST NATION

a. Scope. This paragraph provides policy, procedures, and guidance for environmental actions that apply to installations or sites being returned to the HN. The three principal requirements related to HN turnover are as follows:

(1) Continued compliance with country-specific FGS throughout the closure process.

(2) Documenting the environmental condition of the installation or site before turnover.

(3) Ensuring the proper management and disposition of records.

b. Policy.

(1) DOD Instruction 4165.69 provides policy for returning sites to an HN. DOD Instruction 4715.8 provides additional policy related to ongoing environmental remediation actions.

(2) Garrison commanders will—

(a) Ensure all activities related to closure are conducted in compliance with the country-specific FGS and DOD policy.

(b) Help IMCOM-Europe prepare an environmental status report (ESR) (app E) that describes the installation's environmental condition.

(c) Maintain all records associated with installation real property and environmental conditions and ensure only controlled release of these records to HN officials. The only office authorized to receive real-property records is the Real Estate Section, Facilities and Construction Division, IMCOM-Europe, through the servicing real estate field office.

c. Environmental Actions Applicable to Installations Being Returned to the HN.

(1) Sustainment of Current Operations and Preparation for Closure.

(a) Environmental actions necessary to maintain compliance with and correct violations of the FGS, U.S. or HN environmental law, or an applicable international agreement (such as the NATO SOFA SA in Germany) must continue throughout the closure process. This does not include upgrading facilities or other site improvements for installations scheduled for return.

(b) DOD Instruction 4165.69 allows for the reasonable expenditure of funds to take actions to prepare a facility for an extended period of not being used. Specific examples of authorized actions are provided in (2) through (4) below. Any environmental actions requiring VENQ or ENVR funding will be coordinated with IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV) for programming by the USAEC.

(2) Disposition of HM and HW.

(a) Before the joint U.S./HN inspection, serviceable HM must be returned to the supply system, and HW at facilities must be properly disposed of.

(b) The generating unit is generally responsible for providing proper packaging and labeling and for disposing of HM and HW before the joint inspection. Generating units must begin coordination with their garrison DPW immediately after being notified of closure or unit transfer to ensure HM and HW are disposed of according to the FGS and local community requirements. If the HM or HW is still on the installation or site when the generating unit leaves, the garrison commander and the DPW, as the staff HM and HW manager, will be responsible for ensuring that proper packaging, labeling, and disposition are completed.

(c) Garrison commanders will take the following actions:

1. Plan early for the turn-in and disposal of serviceable HM and HW.

2. Use the garrison EQCC to coordinate HM and HW issues, and review and update the garrison hazardous-waste management plan.

3. Review closure plans for HWSAs, update the plans if necessary, and monitor use plans to ensure all required HWSA closure actions are taken before the joint U.S./HN inspection.

4. Establish specific guidance and responsibilities for identifying, packaging, marking, labeling, and transporting HM and HW, and provide this guidance to appropriate activities and units.

5. Emphasize the turn-in of usable materials that can be reissued for use by other activities or units. These actions will minimize costs in the supply system and the amounts of HM generated.

6. Prepare an updated inventory of the types of HM used and HW generated, and specify their locations, quantities, and turn-in or disposal requirements. Include facilities that support military activities and that will also generate HM or HW (for example, AAFES facilities, housing areas, training areas, DECA activities, medical facilities, DODDS facilities).

7. Establish central turn-in points and single POCs in the garrison to specifically oversee HM- and HW-management actions.

8. Conduct inspections to ensure HM and HW are removed before the joint U.S./HN inspection.

(3) Storage Tank Policy.

(a) Planning for Tank Emptying and Cleaning. Storage tanks must be prepared for HN turnover. This applies to any tank containing hazardous substances (including POL). All tanks will be properly closed except as allowed for in (b)1 below.

(b) Responsibilities. The garrison DPW will—

1. Contact the servicing real estate field office to initiate discussion with HN authorities on their preferences for the use of heating oil remaining in storage tanks after IMCOM-Europe needs have been met. If HN agencies indicate they will have an immediate use for the tanks, it may be mutually beneficial not to drain or clean some or all of the tanks. Real estate representatives will coordinate early with the HN to determine whether the storage tanks will be returned “as is” and maintained in an open inspection cycle or drained, cleaned, and closed in accordance with FGS requirements. The DPW should ask the HN to provide its determinations in writing.

2. Maintain plans showing the location of all current and former storage tanks, a list of all current and former storage tanks indicating their status, and inventory records of what the tanks contained. (This information is in the ESR.)

3. Ensure all required HN certifications and inspections are current and that documents are maintained and provided to IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV) before installation closure.

4. Empty and clean tanks according to FGS requirements and arrange for HN inspections as required.

5. Turn in fuel oils to the supply system. Fuel oils and POL stocks (in general) are not HM. If not acceptable for return, fuel oils must be disposed of as HW.

6. Follow the country-specific FGS tank closure or decommissioning requirements.

(4) Environmental Status Report.

(a) The ESR meets the IMCOM-Europe responsibility specified by DOD Instruction 4165.69. ESRs are centrally funded and managed by IMCOM-Europe and will be prepared in coordination with the USACSEUR for each installation or site that is to be turned over to the HN. The ESR will document the environmental conditions at the time of closure for each of the closing installations or sites, including all known or suspected contamination. ESRs must be prepared using internal information sources and contractor reports, and must identify known or estimated site-cleanup costs. Documentation of these costs will be put in U.S. Army archives, used by IMCOM-Europe real estate offices during residual-value negotiations, and used by USACSEUR to defend against future claims.

(b) All ESRs must be reviewed and signed by the responsible EEA, garrison commander, and garrison DPW. Only section I of the ESR will be provided to HN officials.

(c) The timing of the ESR will depend on the schedule for closure. In general, a preliminary ESR will be prepared within the first 4 months after the closure announcement to identify potential environmental issues and suspected contaminated sites. A draft, final preinspection ESR must be completed in time to assist with the joint U.S./HN inspection. The document should be completed and signed by the garrison commander and garrison DPW before the joint inspection. The ESR will be finalized and signed by the EEA on confirmation that no new conditions were identified during the joint inspection and immediately after the cosigned record of return is received from the HN.

(d) Appendix E prescribes the general format for the ESR.

(5) Coordination With HN.

(a) Routine coordination with HN officials will continue according to standard practices.

(b) Formal requests for permission to visit must be sent to the garrison commander, who will grant permission according to applicable guidance.

(c) All requests for information must be coordinated through the Real Estate Section, Facilities and Construction Division, IMCOM-Europe, through the servicing real estate field office. Garrison staffs will not respond to requests for information and will direct all HN inquiries through the HN real estate authorities.

(d) Information provided to HN officials or in response to other approved requests must be factual and must not include any sensitive or financial data.

(e) HN officials and regulatory agencies may have the right to conduct studies. Advance coordination is required and visits will be done at the convenience of the garrison commander and staff. Studies requested by anyone other than the landowners must be approved by the landowner before they may take place.

APPENDIX A
REFERENCES

SECTION I
PUBLICATIONS

NATO Status of Forces Agreement

Supplementary Agreement to the NATO Status of Forces Agreement

Accord Européen relatif au Transport International des Marchandises dangereuses par Route (European Agreement Concerning the Transportation of Hazardous Goods by Highway)

International Organization for Standardization 14001

Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act

Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management

Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands

Executive Order 12088, Federal Compliance With Pollution Control Standards

Executive Order 12114, Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Federal Actions

Executive Order 13423, Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management

Executive Order 13514, Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance

Federal Acquisition Regulation (*https://www.acquisition.gov/far/*)

Defense Acquisition Regulations (*http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/dars/*)

Berufsgenosschaftliche Verordnungen (Employers' Liability Insurance Association Provisions) *D4, Kälteanlagen, Wärmepumpen und Kühleinrichtungen*

Bundes-Immisionschutzgesetz (Federal Emission Control Law)

Bundes-Immissionsschutzverordnung (Federal Emission Control Ordnance)

Chemikaliengesetz (Chemical Law)

Gefahrstoffverordnung (Hazardous Substance Ordinance)

Richtlinien für die Bekanntgabe und die Zulassung von sachverständigen Stellen im Bereich des Immissionsschutzes (Guideline on Measurement Institutes) (*http://www.umwelt-online.de/recht/luft/laender/nrw/mes1.htm*)

