



NOVEMBER 1988

AIR FORCE INTERAGENCY and INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION for ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING, for:

- **Executive Order 12372**
- **Environmental Impact Analysis**
- **Process**
- **Airspace**
- **Air Installation Compatible Use
Zone**
- **Base Comprehensive Planning**
- **Range Comprehensive Planning**
- **Construction**
- **Air / Water Pollution**
- **Installation Restoration Program**
- **Hazardous Materials / Waste**
- **Solid Waste**
- **Natural Resources**
- **Historic Preservation**

HANDBOOK FOR
INTERAGENCY/INTERGOVERNMENTAL
COORDINATION FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

US AIR FORCE
HQ USAF/LEEV

PREPARED BY:
DRESDNER, ROBIN & ASSOCIATES, INC.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose and Scope

This pamphlet has been developed as a handbook and is intended to assist and support US Air Force in its program for Interagency/intergovernmental Coordination for Environmental Planning (IICEP). The Air Force uses the term Environmental Planning, broadly to include all its activities related to environmental quality, community planning and natural resources. This handbook is designed to be used with existing Air Force programs and their policies and procedures. It summarizes all of the Air Force programs involving IICEP and contains information useful for coordinating Air Force environmental planning with civilian agencies.

This handbook provides general guidance to Air Force organizations on how to implement IICEP and may be used to provide other governmental agencies with a better understanding of how the Air Force is organized and how to coordinate with the Air Force environmental planning issues.

Objectives of IICEP

The IICEP program has five major objectives:

- a. IICEP seeks to develop and maintain reciprocal planning and consultation procedures between the Air Force and other governmental agencies.
- b. IICEP seeks to gain public support for and understanding of the Air Force mission.
- c. IICEP seeks to encourage state and local governments to help provide various facilities, transportation services, utilities and housing needed to support installation personnel and operations.
- d. IICEP seeks to provide a process for enhanced compliance with applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations.
- e. IICEP seeks to provide a mechanism for the presentation of a unified and consistent Air Force position on environmental planning issues.

Implementation of IICEP

AFR 19-9 (Interagency and Intergovernmental Coordination of Land, Facility and Environmental Plans, Programs, and Projects) is the principal Air Force regulation that governs the way the Air Force implements IICEP. AFR 19-9 applies to all Air Force installations, facilities, and activities, and to contractor activities performed in Air Force-owned industrial facilities within the United States and its territories. . . The Air Force is a federal agency that owns and operates aircraft and installations. Each major installation is a community and industrial employment center. Most installations have an airfield. Each installation is part of a larger civilian community. These roles of the Air Force and its installations provide the framework for IICEP.

This handbook describes the responsibilities of different Air Force organizations for carrying out IICEP. The responsibilities are described for the:

- Air Force Secretariat.
- Air Staff.
- Air Force Regional Civil Engineers (AFRCE).
- Major Commands.
- Installations.

The Air Force has organized the activities that are subject to IICEP into 13 programs:

- Executive Order 12372.
- Environmental Impact Analysis Process.
- Airspace.
- Air Installation Compatible Use Zone/Land Use Compatibility
- Base Comprehensive Plan.
- Range Comprehensive Plan.
- Construction.
- Air and Water Pollution.
- Installation Restoration.
- Hazardous Materials/Hazardous Waste.
- Solid Waste.
- Natural Resources.
- Historic Preservation.

The guidance in this handbook describes each program; summarizes coordination methods, techniques, and timing; outlines Air Force organization responsibilities for coordination; identifies other sources of information; and lists key legal references.

Organization

This handbook consists of five chapters. Chapter 1 introduces the IICEP program. Chapter 2 describes the history and objectives of IICEP and the 13 major Air Force programs that are the subject of IICEP. Chapter 3 describes in general terms the responsibilities of Air Force organizations for carrying out IICEP. Chapter 4 provides guidance for carrying out specific Air Force programs. Chapter 5 outlines long-term responsibilities for training Air Force personnel involved in IICEP and keeping IICEP up-to-date.

Civil Engineering Planning and Programming

**INTERAGENCY/INTERGOVERNMENTAL
COORDINATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING (IICEP)**

This pamphlet has been developed as a handbook and provides general guidance to Air Force organizations on how to implement the IICEP program. It summarizes all of the Air Force programs involving IICEP and contains information useful for coordinating Air Force environmental planning with civilian agencies. Any comments, recommendations or proposed changes should be sent to HQ USAF/LEEV, Washington, DC 2033000.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1-1. Concept of Interagency/Intergovernmental Coordination for Environmental Planning (IICEP).

IICEP consists of four elements:

- a. Interagency- The relationship between the Air Force and other federal agencies.
- b. Intergovernmental- The relationship between the Air Force and other levels of government, including interstate, state, regional and local agencies.
- c. Coordination- The mutual process of harmonizing the goals, objectives, requirements and activities of the Air Force and the federal, interstate, state, regional and local agencies.
- d. Environmental Planning- This function includes environmental quality, community planning and natural resource management.

1-2. Summary of IICEP Programs

This handbook summarizes 13 Air Force programs involving IICEP. These programs are set forth in Air Force regulations, manuals, pamphlets and policy letters. This handbook does not preclude the need to consult these documents, but provides reference sources for all IICEP programs.

1-3. Air Force Responsibilities.

This handbook describes the responsibilities of various Air Force organizations for carrying out IICEP. The responsibilities are provided for the:

- Air Force Secretariat.
- Air Staff.
- Air Force Regional Civil Engineers (AFRCE).
- Major Commands.
- Installations.

1.4 Guidance on How To Implement IICEP.

This handbook provides general guidance to Air Force organizations on how to implement IICEP. Guidance includes coordination methods and techniques, agencies to be contacted, source information and key legal references.

1-5. Bringing Environmental Planning Issues Up-To-Date.

Air Force organizations need to be cognizant of changes in legislation that will affect environmental planning activities, such as the hazardous materials/ hazardous waste and installation restoration programs. This handbook provides guidance on coordination requirements generated by federal laws and regulations, as implemented by Department of Defense and Air Force directives, regulations and

policies. It also provides guidance on how to identify state and local environmental planning laws and regulations. Guidance on the interpretation and enforcement of environmental planning laws and regulations at the state and local level is not provided because they differ widely from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

1-6. Information for Other Governmental Agencies.

This handbook will help other governmental agencies better understand how the Air Force is organized and how to coordinate with the Air Force on environmental planning issues. This should clarify and simplify the task of other governmental agencies in working with the Air Force.

1-7. Organization of the Handbook.

This handbook consists of five chapters. Following this Introduction, Chapter 2 describes the history and objectives of IICEP and identifies the 13 major Air Force programs that are the subject of IICEP. Chapter 3 describes in general terms the responsibilities of Air Force organizations for carrying out IICEP. Chapter 4 provides guidance for carrying out specific Air Force programs. The guidance is organized by program. For each program there is a description of methods and techniques for coordination, agencies to be contacted, sources of information and legal references. Specific program responsibilities for Air Force organizations are presented in a separate table. Chapter 5 outlines long-term responsibilities for training Air Force personnel involved in IICEP and keeping IICEP up-to-date.

CHAPTER 2

DESCRIPTION OF THE IICEP PROGRAM

2-1. Need for Coordination.

a. Since the late 1970's, federal legislation and national sentiment concerning the need to deal with environmental issues have greatly increased Air Force environmental responsibilities. Problems of airfield encroachment, noise, use of airspace, preventive and remedial hazardous waste actions, air and water pollution, solid waste disposal, environmental and economic impacts in nearby communities, natural resources, historic preservation and transportation and land use conflicts increasingly draw the Air Force at all levels into closer working relationships with regional, state and local government agencies as well as other federal agencies. The nature of these problems dictates the need for direct Air Force participation in environmental planning and coordination with all levels of government. Effective, coordinated planning which bridges the gap among federal agencies and between the federal government and the local citizen requires the establishment of good working relationships with local citizens and local, state and federal officials. This, in turn, depends upon creating an atmosphere of mutual trust and cooperation.

b. Several federal laws and policies require federal agency coordination in **environmental planning**. For example:

- (1) Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 Section 401(b) states that "All viewpoints national, regional, state and local shall, to the extent possible, be fully considered and taken into account in planning Federal or federally assisted development programs and projects."
- (2) National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 Section 102(2)(c) states that ". . . Prior to making any detailed statement the responsible Federal official shall consult with and obtain the comment of any Federal agency which has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved."
- (3) Executive Order 12372, Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs July 12, 1982. This policy supersedes Office of Management and Budget Circular A-95 and provides for federal coordination with state agencies to review plans and projects.

c. To implement these laws, overall Department of Defense policy is set forth in Department of Defense Directive 4165.61, Intergovernmental Coordination of Department of Defense Federal Development Programs and Activities, 9 August 1983. This directive requires that "DoD Components shall establish and maintain an intergovernmental coordination management process, reflected in cooperative agreement when feasible, to achieve full consultation with state, regional, and local entities for those programs and activities covered by this Directive. DoD Components shall encourage reciprocal actions with regard to the state, regional, and local programs and activities." Additional "DoD Components, that conduct activities or operate installations that may be affected by the programs and activities of federal agencies, shall take part in the community planning process by providing information, policy, and position statements on those programs and activities to the agency concerned." Interagency and Intergovernmental

Coordination requirements are also found in many directives, instructions and policies pertaini specific program areas.

d. In response to these laws, policies and directives, the Air Force formulated and init an active interagency and intergovernmental program in the 1970s. The formulation of the Air For IICEP concept was unique. Most federal agencies employed OMB Circular No. 65, which has been replaced by Executive Order 12372, as a means to allow state and local governments to review proposed federal direct development or grant-aid plans and projects. **The Air Force also used A95 to** (i) allow the Air Force to reciprocally review state and local proposed plans and projects potent affecting Air Force interests; and, to (ii) provide a reciprocal exchange of proposed development and projects between the Air Force and other pertinent federal regional agencies such as the Feder Aviation Administration and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

e. In May of 1975, the Air Force initiated the IICEP program to ensure **compliance** with legal coordination requirements related to environmental planning, to aid in identifying potential problems that may interfere with the accomplishment of its mission, to identify actions to amelior such problems and, generally, to facilitate the interaction between the Air Force and other governmental agencies concerned with environmental planning. While coordination is not a subst for good planning, effective coordination is an important aspect of implementing Air Force plans.

f. To implement IICEP, the three AFRCE environmental planning divisions were geographically aligned according to the ten standard Federal Region boundaries. The AFRCE environmental planning divisions work directly within the geographic organizational framework by most federal domestic grant-aid and regulatory agencies.

g. The Air Force employed an innovative technique to initiate and maintain this cooperation at local and state levels. It used the memorandum of understanding (MOU) concept between the Air Force and local governments and between the Air Force and key state executive agencies. These MOUs provided for the reciprocal exchange of proposed plan and program information between the Air Force and state or local governments. They were usually developed in the guidance of one of the environmental planning divisions of the three AFRCEs. Toward the en the 1970's, Air Force MOUs with state governments took on more importance. because some prop actions, such as changes in Air Force ranges or airspace, had to be handled on a **wide** or multi-state basis.

h. In 1977-79, the Air Force sought to identify intergovernmental and interagency organizations, laws, and requirements at all levels of government This resulted in the publication Environmental Planning Bulletins 14 and IS, Installation Coordination for Environmental Plannir Civilian Agencies and Coordination for Environmental Planning with Other Federal Agencies. Th documents provided the context for identifying the IICEP roles. They also provided the backgrou AFR 19-9, which governs the IICEP program.

2-2. AFR 19-9.

AFR 19-9 (Interagency and Intergovernmental Coordination of Land, Facility and Environme Plans, Programs, and Projects) was revised in February 1986 and

is the principal Air Force regulation that governs the way the Air Force implements IICEP. AFR applies to all Air Force installations, facilities, and activities, and to contractor activities performed at Air Force- owned industrial facilities within the United States and its territories. . . The Air Force is the federal agency that owns and operates aircraft and installations. Each major installation is a command and industrial employment center. Most installations have an airfield. Each installation is part of a larger civilian community. These characteristics provide the framework for IICEP within the Air Force. AFR 199, Chapter 2, Interagency and intergovernmental Coordination for Environmental Planning (IICEP), prescribes an active and reciprocal relationship with other governmental agencies which exceeds the minimum requirements of federal laws and regulations.

2-3. IICEP Objectives.

The IICEP program has five major objectives:

a. IICEP seeks to develop and maintain reciprocal planning and consultation procedures between the Air Force and other governmental agencies. Coordination is a two-way street. Air Force activities can affect nearby communities or civilian aircraft operations and even substantial portions of one or more states. The Air Force provides information about these activities so it can receive and consider outside concerns in a timely manner. Similarly, other government agencies conduct activities that can affect Air Force operations. For example, in recent years federal and state governments have enacted laws and regulations governing underground tanks. The need for these laws and regulations is indisputable. However, the Air Force has an interest in ensuring that these laws and regulations are written in a way that compliance is practical for the types of underground tanks found at Air Force installations.

b. IICEP seeks to obtain public support for and understanding of the Air Force mission. There are threats to current or future installation flying missions which can only be avoided by the voluntary action of other government agencies. These government agencies often have no incentive to support an installation unless they are completely aware of the consequences of an action that affects the Air Force mission and alternatives to that action. For example, a local government considering application for high-rise residential development in an installation's flight path must be made aware of the consequences of its action for the health and safety of civilian residents. The installation must communicate the potential for the proposed development to result in changes in the flight path or restrictions of the flying mission that may limit the continued use of the installation.

c. IICEP seeks to encourage state and local governments to help provide various facilities, transportation services, utilities and housing needed to support installation personnel and operations. No installation can provide all of these supporting facilities and services. The installation must rely on the larger civilian community.

d. IICEP seeks to provide a process for enhanced coordination to achieve compliance with applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations. IICEP is concerned with ensuring that Air Force installations understand what coordination is required for regulatory compliance and that other government regulatory agencies have a clear means of communicating with appropriate Air Force personnel.

e. IICEP seeks to provide a mechanism for the presentation of a unified and consistent Air Force position on environmental planning issues.

2-4. Delineation of Air Force Programs.

The initial operational focus of IICEP was the implementation of clearinghouse requirements of Office of Management and Budget Circular-95 (now Executive Order 12372) and the distribution of Air Installation Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ) reports. However, IICEP was also viewed as a framework meeting future Air Force coordination requirements with state, local and federal regional agencies. In the last 10-12 years the need for this type of coordination has grown substantially, due in large part to statutory requirements. Thus, IICEP has been expanded to include the specific coordination requirements and techniques of each of the following 13 programs:

- Executive Order 12371.
- Environmental Impact Analysis Process.
- Airspace.
- Air Installation Compatible Use Zone/Lane Use Compatibility.
- Base Comprehensive Plan.
- Range Comprehensive Plan.
- Construction.
- Air and Water Pollution/
- Installation Restoration.
- Hazardous Materials/Hazardous Waste.
- Solid Waste.
- Natural Resources.
- Historic Preservation.

Chapter 4 provides guidance on how to coordinate these programs and describes responsibilities for coordination within each of these programs.

CHAPTER 3

AIR FORCE ORGANIZATIONS AND ROLES

3-1. Purpose.

This chapter provides an overview of the Air Force organizations responsible for carrying IICEP and a general description of their IICEP roles. Since the pivotal responsibility for IICEP lies with the installation, especially with growing needs in environmental compliance and protection, more detailed information is provided about the roles of installation personnel. Specific responsibilities for each Air Force program are provided in Chapter 4.

3-2. Air Force Secretariat.

The Deputy Assistant Secretary for Environment, Safety and Occupational Health (SAF/RES) Office of the Assistant Secretary (Readiness Support) establishes overall policy and oversees implementation of IICEP plans and programs including those for the Intergovernmental Coordination Act of 1968, Executive Order 12372 and Department of Defense Directive 4165. This Office sets intergovernmental and environmental policies and priorities for the Air Force with regard to the programs covered in Chapter 4 of this document.

3-3. Air Staff.

The main role of the Air Staff is to develop, update and interpret environmental policy by preparing policy and procedure regulations and documents for the 13 program areas covered under this document, including their IICEP components. The Air Staff generally manages the IICEP components of these programs by reviewing and commenting on proposed federal legislation, responding to Congressional inquiries, coordinating with other federal agencies, including pertinent reviews of proposed regulatory actions, monitoring state and local developments impacting on Air Force intergovernmental relations, monitoring specific federal interagency and intergovernmental program initiatives and issues that might eventually require Air Force headquarters participation, resolving IICEP issues or conflicts that cannot be addressed at a lower level in the Air Force and encouraging policy and training support.

3-4. Air Force Regional Civil Engineer (AFRCE)

a. The AFRCE environmental planning divisions, located in Atlanta, Dallas and San Francisco, serve as the Air Force's primary points of contact with federal regional and state agencies. These environmental planning divisions are seen by the Air Force as "brokers, coordinators and facilitators", helping to resolve IICEP problems. They provide a resource to the major commands at their installations as well as to the Air Staff. They are aligned with the geographic boundaries of the standard federal regions to aid in carrying out their Air Force liaison role with federal regional agencies, such as the Environmental Protection Agency, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of the Interior.

b. Some of the more specific functions of these regional environmental planning divisions include working with state governments to ensure Air Force implementation of Executive Order 11767 ("Intergovernmental Review of Federal

Programs"); assisting major commands and installations in working with federal regional and state agencies in helping to carry out various phases of the AICUZ, airspace and range planning programs including environmental review functions; serving as facilitator or coordinator with federal regional state agencies for a variety of environmental protection and compliance programs, such as hazardous waste and installation restoration, air and water pollution and solid waste; and, providing a variety of Air Force coordination activities involving natural and coastal resources and historic preservation. Finally, they also serve as the program manager for the Air Force's planning assistance team (PAT) and provide these services to major commands and installations on a worldwide basis.

c. The environmental planning division of the AFRCE/BMS, as part of the Ballistic Missile Office and located at Norton AFB, California, plays a special role in coordinating all environmental and IICEP activities related to the modernization of Intercontinental Ballistic Missile weapon systems. This work usually involves substantial environmental and IICEP activities in a specific geographic area over an extended period of time.