Technische Anleitung zur Reinhaltung der Luft (Technical Instructions on Air Quality Control) (*http://www.umwelt-online.de/recht/luft/bimschg/ta_ges.htm*)

Technische Regeln für brennbare Flüssigkeiten (*TRbF*) (Technical Rules on Flammable Liquids) 020, *Läger* (Storage) (*http://www.umwelt-online.de/recht/t_regeln/trbf/trbf0/020_ges.htm*)

TRbF 030, Füllstellen, Entleerstellen und Flugfeldbetankungsstellen (Emptying Stations) (*http://www.umwelt-online.de/recht/t_regeln/trbf/trbf0/030_ges.htm*)

TRbF 040, Tankstellen (Petrol Stations) (*http://www.umwelt-online.de/recht/t_regeln/trbf/trbf0/040_ges.htm*)

TRbF 050, Rohrleitungen (Pipelines) (*http://www.umwelt-online.de/recht/t_regeln/trbf/trbf0/050_ges.htm*)

TRbF 060, Ortsbewegliche Behälter (Movable Tanks) (*http://www.umwelt-online.de/recht/t_regeln/trbf/trbf0/060_ges.htm*)

Technische Regeln für Gefahrstoffe (*TRGS*) (Technical Rules on the Handling of Hazardous Materials) *514, Lagern sehr giftiger und giftiger Stoffe in Verpackungen und ortsbeweglichen Behältern* (Technical Precept for Storage of Movable Tanks/Containers) (*http://www.umwelt-online.de/recht/t_regeln/trgs/trgs500/514_ges.htm*)

TRGS 519, Asbest Abbruch-, Sanierungs- oder Instandhaltungsarbeiten (Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances Asbestos Demolition, Reconstruction, or Maintenance Work) (*http://www.umwelt-online.de/recht/t_regeln/trgs/trgs500/519_ges.htm*)

TRGS 553, Holzstaub (Wood Dust) (*http://www.umwelt-online.de/recht/t_regeln/trgs/trgs500/553_ges.htm*)

VDI/DIN Handbuch Reinhaltung der Luft (*VDI/DIN* Manual on Clean Air Keeping) (*http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/messeinrichtungen/*)

Verband der Deutschen Industrie (*VDI*) (Association of German Industry)

Verordnung über Anlagen zum Umgang mit wassergefährdenden Stoffen und über Fachbetriebe (*VAwS*) (Ordinance on Facilities for Handling Water-Endangering Substances and on Specialized Companies)

Verwaltungsvorschrift zum Vollzug der Verordnung über Anlagen zum Umgang mit wassergefährdenden Stoffen und über Fachbetriebe (*VVAwS*) (Administrative Regulation on Implementing Ordinance on Facilities for Handling Water-Endangering Substances and on Specialized Companies) (*http://www.umwelt-online.de/recht/wasser/laender/hessen/vvvs1.htm*)

Wasserhaushaltsgesetz (Water Resources Act)

Final Governing Standards for Belgium

Final Governing Standards for Germany

Final Governing Standards for Italy

Final Governing Standards for the Netherlands

Code of Federal Regulations, title 29, part 1910.1200 (29 CFR 1910.1200), Toxic and Hazardous Substances

40 CFR 745, subpart L, Lead-Based Paint Activities

41 CFR 101-47.103.12, Real Property

48 CFR 52.233-3, Protest After Award

DOD Directive 4100.15, Commercial Activities Program

DOD Directive 4715.1E, Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health (ESOH)

DOD Directive 4715.12, Environmental and Explosives Safety Management on Operational Ranges Outside the United States

DOD Directive 5000.01, The Defense Acquisition System

DOD Directive 5101.1, DOD Executive Agent

DOD Directive 6050.7, Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Department of Defense Actions

DOD Instruction 2000.18, Department of Defense Installation Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and High-Yield Explosive Emergency Response Guidelines

DOD Instruction 4150.07, DOD Pest Management Program

DOD Instruction 4165.69, Realignment of DOD Sites Overseas

DOD Instruction 4715.4, Pollution Prevention

DOD Instruction 4715.5, Management of Environmental Compliance at Overseas Installations

DOD Instruction 4715.6, Environmental Compliance

DOD Instruction 4715.8, Environmental Remediation for DOD Activities Overseas

DOD Instruction 4715.17, Environmental Management Systems

DOD Instruction 5000.02, Operation of the Defense Acquisition System

DOD Instruction 6050.05, DOD Hazard Communication (HAZCOM) Program

DOD 4140.1-R, DOD Supply Chain Materiel Management Regulation

DOD 1342.6-M, Administrative and Logistic Responsibilities for DOD Dependents Schools

DOD 4150.7-M, DOD Pest Management Training and Certification

DOD 4160.21-M, Defense Materiel Disposition Manual

DOD 4715.05-G, Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document

AR 25-400-2, The Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS)

AR 40-5, Preventive Medicine

AR 40-61, Medical Logistics Policies

AR 50-6, Chemical Surety

AR 95-1, Flight Regulations

AR 190-51, Security of Unclassified Army Property (Sensitive and Nonsensitive)

AR 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement

AR 210-14, The Army Installation Status Report Program

AR 350-19, The Army Sustainable Range Program

AR 360-1, The Army Public Affairs Program

AR 385-10, The Army Safety Program

AR 420-1, Army Facilities Management

AR 700-68, Storage and Handling of Liquefied and Gaseous Compressed Gasses and Their Full and Empty Cylinders

AR 700-136, Tactical Land-Based Water Resources Management

AR 710-2, Supply Policy Below the National Level

DA Pamphlet 40-501, Hearing Conservation Program

DA Pamphlet 50-6, Chemical Accident or Incident Response and Assistance (CAIRA) Operations

DA Pamphlet 710-7, Hazardous Material Management Program

FM 3-34.5, Environmental Considerations

Technical Manual (TM) 5-813-1, Water Supply: Sources and General Considerations

TM 5-813-3, Water Supply, Water Treatment

TM 5-813-4, Water Supply, Water Storage

TM 5-813-5, Water Supply, Water Distribution

TM 5-813-7, Water Supply for Special Projects

TM 5-814-1, Sanitary and Industrial Wastewater Collection - Gravity Sewers and Appurtenances

TM 5-814-2, Sanitary and Industrial Wastewater Collection - Pumping Stations and Force Mains

TM 5-814-3, Domestic Wastewater Treatment

TM 38-400, Joint Service Manual (JSM) for Storage and Materials Handling

TM 38-410, Storage and Handling of Hazardous Materials

Technical Bulletin 43-0134, Battery Disposition and Disposal

Technical Bulletin MED 513, Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Asbestos Exposure

Technical Bulletin MED 576, Sanitary Control and Surveillance of Water Supplies at Fixed Installations

Technical Bulletin MED 577, Sanitary Control and Surveillance of Field Water Supplies

The U.S. Army Environmental Strategy Into the 21st Century
(*http://www.asaie.army.mil/public/esoh/doc/armyenvstrategy.pdf*)

Army Environmental Cleanup Strategy and Strategic Plan
(*http://www.denix.osd.mil/derp/upload/cleanstrat.pdf*)

USEUCOM Directive 80-2, Environmental Executive Agent Remediation Policy

USEUCOM Instruction 4804-01, Environmental Security

AE Regulation 55-4, Safe Movement of Hazardous Goods by Surface Modes

AE Regulation 55-50, Command Dangerous Goods Program

AE Regulation 200-2, Environmental Guidance for Military Exercises

AE Regulation 350-22, Off-Installation Maneuver and Field Training Exercise Coordination in Germany

AE Pamphlet 27-2, Processing Maneuver, Tort, and Environmental Claims Within the Single-Service Responsibility of USAREUR Under the NATO Status of Forces Agreement

United States Army Medical Command Regulation 40-35, Management of Regulated Medical Waste (RMW) (*https://www.qmo.amedd.army.mil/riskmgt/MEDCOM_Reg_40_35.pdf*)

United States Army Dental Command Pamphlet 40-5-1, Exposure Control Plan/Infection Control Plan
(*https://www.dencom.army.mil/dencom/dencom_pam4051.asp*)

United States Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (USACHPPM) Technical Guide (TG) No. 149, Guidelines for Controlling Occupational Exposure to Hazardous Drugs

USACHPPM TG No. 179, Guide for Providing Safe Drinking Water at Army Installations

USACHPPM TG No. 190, Guide to Managing Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens

USACHPPM TG No. 197, Guide for Developing Integrated Solid Waste Management Plans at Army Installations

USACHPPM Technical Information Paper #38-001-1203, Assessment of Composting Feasibility at Army Installations

United States Army Corps of Engineers Regulation 200-2-2, Procedures for Implementing NEPA (*http://publications.usace.army.mil/publications/eng-regs/er200-2-2/toc.htm*)

Unified Facility Criteria 3-230-02, Operation and Maintenance: Water Supply Systems (*http://www.wbdg.org/ccb/browse_cat.php?o=29&c=4*)

European Waste Catalogue

Department of Defense Green Procurement Strategy (*http://www.fedcenter.gov/Documents/index.cfm?id=12371&pge_id=1854*)

Army Installation Green Procurement Program Implementation Guide

Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations Standard PI.6

DEMIL Bulletin FY-08-004, Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear Defense Individual Protective Equipment (CBRN-D / IPE)

SECTION II
FORMS

SF 135, Records Transmittal and Receipt

DD Form 577, Appointment/Termination Record - Authorized Signature

DD Form 1391, FY____ Military Construction Project Date

DD Form 1532, Pest Management Report

DA Form 1208, Report of Claims Officer

DA Form 2028, Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms

DA Form 4283, Facilities Engineering Work Request

AE Form 55-50G, Certifier for Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Waste Movements Appointment Order - Mode Surface

AE Form 200-1, Request for Environmental Review

APPENDIX B
GUIDANCE ON APPLICABLE COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS IN EUROPE

B-1. PURPOSE
This appendix identifies the compliance requirements applicable to United States Army garrisons, facilities, and activities in Europe. It does not apply to operations resulting from actual or threatened hostilities, peacekeeping missions, or relief operations.

B-2. GENERAL
The following provide the legal framework for U.S. Army environmental policy and guidance in Europe:

a. NATO Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA). Article II of the NATO Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) obligates the Sending States (for example, the U.S. Forces) to "respect" the law of the receiving State. In the context of this obligation, the U.S. Forces and the other Sending States take the position that "respect" means less than "obey." Accordingly, in the absence of a supplementary agreement (SA) establishing greater obligations than those in Article II, the U.S. Forces interpret this obligation to mean that they will comply with the substantive provisions of host nation (HN) law to the extent necessary to achieve the objective of that law, but not the procedural or administrative provisions of such law (for example, applying for permits, making reports, keeping records).

b. SA to the NATO SOFA (in Germany). A revised SA to the NATO SOFA went into effect on 29 March 1998. The following are some key provisions of the revised SA to NATO SOFA:

(1) Article 53 states that German law applies within a military accommodation (garrison) unless activities have no foreseeable effect on the rights of third parties, adjoining communities, or the general public.

(2) The Protocol of Signature Re Article 53 requires the Sending States Forces (for example, the U.S. Forces) to give the competent German authorities at Federal, State, and local levels all reasonable assistance necessary to safeguard German interests. This includes access to accommodations after "prior notification" and, in case of emergencies, without "prior notification." The German Federal agencies responsible for the accommodation must assist the Forces when requested.

(3) Article 53A provides that permits, licenses, and other forms of approvals must be obtained when required by German law. These permits will be obtained from the agencies of the Federal Republic of Germany, which are the Federal Ministry of Finance (the Federal Assets Office), the Federal Ministry of Defense (the military district administrative offices (*Wehrbereichsverwaltung*), or the State construction agencies. U.S. Forces must comply with conditions in the permits.

(4) In Article 54A, the Sending States Forces recognize and acknowledge the importance of environmental protection. This means that the Forces must examine the environmental compatibility of all projects as early as possible. In general, the Forces will avoid environmental "burdens." When this is unavoidable, the Forces will offset the burden by appropriate restorative measures.

(5) In accordance with Article 54B, the U.S. Forces must use only low-pollutant fuels, lubricants, and additives that meet German environmental regulations but only insofar as such use is compatible with the technical requirements of U.S. Forces vehicles or aircraft. In addition, the U.S. Forces must comply with German regulations on the limits of noise and exhaust emissions to the extent that this is not excessively burdensome.

(6) Article 57 requires the U.S. Forces to comply with German regulations on transportation of hazardous material. Special permits and exemptions from German regulations must be obtained for the U.S. Forces by agencies of the German Army.

(7) The Protocol of Signature Re Article 63 of the NATO SOFA SA requires the U.S. Forces to bear the costs of the assessment, evaluation, and remediation of hazardous-substance contamination caused by the U.S. Forces. The U.S. Forces must pay these costs as expeditiously as possible, consistent with the availability of funds and the fiscal procedures of the U.S. Government.

B-3. COMPLIANCE

a. Compliance at Locations Without Final Governing Standards (FGS). U.S. Army facilities in a country with no FGS will comply with applicable international agreements, applicable HN environmental standards pursuant to Executive Order 12088, appropriate sections of the Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (DOD 4715.05-G), and, in case of conflicting requirements, will comply with the standard that is more protective of human health or the environment. Heads of U.S. Army facilities will consult through command channels with USEUCOM on actions that involve a substantial commitment of funds or that could set a precedent.

b. Compliance at Locations With FGS. The U.S. Army will comply with the current country-specific FGS developed by the DOD Environmental Executive Agent (EEA), and any guidance by the EEA regarding new applicable HN requirements provided in accordance with USEUCOM Instruction 4804-01.

c. Assistance. On request, IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV) can help determine applicable standards.

APPENDIX C
INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING AE FORM 200-1A

C-1. BLOCKS 1 THROUGH 4, 7 THROUGH 9, AND 25 THROUGH 27

Blocks 1 through 4, 7 through 9, and 25 through 27 are self-explanatory.

C-2. BLOCK 5, PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION

a. Purpose of the Action. Describe the expected result of implementing the proposed action.

b. Need for the Action. Describe what mission deficiency will be corrected by implementing the action. Explain the driving purposes behind this proposal, mission requirements, safety concerns, mission changes, and urgency of the proposal. Indicate whether there are other environmental documents (environmental studies or permits) or projects that are related to the project.

C-3. BLOCK 6, DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

a. Description of the Proposed Action. Provide an in-depth description of what is proposed, including the location. Include details from which the reviewer can draw conclusions (for example, effects on manpower, facility size, resources). State whether or not this is a classified activity.

b. Anticipated Environmental Issues. Include physical, biological, economic, and social effects. Consider air quality, water resources, health and safety, hazardous material, biological resources, geological resources, and soils for direct and indirect effects, both on and off the installation. Also consider whether the action or project is in a Natura 2000 site.

c. Design, Evaluation, and Selection Criteria. Address mission requirements to which this project contributes and any environmental standards that were considered. Include any specific design standards considered.

d. Description of Alternatives.

(1) No-Action Alternative. Describe what will happen if the proposed alternative is not implemented. Emphasize mission requirements that would not be met and any safety issues that might result.

(2) Proposed Action. Defend the project and provide information that substantiates why it must happen.

(3) Other Reasonable Action Alternatives. List other reasonable alternatives. If there are more alternatives possible, list them all. Describe advantages and disadvantages of all alternatives that meet mission requirements.

e. List of Required Documents. Provide a list of the required permits, licenses, or entitlements of the proposed action. If unknown, say so.

f. Recommended Level of Documentation. Based on current knowledge, indicate whether or not there is a recommendation to address the effects of the proposed action. Also indicate whether the action is on the exclusion list or will require further analysis.