3-5. Major Command.

Major commands set installation priorities for the IICEP program within the framework of Force-wide policy and procedures, develop policies and procedures unique to a major command for their installations and assist their installations by training installation personnel, answering questions and resolving disputes that cannot be resolved at the installation level. Major commands set installation program priorities within overall Air Force guidance. The major commands request the Air Force Regional Civil Engineers to assist and support the installations. In some cases, such as the preparation of an environmental impact statement involving several installations, the major command may be sponsor responsible for carrying out IICEP. The sponsoring command coordinates with the appropriate AFRCE and other involved major commands to ensure consistency with other Air Force activities at the federal regional and state level.

3-6. Installation.

In most cases, the installation initiates IICEP activities at state and local levels when the proposed action is taken by the installation. The installation maintains an ongoing working relationship with federal, state, regional and local planning, technical support and regulatory agencies. At the regional and local levels, the installation may make these relationships formal by negotiating Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) cooperative agreements. Within the framework of the MOU, the installation determines which of its actions may affect the nearby community and releases information to the proper agencies for review and comment. The installation obtains information and comments on proposed and enacted local laws, regulations, standards and projects that may affect it. The installation may adopt its own IICEP guidance, provided it is consistent with Air Force and major command policies and procedures. The installation may request the major command to obtain assistance from the AFRCEs to deal with special IICEP issues.

3-7. Installation Organization.

a. SENIOR INSTALLATION COMMANDER

The Senior Installation Commander has overall responsibility for IICEP. The Senior Installation Commander, or a designated representative:

- Leads the IICEP program.
- Establishes and maintains a management environment which ensures that installation functional managers and staff understand their roles, how they relate to each other and that they work together on IICEP matters.
- Represents the installation before key public and private civilian organizations and leaders, particularly elected political leaders.

b. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION COMMITTEE

The Environmental Protection Committee (EPC) is composed of representatives from the major offices and tenant organizations on the installation. The EPC is the principal vehicle for coordinating environmental matters within the installation and for organizing the installation's coordination of environmental matters with outside agencies. The composition and responsibilities of the EPC are set forth in AFR 19-8, Environmental Protection Committees and Environmental Reporting.

c. FACILITIES BOARD

The Facilities Board (FB) approves the installation comprehensive plan, installation housing and construction programs and real property actions. It is composed of representatives of major staff organizations and tenants. Close coordination of actions between the FB and the EPC is essential to ensure that environmental quality, community planning and natural resources management considerations are taken into account in a timely fashion. The composition and responsibilities of the FB are set forth in AFR 86-1, Programming Civil Engineer Resources.

d. BASE CIVIL ENGINEER

The Base Civil Engineer (BCE) usually manages IICEP as related to environmental planning, construction and operations and maintenance. The BCE delegates the following functions to the Environmental Coordinator or the Community Planner who:

- Maintains a process to achieve full consultation with state and local agencies with respect to installation plans, programs and projects, the installation comprehensive plan, mission changes, the environmental impact analysis process and real property actions, which may affect the community development plans, programs and projects of host agencies.
- Works with local, state and federal agencies to provide services and facilities for installation personnel.

- Avoids conflicts with the plans, programs and projects of civilian agencies.
- Develops agreements for signature of higher authority with local, state and federal agencies with respect to compliance with environmental quality standards, protection of natural resources and participation in civilian projects serving installation needs,
- Obtains information and technical assistance from civilian agencies in order to prepare and manage installation plans, programs, projects, environmental impact assessments or statements and pollution control permits.
- Executes an AICUZ Implementation and Maintenance Plan.
- Coordinates with other Air Force and other DOD installations in the vicinity or the same governmental jurisdiction in implementing IICEP

The Environmental Coordinator may serve as secretary or recorder of the Environmental Protection Committee.

e. SURGEON (BIOENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER).

The Surgeon is responsible for determining installation environmental quality standards and carrying out an environmental quality monitoring program. The installation Bioenvironmental Engineer performs these duties on behalf of the Surgeon, working closely with the environmental planning function; coordinates with local, state and federal environmental agencies to identify standards that apply to the installation; and assists the environmental planning function in preparing permit applications to meet applicable standards. The Surgeon, through Bioenvironmental Engineer, coordinates any service required of the USAF Occupational and Environmental Health Laboratory (OEHL); reviews new construction projects, changes in process operations and new facilities in the planning stage to assess environmental monitoring requirements and to evaluate environmental impacts; and, with the Civil Engineer, coordinates with all federal, state and local regulatory agencies on environmental monitoring matters.

f. STAFF JUDGE ADVOCATE.

The Staff Judge Advocate represents the installation in environmental litigation and administrative matters. The Staff Judge Advocate is responsible for ensuring that plans, programs and permits developed to meet environmental protection requirements comply with applicable federal and local laws and Air Force regulations. The Staff Judge Advocate must review the AICUZ Implementation and Maintenance Plan to ensure that coercion and undue pressure are not used to determine if local governments have adequate authority to implement compatible land use plans. The Staff Judge Advocate also is responsible for obtaining approval from AF/JACE for certain types of Air Force presentations in accordance with AFR 1-104. The Staff Judge Advocate obtains copies of and ensures evaluation of proposed local and state laws to determine their applicability to the installation and, in the event that the installation is authorized to work on state legislation, assists other installation organizations and the AFRCEs in drafting and coordinating legislation.

g. PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

Public Affairs is responsible for dealing with the public and the media and for assisting the commanders in scheduling and making presentations to civilian organizations and leaders. Public Affairs serves as the office of primary responsibility on public release of information pertaining to environmental plans and programs, including the AICUZ program, to outside agencies, news media and individuals. A member of the EPC, Public Affairs provides clearance for release of all materials. As liaison with the Community Council, Public Affairs monitors civilian agency actions that affect the installation and also provides public affairs guidance for handling complaints about installation activities that affect surrounding communities.

h. COMMUNITY COUNCIL.

The Community Council is normally composed of the Installation Commander, the Public Affairs Officer, the elected officials of the surrounding communities and key civic leaders. Authority and guidance for the composition of the Community Council is in AFR-199, para. 4-47. Functions of the Community Council fall into four general categories:

- Police-Health-Safety Services.
- Housing-Commercial Services.
- Recreation-Education-Religious-Welfare Services.
- Public Relations-Hospitality-Good Citizenship Activities.

The Community Council provides the Commander with an opportunity for direct personal contact with local civic leaders, legislators, educators and news media to facilitate installation coordination on matters of environmental planning.

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CHAPTER 4

GUIDANCE FOR COORDINATING INDIVIDUAL AIR FORCE PROGRAMS

A-INTRODUCTION

4-1. Organization of this Chapter.

a This chapter provides guidance for coordinating each of the 13 programs involved in IICEP. They are:

- Executive Order 12372.
- Environmental Impact Analysis Process.
- Airspace.
- Air Installation Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ)/Land Use Compatibility.
- Base Comprehensive Plan.
- Range Comprehensive Plan.
- Construction.
- Air and Water Pollution.
- Installation Restoration Program.
- Hazardous Materials/Hazardous Waste.

b. For each of these 13 major programs, this chapter provides a program description and it discusses coordination with local, state and federal regional agencies. Three types of charts are generally used to illustrate coordination in Chapter 4.

c. First, is a set of 17 program flow diagrams outlining coordination activities focused primarily at the installation level. Second, is a set of tables showing responsibilities of the Air Force Headquarters, AFRCE environmental planning divisions, major commands and installations for specific activities within each of the 13 program areas. These tables indicate how the levels of the Air Force coordinate with state and local governments and federal regional agencies and how the levels of the Air Force relate to each other in carrying out IICEP coordination. Third, is a standardized list of federal, state and local governmental agencies as well as interest groups. For each of the 13 programs in Chapter 4, particular government organizations and interest groups which require close coordination are identified in the list.

d. Following the program description and the discussion of various coordination approaches, sources of additional information and key legal requirements are provided for each of the 13 program areas. This information is often quite extensive and usually covers the major program references for each of the 13 program areas including state, local and federal regional coordination requirements.

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B-EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372

4-2. Description of the Executive Order 12372 Program.

a Executive Order (EO) 12372 encourages states to develop a process for state and local review of federal agency proposed grants-in-aid as well as federal agency plans and projects. The Air Force, like other Department of Defense agencies, must concern itself with proposed agency plans and projects where there are no applicable grants-in-aid to state and local governments in the Department of Defense. Under EO 12372 the states may, at their discretion, designate a state single point of contact (SPOC), develop their own state-wide review procedures and designate suitable state regional or local review and coordination agencies. Almost all states have designated state EO 12372 SPOCs along with state procedures. Many states have designated existing suitable state regional or local agencies as review and coordination bodies. If USAF/LEEV and each regional AFRCE maintain a current directory of state SPOCs. The state SPOC, in turn, can be contacted for information on their state procedures as well as for listings of any locally designated review and coordinating agencies.

b. If a unit of the Air Force determines that its plans, programs or projects potentially affect state and local governments, it submits pertinent information to the state SPOC or designated state, local or areawide review and coordination agencies in accordance with state procedures. Under EO 12372 guidelines, the states or their designated local review and coordination agencies normally have up to 60 days to submit comments to the Air Force. If no comments are received, the state or designated state and local agencies are presumed to have tacitly approved the Air Force plan, program or project.

c. If an official state SPOC "state process" comment cannot be accepted or accommodated, the proposing Air Force office sends a letter of explanation to the state SPOC or other designated EO 12372 local agency. The Air Force agency keeps copies of this letter for possible transmittal to the major command and the Air Staff. (Under EO 12372, this particular requirement applies to all federal agencies, including those in the Department of Defense.) The "state process" letter, if it finally disagrees with the plan, program or project, does not constitute a veto. If Air Force offices work closely with pertinent state and local governments at the earliest stages of plan, program and project development, the circumstances under which a state government writes an EO 12372 "state process" final letter disagreeing with an Air Force proposed action can be eliminated in the great majority of the cases.

d. In addition to providing information on Air Force projects to state and local governments, the Air Force and other military departments historically have used EO 12372 as well as its predecessor instrument, OMB Circular No. 495, to obtain information on proposed local and state plans, programs and projects that may affect the Air Force. For example, if an Air Force installation coordinates its planning processes with local and state governments in a skillful manner, timely and useful information can be obtained concerning items having a potentially significant impact on an Air Force installation, such as local highway and other transportation plans, utility plans, proposed housing development projects and areawide water and sewer proposals. At the federal regional level, the AFRCE environmental planning divisions or major commands might use this tool to seek early information on other federal development plans from agencies, such as the Bureau of Land Management, the National Forest Service and the National Park Service.

- e. The EO 12372 process includes the following programs:
 - AICUZ (discussed in Section E of this Chapter).
 - Base Comprehensive Plan (discussed in Section F of this Chapter).
 - Construction (discussed in this section and Section H of this Chapter).
 - Environmental Impact Analysis Process (discussed in Section C of this Chapter).
 - Real Property Acquisition and Disposal and Withdrawals of Land from the Public Domain (discussed in this Section).
 - Substantial Change in Use of an Installation (discussed in this Section).

4-3. State and Local EO 12372 IICEP Procedures

a. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)-STATE PROCESSES?: MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU).

(1) The Air Force as well as the other military departments are unique among federal agencies in that they implement this Executive Order, to a substantial degree, through individual DOD MOUs. The DOD divides the responsibility for the development and implementation of these DOD-State MOUs between the Air Force, Army and Navy. More specifically, the lead agency for working with each state in developing an MOU is divided among the three services according to ten standard federal regions. These 10 regions generally include federal domestic agency regional headquarters in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Kansas City, Denver, Francisco and Seattle. Under DOD Directive 4165.61, the military department role for Air Force, Army and Navy-- for carrying out the DOD State MOU responsibility is referred to as the "DOD Federal Region Liaison Representative (DODFRLR)" role.

(2) The Air Force has this DODFRLR lead in Federal Regions I (Boston), V (Chicago), V (Dallas) and VIII (Denver). These regions cover 23 states. Acting as the DODFRLR and through pertinent AFRCE environmental planning divisions, the Air Force is responsible for signed and updated DOD-State EO 12372 MOUs in all 23 states.

(3) The MOUs, be they DOD-State MOUs or Air Force-State MOUs, have relatively little intrinsic value in themselves. What is important, however, is that the DOD, and particularly the Air Force, have developed mechanisms whereby the military departments and the individual states can mutually exchange information and views concerning each other's proposed plans, programs and projects. Further, every 12-24 months the AFRCE environmental planning divisions visit the EO 12372 state SPOCs to ascertain whether the Air Force can improve its intergovernmental procedures with these states. These meetings, at the state SPOCs' discretion, often include representatives from other state agencies which have periodic working relationships with the Air Force or other DOD agencies. If orchestrated correctly, these meetings and other follow-up actions can result in improved Air Force plans,

programs and projects. In addition, they can also lead to improved working relationships between the Force and state and local governments at the major command. AFRCE or installation level concernin program matters, such as the Environmental Impact Analysis Process, Installation Restoration Progra other environmental compliance matters, natural resources, historic preservation and airspace.

(4) While it is preferable to have DOD or Air Force MOUs with state governments, Air Force offices should work with state and local governments on EO 12372 matters outlined in this section and other sections in Chapter 4 even if an MOU does not exist.

b. INSTALLATION-LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 RELATIONSHIPS.

(1) It is important that Air Force installations develop close intergovernmental planning relationships with local governments on a continuing basis. This is true whether the direct requirements of EO 12372 or AFR 199, Chapter 2, are involved, or whether the Air Force is concerned with day-to-day relationships needed to make intergovernmental planning and development work. In some cases, these relationships are not well-developed. Where they are, they have been utilized to protect or enhance Air Force missions. Three examples illustrate the latter point.

(2) In Colorado, Peterson AFB, the Air Force Space Command and other Air Force and Air Force installations have developed excellent relationships with local governments, allowing both the installations and local governments to deal with the rapid growth in the greater Colorado Springs area in a manner that suits all needs, military and civilian. In California, Edwards AFB is evolving intergovernmental planning relationships which, among other things, allows it to maintain and improve the airspace corridors which are vital to the testing of aircraft. In Delaware, Dover AFB has maintained long-standing intergovernmental planning relationships with state and local governments which, among other things, have provided the installation with a mechanism to modify or alter its installation community development plans which are potentially harmful to the effectiveness of the military mission. In these three examples, IICEP accomplishments have been brought about, at least in part, through the development of installation-local government memoranda of understanding provided for under AFR 199, para 2-7b.

4-4. Determination of Whether and How the Installation Should Send Information for Review

This section provides guidelines, consistent with AFR-99ch. 2, concerning when an installation should submit information on proposed plans, programs and proposals to state and local governments under EO 12372, particularly for construction projects. The installation's determination whether a plan or project may affect a state or local plan, program or project, or has some other effect outside the installation, is a matter of judgment (AFR-99para. 2-9). Information should be submitted if the Air Force plan or project:

- Appears to conflict or be incompatible with state, regional or local plans, programs or projects.
- Substantially affects a non-Air Force utility.

- Substantially alters traffic flow both on and off the installation or affects a road network.
- Substantially increases or decreases demand for an installation community facility, service or land use.
- Substantially increases or decreases employment opportunities.

The issue of whether information should be sent will vary from installation to installation. One of the primary questions which should be asked is: Does the proposed action have potentially significant implications for state and local planning and programming considerations and issues?. A precondition to understanding what is significant is to know what is happening in state and local governments is one of the reasons why paragraph-3 stressed the importance of continuing working relationships with local governments and state agencies.

b. Unless required by the Base Comprehensive Plan or the Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP), information should not be sent if the installation determines that the plan or project may not affect state or local plans, programs or projects, or if the plan, program or project falls within the following categories:

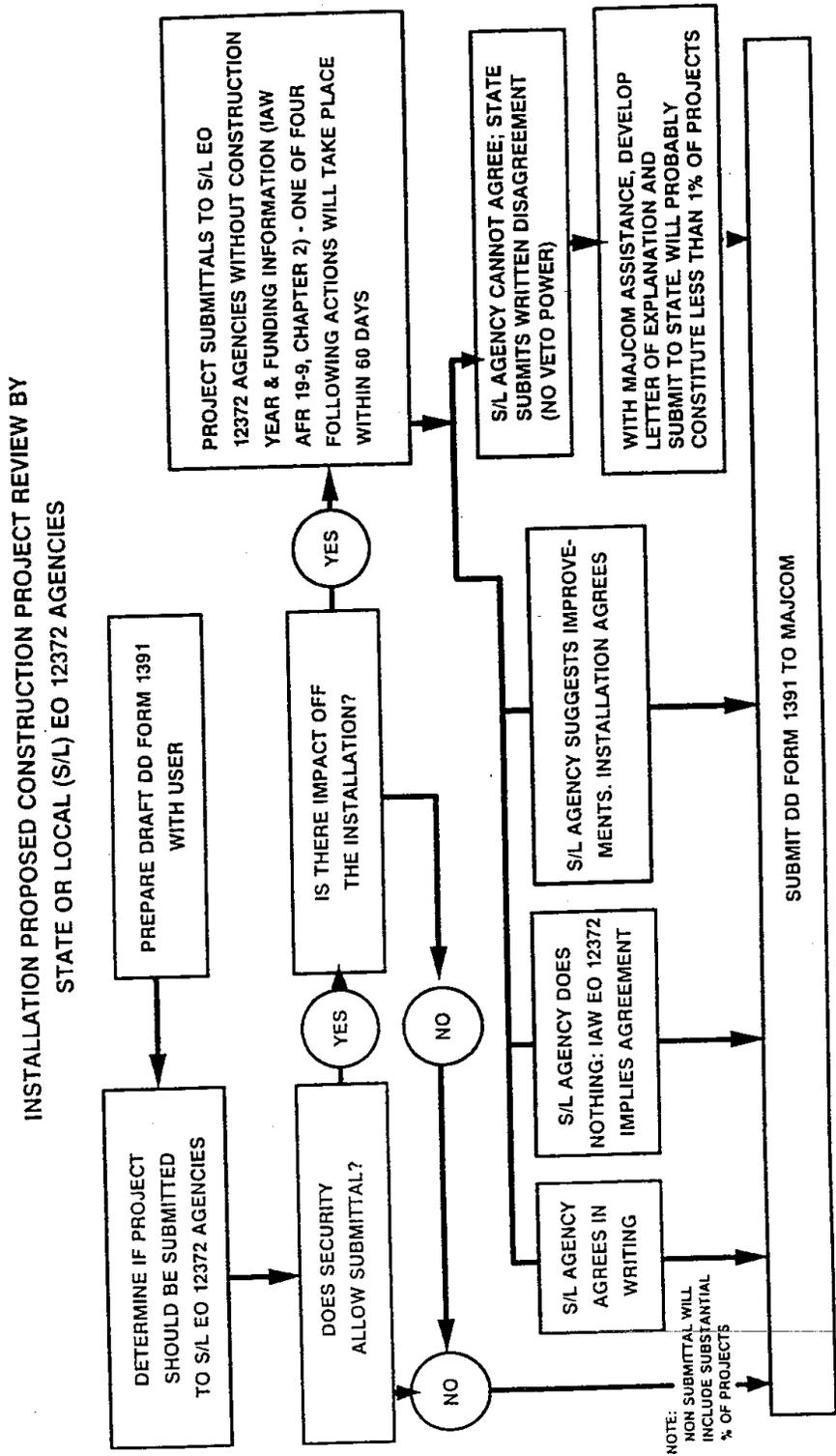
- Urgent minor construction projects completed under 10 U.S.C. 2674.
- Military contingency projects involving national security.
- Proposed projects in the Five Year Defense Plan, except for military construction projects, other construction and housing development programs and projects.