APPENDIX D
ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW GUIDE EXCLUSIONS

D-1. EXCLUSIONS
The following activities do not require environmental review under the Environmental Review Guide (ERG) process:

a. Routine procurement of goods and services, including routine utility services.

b. The storage of materials other than ammunition, explosives, nuclear material, pyrotechnics, and other hazardous or toxic substances.

c. Routine movement of personnel, and the routine handling and distribution of nonhazardous and hazardous material in conformance with the final governing standards (FGS), *Accord Européen relatif au Transport International des Marchandises dangereuses par Route* (*ADR*) (European Agreement Concerning the Transportation of Hazardous Goods by Highway), and AE Regulation 55-4.

d. Routine repair and maintenance of buildings, roads, airfields, grounds, equipment, and other facilities (including the layaway of facilities) except when requiring the application or disposal of hazardous or contaminated materials or wastes (for example, asbestos, lead-based paint). Routine maintenance and grounds repair includes erosion control, grading and shaping for erosion control, reseeding, and regularly scheduled clearing of herbaceous vegetation.

e. Activities performed by military police, physical-plant protection, and security personnel, excluding formulation or enforcement of hunting and fishing policy or regulations that differ substantively from those in effect on surrounding non-U.S. Army lands.

f. Commissary and post exchange operations, except where hazardous material is stored or disposed of.

g. Training that is entirely of an administrative or classroom nature.

h. Simulated war games and other tactical and logistical exercises without troops.

i. Operations conducted by established laboratories within enclosed facilities in which either of the following is true:

(1) All airborne emissions, waterborne effluents, external radiation levels, outdoor noise, and solid bulk-waste disposal practices comply with applicable FGS, DOD directives and instructions, and U.S. Army and Army in Europe regulations and policy.

(2) No animals that must be captured from the wild are used as research subjects, excluding reintroduction projects.

j. Deployments of military units on a temporary duty basis where existing facilities are used for their original purposes. For example, an existing warehouse to be used as a motor pool will not be excluded.

k. Conversion of commercial activities to contract performance services from in-house performance under DOD Directive 4100.15.

l. Normal personnel, fiscal, and administrative activities involving military and civilian personnel (recruiting, processing, paying, and recordkeeping).

m. Development of table organization and equipment documents at no fixed location or site.

n. Preparation of regulations, procedures, manuals, and other guidance documents that implement, without substantive change, applicable HQDA regulations, procedures, manuals, and other guidance documents that have been environmentally evaluated.

o. Studies that involve no commitment of resources other than manpower.

p. Activities that identify or grant permits to identify the state of the existing environment (inspections, surveys, and investigations) without alteration of that environment or capture of wild animals.

q. Easements granted for the use of existing rights-of-way for use by vehicles; electrical, telephone, and other transmission and communication lines; transmitter and relay facilities; water, wastewater, storm water, and irrigation pipelines, pumping stations, and facilities; and for similar public utility and transportation uses.

r. Leases, licenses, and permits issued for the use of existing U.S. Army-controlled property for non-U.S. Army activities if there is an existing land-use plan that has been subject to an environmental review using this ERG and the activity will be consistent with that plan.

s. Licenses issued for the operation of telephone, gas, water, electricity, community television antennas, and other distribution systems normally considered as public utilities.

t. Others (for example, actions taken by the President of the United States, actions directed by the President or a cabinet member in the course of an armed conflict or when national security or national interest is involved, disaster and emergency relief actions).

D-2. ERG SOFTWARE

The ERG software provides additional information about ERG exclusions.

APPENDIX E
ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS REPORT FORMAT

E-1. REQUIRED COMPONENTS
Environmental status reports (ESRs) will include the following:

a. Title page.

b. Section I, Environmental Condition Report. This section will summarize information in each of the appendixes.

c. Section II, Environmental Status Report Technical Appendixes. This section is a list and summary of technical data appendixes.

E-2. REQUIRED FORMAT
The ESR must be in the format shown in figure E-1. The glossary explains abbreviations used in the figure. Except where otherwise indicated, all text in must be in Times New Roman, 12-point font; tables must be in 10-point font.

DRAFT or FINAL

ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS REPORT
[14-point font]

[GARRISON or SITE NAME] ***[14-point font]***
U.S. Army Garrison ***[name of Garrison]***

City, Country [*where the garrison or site is located*]

ARLOC [*number*]

PREINSPECTION [*or nothing if post joint inspection*]

Approved by:

_____
Name: *[garrison commander]*
Organization: Garrison *[name of garrison]*
City, Country *[of garrison]*
Date: _____

_____
Name: *[environmental executive agent]*
Environmental Executive Agent
Organization: *[name of organization]*
Date: _____

Prepared for:
United States Army Installation Management Command
Europe Region
Heidelberg, Germany

Date *[date of submission or draft, day-month-year]*
[no logos]

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Figure E-1. Environmental Status Report Format

SECTION I
ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION REPORT

[Garrison or Site Name]

1.1. PURPOSE
Enter the following: To summarize the environmental records, programs, and technical information on conditions at *[name of garrison or site]*, United States Army Garrison *[name of garrison]*, ARLOC *[number]*.

1.2. INSTALLATION DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND
Briefly describe the installation or site, its historical use (including any pre-U.S.-occupation information, location relative to the nearest town, site surroundings (for example, agricultural, commercial, rural, industrial), significant topographic features (for example, rivers, lakes, mountains), elevation, and size of geographic area. The information will include the year the U.S. Forces first occupied the installation, the date of the first U.S. construction, the types of units stationed there (do not include unit-identifying numbers), the mission of the installation or site, and its principle facilities. Mention if any portions of the installation or site have already been turned over to the host nation and the year of turnover.

1.3. SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

This is the core of the environmental condition report (ECR). It states current conditions and summaries of historical files and records. Do not include any assumptions (or hearsay) in this section unless the assumption precedes U.S. occupancy. There will be no recommendations in this section.

When inspections are performed, state who performed the inspection (garrison or host nation), what standards were used for the inspection (for example, FGS; U.S. Army, country, State regulations), and include the frequency of inspections if known.

List all topics supported by records and files, if applicable, and include the following statement: See paragraph 1.5, Location of Records and Files, to find the current location of relevant records and files.

If a topic has more than two like items, create a table. If a table is longer than two pages, move the table to the end of the section and make it an attachment (att). Refer to the attachment in the relevant topic-summary statement and adjust the list of attachments.

The ECR will always include the following:

Underground and Aboveground Storage Tanks. *State the number of underground storage tanks (USTs) and aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) on the installation and provide a brief summary of their current condition (for example, 26 USTs and 14 ASTs removed, 3 UST decommissioned, and 12 tanks with status unknown). If specific tanks need more explanation, use this section. Follow the statement with a table listing storage tanks, above and below ground, and their current condition. Include maps or exact*

Figure E-1. Environmental Status Report Format—Continued

descriptions of storage tanks as attachment 2 to the ECR. If none, say so. For the "Status/Comments" column in the table below, use one of the following word choices and add details or variances (for example, Decommissioned ECD Tank has not been backfilled.):

Active (*Specify either* **In Service** *or* **Out of Service**).

Abandoned in Place *(Left in place with nothing done, may or may not have connective piping.)*

Decommissioned (*date of decommissioning*) (*Implies tank has been left in place, emptied, cleaned, degassed, and backfilled; specify fill material if known. Connective piping may or may not have been removed.*)

Removed (*date of removal*) (*Implies all tanks and connective piping have been removed.*)

Unknown (*Implies tank exists, but status is unavailable.*)

1-3a. Storage Tank Inventory

Building Number	Year Constructed/ Serial Number	Construction Type/Material	Content Size (liters)	Last *TÜV* Inspection	Status/ Comments
5240	NR / 2783	AST/SW/Steel	Waste oil, heating oil, antifreeze, acid, diesel, gasoline 10,000 L	January 2012 Date or NR	Enter information on tank status. See list above. Decommissioned (2012), ECD, and filled with sand.

Source of information: *Enter the garrison, divisions, units, and branches responsible for the inventory and the date the inventory was conducted. If the inventory was conducted by a contractor, list the contractor and contract number. Do not include individual names. List POC names in section II.*

Abbreviations

AST	aboveground storage tank
DW	double wall (construction)
ECD	emptied, cleaned, and degassed
NR	no record
SW	single wall (construction)
UST	underground storage tank

Sewer Conditions. *Enter data on the existing sewer system. Indicate whether the system is combined or separate, the condition of sewer lines, any renovations that have taken place (with a description of upgrades and dates or approximate dates of renovations), any data on length of lines, and information about any POL separators and grease separators (including the number and general condition). Examine records for indications of mechanical rather than operator failures.*

Figure E-1. Environmental Status Report Format—Continued

1-3b. Separator Inventory

Building Number	Quantity	Capacity (liter/second)	Capacity (unit)	Type	Status/ Comments
503	2	2	2	Grease	Meets standards

Source of information: *Enter the garrison, divisions, units, and branches responsible for the inventory and the date the inventory was conducted. If the inventory was conducted by a contractor, list the contractor and contract number. Do not include individual names. List POC names in section II.*

Abbreviations:

NR no record

Sewage Treatment Plant. *Enter information on any plant located on the installation or site and specify if it is operated by the garrison or the host nation. Add dates of operation per operator, size of operation, or enter the following statement: There are no records of a sewer treatment plant located or previously operated at this installation.*

Asbestos Survey and Abatement Records. *Enter a paragraph on when the survey was conducted (including date, contractor, contract number). Enter the following (if appropriate):* The purpose of the survey was to inspect specified facilities to identify and inventory suspected asbestos-containing building material (ACBM). The survey was not intended to be a survey in preparation for asbestos-removal or building-demolition activities, and no destructive testing was performed. *State whether all suspected ACBM were tested in each building; if they were not, state what was included in the overall scope. State in general terms what the results were (types of material asbestos present, any friable material found). Include any remediation performed and the year it was performed.*

Enter the following statement if applicable: Corrective action is required for all buildings in which ACBM was identified before demolition or renovation involving the material. *In the Status/Comments column, identify what actions have been taken.*

1-3c. Asbestos-Containing Building Material Survey

Building Number	Floor	Room/ Number	ACBM Media Tested	Survey Results	Resurvey Results	Status/ Comments
5240	2d	hallway/203	Floor tiles, window sills, gasket material, fire doors	30% Amosite	--	Abated
5244	All floors	All rooms	Floor tiles	None found	--	No action

Figure E-1. Environmental Status Report Format—Continued

Source of information: *Enter the garrison, divisions, units, and branches responsible for the inventory and the date the inventory was conducted. If the inventory was conducted by a contractor, list the contractor and contract number. Do not include individual names. List POC names in section II.*

Landfills in Use. *Describe conditions at the landfill. For example, describe what can be disposed of in the landfill and by whom; what was disposed of in the past; the date operations commenced; whether or not a permit exists and the permitting agency; whether or not the landfill meets current required standards (identify standards); any special operating conditions imposed by the permit; percent full; any known groundwater effects; and whether or not groundwater-monitoring is conducted. If there are no landfills in use, enter:* There are no landfills in use at this installation.

Landfills Closed. *If a closed landfill is located on the installation or site, state the dates it was in use, the type of material deposited and by whom, when it was closed, whether or not it was closed according to current host-nation closure standards, any required monitoring under the closure permit, general results of the monitoring, and how much required-monitoring time is left. If there are no closed landfills, enter:* There are no records of any previously operated or closed landfills at this installation.

Air Pollution. *If air-emission inventories have been conducted, enter the name of the contractor, the contract number, the date, and general results. If air inventories have not been done, enter:* There are no records of air pollution problems at this installation.

Erosion, Deforestation, and Other Natural Resources Damage. *If erosion, deforestation, or other natural-resource damage is present, discuss in general terms the types of problems and how they have been addressed and whether or not there is a management plan to prevent these problems in the future. If there is no damage, enter:* There are no records of erosion, deforestation, or other natural resource damages at this installation.

Radon Surveys and Abatement Records. *Enter information on when radon surveys were conducted (including contractor, contract number, and date), what buildings were surveyed for radon, what buildings had results >4.0 pCi/L, and whether or not any abatement took place (including when). If no radon surveys were conducted, enter:* There are no records of radon surveys or abatement projects conducted at this installation.

1-3d. Radon Survey

Building #	Floor	pCi/L	Survey Date	Status/Comments
503	0	6.6, 6.5		Remediation status

Source of information: *Enter the garrison, divisions, units, and branches responsible for the inventory and the date the inventory was conducted. If the inventory was conducted by a contractor, list the contractor and contract number. Do not include individual names. List POC names in section II.*

Abbreviations: pCi/L Picocuries of radon per liter of air

Figure E-1. Environmental Status Report Format—Continued

Drinking Water. *Enter information on the source of drinking water, whether or not the water is chlorinated and by whom, whether or not the water has been tested and by whom, the frequency of tests, and where water-test records are available.*

Hazardous Waste (HW)/Hazardous Material (HM). *Enter information on the types of HW or HM stored and any contaminant of concern, where HW and HM are stored (building number), the status of the storage unit (for example, active, cleaned and no longer in use), and the beginning and ending dates of use. If no HW or HM has been stored on the installation or site, enter:* There are no records of any HW or HM being stored at this installation or site.

For all installations and sites where it is true, add the statement: At the time of turnover, all HW and HM will be removed by the installation.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs). *Enter the results of PCB survey reports (including the name of the survey contractor, the contract number, and the date). List and give locations of transformers or other PCB-containing sources that are known to contain PCBs and those that have not been confirmed as containing or not containing PCBs. Refer to PCB concentrations in parts per million (ppm).*

If PCB records cannot be found or if no surveys were conducted, enter one of the following:

The existence or nonexistence of PCBs in transformers or other possible sources cannot be determined from the information available.

There are no PCB-containing transformers located on this installation.

1-3e. Transformers

Building Number	Quantity	Capacity (kVA)	PCB Concentration	Status/Comments
503	2	315		Tested 2001, NFA required
316	1	400	5.0 ppm	Tested 2003

Source of information: *Enter the garrison, divisions, units, and branches responsible for the inventory and the date the inventory was conducted. If the inventory was conducted by a contractor, list the contractor and contract number. Do not include individual names. List POC names in section II.*

Abbreviations:

kVA	kilovoltampere
ppm	parts per million
NFA	no further action

Figure E-1. Environmental Status Report Format—Continued

General Environmental Reports. *Enter information on reports (title, date, author) that cover the whole installation that are more general in nature and include no cost estimates. If no reports are available, enter:* There are no general environmental reports for this installation.

Known Soil and Groundwater Contamination. *Enter information on any known contaminated site. Sort by ADEB-CC number followed by ADEB-CC project title if one exists (or building number if not), site location, contractor, contract number, and date of any soil or groundwater investigation and remedial action. Information about remedial actions will include the date and type of remedial action, the length of time it operated, and the overall results (for example, tons of soil excavated, kilograms of contaminant removed). If remediation is ongoing, state whether or not it has significantly changed soil or groundwater conditions and how long the remediation is expected to take. Information about investigations will include what was found, recent maximum concentrations, whether the concentration was above an established trigger value, and the source of contamination. If an investigation was performed in which no further action (NFA) was recommended, this will be included with a statement about why NFA was the recommendation.*

1.4. FINDINGS AND DETERMINATIONS

1.4.1. *Enter:* In accordance with U.S. Army regulations, it has been determined that the turnover of this installation (or site) will not result in environmental impacts significant enough to require additional environmental studies or analyses.

1.4.2. *If applicable, enter a summary of any unusual environmental issues or unresolved environmental issues. Consult with IMCOM-Europe and the United States Army garrison (USAG) through a conference call before entering information here.*

If applicable, enter this second statement: There are no environmental actions or restoration projects that will continue after the turnover of this installation *(or site)* to the host nation.

If there are restoration or contaminated-site cleanup projects that will continue after the closure, enter: The following environmental actions or projects must continue after transfer to the host nation because of imminent threat to human health or safety: *(Describe any conditions and projects and the appendix where more detail is provided.) This statement is rarely used and is intended to describe only those actions that fit the imminent-health-threat criterion. Consult IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV) before including this statement.*

1.5. LOCATION OF RECORDS AND FILES

1.5.1. Before Installation or Site Closure. This ESR is based on files located at *(list the locations). (The USAG is usually cited.) If there is more than one location, identify the types of records or files that can be found at each location. If there are no records or files, enter:* There are no known records or files associated with the preparation of this report.

Figure E-1. Environmental Status Report Format—Continued

1.5.2. After Installation or Site Closure. In the event of closure, records will be maintained at *(list the locations). (The USAG and* "United States Army Claims Service, Europe, Mannheim, Germany" *are usually cited.) If there is more than one location, identify the types of records or files that can be found at each location. If there are no records or files, enter:* There are no known records or files associated with the preparation of this report.

Att. 1. General Site Map
Att. 2. List of Storage Tanks and Map of Tank Locations *(This will be a sitemap showing where fuel-storage tanks (both ASTs and USTs) and their respective facilities are located, including those for fuel oil, waste oil, and other petroleum, oil, and lubricant products.)*
Att. 3. Contaminated Sites and Locations *(Include this only when there are known contaminated sites.)*

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Figure E-1. Environmental Status Report Format—Continued

SECTION II
ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS REPORT TECHNICAL APPENDIXES

[Garrison Name, ARLOC Number]

This section is For Official Use Only and is not to be shared with the host nation.