Normally, repair, maintenance and rehabilitation projects will not require coordination.

c. Figure 4-1 delineates the process whereby the installation submits information on proposed construction projects, including housing developments to the state EO 12372 single point of contact (SPOC) or the state-designated EO 12372 local agency (AFR 1-9, para 2-8, 2-9). The first step involves the development of a draft DD Form 1391. This is followed by a determination of which projects should not be submitted to state or local agencies, either for security reasons or because they do not have an impact outside the installation pursuant to criteria suggested in handbook paragraph 4-4a above. At most installations, the substantial majority of DD Form 1391 projects will not have impacts outside the installation. For projects which are not precluded for security reasons and which have a potential impact outside the installation, a submittal should be made to the state or local EO 12372 agency (See handbook para.-5 which follows and AFR 1-9, para.2-10). In any case, the submittal must not include information on finances nor year of construction.

d. Upon receipt and within 60 days, state or local agencies take one of four actions: respond favorably in writing, do nothing implying agreement under EO 12372, suggest improvements and work with the installation to accomplish them, or the state SPOC submits a "state process" final letter disagreeing with the project (this rarely occurs and it does not constitute a state or local veto) If one of the first three actions take place, the installation transmits its DD Form 1391 to the

FIGURE 4-1 EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 COORDINATION



NOTE: NON SUBMITTAL WILL INCLUDE SUBSTANTIAL % OF PROJECTS

NOTE: CHART REFERS TO INSTALLATION ACTION UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

major command along with copies of any state or local EO 12372 written communications. If the SPOC writes a final "state process. letter disagreeing with the project, the installation with major command advice develops a written letter of explanation and transmits it to the state EO 12372 SPOC. Subsequently, the installation sends the DD Form 1391 to the major command along with copies of installation letter of explanation to the state and any other related state and local written communications.

4-5. What Information Should Be Sent Concerning Installation Construction Projects.

If a determination has been made that there is an installation project which should be subject to state and local review, the next question is, "what type of information should be sent?" The answer is two-fold. First, if the installation has continuously involved itself in local intergovernmental planning and development processes, it should have a pretty good idea as to not only what proposed plans, programs and projects to send, but also what type of information local and state governments will need to evaluate these proposed Air Force actions against their own plans and programs. Second, there are some generic guidelines that installations and major commands can use (see para. 2-10). Specifically, information might include:

- A description of the Air Force plan, program or project setting forth its primary function, its location (site plan), the population to be served and the type of construction, if pertinent.
- A description of potential effects on local and state plans, programs and projects (both narrative and graphic).
- The status of the Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP).

4-6. Changes in Use of an Installation.

a. PROPOSED REALIGNMENTS

On a yearly basis, the Air Force submits a list of proposed realignments to the Congress. From the list, the Air Staff environmental division selects those projects of potential interest to the state (the primary criterion for selection is manpower impacts). Experience indicates that, in any given year between 5 and 20 states are potentially affected. Further, a given state is sometimes potentially affected by proposed realignments from more than one major command. The environmental division transmits information on selected realignments to each of the pertinent AFRCE environmental planning divisions for further transmittal to the appropriate EO 12372 state SPOCs. The SPOCs are then given a 60 day review period under EO 12372 procedures. In those cases where the state SPOCs return comments to the AFRCE environmental planning divisions, the AFRCE will usually notify the appropriate major command, and, if comments are significant, it will also notify the Air Staff. The major commands, if pertinent, the Air Staff will then follow through on these comments.

b. SUBSTANTIAL INSTALLATION EXPANSIONS OR REDUCTIONS.

Within the Air Force in any given year, there may be one or two potential major installation expansions that are considerably more substantial than a typical proposed realignment. Examples include:

- The M-X project in Utah and Nevada which was canceled in 1981.
- The Peacekeeper project in southeastern Wyoming in the 1980's.
- The build-up of the Consolidated Space Operations Center at Colorado Springs, Colorado.
- The deployment of the Strategic Defense Initiative National Test Facility in the Colorado Springs area.
- The future basing of the B2 Bomber at Whiteman AFB, Missouri.

c. INSTALLATION CLOSURES

Examples of major installation closures in the 1970's are Richards-Gebaur AFB in the Kansas City area and Hancock AFB in the Syracuse area.

d. SPECIAL COORDINATION PROCESSES

These major installation expansions and closures or substantial reductions usually generate tailor-made IICEP, EIAP and community impact analysis processes. For example, under AFR 19, para 2-3d, the AFRCE/BMS carries out this intergovernmental work as related to special projects concerned with the ballistic missile program. For such projects, the Air Force Secretariat, the Air Staff and the pertinent major command are usually heavily involved. If there is a significant community impact, the Office of Economic Adjustment of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense and other federal agencies may be involved.

4-7. Other Miscellaneous Considerations.

a. REAL PROPERTY ACQUISITION.

The Air Force will usually acquire varying amounts of property on a yearly basis. Most of these acquisitions involve EIAP considerations and, therefore, much of the intergovernmental relations coordination will take place with environmental agencies. In addition, there are also procedures whereby the Air Staff may task the major commands to notify state or local governments about proposed real estate projects (AFR 19, para. 2-8c, d and e). Similar procedures also exist for property disposal and withdrawal of public domain lands.

b. SPECIAL IICEP CONSULTATION.

Cases exist where either the AFRCE or the major command environmental divisions provide IICEP services for a few months or over a number of years. For example, the three AFRCE environmental planning divisions provided this type of assistance to the Electronic Systems Division (ESD) of the Air Force Systems Command concerning the siting of the Other Horizon Backscatter (OTH-B) radar system at three basing areas in Maine, Minnesota, North Dakota and California.

Oregon. The OTHB provides longrange, wide-area, all-altitude surveillance of aircraft and cruise missiles at a range of 500 to 1300 nautical miles or more from the radar locations. They are important systems involving considerable intergovernmental efforts in locating appropriate transmitter and receiver sites in each of the three basing areas. To varying degrees, each of the three AFRCE environmental planning divisions, working with ESD and its contractors, set up initial but crucial informational and working meetings with pertinent non-DOD federal regional and state officials, assisted ESD and the contractors in location and site screening, and arranged for various public meetings required as part of Air Force's Environmental Impact Analysis Process.

4-8. Executive Order 12372 Responsibilities.

Table 4-1 outlines the Air Force responsibilities for carrying out Executive Order 12372. The AFRCE environmental planning divisions, when they act as the DOD Federal Region Liaison Representative, negotiate and update DOD MOUs with state-designated SPOCs. AFRCE environmental planning divisions may negotiate an Air Force State MOU when participation from other military departments is neither pertinent nor possible. They may also negotiate regional MOUs at the local level when more than one Air Force or other DOD installation is involved. The installation may negotiate a local MOU with the approval of the major command when one installation is involved. In general, the installation, following AFR-99 ch. 2, as may be supplemented by major command guidance, prepares and submits information releases on proposed plans, programs and projects involving a potential impact on nearby communities. Other notifications not directly relating to installations are discussed in AFR 19 and AFR 192 and are summarized elsewhere in this section.

4-9. Additional Information.

For additional information to implement the Executive Order 12372 program, refer to:

- State and local government directories (e.g., New Jersey's Easy Access or Jim-Land Telephone guide; obtain through Public Information Office or Office of Chief Executive Officer).

4-10. Key Legal References.

The key legal references for this program are:

- Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 4201 et seq.
- Executive Order 12372, Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs, July 12, 1982.
- Department of Defense Directive 4165.61, Intergovernmental
- AFR 19-9, Interagency and Intergovernmental Coordination of Land, Facility and Environmental Plans, Programs, and Projects, 14 February 1986.

TABLE 4-1
Executive Order (EO) 12372

| FUNCTION | HQ USAF | AFRCE | MAJCOM | INSTALLATION |
|------------|--|---|--|--|
| Policy | Prepare, coordinate and implement EO 12372 policy. | Brief state and federal regional agencies on USAF policies concerning EO 12372; keep HQ USAF, MAJCOMs and installations aware of state and federal regional agency policies that may affect the EO 12372 process. | Take steps to assure that installations actively carry out federal government and Air Force EO 12372 policies. | Maintain file of current policies promulgated by HQ USAF regarding EO 12372. |
| Procedures | Notify, as appropriate, AFRCE, MAJCOM or installation of requirement to submit to another agency information concerning change in use of an installation, acquisition or disposal of real property, or withdrawal of public lands that may affect plans, programs or projects of another agency. | Brief state, federal regional agencies and other military organizations in region on Air Force EO 12372 procedures. Ensure DOD element review of another DOD element or agency activity is uniform and consistent. | May develop EO 12372 procedures within context of Air Staff guidance. | Within context of Air Staff policy, as may be supplemented by MAJCOM guidance, develop orderly procedures for implementing EO 12372. |
| MOU | Review proposed DOD MOUs. Monitor MOU issues. Work with OEA in assuring that DOD systems are working well. | Determine state process agency with which to establish an MOU. Determine if a single MOU is possible or desirable. Request each DOD element in local, state or federal regional agency area to become a party to MOU. Manage negotiation of MOU. Sign MOU with state single point of contact. Secure installation signatures on state process designated local agency MOU. Upon request, assist installations in negotiating local MOUs or state MOU where installation is only DOD installation in area. | Provide initial approval of installation MOU or multiple installation-local MOUs. Assist installation in resolving possible local or state EO 12372 conflicts. | If installation is only DOD installation in state process designated local area, negotiate MOU. Obtain MAJCOM and AFRCE approval and execute MOU. If not only installation in designated area, assist AFRCE to negotiate and coordinate MOU with state process agencies. |

TABLE 4-1 (Continued)

| <u>FUNCTION</u> | <u>NO. USAF</u> | <u>AFRCE</u> | <u>MAJCOM</u> | <u>INSTALLATION</u> |
|---------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Review and Approval | Review proposed or amended DOD-State or Air Force-DOD MOUs. | Each Year, review each state and local multiple installation MOU for currency. Review each military construction project for which AFRCE has review responsibility to determine EO 12372 applicability. Approve local MOUs. Give final Air Force approval to state and local multiple installation MOUs. | Approve local MOU and forward to AFRCE for final approval. | Each year, review any local MOUs for currency. |
| Submittals | Submit updated EO 12372 information, through the Air Secretariat, to OEA/OASD on status of Air Force systems upon request of OEA/OASD. | Submit information to responsible agencies on substantial change in existing utilization of an Air Force installation. Submit construction and real property information that may affect airspace to Regional Administrator, FAA. | Assist installations in making EO 12372 submittals as the need may arise, such as in proposed real estate acquisitions. | Make any formal submittal to state EO 12372 designated state and local agencies. Submit information to AFRCE on real property plans, programs and projects that may affect airspace. Submit information to state process designated local agencies on substantial change in existing utilization of an Air Force installation. Send copies of MCP letters, comments and Air Force response to MAJCOM and AFRCE. Submit required elements of BCP, construction projects, real property acquisitions and disposals, withdrawals of lands in the public domain, EIS/EA documents, AICUZ studies on amendments and other required submittals per AFR 19-9, Section B, 2-7 through 2-11. |

TABLE 4-1 (Continued)

| <u>FUNCTION</u> | <u>HO USAF</u> | <u>AFRCE</u> | <u>MAJCOM</u> | <u>INSTALLATION</u> |
|---------------------|--|--|--|---|
| Coordination | Coordinate with AFRCEs and MAJCOMs on significant EO 12372 issues. Coordinate with OEA/OASD and other federal agencies located in Washington, D.C., as the need may arise. | DOD liaison with state and federal regional offices. Keep all DOD elements informed of IICEP activity. Inform DOD of events, experiences or problem areas that may improve the EO 12372 process. Represent Air Force to state single point of contact. Manage Air Force coordination with all required liaisons. Working through MAJCOMs, assist installations with EO 12372 issues before federal regional, state and sometimes local agencies. | Work with installations on EO 12372 issues that may arise particularly at the local level. If a state writes letter indicating that they cannot agree with proposed project as submitted under EO 12372, work with installation in helping to resolve issue. This may include helping the installation to prepare an EO 12372 letter of explanation to be submitted to the state government. | If state process agency comments or recommendations on an Air Force submittal cannot be accommodated, explain in writing to the designated agencies. If state process recommends substantial changes and these can be accommodated, notify SPOC. Maintain liaison with state process designated local agencies. |
| Conflict Management | Resolve or help to resolve any EO 12372 issues that require either Air Staff, Air Secretariat or OSD involvement as originally generated at installation-MAJCOM levels. | With Army and Navy regional points of contact, resolve any IICEP issue or problem between a DOD element and state process state and local agencies or other federal regional agencies. | Resolve conflicts not resolvable at the installation level. | Resolve conflicts at local agency level. Request MAJCOM and AFRCE assistance through MAJCOM, as needed. |

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C-ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS PROCESS

4-11. Description of the Environmental Impact Analysis Process

As a federal agency, Air Force actions are subject to environmental review. The Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP) describes how the Air Force carries out this environmental review. A flow diagram for the EIAP program is provided in Figure 4-2. The Air Force has defined some actions as categorically excluded from review in the absence of unique circumstances. For example, supersonic flights above 30,000 feet mean sea level are categorically excluded under EIAP. The complete list of categorical exclusions is set forth in AFR 19-2, Attachment 7. Other proposed actions require either an environmental assessment or impact statement. After an environmental assessment is prepared, the Air Force must decide whether to issue a Finding Of No Significant Impact (FONSI), to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) or to take no action (a decision not to proceed with the project). Installation closures and major realignments or expansions may be subject to special Congressional environmental review requirements.

4-12. EIAP and Public Notification.