(Enter the following standard paragraphs here and under sections 2.1, 2.1.1, and 2.1.2.)

2.1. PURPOSE

To summarize the environmental records, programs, and technical information on conditions at *(name of installation or site)*, USAG *(name of installation)*, ARLOC *(number)*.

This ESR consists of an executive summary, the ECR, and a series of technical-data appendixes on the environmental programs and actions at this site.

The location of the ESR supporting files containing reports, projects, and surveys is listed in paragraph 2.4.

This ESR has been prepared by *(enter the preparer's organization or company and location)* under a United States Army Corps of Engineers, Europe Division, contract, No. DACA#######, Delivery Order ###, with oversight provided by the Environmental Branch, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineer, United States Army Installation Management Command, Europe Region.

2.1.1. PURPOSE OF SECTION

Section II of the ESR is used with section I of the ECR to help the United States determine environmental liability for use in residual-value negotiations and to protect the United States from unwarranted liability claims and adverse publicity. Section II covers each topic in section I in specific technical appendixes that include recommendations for cleanup and estimated relevant costs. Supporting the appendixes and cross-references to them are the actual historical files that provide detailed information on the environmental programs, studies, and projects at the installation.

Section II is not to be shared with the host nation.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Figure E-1. Environmental Status Report Format—Continued

2.1.2. DESCRIPTION OF THE APPENDIXES

The following appendixes supplement the environmental conditions, by topic, of section I (para 1.3) and provide environmental technical data and site-specific conditions:

Appendix A	Underground and Aboveground Storage Tanks
Appendix B	Sewer Conditions
Appendix C	Sewage Treatment Plant (Condition and Operating Records)
Appendix D	Asbestos Survey and Abatement Records
Appendix E	Landfills in Use (Operational Data)
Appendix F	Landfills Closed (Monitoring Records)
Appendix G	Air Pollution
Appendix H	Erosion, Deforestation, and Other Natural Resources Damage
Appendix I	Radon Surveys and Abatement Records
Appendix J	Drinking Water
Appendix K	Hazardous Waste/Hazardous Material (HW/HM)
Appendix L	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Appendix M	General Environmental Reports
Appendixes N-V	Reserved
Appendix W	Sources of Verbal Information
Appendix X	Identification Codes for Environmental Files
Appendix Y	Results of U.S.-Host Nation Joint Inspections
Appendix Z	Soil and Groundwater Contamination Sites
Appendix Z-1	Known Sites, Known and Estimated Cleanup Costs
Appendix Z-2	Known Suspected Sites

2.2. INSTALLATION DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND

Refer to paragraph 1.2 and include any additional relevant information that supports the purpose of this section that is not applicable to section I (hearsay and assumptions). Military unit identifiers and numbers may be included in this section.

2.3. FINDINGS AND DETERMINATIONS

2.3.1. In accordance with U.S. Army regulations, I have determined that the turnover of this installation *(or site)* will not result in environmental impacts significant enough to require additional environmental studies or analyses.

NOTE: *If for any reason the USAG DPW feels that the statement will say* "turnover will result in a need for additional . . ."*, the USAG DPW will contact IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV) to discuss environmental concerns before making a positive determination and releasing the ESR.*

Figure E-1. Environmental Status Report Format—Continued

If applicable, enter a summary of any unusual or unresolved environmental issues. This will be included only after consulting with IMCOM-Europe and the USAG through a conference call.

If applicable, enter the following:

2.3.2. There are no environmental actions or restoration projects that will continue after the turnover of this installation *(or site)* to the host nation.

If there are restoration or contaminated-site cleanup projects that will continue after the closure, enter: The following environmental actions or projects must continue after transfer to the host nation because of imminent threat to human health or safety: *(Describe any conditions and projects and the appendix where more detail is provided.) This statement is rarely used and is intended to describe only those actions that fit the imminent-health-threat criterion. Consult IMCOM-Europe (IMEU-ENV) before including this statement.*

Approved by: _____
Name: *[garrison DPW]*
Organization: USAG *[name of garrison]*
City, Country *[of garrison]*
Date: _____

(Attachments to this section will not duplicate those attached to section I and will be arranged in the order in which they are mentioned.)

Att. 1. *Location of Suspected USTs and ASTs*
Att. 2. *Location of Potential and Suspected Contaminated Sites*

2.4. LOCATION OF RECORDS AND FILES

2.4.1. Before Installation or Site Closure. Refer to section I, paragraph 1.5.1, for file locations. The files are identified by file number according to the identification codes in appendix X. Files associated with cleanup recommendations and cost estimates can be found at *(enter the locations; for example, responsible garrison; IMCOM-Europe; the United States Army Claims Service, Europe, Mannheim, Germany).*

2.4.2. After Installation or Site Closure. Refer to section I, paragraph 1.5.2, for file locations. The files are identified by file number according to the identification codes in appendix X. File archiving is subject to the requirements of AR-25-400-2 and files may be transferred to the Army in Europe Records Holding Area in Germany. An SF 135 will accompany these files. Files associated with cleanup recommendations and cost estimates may also be found at *(enter the locations; for example, responsible garrison; IMCOM-Europe; the United States Army Claims Service, Europe, Mannheim, Germany).*

Figure E-1. Environmental Status Report Format—Continued

2.4.3. Sources of verbal information received are listed in appendix W.

2.5. APPENDIXES

Enter: The following appendixes are based on records available at the responsible USAG and data collected during subsequent investigations under the Claims Liability, Assessment, Investigation, and Mitigation Surveys, including Type *(1, 2, 3); or state* There have been no Type surveys conducted in support of this effort. *(If this is the case, explain why.)*

In addition to sources of information listed by media in the previous section, the following will be examined:

(1) Environmental Pollution Prevention and Control and Abatement at DOD Facilities Report records.
(2) 10th Medical Laboratory reports.
(3) Environmentally related reports from any source.
(4) Host-nation and staff-assistance visit inspection reports.
(5) Regulatory agency correspondence.
(6) Historical environmental compliance funding documents.
(7) Results of site inspections, such as internal and external EPAS reports.

For each of the following appendixes, enter any relevant information that has not been included in section I or in appendix Z (including hearsay and assumptions, cost estimates, and recommendations) to support the purpose of section II or state: No environmental-liability or potential residual-value impacts have been identified.

2.5.1. APPENDIX A: Underground and Aboveground Storage Tanks

No environmental-liability or potential residual-value impacts have been identified.

Enter: Note: When *TÜV* inspections are listed, this is not an indication of whether or not a tank has passed an inspection. The *TÜV* date implies only that an inspection was performed.

2.5.2. Appendix B: Sewer Conditions
2.5.3. Appendix C: Sewage Treatment Plant (Condition and Operating Records)
2.5.4. Appendix D: Asbestos Survey and Abatement Records
2.5.5. Appendix E: Landfills in Use (Operational Data)
2.5.6. Appendix F: Landfills Closed (Monitoring Records)
2.5.7. Appendix G: Air Pollution
2.5.8. Appendix H: Erosion, Deforestation, and Other Natural Resources Damage

Figure E-1. Environmental Status Report Format—Continued

2.5.9. Appendix I: Radon Surveys and Abatement Records
2.5.10. Appendix J: Drinking Water
2.5.11. Appendix K: Hazardous Waste/Hazardous Material (HW/HM)
2.5.12. Appendix L: Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
2.5.13. Appendix M: General Environmental Reports
2.5.14. Appendixes N-V: Reserved
2.5.15. Appendix W: Sources of Verbal Information

Enter: The following persons supplied verbal information used in this report:

Name, Title
Army Address:
DSN Telephone Number:

or state: No verbal information was used in preparing this report.

2.5.16. APPENDIX X: Identification Codes for Environmental Files

Enter: This paragraph provides the bibliography of all reports or documents reviewed.

Also describe in general terms where the files are located if not specified in paragraph 2.4. Include specifications, drawings, and historical information. Check the relevant USAG environmental management system (EMS) for document-management information before establishing a new procedure. Note that there may be no identification codes for environmental files. If this is the case, identify the files by an installation name and file number. There is no requirement to use any particular code, but the code must allow any future auditor or reader of the ESR to find an audit trail to the original file sources.