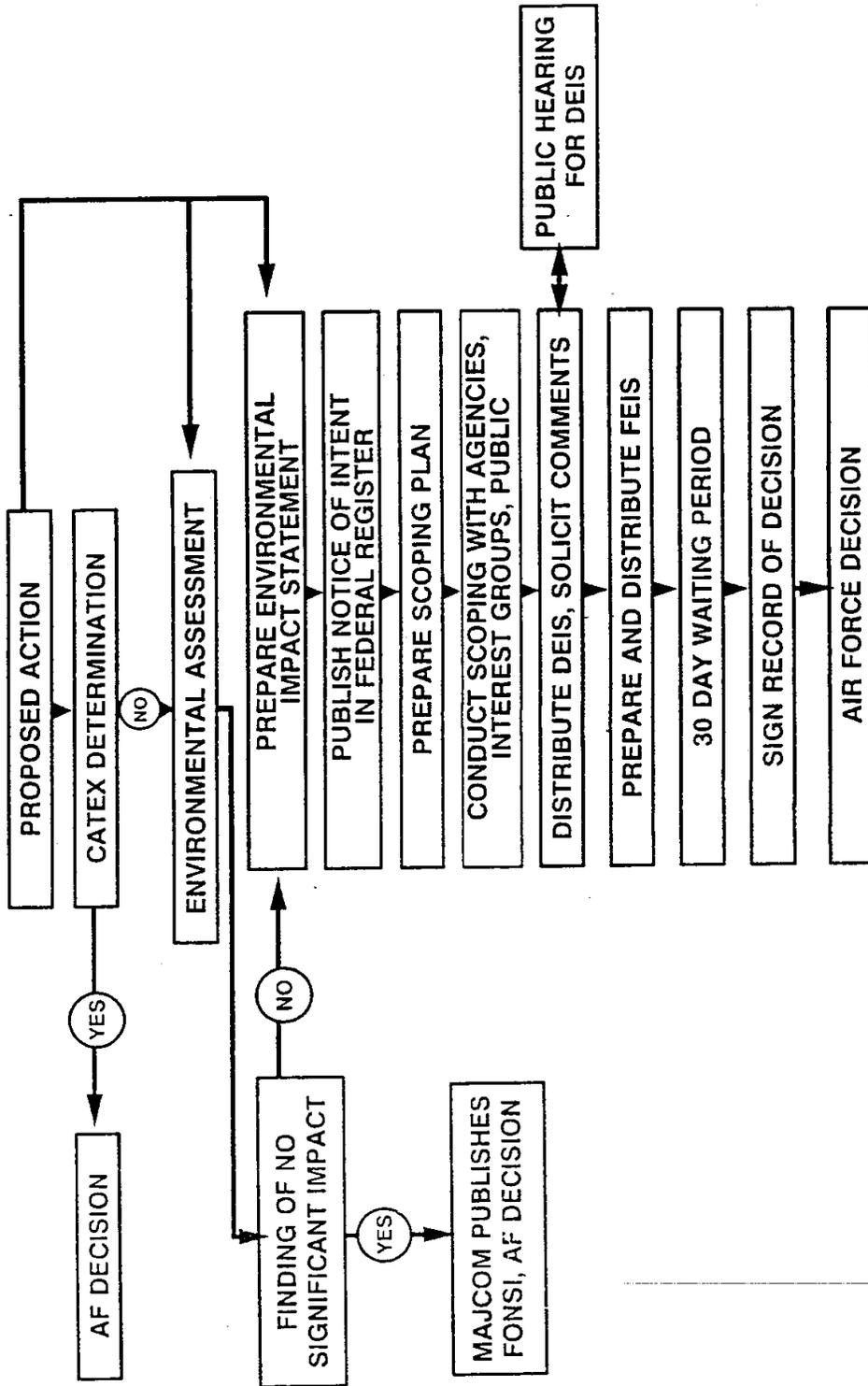
a. If the Air Force makes a FONSI determination, it must make it available to the public unless notice is excluded for security reasons (AFR ~~19~~ para Ijd). The public notification varies by type of action. For an action primarily of local, regional or state concern, notification may consist of any of the following or equally effective means of notification:

- Notice to state single point of contact under Executive Order 12372 (mandatory if included in a MOU).
- Notice to Indian tribes when effects may occur on reservations.
- Following the state's notification procedure for comparable actions.
- Publication in local newspapers of general circulation.
- Notice through other local media.
- Notice to potentially interested community and conservation organizations.
- Publication in newsletters expected to reach potentially interested persons.
- Direct mailing to owners and occupants of nearby or affected property.
- Posting of notice where the action is to be located.

(AFR 19-2, para. 6; Council on Environmental Quality Regulations, 40 CFR 1506.6).

b. For such an action primarily of national concern, FONSIU notification must consist of publication in the Federal Register and mailing of notices to national organizations reasonably expected to be interested in the matter. It may include the techniques described above. For the following types of actions an,

FIGURE 4-2
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS PROCESS COORDINATION



NOTE: CHART REFERS TO INSTALLATION ACTION UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

advertisement in the local newspaper may be used and the FONSI must be available to the public 30 days before any final decision is made:

- The proposal is unusual, a new kind or environmentally precedent-setting.
- The proposal is scientifically or environmentally controversial.
- The proposal is similar to one that usually requires an environmental impact statement.
- The proposal is to be located in a floodplain or wetland or an area subject to the consistency requirements of the Coastal Zone Management Act.

(AFR 19-2, para. 6 and 11f).

c. Separate notices are required under Executive Order 11988 and Executive Order 11990 for activities involving floodplains or wetlands (See ~~para. 6~~ ^{8.64} of this handbook). The EIAP FONSI notice may function as the required notice if the EIAP notice follows the procedures specified by these two Executive Orders. The FONSI must include a summary or attach a copy of, the environmental assessment and it must be sent to any person who requested it (AFR 192, para. 11e).

d. When the Air Force decides to prepare an environmental impact statement, there are usually four public notification requirements:

- Notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement, including a description of the scoping process and notice of public meeting if one is to be held.
- Public comment period on the draft environmental impact statement (FEIS)
- Notice of completion of the final environmental impact statement (FEIS).
- Public announcement of the record of decision.

(AFR 19-2, para. 12).

Notice of the first three actions must be published in the Federal Register and made available to newspaper and other media in the area potentially affected by the proposed action. Copies of the notice must be provided to the state single point of contact (AFR ~~19~~ ¹⁹ para. 12) and be distributed as described in the preceding paragraph for FONSI's (AFR 192, para. 6). However, a local notice should not be published until after the notice in the Federal Register has been published.

4-13. Coordination During Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement.

a. The scoping process involves the identification of significant issues to be addressed, the extent of the information to be collected and methods of analysis for the environmental impact statement. A scoping plan should be prepared prior to initiating the scoping process. The scoping process should be conducted with the

interested federal, state and local agencies, interest groups and citizens. The Air Force organization preparing the environmental impact statement must review all aspects of the proposed action in order to decide which agencies, organizations and individuals should be contacted during the scoping process. In addition, the Air Force should consider whether the contacts should be made individually in a group process and whether a public meeting should be held to solicit scoping comments from public at large.

b. After the DEIS is published and distributed, the Air Force must solicit comments from interested agencies, organizations and individuals. A minimum 45 day comment period shall be provided. A public hearing may be scheduled during the comment period. After preparing responses to the comments, the Air Force must distribute the FEIS, including a section containing responses to DEIS comments, to those who received the draft and those who commented. No Air Force action shall be taken within 90 days of the filing of the DEIS and 30 days of the filing of the FEIS (Council on Environmental Quality Regulations, 40 CFR 1506.10). Since the minimum comment period is 45 days, the 90 and 30 day periods may run concurrently. Interested parties may request an extension of the review period, and reasonable extensions may be granted.

c. Air Force organizations may also receive copies of environmental documents prepared by other agencies through the public notification procedures previously described. These documents shall be reviewed by the environmental planning function to determine if the proposed action affects the Air Force. If received from federal regional agencies or state governments, the AFRC environmental planning division will usually carry out any necessary coordination among other Air Force units. If environmental documents are from local governments, the installation will, under major command guidance, carry out Air Force coordination. The Air Force has the same right to comment on these environmental documents as other federal agencies.

4-14. EIAP Responsibilities.

Table 4-2 outlines Air Force EIAP responsibilities. Environmental reviews are conducted at various levels in the Air Force. Both the installation and the major commands may prepare environmental impact statements. HQ USAF (SAF/RQ and AF/LEEV) reviews and recommends release of draft environmental impact statements. Release to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the general public is normally made simultaneously with notification to the appropriate Congressional delegation.

4-15. Additional Information

For additional information on the EIAP programs refer to:

- Hourcle, Lt. Col. L.R., Environmental Law for The Air Force. Air University, Maxwell AFB, ALA pp 259-296 and Appendix G, 1987.
- Carter, Larry W., Environmental Impact Assessment. New York: McGraw Hill, Chapter 11, "Public Participation in Environmental Decision Making", 1977.
- Environmental Quality Annual Reports of the Council on Environmental Quality. Washington, D.C. U.S. Governmental Printing Office.

4-16. Key Legal References.

The key legal references for the EIAP program are:

- National Environmental Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. 4341.
- Executive Order 11514, Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality. As amended by Executive Order 119911, May 24, 1977.
- Council on Environmental Quality Regulations On Implementing National Environmental Policy Act Procedures, 40 CFR 1500-1508.
- Department of Defense Directive 6050.1, Environmental Effects in the United States of DOD Actions, 30 July 1979.
- AFR 19-2, Environmental Impact Analysis Process, 10 August 1982.

TABLE 4-2
EIAP RESPONSIBILITIES

| FUNCTION | HQ USAF | AFCEC | MAJCOM | INSTALLATION |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| Policy and Procedure | Prepare, coordinate and implement Air Force environmental policy in accordance with NEPA, CEQ, other federal laws and regulations including AFR 19-2 and SAF/RO approval. | Not Applicable | Set procedures for analyzing environmental consequences of proposed actions and procedures for which they are the host unit, according to policies set forth in AFR 19-2. | Organize and develop installation procedures within context of Air Force policies and MAJCOM procedures. |
| Policy and Procedure Distribution | Serve as point of contact for information about EIAP process. | Keep headquarters and major commands informed about federal, regional, state and local EIAP developments, laws and other similar actions potentially impacting the Air Force. | Assist and inform installations concerning changing EIAP policies, procedures and trends. | Not Applicable |
| Prepare or Approve EIAP Documents | Review and approve for publication DEIS, FEIS and other environmental documents that accompany decision packages requiring Air Staff and/or Secretariat approval including approval of EA/FONSI on an exception basis. | Assist with the preparation and review of Air Force documents, as requested. | Prepare most EISs and some EA/FONSI. Make some CATEX determinations. Review and approve most installation EA/FONSI. | Do most CATEX work. Also prepare Forms 813, 814, and 815 which respectively are: "Request for Environmental Impact Analysis", "Preliminary Environmental Survey", and "Environmental Assessment Certificate." Finally, prepare most EA/FONSI and, as directed, assist MAJCOMs with some EISs. |
| FONSI | Review selected FONSI prior to release by MAJCOM. | Distribute FONSI to federal regional agencies and state governments. | Distribute FONSI to general public and local governments. | Assist MAJCOMs in distribution of FONSI, particularly at the local level. |

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TABLE 4-2 (Continued)

| <u>FUNCTION</u> | <u>NO USAF</u> | <u>AFCE</u> | <u>MAJCOM</u> | <u>INSTALLATION</u> |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| Notice of Intent | Approve Notice of Intent to prepare EIS; publish in Federal Register. | Distribute EIS Notice of Intent to federal regional agencies and state governments. | Draft Notice of Intent to prepare EIS. Distribute to general public after headquarters approval. | Assist MAJCOM, as directed, in preparing Notice of Intent. Help MAJCOMS distribute to local governments and general public. |
| Scoping | Approve EIS scoping plans. | Assist MAJCOM upon request in EIS scoping meetings and other scoping activities and issues. | Prepare scoping plans after approval by Headquarters. Conduct scoping meetings. Request AFCE and installation assistance, as pertinent. | Assist MAJCOMS with preparation of scoping plans, as directed. Assist MAJCOMS with scoping meetings and follow-up issues, particularly those involving local governments. |
| Public Hearings | SAF/RO and AF/LEEV approve EIS public hearing plan. | Assist MAJCOMS in EIS public hearing, where requested. | Prepare EIS hearing plan; conduct public hearing. | Assist MAJCOMS, as directed, to prepare public hearing plan and to conduct public hearings. |
| Approval and Distribution of Draft EIS | SAF/RQ and AF/LEEV approve DEIS. Air Staff distributes DEIS to Congress, OSD, other Air Staff and Secretariat units. | Assist MAJCOMS, where requested, to distribute DEIS to federal regional agencies, state agencies and other government agencies. | Provide lead responsibility for distribution of DEIS. | Assist MAJCOMS, where directed, in distribution of DEIS to local governments and other government agencies or citizen groups. |
| Record of Decision | Approve Record of Decision (ROD). | Where requested by headquarters or MAJCOMS, distribute ROD to federal regional and state agencies. | Prepare ROD and distribute to pertinent public agencies as well as individuals upon request. | Assist MAJCOM, as directed, in preparation of ROD. |
| Military Construction Program (MCP) | Review MCP for EIAF and report annually to Congress in budget submittals. | Review MCP for EIAF. | Review MCP for EIAF. | Certify MCP compliance with EIAF. |
| Other General Liaison | SAF/RQ and Air Staff maintain liaison with headquarters federal agencies and national public interest organizations. | Maintain liaison with state agencies and state public interest organizations. | Maintain liaison with general public interest groups. | Maintain liaison with local governments. |

TABLE 4-2 (Continued)

| <u>FUNCTION</u> | <u>HQ USAF</u> | <u>AFRCE</u> | <u>MAJCOM</u> | <u>INSTALLATION</u> |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| Coordinate EJAP Documents with Other Agencies | Coordinate Air Force comments on other federal agency EIS documents that are national in scope or of special interest to the Air Force. | Review other federal agency and state environmental documents with potential multi-state and state significance and provide results of review to HQ USAF or MAJCOMs, as pertinent. Coordinate Air Force EIAF with other federal agencies and state agencies including Air Force comments on federal and state EIAF proposals. Distribute federal regional and state environmental documents to headquarters, MAJCOMs and installations, as pertinent. | Where pertinent, assist installations in possible coordination efforts with local and other agencies. | Coordinate Air Force EIAF processes with local government. Where pertinent, assist MAJCOMs and AFRCE with other coordination. |
| Mitigations | Monitor mitigations. | Assist MAJCOMs and installations upon request with general mitigation implementation. Implement mitigations for MCP where MCP decentralization to MAJCOMs has not occurred. | Implement general mitigations as well as any MCP mitigation where MCP has been decentralized to MAJCOMs. | Assist MAJCOMs, as directed, in helping to implement mitigations in general. Assist, as pertinent and directed, either MAJCOM or AFRCE in MCP mitigations. |

D-AIRSPACE

4-17. Description of the Airspace Program.

This program addresses the use of airspace by Air Force aircraft in installation approach and departure zones, military special use airspace (SUA) and military training routes (MTRs) for training. A flow chart for changes in mission or aircraft operations under this program is provided in Figure 4-3. The major IICEP concerns are sonic booms generated by supersonic flight, noise generated by low level flights, and conflicts between civilian and military use of airspace. As Air Force aircraft now fly at faster speeds and deploy more complex weapons systems, they can affect large areas than in the past. The Air Force is committed to realistic training for its pilots. Early coordination with HQ USAF/LEEV and the Air Force Representative (AF Rep) to Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) regional offices is critical to effective airspace management.

4-18. Airspace Conflicts.

a. Airspace conflicts may arise from several sources, such as:

- Construction of residential, public or commercial structures, including civilian airports, near an Air Force installation that affect the approach and departure patterns of the installation.
- The realignment of civil aircraft routes to relieve congestion of federal airways and overcrowding at major civilian airports.
- Changes in an installation mission or aircraft which require new SUAs or MTRs.
- Impacts on natural resources, parks, Indian reservations, wildlife areas, forest area and fire suppression aircraft of land management agencies.

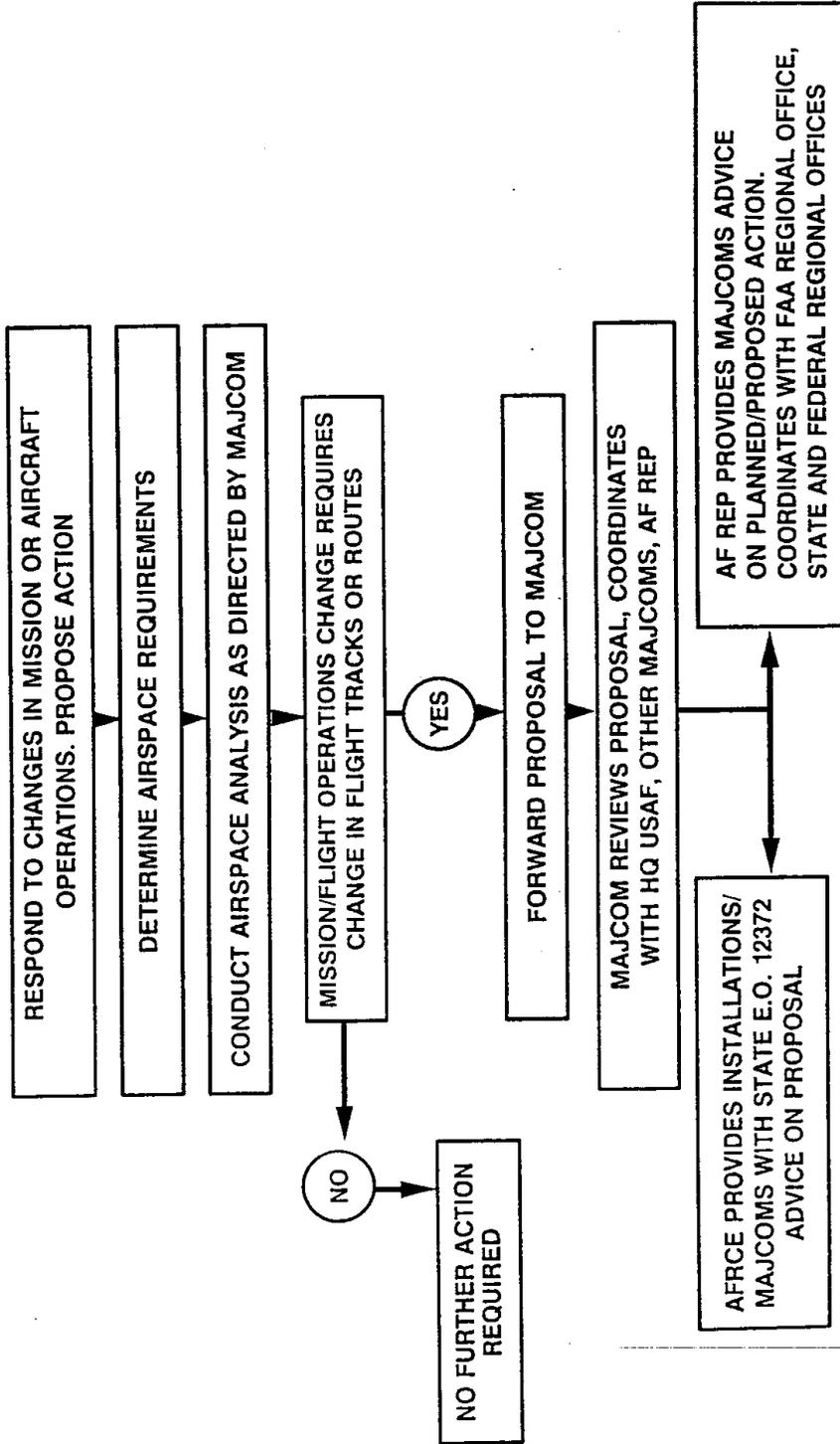
Under Federal law, the FAA is responsible for management and use of and has the final authority to allocate airspace in the National Airspace System. The Air Force has assigned officers (AF Reps) to the FAA regional offices to present Air Force policy and requirements. Air Force installations and other organizations should inform the appropriate AF Rep about problems that need to be taken to the FAA.

b. The major command informs the AF Rep or AFRCEs of any substantial change in use of a military or joint airfield landing area or missile or rocket site. This includes any substantial change in type of aircraft, concept of operation, mission change, traffic pattern flow, volume of activity, activation or deactivation. The major command will ascertain whether the proposed modification is likely to generate concern through coordination with the terminal air traffic control authority, the enroute air traffic control authority, associated FAA regional office and the AF Rep. The source of anticipated concern should be identified. Possible sources are:

- general aviation.
- air carriers.
- local airport.
- FAA.
- land management agencies operating aircraft.

FIGURE 4-3

AIRSPACE COORDINATION



NOTE: CHART REFERS TO INSTALLATION ACTION UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

- local citizens.
- environmental groups.
- political leaders.
- others

The major command should determine the appropriate action to deal with the involved parties. This action includes public information programs at the major command or HQ USAF level. Table 4 contains an agency coordination list for the Airspace program.

c. The installation should remain in contact with local airport operators and regional and state airport planning agencies to ensure timely, two-way communication about potential changes in civil and military airspace. This two-way communication should fully ensure that both the Air Force and state and local agencies have adequate opportunity to address the nature and location of proposed airspace initiatives. With respect to military airspace, it is important that the Air Force have proposals fully analyzed and staffed before they are presented to state and local agencies and other parties for review. Installation changes in airspace are subject to the Environmental Impact Analysis Process discussed in Section B. However, some changes may fall within the categorical exclusions listed in Attachment 7 of AFR 192. Airspace proposals should be fully coordinated prior to release to other government agencies.

4-19. Flight Disturbances.

a. Flight disturbances encompass a number of Air Force activities that potentially create impacts on land and people. Of greatest concern are:

- Supersonic flights, generating sonic booms.
- Low altitude flights in noise-sensitive areas.

Avoidance of noise-sensitive areas is the preferred course of action, where practical (AFR 534, para. 3e (2)). Noise-sensitive areas include:

- hospitals, schools, nursing homes and churches.
- outdoor assembly areas.
- outdoor recreation areas.
- wilderness areas.
- poultry ranches, dairies and mink farms.
- habitats for endangered or threatened species.

b. Supersonic flights over land must be above 30,000 feet (mean sea level) unless waived by HQ USAF/LEEV (AFR 534, para. 3e (3)). Except for combat and combat support missions, flight commanders must log all supersonic flights over the United States on the Sonic Boom Log (AFR 121) in order to aid in resolving claims for damage from sonic booms and to respond to public inquiries and complaints (AFR 534, para. 4).

c. Installations must develop and maintain an active public information program for SUAs (subsonic and supersonic), MTRs, airfield and aircraft operations and exercises and related noise abatement/and airspace restrictions including:

- Distribution of written and graphic descriptions of design SUAs and MTRs, including their purpose and use, to news media, FAA, other

TABLE 4-3 AIRSPACE AGENCY COORDINATION LIST

| Agency | FEDERAL GOVERNMENT | STATE GOVERNMENT | LOCAL GOVERNMENT | INTEREST GROUPS (cont.) |
|--------|---|------------------|---|-------------------------|
| | Dept. of Agriculture | X | Senators (local and key committees) | X |
| | U.S. Forest Service | X | Representatives (local and key committee) | X |
| | Soil Conservation Service | X | Planning department | X |
| | Department of Interior | X | Economic department | X |
| | Bureau of Land Management | X | Employment department | X |
| | Fish and Wildlife Service | X | Highway department | X |
| | National Park Service | X | Recreation department | X |
| | Advisory Council on Historic Preservation | X | Natural resources | X |
| | Health & Human Services | X | Fish and wildlife | X |
| | Dept. of Transportation | X | Land department | X |
| | Federal Aviation Admin. | X | Water resources | X |
| | Federal Highway Admin. | X | Air quality | X |
| | Dept. of Housing and Urban Development | X | Agriculture | X |
| | Dept. of Education | X | Emergency response agency | X |
| | Dept. of Commerce | X | Transportation | X |
| | Census Bureau | X | E.O. 12372 SPOC | X |
| | Dept. of Labor | X | County agent | X |
| | Veterans Administration | X | Aeronautics department | X |
| | Environmental Protection Agency | X | State Historic Preservation Office | X |
| | Department of Energy | X | Conservation Department | X |
| | Navy/Marines | X | Coastal agency | X |
| | Army (COE) | X | Solid waste department | X |
| | Coast Guard | X | Environmental agency | X |
| | | | Health agency | X |
| | | | Senators (local and key committees) | X |
| | | | County | X |
| | | | Councils of Government | X |
| | | | Planning/zoning boards | X |
| | | | E.O. 12372 designated agencies | X |
| | | | School districts | X |
| | | | Sewer districts | X |
| | | | Fire districts | X |
| | | | Emergency Response Agency | X |
| | | | Water districts | X |
| | | | Soil conservation dists. | X |
| | | | Flood control districts | X |
| | | | Solid waste authority | X |
| | | | Redevelopment agencies | X |
| | | | KEY LANDOWNERS/DEVELOPERS | X |
| | | | INTEREST GROUPS | X |
| | | | Air Force Association | X |
| | | | American Legion | X |
| | | | VFW | X |
| | | | Chamber of Commerce | X |
| | | | Board of Realtors | X |
| | | | Real Estate Brokers Ass'n | X |
| | | | Homebuilders Association | X |
| | | | Homeowners Association | X |
| | | | Unions | X |
| | | | Retiree Organizations | X |
| | | | Environmental Groups | X |

"X" Indicates agency coordination most frequently occurring under this Air Force Program. However, coordination with other agencies, some of which are listed above, may be appropriate depending on local circumstances.

military commands, local, regional and state airport planning agencies, nearby airport operators, local governments and interest groups and affected federal regional and state agencies.

- Preparation and distribution of news releases for new SWAs and MTRs or major modifications of existing ones.
- Prompt response to injuries and complaints.

d. New flying operations, such as low level training flights, may generate public concern over potential impacts to national parks, wilderness, monument and recreation and Indian religious ceremonial areas and similar noise sensitive areas. Airspace and range managers should maintain contact with the regional offices of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture, National Park Service and Forestry Service managers, Indian tribal representatives and ranching associations in order to explain the need for flights and to answer complaints and consider the need for airspace alternatives.

4-20. Airspace Management Responsibilities.

Table 4-4 outlines Air Force responsibilities for this program. Primary responsibilities lie with the major command airspace manager. The AF Rep to the FAA is key to coordination with the decision-making agency. Each AF Rep represents the Department of the Air Force and Air Force commands at all levels through liaison with the FAA regions. The AF Rep is authorized by the Secretary of the Air Force to coordinate and negotiate, within established policy and guidance, on airspace matters for the Air Force. This representative also maintains close liaison and coordination with state and local governments regarding civil and general aviation agencies and interests. AFR review wilderness and parks proposals that may affect airspace and frequently represent the Air Force as a point of contact on airspace proposals by federal regional and state agencies.

4-2. Additional Information.

For additional information on this program, refer to:

- FAA Handbook 7610.4, Special Military Operations.
- FAA Handbook 7400.2, Procedures for Handling Airspace Matters. (FAA publications may be obtained from the Installation Operations Office, the Defense Mapping Agency Catalogue of Aeronautical Products, Part 1, Volume 1, or the FAA regional office and most field offices).
- Department of Defense Flight Information Publication (FLIP) Planning Section, Chapter 2 and FLIP books AP/13, AP/IA, AP/2A, AP/3A and AP/IB.

4-22. Key Legal References.

The key legal references for this program are:

- FAA Regulation Parts 1, 11, 71, 73, 75, 77, 91, 93, 101, and 157.

- AFR 55-2, Airspace Management, 26 January 1987.
- AFR 55-48, Airfield Management and Base Operations, 16 February 1984.
- AFR 55-34, Reducing Flight Disturbances, 27 February 1984.
- AFR 19-2, Attachment 7, Categorical Exclusions, Environmental Impact Analysis Process, 10 August 1982.
- 60-5, Air Traffic Control Management, June 1985.
- 60-16, General Flight Rules, December 1985.
- AFR 110-14, Investigation of Aircraft and Missile Accidents, March 1984.
- AFR 127-3, Hazardous Air Traffic Report (HATR) Program, 23 July 1987.
- AFR 127-4, Investigating and Reporting US Air Force Mishaps, January 1984.

TABLE 4-4
AIRSPACE RESPONSIBILITIES

| FUNCTION | NO USAF | AF REP | MAJCOM | INSTALLATION |
|------------|--|---|---|---|
| Policy | Prepare, coordinate and implement Air Force policies regarding airspace management, consistent with federal laws and regulations including AFR 55-2 and AFR 55-34. | Brief regional FAA offices and state and federal regional offices that have an interest in aviation, on Air Force policies regarding airspace management and reduction of flight disturbances. Provide policy guidance to MAJCOMS and Installations, if required. | Ensure that airspace is used according to the Air Force, DOD and FAA policies. | Maintain current file of Air Force and FAA policies regarding airspace management. |
| Procedures | Develop procedures for evaluating, analyzing and implementing changes in use of airspace by Air Force, and for responding to proposed changes by non-Air Force aviation interests. | Brief FAA, other federal regional agencies and state aviation agencies on Air Force procedures for responding to proposed Air Force airspace changes. | Prepare procedures for installations to control and resolve complaints arising from flight disturbances. Issue procedures to installations for developing airspace actions in areas outside FAA jurisdiction. | Maintain current file of Air Force and FAA procedures including FAA Handbooks 7400.2 and 7610.4. Establish procedures for responding to community and news media inquiries concerning changes to operational areas or routes. Establish procedure to research and respond to sonic boom questions and complaints. |
| Management | Responsible for Air Force airspace management through MAJCOM, AF Rep, HQ AFCC staff. Serve as focal point for all changes in units and missions. Consult with AF offices that plan or program unit missions. AIRCEs provide comments to HQ USAF on wilderness and parks proposals affecting airspace and represent the Air Staff in resolving conflicts. | Provide commands with assistance and advice on proposed or planned airspace actions. Coordinate planned or proposed changes with FAA regional office and state and federal regional offices with aviation interests. Encourage establishment of regional military airspace user forums. | Convene working group as per AFR 55-2 to determine essential airspace requirements. Initiate airspace, MIR actions. Inform AF Rep of proposed or planned changes. Inform HQ USAF of non-Air Force proposed changes in airspace use that unacceptably impair Air Force mission capability. Review and validate unit justifications for airspace and MIR proposals before forwarding to AF Rep. Appoint an airspace management activity. Include airspace management awareness section in MAJCOM or WAF orientation courses for newly assigned wing or flying squadron commanders and DOD. Process MIR and AIG proposals. | Determine if mission change or change in flight operations requires a change in airspace. Prepare justification and forward to MAJCOM. Contact FAA area office. Document use of MIRA, MOAs and ATCMA, where there is a scheduling responsibility. |

TABLE 4-4 (Continued)

| FUNCTION | HQ USAF | AF Rep | MAJCOM | INSTALLATION |
|-----------|---|--|--|--|
| Analysis | Task appropriate MAJCOMs to conduct airspace analysis, as required. | Not Applicable | Ensure airspace analysis is prepared and forwarded to HQ USAF. Validate subordinate unit justifications and MTR proposals and forward to AF Rep. | Conduct airspace analysis, as directed by MAJCOMs. |
| Proposals | Serve as focal point for all proposals for changes in airspace resulting from new or changed missions or weapons systems. | Assist and advise commanders in developing and presenting airspace proposals and assist in expediting actions at FAA regional level. | Ensure timely preparation and submission of airspace and Military Training Route proposals. Ensure that proposals sent to AF Reps are fully developed and properly formulated and justified for presentation to FAA. Ensure that proposals concerning airspace actions outside FAA jurisdiction meet the criteria in AFR 55-2, 3-3, m.1-3. | Prepare and submit airspace and MTR proposals. Prepare airspace analysis, as required by HQ USAF and MAJCOM. Document use of Military Training Routes, Military Operating Areas and Air Traffic Controlled Airspace. |
| Reports | Not Applicable | Inform HQ USAF of Air Force and FAA initiatives that may affect Air Force terminal air traffic control operations or airspace. | Provide AF Rep with details of any substantial change in the use of a military or joint use airfield, landing area or missile or rocket site. File special airspace utilization reports according to FAR Part 73.19. Complete and submit FAA Form 7480-1 on activation or deactivation of any military airport or facility that affects national airspace system. Ensure units document use of MTRs, MOAs, ATCOMs. | Document MTR, MOA or ATCOM use. |

TABLE 4-4 (Continued)

| FUNCTION | HQ USAF | AF REP | MAJCOM | INSTALLATION |
|---------------------|---|---|--|--|
| Coordination | Coordinate directly with other U.S. military service counterparts, FAA, DOD, NATO, interagency Group on International Aviation. | Represent USAF at all levels through liaison with FAA regional offices. Maintain close liaison with FAA regional office and other federal, regional and state agencies with aviation interests. | Ensure that Airspace Management Activity coordinates between MAJCOM and HQ USAF, other commands and other military departments. Coordinate through AF Rep with regional FAA. | Keep major command advised of non-Air Force actions that may affect Air Force use of airspace. Maintain liaison through local and regional air facility operators. Coordinate through PA to maintain effective public information program. |
| Flight Disturbances | Specify criteria for supersonic flights. Specify critical areas to be avoided by supersonic flights. | Coordinate flights requiring supersonic speeds in areas under FAA jurisdiction with FAA regional office. | Review and forward to HQ USAF requests for non-compliance with supersonic flight criteria. Ensure EIAP has been completed, as required. | Coordinate through PA to respond to questions and complaints about flight disturbances. Maintain log of supersonic flights. Investigate complaints and settle legitimate claims. |

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E-AIR INSTALLATION COMPATIBLE USE ZONE (AICUZ)/LAND USE COMPATIBILITY

4-23. Description of the AICUZ Program.

a. AICUZ is a Department of Defense environmental planning program which began in 1991 at 19 Ninety-one Air Force flying installations throughout the U.S. presently active in the program. As part of the AICUZ process, these installations publish reports which describe the planning considerations associated with airfield operations. The key to the program's implementation and success, however, is found in the ongoing intergovernmental coordination which occurs once the reports are published and released to the public.

b. AICUZ is a tool for promoting compatible land use development near Air Force installations. The objective of the program is to protect nearby civilian residents from aircraft noise, safety hazards and preserve the operational integrity of the installations. AICUZ reports are generally required for Air Force installations with a flying mission. The main focus of this program involves working with other governmental agencies to implement the land use recommendations contained in these reports. The concepts used to implement AICUZ are also generally applicable to addressing land use compatibility issues at installations not in the AICUZ program. There are five steps in AICUZ implementation and maintenance which are discussed below:

4-24. Informing Agency Decisionmakers and the Public (Step 1).

a. AICUZ is primarily implemented by the voluntary action of local government officials and the policies of federal agencies (e.g., Department of Housing and Urban Development). They must know what the AICUZ recommendations are before they can consider acting on them. The process of providing information to the general public should continue after the formal release of the AICUZ study. The process of providing information to local planning agencies, however, can begin before release of the final AICUZ study. Local planning officials should be brought into the process at an early stage in order to improve the prospects for acceptance of the AICUZ recommendations.

b. Information can be exchanged on a government to government basis where local planning officials are given an opportunity to review the AICUZ information and identify potential problem solutions. Bringing the local planning officials into the process early is a means to gain support for the AICUZ study process. However, draft AICUZ contour maps must not be released to local agencies or the general public without the prior approval of HQ USAF. Agency personnel responsible for major land use decisions may change. Where this happens, replacements should be briefed.

c. Table 4-5 contains a checklist of agencies and organizations that may need to receive information about AICUZ. Although it may not be necessary to contact all of these organizations, the installation program manager should determine which of the local governmental agencies and special interest groups should be briefed on the program. The installation program manager should determine which agencies are considering actions which potentially impact the installation. This can be done by establishing both a formal and informal network of contacts to routinely exchange planning information. Installations may develop MOUs with appropriate local planning and community development agencies to

establish a formal] exchange of information on land use proposals. In addition to local agencies, coordination with federal agencies, such as the U S. Department of Housing and Urban Developm the Veterans Administration and the Farmers Home Administration, that directly subsidize housir especially important. The installation should maintain an up date list of contacts, addresses and telephone numbers of each relevant agency and organization.

d. Installation personnel should prepare a formal presentation of the AICUZ program. It c: shown individually or collectively to local planning commissions, city councils, county legislatur county planning commissions, councils of government and other interested agencies. This present should inform the general public on AICUZ issues, installation economic impact and the need for responsible land use planning. This may be given to organizations (Chamber of Commerce, Boar Realtors, etc.) and at town meetings. Elected officials are ultimately responsible for compatible la use development. However, they typically receive land use recommendations from a planning commission (made up of appointed local citizens) who are advised by a planning department. The biggest impact on the elected officials, however, comes from the concerns of the general public.

e. Working with the public is an acquired skill, developed by experience. There are, howe documents available to help with this task. Installation personnel should consult information documents, such as FAA'Community Involvement Manual (FAAEE-79-06, May 79, USDOT FAA Office of Environment and Energy, Washington DC 20591 NTIS #ADA 081465), and Public Participation inResource PlanningU.S. Forest Service, selected Literature Abstracts, April, 1982), regarding techniques for dealing with the public. These manuals provide valuable information and describe techniques for working with the public (meetings, lines, brochures, exhibits, open houses etc.). Procedures for conducting informal public meetings can also be found in AFR, Attachment 5.