2.5.17. APPENDIX Y: Results of U.S./Host Nation Joint Inspection

Only the final ESR will include an appendix Y. It will include comments or new information found during the joint inspection.

2.5.18. APPENDIX Z: Soil and Groundwater Contamination Sites

Enter: **FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

Enter: Known and estimated costs for cleanup of contaminated sites are included in appendix Z (including apps Z-1 and Z-2). **Do not share the contents of this section with the host nation.**

Figure E-1. Environmental Status Report Format—Continued

2.5.18.1. APPENDIX Z-1: Known Sites, Known and Estimated Cleanup Costs

Enter relevant data from section I in the same order as it appears in section I, and include any costs estimates and recommendations.

2.5.18.2. APPENDIX Z-2: Suspected Sites

List any suspected contaminated sites and supporting relevant information (and the source of the information).

1. Suspected contaminated sites.
2. All Type 1 through 3 information where no further investigation is recommended including the reasons why.
3. All areas identified in the Type 1 through 3 report for further study and why.

---------- *End of ESR* ----------

Figure E-1. Environmental Status Report Format—Continued

GLOSSARY

SECTION I
ABBREVIATIONS

AAFES	Army and Air Force Exchange Service
ACBM	asbestos-containing building material
ACM	asbestos-containing material
ACSIM	Army Assistant Chief of Staff, Installation Management
ADR	*Accord Européen relatif au Transport International des Marchandises dangereuses par Route*
AE	Army in Europe
AECS	Army Environmental Cleanup Strategy
AEDB-CC	Army Environmental Database - Compliance-Related Cleanup
AEDB-EQ	Army Environmental Database - Environmental Quality
AHERA	Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act of 1986
AMP	Asbestos Management Program
AOR	area of responsibility
APM	asbestos program manager
AR	Army regulation
ARLOC	United States Army location code
AST	aboveground storage tank
ATRRS	Army Training Requirements and Resources System
AUL	authorized use list
BASOPS	base operations
CBRN-D/IPE	chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear-defense individual protective equipment
CC	compliance cleanup
CDC	child-development center
CFC	chlorofluorocarbon
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CG, USAREUR	Commanding General, United States Army Europe
CONOPS	contingency operations
CONUS	continental United States
COR	contracting officer’s representative
CSURG	Command Surgeon, United States Army Europe
DA	Department of the Army
DECA	Defense Commissary Agency
DENCOM	United States Army Dental Command
DGA	dangerous goods adviser
DIN	*Deutsche Industrie-Norm*
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DLA-E	Defense Logistics Agency - Europe
DOD	Department of Defense
DODDS	Department of Defense Dependents Schools
DOL	director of logistics
DPW	directorate of public works
DS-2	decontamination solution 2
DW	double wall (construction)

ECD	emptied, cleaned, and degassed
ECR	environmental condition report
EEA	environmental executive agent
EMS	environmental management system
ENF	enforcement action
EO	executive order
EPAS	Environmental Performance Assessment System
EQCC	environmental quality control committee
ERG	Environmental Review Guide
ERMC	United States Army Europe Regional Medical Command
ESR	environmental status report
FGS	final governing standards
FHP	force health protection
FIC	facility incident commander
FM	field manual
FY	fiscal year
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPC	Government purchase card
GPP	Green Procurement Program
HAZCOM	hazard communication
HM	hazardous material
HMMP	hazardous material management program
HMMS	Hazardous Material Management System
HN	host nation
HQ	headquarters
HQAES	Headquarters Army Environmental System
HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army
HQ USAREUR	Headquarters, United States Army Europe
HW	hazardous waste
HWAP	hazardous waste accumulation point
HWSA	hazardous waste storage area
IAP	installation action plan
IMCOM	United States Army Installation Management Command
IMCOM-Europe	United States Army Installation Management Command, Europe Region
IPAS	United States Army Installation Management Command, Europe Region, Performance Assessment Software
IPMP	installation pest-management plan
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISR-NI	installation status report - natural infrastructure
ISSA	interservice support agreement
ISWMP	integrated solid waste management plan
ITAM	Integrated Training Area Management (Program)
JACKS	Joint Acquisition Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear Knowledge System
JCAHO	Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations
JEAP	Joint Equipment Assessment Program
JMTC	Seventh United States Army Joint Multinational Training Command
KISE	known imminent and substantial endangerment
kVA	kilovoltampere
L	liter

LBP	lead-based paint
MDEP	management decision evaluation package
MEDCOM	United States Army Medical Command
MILCON	military construction
MSDS	material safety datasheet
MTOE	modification table of organization and equipment
MWR	morale, welfare, and recreation
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NFA	no further action
NR	no record
OCONUS	outside the continental United States
ODS	ozone-depleting substance
OEBGD	Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document
P2	pollution prevention
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
PCDR	Permanent Cleanup Document Repository
pCi/L	picocuries of radon per liter of air
PHCR-Europe	United States Army Public Health Command Region - Europe
POC	point of contact
POL	petroleum, oils, and lubricants
PPE	personal protective equipment
ppm	parts per million
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
REC	record of environmental consideration
RMW	regulated medical waste
RTLP	Range and Training Land Program
RTSC	regional training support center
SA	supplementary agreement
SF	standard form
SJA	staff judge advocate
SOFA	status of forces agreement
SOH	safety and occupational health
SOP	standing operating procedure
SORT	separate or recycle trash
SPRP	spill-prevention and response plan
SRM	sustainment, restoration, and modernization
SW	single wall (construction)
TB	technical bulletin
TDA	table of distribution and allowances
TG	technical guide
TM	technical manual
TOE	table of organization and equipment
TRbF	*Technische Regeln für brennbare Flüssigkeiten*
TRGS	*Technische Regeln für Gefahrstoffe*
TSC	training support center
TÜV	*Technischer Überwachungsverein*
U.S.	United States
USACHPPM	United States Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine
USACSEUR	United States Army Claims Service, Europe

USAEC	United States Army Environmental Command
USAG	United States Army garrison
USAREUR	United States Army Europe
USEUCOM	United States European Command
USFLO	United States Forces liaison officer
UST	underground storage tank
VDI	*Verband der Deutschen Industrie*

SECTION II
TERMS

capacitor
A device for accumulating and holding a charge of electricity. It consists of conducting surfaces separated by a dielectric.

consumption
Annual production and imports of ozone-depleting substances by signatory nations to the Montreal Protocol.

direct-report garrison
A garrison that reports directly to IMCOM-Europe and provides management, budgetary, and planning support to indirect-report garrisons.

disposal
The removal of hazardous waste from accumulation points through the servicing Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service or other approved source, the removal of solid wastes, or the removal of wastes in wastewater.

enforcement action (ENF)
A formal, written notification from a host-nation (HN) Federal, State, regional, or local authority, or other HN official who identifies a environmental noncompliance issue, cites the relevant standard or criteria to be met, and requires that the garrison take corrective action. ENFs do not include warning letters, informal notices (for example, by e-mail), telephone or meeting minutes, deficiencies found during an internal or external compliance assessment, DOD reviews and analyses, or permit-renewal reminders.

environmental aspect
An element of an organization’s activities, products, or services that can interact with the environment. A “significant environmental aspect” is an environmental aspect that has or can have a significant environmental effect.

environmental effect or environmental impact
Any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partially resulting from an organization’s activities, products, or services.

environmental-impact analysis
The process of gathering, analyzing, and documenting information on the environmental effects of proposed actions. This term is also used to refer to the document that provides the analysis.

environmental management system
That part of an organization's overall management system that includes organizational structure, planning activities, responsibilities, practices, procedures, processes, and resources for developing, implementing, achieving, reviewing, and maintaining the organization's environmental policy.

environmental management system audit
A systematic and documented verification process for objectively obtaining and evaluating evidence to determine whether an organization's environmental management system (EMS) conforms to the EMS-audit criteria set by the organization, and for communication of the results of this process to management.

environmental noise
The outdoor noise environment consisting of the noise (including ambient noise) from all sources. The noise environment of the workplace is not considered environmental noise.

environmental objective
An overall environmental goal based on the environmental policy that an organization sets for itself to achieve and that is quantified where practicable.

environmental officer
A person (Soldier, civilian employee, or contract employee) assigned duties at a unit or organization (including table of distribution and allowances (TDA) and table of organization and equipment (TOE) units) to oversee environmental-compliance requirements on behalf of his or her responsible commander, director, or supervisor.

environmental performance
Measurable results of the environmental management system related to an organization's control of its environmental aspects and based on its environmental policy, objectives, and targets.

environmental policy
A statement by the organization of it intentions and principles in relation to its overall environmental performance that provides a framework for action and for setting its environmental objectives and targets.

environmental pollution
The condition resulting from the presence of chemical, mineral, radioactive, or biological substances that alter the natural environment or that adversely affect human health or the quality of life, biosystems, the environment, its structures and equipment, recreational opportunities, aesthetics, and natural beauty.