4-25. Identifying Incompatible Land Uses (Step 2).

a To successfully monitor and evaluate land use development plans off the installation, installation personnel must establish and maintain contact with planning and other officials at appropriate municipal and county offices where land use issues are handled. Lines of communica should be opened with other applicable government agencies (councils of government, airport authorities, other military installations, utility districts, etc.) as well as appropriate federal and stat agencies (See Table 45). It is imperative for installation personnel to be aware of and attend meeti outside the installation involving land use and other development decisions that may impact the installation.

b. Local changes in land use cannot be monitored solely from the desk. Installation person should make regular field visits outside the installation to look for signs of development (surveyo stakes, "For Sale" signs, proposed zoning change notices, development signs, digging), which could affect AICUZ. Installation personnel may identify development proposals from several sources:

- State/local single point of contact.
- Local, regional and state plans (e g., county comprehensive plans, regional transportation plans, etc.).
- Planning or zoning board agendas.

- Articles and notices in local newspapers.
- Agency newsletters.
- Advisory committee meetings of county and regional planning agencies.
- Informal discussions with local planners, transportation planners, utility companies, bankers, realtors and developers.

In addition, the AFRCE environmental planning divisions obtain information from federal regional offices about the plans, programs and projects for which a federal agency has direct or indirect responsibility.

c. Installations should take positive action to develop support in the community for the AIC study and for the Air Force mission. The installation should make clear that the AICUZ recommendations to the community are only recommendations. Installations should participate in local planning process through pertinent organizations. Full information concerning AICUZ requirements should be made available to local governments, civic associations and other concerned groups. Appropriate groups or individuals may be invited to the installation for meetings to make them familiar with the installation operations and mission. Membership representation on speaker bureaus and membership in community organizations are additional opportunities to present the Air Force position in nonadversarial circumstances.

d. Proposals that may result in encroachment may take many forms:

- Request to a planning board for rezoning or a variance to permit an incompatible use or a higher density or removal of a height restriction.
- Proposal for a major thoroughfare change or expressway development.
- Request for major flood control improvement or infrastructure construction.
- Request to a planning board for approval of a subdivision.
- Selection of a site for a community facility (e.g., school or hospital)
- Request to town engineer to approve a street map.
- Request to a utility or sewer district for a new hookup.
- Request to a state or regional agency for a coastal or wetlands permit.
- Request to a state or federal agency for financial assistance.

e. After identifying a potentially significant incompatible land use proposal, the installation should inform the appropriate agency of the reasons why the proposal is considered to be incompatible. A multidisciplinary team approach will be most effective in this endeavor. The installation should use its own expertise to help with encroachment issues. The community planner identifies an initial encroachment issue, integrates the views of the installation commander, the staff judge advocate, public affairs officer and flight operations officer and helps

prepare the installation's position to be presented to the decisionmaking agency. The community planner then prepares an internal report which briefly describes the proposed changes in land use community/ installation interaction. This report would provide a written record of the AICUZ pro implementation while informing key installation personnel as well as the major command, AFRC Air Staff of ongoing developments. Complete records of all AICUZ actions should be maintained not dispose of "old. files as they may be required for litigation. (Consult AFM1,2 Volume 11 for disposition instructions.)

4-26. Opposing Incompatible Land Use Proposals (Step 3).

a Once the installation has determined that a land use proposal is incompatible with the AI guidelines, it must assess the impact and then inform appropriate agencies of its concerns. It may desirable for the installation to conduct discussions directly with the applicant to see if the propos be modified to avoid impacting the installation's operations. If a public hearing is held, the install: should attend the hearing and voice its concerns. If an MOU is implemented as described in para. 4-24c, it should be utilized to provide opportunities for comments. If the decisionmaking body is a board or commission, such as a local planning board, its staff should be briefed prior to the hearin Some boards hold executive sessions prior to a public hearing and the installation should take pro steps to ensure that its views are presented. The installation should provide information to the new media explaining the reason for opposition to the proposal.

b. The installation's effort should be a team effort involving the installation commander, the public affairs officer, the staff judge advocate and the airspace manager as well as the community planner. The team should decide who should speak, what information should be released and to wh should be distributed. If the decisionmaking body is a federal regional or state agency, the installatio should request assistance from the AFRCE environmental planning division through the major command. The installation should negotiate with the decisionmaking body to achieve a result that protects the vital interests of the installation. A flow diagram summarizing the strategy for opposin incompatible land use is provided in Figure 44

4-27. Promoting Long-Term Solutions (Step 4).

a The installation should seek longterm solutions to achieve land use compatibility rather th just dealing with problems on a casby-case basis. In a caseby-case approach, some proposals may succeed for reasons other than the merits of the issue. A longterm solution may be easier to enforce, once adopted. The general categories of longterm solutions are listed below:

- Plans and Programs.
- Acquisitions.
- Capital Improvements.
- Land Development Controls.
- Financing Restrictions.
- State Legislation.

b. These solutions are discussed in more detail in the Appendix. A checklist for implemen these solutions is in Table 46. The installation should prepare a document entitled Long-Term Land Use Compatibility Trends that (1) describes the

TABLE 4-6
 AIR INSTALLATION COMPATIBLE USE ZONE (AICUZ)
 LONG-TERM SOLUTIONS CHECKLIST

Guidelines

The following checklist is based on the Appendix to this handbook. Attach a short explanation each entry describing what has happened and in the case of plans, ordinances, etc., attach a copy of the document.

1. Public Information
 - a. Positive Community Reaction and Support Yes___ No___
 - b. Notice to Purchasers and Renters of Noise and Airport Hazard Yes___ No___

2. Coordination
 - a. General- Cooperative and Effective Yes___ No___
 - b. E.O. 12372 Process- Is it working Yes___ No___
 - c. Environmental Impact Statements Yes___ No___

3. Plans and Programs
 - a. Plans
 - (1) AICUZ Totally Included in Comprehensive Plan Yes___ No___
 - (2) AICUZ Partly Included in Comprehensive Plan Yes___ No___
 - (3) AICUZ Included in Other Air Force Plans Yes___ No___
 - (4) AICUZ Included in Non-Air Force Plans Yes___ No___

 - b. Environmental Management Program
 - (1) AICUZ Included in Coastal Zone Management Program Yes___ No___

4. Land Acquisition by Civilian Agencies

For AICUZ Yes___ No___

5. Capital Improvements

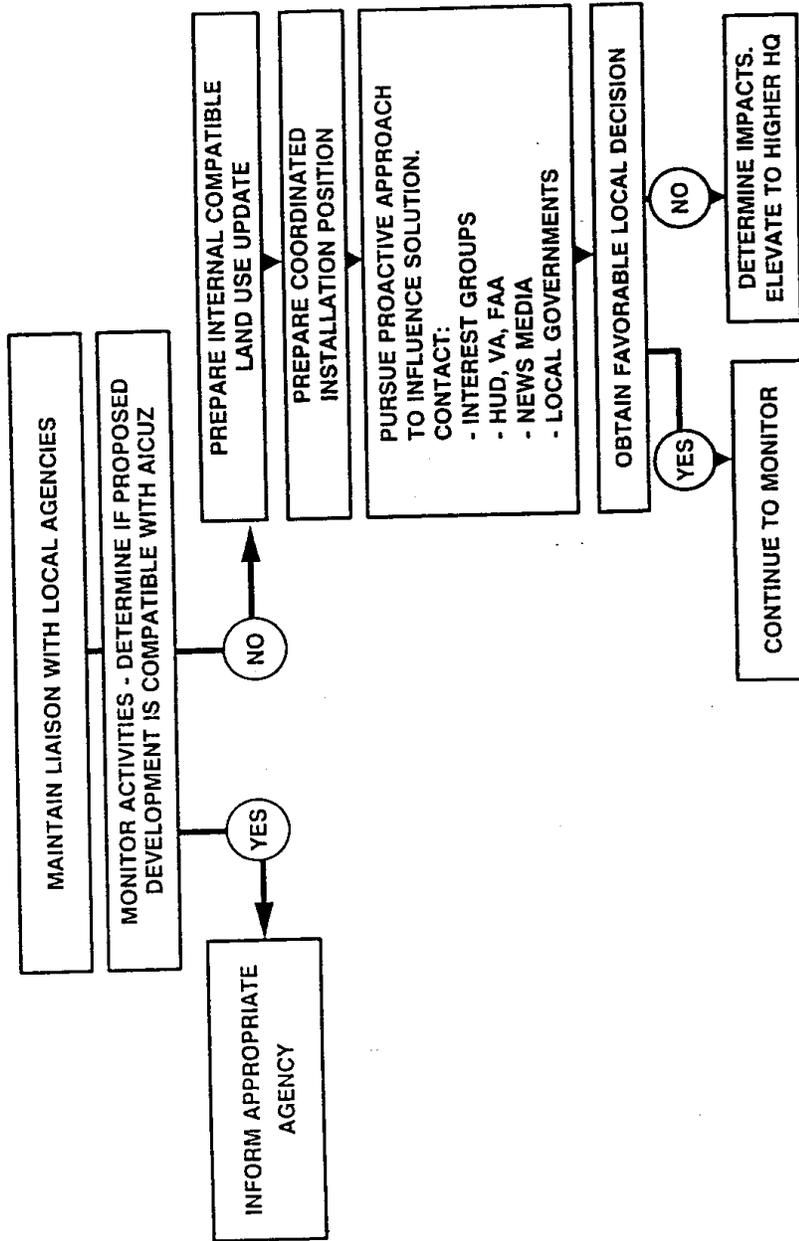
Used For AICUZ Yes___ No___

TABLE 4-6 (Continued)

| | | |
|----|--|--------------|
| 6. | <u>Land Development Controls</u> | |
| | a. Zoning | |
| | (1) AICUZ Totally Implemented in Zoning Ordinance | Yes___ No___ |
| | (2) AICUZ Partly Implemented in Zoning Ordinance | Yes___ No___ |
| | (3) Height and Obstruction Ordinance | Yes___ No___ |
| | b. Subdivision Regulations used for AICUZ | Yes___ No___ |
| | c. Special Use Designations Used for AICUZ | Yes___ No___ |
| | d. Special Permits Used for AICUZ | Yes___ No___ |
| | e. Building Code Incorporates Noise Level Reduction | Yes___ No___ |
| | f.. Official Map Used for AICUZ | Yes___ No___ |
| 7. | Financing Restrictions Used for AICUZ | Yes___ No___ |
| 8. | State Legislation for Airport/Airfield Planning | Yes___ No___ |
| 9. | Other | |
| | a. Have Incompatible Development Proposals Been Denied? | Yes___ No___ |
| | b. Have Developers Voluntarily Modified Proposals for AICUZ? | Yes___ No___ |
| | c. Are any actions pending? | Yes___ No___ |
| | d. Is Encroachment Taking Place on Land Zoned for AICUZ? | Yes___ No___ |

SOURCE: AICUZ Handbook, July 1984

**FIGURE 4-4
AICUZ COORDINATION - STRATEGY FOR
OPPOSING INCOMPATIBLE LAND USE**



NOTE: CHART REFERS TO INSTALLATION ACTION UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

land use development situation, (2) proposes a strategy for compatible development and (3) gives recommendations for implementation. This strategy paper should be presented to the key installation personnel. The paper should be evaluated by the group, modified where necessary and adopted as official installation policy. This policy will help the installation avoid conflicting statements when different spokespersons discuss development issues with the local communities.

c. In consultation with the staff judge advocate, the installation should determine whether there is a legislative basis for implementing land use controls consistent with AICUZ. If not, the installation should propose authorizing legislation at the state or local level. The installation should request assistance from the AFRCE environmental planning division through the major command in coordinating state legislative proposals.

d. As part of its longterm strategy, the installation should evaluate its own adherence to AICUZ policy and make every effort to eliminate and avoid incompatible land uses on the installation. Siting new facilities in violation of noise and accident potential guidelines can drastically reduce installation credibility in the eyes of the nearby communities. At the same time, new projects should be planned to eliminate existing noise and airfield waivers.

e. AICUZ briefs should be presented to the Facilities Board (FB), the Environmental Protection Committee (EPC) and Air Traffic Control Board (ATCB). Briefs are also necessary when change occur in installation leadership. The Air Division, Wing and Facility commanders as well as the Public Affairs Officer, Judge Advocate, Airfield Manager and Base Housing Officer also need to be briefed. The Base Housing Officer is included in this group because of his unique position. He often advises installation personnel on the off installation housing market. Most personnel want to live close to the installation and developers are willing to accommodate their needs. The Base Housing Officer can ensure that these personnel are aware of AICUZ guidelines. A copy of the AICUZ map is posted in the Housing Referral Office (AFR 19, para. 3-8f(4)).

f. In a few cases, developers or communities have requested that noise monitoring be performed at installations. AICUZ studies are based on "predicted" noise levels rather than noise monitoring. These requests should be transmitted to HQ USAF/LEEV for review.

4-28. Joint Land Use Studies.

Several installations have sought to resolve incompatible land use problems by using the concept of joint land use studies. Joint land use studies involve a cooperative effort between the installation and nearby local governments to develop a land use plan and accompanying land use controls that will be adopted by the local governments. The Department of Defense Office of Economic Adjustment has provided funding for preparation of this type of study. The agency preparing the study may be a regional planning agency. The policy committee could be composed of representatives of local governments and the military installations in the region. The advantage of a joint land use study is that local governments have more incentive to adopt and adhere to the plan since they actively participate in the development of the plan. Before initiating a request for a joint land use study, an

evaluation should be made by the installation to determine the advantages and disadvantages of study and the level of interest and commitment of local communities.

4-29. Amending the AICUZ Report (Step 5).

Changes in mission, aircraft or operations may require an amendment of the AICUZ report (A 19-9, para. 3-6.b). The need for an amendment is likely to be identified during the preparation of an environmental assessment or impact statement. The release of information concerning an environmental assessment or impact statement is discussed in Section C under the Environmental Impact Analysis Process. However, the release of information concerning an amendment of the AICUZ report should be separately programmed (AICUZ Handbook, pages 17 and 7-2). This issue is particularly sensitive where local government has relied on the information in a previous AICUZ report to adopt land use controls the example of the joint land use study. The Air Force organization taking the action which significant changes the AICUZ must

- Release such information at the earliest possible time consistent with legal requirements.
- Develop a strategy to address the possibility that local government land use plans and controls may be rendered partially obsolete by the change. This strategy might include timing the release of the updated AICUZ to coincide with the local government's update of its comprehensive plan.

4-30. AICUZ Responsibilities.

Table 4-7 summarizes the coordination responsibilities of Air Force organizations for carrying out AICUZ program. Major commands review data collected by installations including verification of flight track and keep HQ USAF/LEEV informed of significant AICUZ program events. AFRCEs keep informed of plans and programs at the state and federal regional level that may affect the Air Force mission. In general, the primary responsibility lies with the installation.

4-31. Additional Information.

For additional information on the AICUZ program, refer to:

- AICUZ Handbook, July 1984.
- AFM 19-10. Planning in the Noise Environment, 15 June 1978.

4-32. Key Legal References.

The key legal references for the AICUZ program are:

- General Services Administration Federal Management Circular #275
Compatible Land Uses at Federal Airfields, September 30, 1975
- Department of Defense Instruction 4165.57, Air Installations Compatible Use Zones, November 8, 1977.

- AFR 19-9, Chapter 3, Interagency and Intergovernmental Coordination of Land, Facility and Environmental Plans, Programs, and Projects, 14 February 1986.