Environmental Review Guide
A document and associated software application that provides instructions for preparing environmental-impact analyses in the Army in Europe.

environmental target
A detailed performance requirement, quantified where practicable, applicable to the organization or parts thereof, that is based on the environmental objectives and that needs to be set and met to achieve those objectives.

facility incident commander
The official who coordinates and directs DOD control and cleanup efforts at the scene of a petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) or hazardous substance spill caused by DOD activities on or near a garrison. This official is designated by the garrison commander.

garrison
The basic organizational structure for providing programs, services, and management to a U.S. Army installation and its resident community. The two types of garrisons are direct-report and indirect-report.

generator
A person, activity, unit, or agency that produces hazardous waste.

hazardous material
Any material that, based on either chemical or physical characteristics (for example, corrosive, explosive, flammable, reactive, toxic), is capable of posing an unreasonable risk to human health or the environment if improperly disposed of, handled, stored, or transported. Hazardous material is also any material regulated by host-nation authorities as hazardous, "special" toxic, or as specified by DA or Army in Europe policy. All materials are considered to be hazardous until proven otherwise (for example, through chemical analysis or material safety datasheet (MSDS) information). Country-specific final governing standards provide information on hazardous material.

Hazardous Material Information Resource System
The system that provides information (for example, physical characteristics, material safety datasheets) on hazardous material used by DOD.

hazardous material management program
A program within the U.S. Army and implemented at garrison level to manage hazardous material (for example, the Hazardous Substance Management System).

hazardous substance
A substance that is potentially harmful to human health or the environment because of its quantity, concentration, or biological, chemical, or physical characteristics.

hazardous waste
Any discarded material (solid, liquid, or gas) that has no further value to the user and is potentially harmful to human health or the environment because of its quantity, concentration, or biological, chemical, or physical characteristics. Excess hazardous material and waste streams destined for recycling (for example, used oil) may still be classified as hazardous waste in the European Union. Country-specific final governing standards provide information on hazardous waste.

hazardous waste accumulation point
An area near the point of generation where hazardous wastes are temporarily stored until they can be removed for disposition through the servicing Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service. Country-specific final governing standards provide information on hazardous waste accumulation points.

hazardous waste profile sheet
A document that identifies and characterizes waste and explains the physical, chemical, and other descriptive properties and processes that make a material a hazardous waste.

hazardous waste storage area
One or more locations on a DOD installation where hazardous waste is collected and stored before shipment for treatment and disposal. Country-specific final governing standards provide information on hazardous waste storage areas.

host-nation standards of general applicability
Standards established directly (through Federal legislation) or indirectly (through State, provincial, or local laws and regulations that implement Federal legislation and establish environmental standards) according to legislation at the national level.

imminent health threat
Contamination of ground or surface water that threatens or has the potential to threaten drinking-water supplies. This term is also used to describe exposure to hazardous material that exceeds applicable human-health criteria and standards.

indirect-report garrison
An installation or group of facilities in the same general vicinity over which a garrison commander has authority. Indirect-report garrisons do not provide all base operational management programs and services and are under the reporting structure of a direct-report garrison.

installation status report
An annual internal evaluation of a garrison's environmental program that determines the garrison's status based on established Army-wide standards. The garrison department of public works environmental office submits this annual report to HQDA.

integrated pest management
The management of actual and potential pest problems using a combination of available preventive and corrective control measures. The biological effectiveness, environmental acceptability, and cost effectiveness of the measures must be considered before such measures can be approved for use on U.S. Army-controlled property.

leaking tank
A tank in which the substance that will be stored inside the tank accumulates in between the double walls (if it is a double-walled tank) or appears outside of a single-wall tank.

leak or leaking polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
Any instance in which a PCB article, PCB container, or PCB equipment has any PCBs on any part of its external surface.

material safety datasheet (MSDS)
A form used by manufacturers of chemical products to inform users about the chemical, physical, and hazardous properties of the product.

materiel
All items (including aircraft, ships, self-propelled weapons, tanks, and related spares, repair parts, chemical products, and support equipment; but excluding real property, installations, and utilities) necessary to equip, operate, maintain, and support military activities without distinction between its application for administrative or combat purposes.

mitigation
Action taken to avoid, reduce, or correct the adverse environmental effects of a particular proposed action. Levels of mitigation include but are not limited to the following:

● Avoiding: Avoiding the effect by not taking a certain action or parts of an action (for example, planning training operations to avoid stream-crossings by tracked vehicles).

● Minimizing: Reducing damaging effects to the lowest level by limiting the size or intensity of an action and its implementation (for example, allowing tracked vehicles to cross only at designated improved stream-crossings to avoid increased stream-bank erosion from unlimited access, changing firing hours or the number of rounds fired to reduce noise).

● Rectifying: Correcting the effect by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment (for example, reseeding or replanting stream banks to correct erosion after an exercise, maintaining erosion-control structures, creating a new stream habitat to make up for a degraded stream habitat).

new systems
Items purchased by the U.S. Army that may contain ozone-depleting substances (for example, refrigerators, air conditioners, combat vehicles, portable and fixed fire-suppression systems).

ozone-depleting substances
The chemical substances listed in the country-specific final governing standards.

petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL)
Petroleum and petroleum-based products that comprise a complex hydrocarbon blend derived from the refinement of crude oil. Motor oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, petroleum solvents, and used (waste) oils are examples of POL.

pollution prevention
Source reduction, as defined in the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, and any other practice that reduces or eliminates the creation of pollutants through increased efficiency in the use of raw materials, energy, water, or other resources.

prevention
Taking action to prevent the discharge of contaminants into groundwater, surface waters, air, or soil.

real property
Any interest in land, together with the improvements, structures, and fixtures located on it (including prefabricated movable structures, such as Butler-type storage warehouses and Quonset huts, and house trailers with or without undercarriages) and their appurtenances under the control of any Federal agency; or improvements, structures, and fixtures under the control of any Federal agency when designated by such agency for disposition without the underlying land (including such as may be located on the public domain, lands withdrawn or reserved from the public domain, lands reserved or dedicated for national forest or national park purposes, or on lands that are not owned by the United States). This excludes prefabricated movable structures, such as Butler-type storage warehouses and Quonset huts, and house trailers (with or without undercarriages) with exceptions as noted in the Code of Federal Regulations, title 41, section 101-47.103.12.

record of environmental consideration (REC)
A document that evaluates a proposed action or project and its alternatives to determine which alternative has the least potential for adversely affecting the environment.

recycling
Reusing or reclaiming materials. A distinction exists between onsite recycling (where the waste is sorted or processed on the installation for reuse or removal) and offsite recycling (where the waste is transported from the generating activity to an offsite recycler).

remediation
Physical removal (pumping, excavation) of contamination from the ground to prevent or minimize the release of hazardous substances to keep them from causing substantial danger to human health or the environment.

status of forces agreement (SOFA)
An agreement on the stationing or operations of Forces to which the United States is a party, such as multilateral or bilateral stationing or base rights agreement; or arrangements or understanding concluded under the agreement.

surface water
All water naturally open to the atmosphere (for example, estuaries, impoundments, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, rivers, seas, streams) and all springs, wells, and other collectors directly influenced by surface water.

suspected contaminated sites
Sites where knowledge of activities at the site or historical information supports a reasonable suspicion that there is contamination from U.S. Army activities.

tenant
An organization that occupies facilities on an installation that is not within the IMCOM-Europe or garrison chain of command.

underground storage tank
Any tank wholly or partially embedded in the ground, including underground piping connected to it, used to contain petroleum, oils, and lubricants products, hazardous material, or hazardous waste.

usage
The Army's annual calendar-year demand for ozone-depleting substances. Usage is determined by quantities procured through the integrated materiel manager, local purchases, new systems, maintenance activities, and quantities obtained by recycling.