TABLE 4-7
AIR INSTALLATION COMPATIBLE USE ZONE (AICUZ) RESPONSIBILITIES

| FUNCTION | HQ USAF | AFRCE | MAJCOM | INSTALLATION |
|-------------------|---|---|---|--|
| Policy | Prepare, coordinate and implement federal directives on AICUZ and encroachment issues. Provide policy interpretations to AFRCEs, MAJCOMs and installations. | Inform state and federal regional agencies of AF policies on encroachment issues. Notify HQ USAF of unique situations. | Inform installations of AF policies. Develop supplemental policy if necessary. | Maintain current file of applicable policies. |
| Procedure | Establish and maintain procedures for implementing policy directives. OPR for AICUZ Handbook. | Assist installations in developing procedures for implementing and maintaining the AICUZ program. | Establish procedures for reviewing and coordinating Installation AICUZ/Land Use Compatibility activities. | Establish installation procedures for implementing an effective AICUZ/Land Use Compatibility program and for assessing the impact of incompatible development proposals. |
| Approval | Review and approve for publication and public release AICUZ studies and other encroachment documents. | Review the plans, programs and projects of state and federal regional agencies potentially affecting AICUZ. Notify HQ USAF of unique situations. | Review and approve Installation AICUZ studies. Forward to HQ USAF for review and approval. | Forward draft documents to MAJCOM for review and approval. Review and update AICUZ data as required by HQ USAF policy. |
| Study Development | Implement Air Force technical support agreement for AICUZ. Review and approve implementation and maintenance plans for AICUZ. | Manage In-Progress Review (IPR) efforts to assist installations in the Implementation and Maintenance phase (Phase VI) of AICUZ and related encroachment issues. | Conduct Phase II data review and validation for AICUZ. Inform HQ USAF of results of review and AFESC of the requirements for support. Review and approve Phase VI Implementation and Maintenance Plans and forward to HQ USAF for approval. | Conduct Phase I data collection, Phase IV preparation, and Phase V public release efforts for AICUZ program. Prepare Phase VI Implementation and Maintenance plans. |
| Distribution | Distribute AICUZ studies to appropriate federal HQ agencies and Congressional offices. | Distribute AICUZ studies to the state single point of contact and appropriate federal regional agencies. | Not Applicable | Distribute AICUZ studies to local agencies and groups and attend public meetings. |
| Public Meetings | Not Applicable | Upon request, assist installations in conducting AICUZ public meetings and releases. Attend AICUZ public release meetings and provide HQ USAF a report of significant issues. | Keep HQ USAF informed of significant issues arising from public release meetings on AICUZ and other encroachment issues. | Conduct public meetings in accordance with AF policy. Coordinate with PA, JA, DE, DO on the Installation AICUZ presentation. Keep MAJCOM informed of significant events. |

TABLE 4-7 (Continued)

| <u>FUNCTION</u> | <u>HO USAF</u> | <u>AERCE</u> | <u>MAJCOM</u> | <u>INSTALLATION</u> |
|--------------------|--|---|---|--|
| General Liaison | OPR for HQ level inquiries on AICUZ and encroachment related issues. Notify HQ, HED, VA, FMHA of decisions affecting AICUZ. | Brief federal agencies (HUD, VA, FMHA) and state agencies on the AICUZ program and provide updated information, as necessary. Take formal positions, as required. | Keep HQ USAF informed of all significant AICUZ/Land Use Compatibility activities. | Establish an effective communications network for coordinating on AICUZ encroachment issues. Develop a cooperative agreement with local planning agencies and other groups. |
| Coordination | Coordinate on the policies, plans and programs of other federal agencies which may affect the AICUZ program. Inform them of AICUZ policy and procedures. | Assist installations in contacting and working with state and federal regional agencies to obtain support on AICUZ and specific encroachment issues. | Assist installations in developing strategies to oppose incompatible development. | Identify interested local agencies, organizations and elected officials and brief officials on AICUZ program. Develop installation position and provide testimony, when necessary. |
| Participation | Participate in federal HQ level meetings on land use issues potentially affecting AICUZ. | Actively participate in state and federal regional agency meetings on land use issues potentially affecting AICUZ/Land Use Compatibility programs. Provide expert legal testimony, as required. | Participate in local meetings with installations, as pertinent, particularly for land use compatibility studies. | Actively participate in local and regional meetings on land use issues potentially affecting the installation. |
| Program Monitoring | Monitor AICUZ/Land Use Compatibility activities Air Force-wide. | Monitor state and federal regional activities with regard to encroachment. | Monitor AICUZ/Land Use Compatibility activities at the installations. Inform HQ USAF of unique situations. | Monitor local land development and planning activities affecting the installation. Work with local officials regarding Air Force concerns. Inform MAJCOM of significant issues. |
| Field Support | Manage and resolve conflicts and controversies. | Upon request, provide planning solutions to installations and MAJCOMs that have current or potential encroachment problems. | Assist installations in reviewing land use proposals potentially impacting the installation and developing an appropriate position. | Provide an installation position to appropriate officials on encroachment issues and development proposals. |

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F-BASE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

4-33. Description of the Base Comprehensive Plan Program.

a. The Base Comprehensive Plan (BCP) program involves both a process and a product. Base comprehensive planning is a logical and sequential process that starts with the identification of installation goals and objectives, proceeds to evaluation of alternative ways of achieving the goals and objectives in relation to constraints and opportunities and is completed by the selection of a preferred course of action with an implementation schedule and budget (AFR 86-4 para 6). The BCP is also a document that compiles and integrates plans for the installation, including the natural environment, the built environment and the socio-cultural environment (AFR 86-4, para. 5). The environmental constraints to planning are addressed as part of the BCP, including concerns such as encroachment on floodplains or ecologically sensitive areas, location of employment-generating facilities in areas with adequate access and siting of residential areas to avoid aircraft noise impacts.

b. The BCP integrates plans for the airfield and air operations, support facilities, infrastructure environmental protection, natural resources and quality of life. The BCP program considers the installation as a community and also as part of a larger civilian community. A flow diagram for this program is provided in Figure 45. All installations are required to initiate a base comprehensive planning process to serve as the framework for decisionmaking on siting and construction programs (AFR 86-4 para. 1 and 2). The installation layout, vicinity and short range capital improvements maps must be updated each year (AFR 86-4, para. 18). The entire BCP should be updated every five years, or earlier if major mission changes or other unforeseen events occur that significantly affect the physical plant of the installation.

4-34. Coordination Requirements.

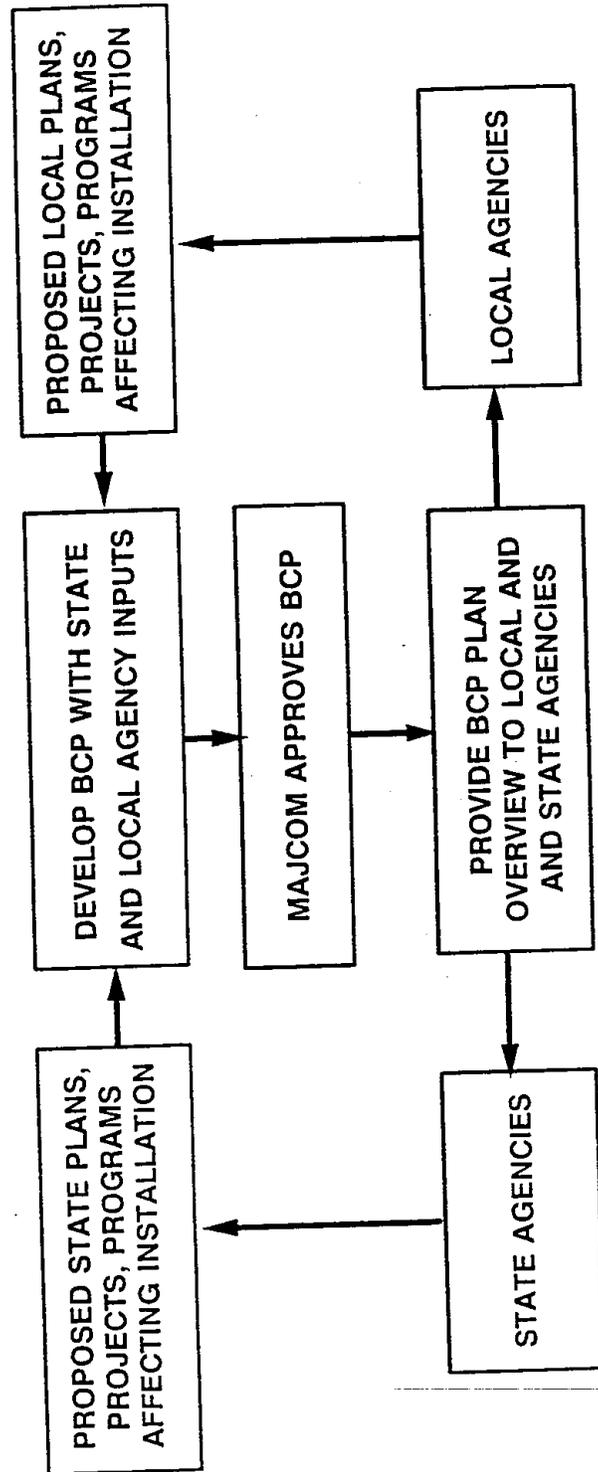
a. Coordination with federal, state and local government agencies should occur at the beginning of the BCP process to obtain information that may be helpful in preparing the plan. Coordination should also occur throughout the process of preparing the BCP. Coordination activities should be included in the BCP consultant scope of work. This coordination may be in the form of briefing interested government bodies and agencies on the proposed BCP or circulating relevant portions of a draft BCP to the Executive Order 12372 state single point of contact or the designated local Executive Order 12372 agency for redistribution to affected state, regional and local agencies.

b. After completion, the plan overview, including the land use plan, installation layout and Five-Year Capital Improvement Program (CIP), should be sent to state and local agencies (AFR 86-4, para. 2-Sa). In addition, other relevant portions of the BCP should also be released to state and local governments if the installation determines that they may have an impact on the larger community. Release of information should not jeopardize installation security and should not include project cost estimates or fiscal year projections. The release of information to state and local governments should occur as soon as practicable after the BCP or significant updates are approved by the major command.

c. After release of the BCP documents, the installation should coordinate with other government agencies on any planning issues that subsequently arise. The

FIGURE 4-5

BASE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN COORDINATION



NOTE: CHART REFERS TO INSTALLATION ACTION UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

installations should use the BCP as a means of identifying the need for new or improved civilian services. For example, increased population resulting from a mission change may require housing outside the installation and additional school capacity. Relocation of a generating facility on the installation may result in a change in commuting patterns outside the installation which requires improvements. Since the desired community response may take some time for implementation, the BCP provides an opportunity for advanced planning with the surrounding community. Table 4 contains an agency coordination list for the BCP program.

4-35. Example of Coordination Requirements.

a. The following example illustrates coordination requirements. Consider the possibility of change in the installation's mission that generates a significant increase in Air Force personnel to be stationed at the installation. One aspect of the planning for the change in mission will be the availability of housing to accommodate the additional Air Force personnel. The installation planner and housing officer will first need to determine if the required housing will be available through the private sector outside the installation.

b. Local and regional planning agencies should be contacted to obtain existing and projected data concerning population and housing rents, vacancy rates, tenure and condition. By comparing the installation's projected needs with the availability of housing in the private sector, the installation can determine whether a shortage is likely to exist that may have to be satisfied by new construction. The installation may wish to discuss with local planning and development agencies whether there is a potential for stimulating additional housing by zoning changes or other government incentives.

c. If the installation planner determines that the housing shortfall must be met by an Air Force project within the context of Air Force policy, the planner will have to identify potential sites for the project. In addition to the internal coordination required to identify a site, the installation planner should contact the state, regional and local planning agencies to identify plans or projects outside the installation that may affect the siting decision (see discussion of coordination required under Executive Order 12372 in Section B). Before a site has been selected and the number of housing units determined, the installation should coordinate with regional and local school, service delivery and other agencies to ensure that adequate steps will be taken by the civilian agencies to provide the service facilities needed to support the personnel increase. After the housing project is formally approved and budgeted, coordination activities related to construction should be initiated. These are discussed in Section H.

4-36. BCP Program Responsibilities

Table 4-9 outlines Air Force responsibilities for carrying out the BCP program. In general, major commands are responsible for setting policy on release of BCP information. The installation is responsible for preparing the BCP, subject to major command approval, and for coordinating with local, state and federal agencies throughout the process of preparing the plan.

TABLE 4-8 BCP AGENCY COORDINATION LIST

| Agency | FEDERAL GOVERNMENT | STATE GOVERNMENT | LOCAL GOVERNMENT | INTEREST GROUPS (cont.) |
|--------|---|---|---|-------------------------|
| | Dept. of Agriculture | Senators (local and key committees) | Municipal | X |
| | U.S. Forest Service | Representatives (local and key committee) | County | X |
| | Soil Conservation Service | Planning department | Councils of Government | X |
| | Department of Interior | Economic department | Planning/zoning boards | X |
| | Bureau of Land Management | Employment department | E.O. 12372 designated agencies | X |
| | Fish and Wildlife Service | Highway department | School districts | X |
| | National Park Service | Recreation department | Sewer districts | X |
| | Advisory Council on Historic Preservation | Natural resources | Fire districts | X |
| | Health & Human Services | Fish and wildlife | Emergency Response Agency | X |
| | Dept. of Transportation | Land department | Water districts | X |
| | Federal Aviation Admin. | Water resources | Industrial Councils | X |
| | Federal Highway Admin. | Air quality | Council of Churches | X |
| | Dept. of Housing and Urban Development | Agriculture | Lending institutions | X |
| | Dept. of Education | Emergency response agency | Other (e.g., farm, live-stock associations) | X |
| | Dept. of Commerce | Transportation | Redevelopment agencies | X |
| | Census Bureau | E.O. 12372 SPOC | KEY LANDOWNERS/DEVELOPERS | X |
| | Dept. of Labor | County agent | INTEREST GROUPS | |
| | Veterans Administration | Aeronautics department | Air Force Association | X |
| | Environmental Protection Agency | State Historic Preservation Office | American Legion | |
| | Department of Energy | Conservation Department | VFW | |
| | Navy/Marines | Coastal agency | Chamber of Commerce | X |
| | Army (COE) | Solid waste department | Board of Realtors | X |
| | Coast Guard | Environmental agency | Real Estate Brokers Ass'n | X |
| | | Health agency | Homebuilders Association | X |
| | | | Homeowners Association | X |
| | | | Unions | X |
| | | | Retiree Organizations | X |
| | | | Environmental Groups | X |

"X" Indicates agency coordination most frequently occurring under this Air Force Program. However, coordination with other agencies, some of which are listed above, may be appropriate depending on local circumstances.

4-37. Additional Information.

For additional information about the BCP program, refer to:

- U.S. Census Data and Projections.
- State and Regional Transportation Plans.
- Regional and Local Master Plans.
- Local Zoning Ordinances.
- Public Utility Plans.
- State and Regional Facility Plans.
- State and Regional Conservation Plans.
- Department of Defense Highway Access Handbook.
- BCP bulletins and Master Statement of Work for BCP Contracts.

4-38. Key Legal Requirements.

The key legal requirements for the BCP program are:

- Department of Defense Directive 4165.6, Solid Waste Management Collection, Disposal, Resource Recovery and Recycling Program, September 1, 1987.
- AFR 86-4, Base Comprehensive Planning, 26 December 1984.
- AFR 19-9, Paragraph 28.a., Interagency and Intergovernmental Coordination of Land, Facility and Environmental Plans, Programs, and Projects, 14 February 1986.

TABLE 4-9
BASE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN RESPONSIBILITIES

| <u>FUNCTION</u> | <u>HQ USAF</u> | <u>AERCE</u> | <u>MAJCOM</u> | <u>INSTALLATION</u> |
|-------------------|---|--|---|---|
| Policy | <p>Prepare, coordinate and implement policy for comprehensive planning. Ensure compliance with public laws, executive orders and DOD directives concerning comprehensive planning. Develop policies and program relationships to ensure that other Air Force programs such as AICUZ, EIAP and EO 12372 strongly support comprehensive planning processes and that, conversely, comprehensive planning is well-related to the decision-making processes of these other Air Force programs.</p> | <p>Brief state and federal regional agencies on Air Force policies regarding comprehensive planning.</p> | <p>Issue supplements for MAJCOM-specific requirements. Determine funding levels for each installation including scope of each installation BCP and determine priorities for funding among installations.</p> | <p>Maintain files of current Air Force policy concerning comprehensive planning. Develop long-range plans and promote policies that aim for optimum land use. Establish, maintain and promote comprehensive planning according to AFR 86-4 and consistent with the requirements, standards and policies developed by HQ USAF.</p> |
| Procedures | <p>Prepare and disseminate procedures to implement policy concerning comprehensive planning. Develop specific procedures and techniques to implement comprehensive planning.</p> | <p>Not Applicable</p> | <p>Prepare a BCP strategy that includes overall approach to be used in accomplishing all BCPs. Ensure that BCPs are prepared by qualified Air Force professional staff or consultant planning firms. Support funding for BCP contracts.</p> | <p>Develop coordination processes to ensure that BCP is prepared and implemented in an effective manner.</p> |
| Technical Support | <p>Give technical support in areas of expertise, including land use planning, environmental protection, natural resources preservation, energy, readiness and survivability, operations and maintenance, socioeconomic impact analysis, AICUZ noise analysis and other areas listed in AFR 86-4, Section C, paragraph 12 b. Provide guidance on digitized mapping and other computer applications.</p> | <p>Serve as regional planning resource centers. Provide technical assistance to MAJCOMs and installations upon request. Organize and administer Planning Assistance Teams. Develop regional computer data bases, or other technical resources. Conduct BCP contract reviews, as requested.</p> | <p>Provide technical support to each installation in the areas of contracting, statement of work submittal material to the MAJCOM and installation and implementation of CAOB in the production and updating of the BCP.</p> | <p>Installation environmental and Contract Planning functions provide advice and assistance to all installation organizations and tenant organizations on matters concerning comprehensive planning through the installation environmental contract planning task force.</p> |

TABLE 4-9 (Continued)

| FUNCTION | HQ USAF | AFCEC | MAJCOM | INSTALLATION |
|---------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Planning | Develop strategies and priorities for accomplishing BCPs. | Establish Air Force planning regions in unique situations where multibase planning may be advantageous. | Develop priorities for accomplishment of BCPs at all installations. Ensure that BCPs are initiated, completed, approved, maintained and implemented at all installations. | Ensure comprehensive planning goals and objectives are met according to the BCP. Develop BCP to meet mission requirements and preserve health, safety and quality of life of those working or living on the installation. Installation Facilities Board advises on host-tenant agreements and disputes. BCE ensures that comprehensive planning staff coordinates with all agencies on the installation. Develop plans for compatible uses of land, including location, pattern and intensity of specific uses. Recommend appropriate level of environmental analysis for proposals in the planning process. |
| Review and Approval | Coordinate the base comprehensive planning work strategy developed by each MAJCOM. Approve natural resources plans. | Assist MAJCOMs in review of BCPs. Review and approve noise waiver requests. Approve site plans for religious and educational facilities. | Review Statements of Work and RFPs for BCP related studies. Review and approve each BCP and subsequent amendments. Approve sitings of facilities according to the approved BCP. | Installation Facilities Board approves goals, objectives and component plans within the BCP; reviews and approves all long-range programs and short-range facility development projects to meet BCP goals and objectives; approves all facility sitings. Submit initial BCP to MAJCOM for approval. |
| Monitoring | Monitor MAJCOM comprehensive planning budgets. Monitor MAJCOM actions for consistency with base comprehensive planning policies. Monitor MAJCOM supplements to AFR 86-4 and resolve differences among MAJCOMs where appropriate. Monitor MAJCOM-approved facility sitings. | Monitor state and federal regional agencies for programs, plans and projects that may affect BCPs within a region. | Monitor contract preparation of BCPs. Ensure that BCP is updated annually. Ensure that all development on installations is in accord with the approved BCP. Monitor installation compliance with Highway Safety Standard 13 Program and other transportation planning requirements relating to BCP components. | Work closely with the BCP contractor during preparation of the initial BCP. After initial preparation, monitor closely for timely implementation and, when needed, formally update the BCP. |

TABLE 4-9 (Continued)

| <u>FUNCTION</u> | <u>HQ USAF</u> | <u>AFCEC</u> | <u>MAJCOM</u> | <u>INSTALLATION</u> |
|-----------------|---|--|--|--|
| Coordination | Coordinate technical assistance at HQ USAF level. Act as spokesperson for USAF BCP before other federal agencies. | Coordinate among MAJCOMs, installations, state and federal regional agencies. Provide liaison between Air Force and Air Force design agencies. Coordinate with state single point of contact on submission of Plan Overview, base layout and Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan. | Coordinate with tenant units; MAJCOMs to ensure tenant units needs are supported in host's BCP. Coordinate with receiving MAJCOM where an installation is to be transferred from one MAJCOM to another. Coordinate with Air Force Systems Command when a new weapon system is to be introduced to an installation. | Coordinate planning activities and programs prepared by local, regional, state and federal agencies that influence the installation and ensure compatibility of those programs with BCP. Ensure that community resources are adequate to support installation needs and that local or regional plans, projects or programs do not conflict with BCP. Coordinate planning activities and programs with other military organizations on or near the Air Force installation. If conflicts occur, resolve them or request assistance from MAJCOM and AFCEC. Coordinate with servicing Staff Judge Advocate to ensure compliance with all federal, state and local laws. Submit Plan Overview, base layout and Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan to state single point of contact. |

G-RANGE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

4-39. Description of the Range Comprehensive Plan (RCP) Program.

The Air Force operates ranges for the purpose of training crews in simulated combat situations and testing weapons systems. Ranges generally are relatively large and in relatively remote areas. Nonetheless, encroachment on weapons ranges is increasing at the same time that increased aircraft speed and changes in weapons technology have enlarged the potential area impact. The RCP program involves both a process and a product. Range comprehensive planning is a "A comprehensive analysis of range problems, needs, and operations, including security, safety, and recreational or other secondary uses; and a recommended course of action to deal with those concerns and accomplish range objectives" (AFR 19-9). The Air Force requires that a range comprehensive plan be implemented for every range (AFR 19-9, para 6-1). A flow diagram for this program is provided in Figure 4-6.

4-40. Program Objectives.

The Range Comprehensive Plan program seeks to implement the following objectives:

- Achieve the maximum use of existing range lands and associated airspace.
- Provide the greatest degree of safety both on and off the range.
- Identify existing and potential conflicts with off-range land use.
- Provide documentary support for the need for existing ranges.
- Establish the need for new range lands and facilities and airspace modifications.

4-41. Coordination Requirements.

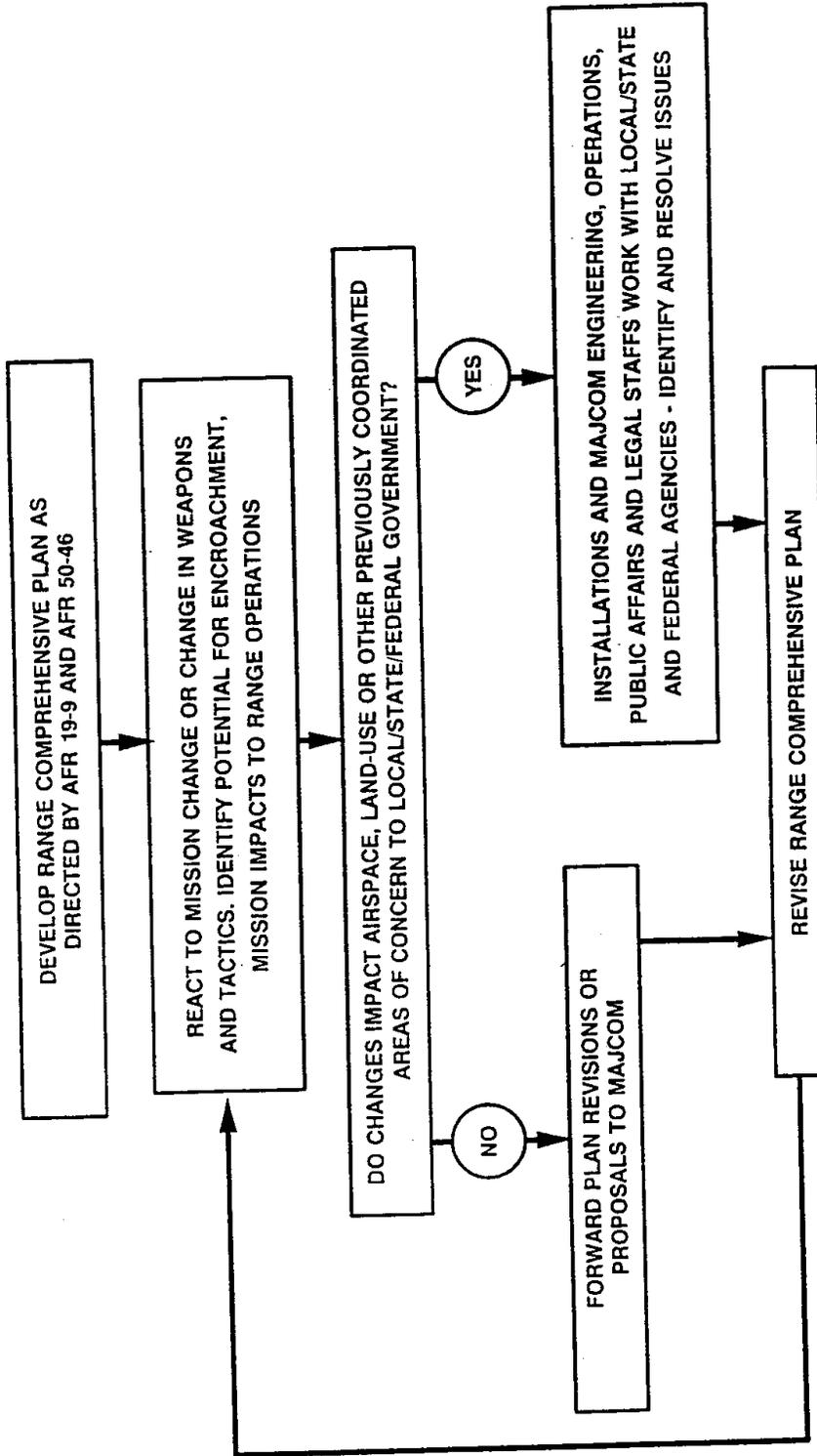
a. The principal coordination requirements for the Range Comprehensive Plan program are similar to those discussed in other sections:

- Airspace (Section D).
- AICUZ/Land Use Compatibility (Section E).
- Hazardous Materials/Hazardous Waste (Section K).
- Natural Resources (Section M).

In addition, the RCP program follows a development and coordination pattern similar to that described under the Base Comprehensive Plan program (Section F).

b. Because of their use, size and setting, ranges present unique coordination problems. Especially critical is coordination with the Federal Aviation Administration, Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service which control either related airspace or adjoining lands. For example, the Bureau of Land Management can restrict activities on adjoining land during Air Force use of its weapons ranges. Coordination also needs to be maintained with other

FIGURE 4-6
RANGE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN COORDINATION



NOTE: CHART REFERS TO INSTALLATION ACTION UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

federal regional agencies and with state, regional and local agencies. Where ranges are located in relatively remote areas, civilian land use planning may be minimal. Range operating officials and comprehensive planners need to be particularly diligent in identifying local or state agencies that have the authority to address encroachment problems (AFR-99para. 6-4b). Encroachment may not occur in a gradual manner that allows a trend to be identified, such as the construction of a new interstate major state highway that may be a catalyst for new development. Range operating officials and range comprehensive planners should scrutinize major new employment opportunities with the potential to require new housing and support services (e.g., opening of new mines) that are located near the range. Range operating officials and range comprehensive planners should maintain contacts with state and regional transportation, economic and resource development agencies to be aware of development proposals near the range. Table-40 contains an agency coordination list for the Range Comprehensive Plan program.

c. After a Range Comprehensive Plan has been approved by the major command, the range operating officials and range comprehensive planners should consider informing potentially affected government agencies and interest groups. Range operating officials and comprehensive planners may wish to consider briefing local community interests if appropriate.

4-42. Range Comprehensive Plan Responsibilities.

Table 4-11 outlines Air Force responsibilities for this program. Primary responsibilities lie with range operating officials with assistance from the base civil engineer and community planner (AFR 19-9, Chapter 6). The major command assigns a range operating manager, budgets for preparation of a range comprehensive plan and approves the plan when completed. Range managers and planners may obtain help in range planning from an AFRCE Planning Assistance Team by making a request for assistance through the major command.

4-43. Additional Information.

For additional information on the Range Comprehensive Plan program, refer to:

- Range Hazard Analysis (Computer Program).
- Guidance for Assessing Aircraft Noise.
- Other resources, such as an environmental impact statement prepared for a range.

4-44. Key Legal References.

The key legal references for this program are:

- AFR 19-9, Chapter 6, Interagency and Intergovernmental Coordination of Land, Facility and Environmental Plans, Programs, and Projects, 14 February 1986
- AFR 50-46, Weapons Ranges, 8 June 1988.

TABLE 4-10 RCP AGENCY COORDINATION LIST

| Agency | FEDERAL GOVERNMENT | STATE GOVERNMENT | LOCAL GOVERNMENT | INTEREST GROUPS (cont.) |
|--------|---|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Dept. of Agriculture | Senators (local and key committees) | Municipal | |
| | U.S. Forest Service | Representatives (local and key committee) | County | |
| | Soil Conservation Service | Planning department | Councils of Government | X |
| | Department of Interior | Economic department | Planning/zoning boards | X |
| | Bureau of Land Management | Employment department | E.O. 12372 designated agencies | X |
| | Fish and Wildlife Service | Highway department | School districts | X |
| | National Park Service | Recreation department | Sewer districts | X |
| | Advisory Council on Historic Preservation | Natural resources | Fire districts | X |
| | Health & Human Services | Fish and wildlife | Emergency Response Agency | X |
| | Dept. of Transportation | Land department | Water districts | X |
| | Federal Aviation Admin. | Water resources | Soil conservation dists. | X |
| | Federal Highway Admin. | Air quality | Flood control districts | X |
| | Dept. of Housing and Urban Development | Agriculture | Solid waste authority | X |
| | Dept. of Education | Emergency response agency | Redevelopment agencies | X |
| | Dept. of Commerce | Transportation | KEY LANDOWNERS/DEVELOPERS | X |
| | Census Bureau | E.O. 12372 SPOC | INTEREST GROUPS | |
| | Dept. of Labor | County agent | Air Force Association | X |
| | Veterans Administration | Aeronautics department | American Legion | X |
| | Environmental Protection Agency | State Historic Preservation Office | VFW | X |
| | Department of Energy | Conservation Department | Chamber of Commerce | X |
| | Navy/Marines | Coastal agency | Board of Realtors | X |
| | Army (COE) | Solid waste department | Real Estate Brokers Ass'n | X |
| | Coast Guard | Environmental agency | Homebuilders Association | X |
| | | Health agency | Homeowners Association | X |
| | | | Unions | |
| | | | Retiree Organizations | |
| | | | Environmental Groups | X |

"X" Indicates agency coordination most frequently occurring under this Air Force Program. However, coordination with other agencies, some of which are listed above, may be appropriate depending on local circumstances.

- AFR 55-34, Reducing Flight Disturbances, 27 February 1984.
- AFR 80-28, Major Range and Test Facility Base, 10 June 1985.

TABLE 4-11
RANGE COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING

| FUNCTION | HQ USAF | AFRC | MAJCOM | INSTALLATION |
|-------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Policy | Prepare, coordinate and implement policy for range planning and acquisition, and use of real property in support of the range mission. | Brief state and federal regional agencies on Air Force policies with respect to the Range Planning Program and range operations. | MAJCOMs will ensure all programmed equipment acquisition for range operations are included in the Range Comprehensive Plan. | Ving commander or designee establishes range program policy for specific ranges. |
| Procedures | Provide planning guidance. | Not Applicable | Monitor range planning program to see that technical procedures promulgated by HQ USAF are followed. | Not Applicable |
| Planning | Monitor implementation of Range Planning Program (RPP). Provide detailed planning checklist to MAJCOMs on request. | Release completed plans to affected state and federal regional agencies. | Designate RPP manager for the command and a range control officer for each range. Monitor and support range planning program. Provide range planning information to HQ USAF. Funding for unique equipment (simulators, emitters, targets and recording systems) will be developed in the Range Comprehensive Plan. | Develop and maintain a master plan for developing and operating the facility and to address land use and airspace problems that affect range operations. Focus on compatibility of activities within and near range boundaries and identify existing range problems. Establish range objectives; identify current or potential land use conflicts; list alternatives and select an appropriate solution. Revise plan according to HQ USAF policy and other appropriate guidance. Implement range plan through range control officer. |
| Technical Support | Develop and apply technical data to support range planning. | Assist MAJCOM and installations in gathering data for range plans, as requested. | Provide support for RPP. Program funds for range comprehensive planning activities and weapons descriptor development. | Implement Hazard Analysis model. Identify Ordinance delivery and tactics to MAJCOM weapon descriptor data file. |
| Hazard Analysis | Provide technical procedures and support for conducting Range Hazard Analysis. | Not Applicable | Review and monitor Range Hazard Analysis. Ensure range utilization is in compliance with Range Hazard Analysis. | Conduct Range Hazard Analysis. Coordinate airspace concerns through AF Rep. |
| EIAP | Provide policy and guidance for EIAP documents and approve for release. | Release EIAP documents to state single point of contact and affected federal regional agencies. | Monitor and review EIAP documents prior to forwarding to HQ USAF. | Implement EIAP according to USAF policy and federal regulations. |

TABLE 4-11 (Continued)

| <u>FUNCTION</u> | <u>HO USAF</u> | <u>AERCE</u> | <u>MAJCOM</u> | <u>INSTALLATION</u> |
|-----------------|--|---|---|---|
| Coordination | Maintain liaison with headquarters of federal agencies, congressional offices and other military services. | Maintain liaison with state agencies and federal regional agencies. | Keep HO USAF informed of significant RPP events and problems. | Community planner will work with adjacent communities to resolve range planning problems. Coordinate with all range users, legal and public affairs offices and with appropriate civilian agencies. |

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H-CONSTRUCTION

4-45. Description of the Construction Program.

Construction programs include military construction, military family housing, appropriated funds and others. Construction projects are managed by a Design or Construction Manager (DM or CM) depending on the stage of the project. The DM or CM may be the installation, major command or AFRCE (See AFR 891 for further details). A flow diagram showing coordination of construction projects under the EO 12372 program is provided in Figure 4.

4-46. OCEP Program Relationships.

Construction projects are coordinated as part of the other programs in this chapter.

- a. The BCP provides the framework for installation development (Section F).
- b. Under the Environmental Impact Analysis Process, a project either is categorically excluded from evaluation or an environmental assessment or impact statement is prepared (Section C).
- c. Air, water or other environmental permits to construct may be needed from federal, state or local government agencies for construction and/or operation (Section I).
- d. Executive Order (EO) 12372 requires that any project which may have an impact on state and local plans, programs and projects be submitted to the designated EO 12372 state single point contact (SPOC) or state-designated EO 12372 local agency for review and comment. Section B of Chapter 1, particularly pages 1-20 and Figure 41 provide detailed guidance on when and how proposed installation construction projects should be submitted to state and local EO 12372 agencies. State process recommendations from a SPOC require a formal response.
- e. Projects generating waste materials during construction or operation may be subject to the Hazardous Waste or Solid Waste programs (Sections K and L).
- f. Projects in wetlands or floodplains, near national parks, wilderness areas or recreation areas or on or near historic resources or in the coastal zone or barrier resources system may be subject to the Natural Resources or Historic Preservation programs (Sections M and N).

4-47. Construction Projects and Community Relationships.

As stated earlier, the Air Force prefers to rely on the community for utility facilities (AFR 9 para. 14). The installation should participate in regional utility systems, such as sewage treatment, where feasible. The installation promotes use of housing outside the installation except where the installation is remote or the private market results in rents beyond the means of installation personnel. The evaluation of alternatives outside the installation is part of the BCP process. Table 24 contains an agency coordination list for the Construction program.

TABLE 4-12 CONSTRUCTION AGENCY COORDINATION LIST

| FEDERAL GOVERNMENT | STATE GOVERNMENT | LOCAL GOVERNMENT | INTEREST GROUPS (cont.) |
|---|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Agency | | | |
| FEDERAL GOVERNMENT | Senators (local and key committees) | Municipal | |
| Dept. of Agriculture | Representatives (local and key committee) | County | X |
| U.S. Forest Service | Planning department | Councils of Government | X |
| Soil Conservation Service | Economic department | Planning/zoning boards | X |
| Department of Interior | Employment department | E.O. 12372 designated agencies | |
| Bureau of Land Management | Highway department | School districts | X |
| Fish and Wildlife Service | Recreation department | Sewer districts | X |
| National Park Service | Natural resources | Fire districts | X |
| Advisory Council on Historic Preservation | Fish and wildlife | Emergency Response Agency | X |
| Health & Human Services | Land department | Water districts | X |
| Dept. of Transportation | Water resources | Soil conservation dists. | X |
| Federal Aviation Admin. | Air quality | Flood control districts | X |
| Federal Highway Admin. | Agriculture | Solid waste authority | X |
| Dept. of Housing and Urban Development | Emergency response agency | Redevelopment agencies | |
| Dept. of Education | Transportation | KEY LANDOWNERS/DEVELOPERS | |
| Dept. of Commerce | E.O. 12372 SPOC | INTEREST GROUPS | |
| Census Bureau | County agent | Air Force Association | X |
| Dept. of Labor | Aeronautics department | American Legion | |
| Veterans Administration | State Historic Preservation Office | VFW | |
| Environmental Protection Agency | Conservation Department | Chamber of Commerce | |
| Department of Energy | Coastal agency | Board of Realtors | |
| Navy/Marines | Solid waste department | Real Estate Brokers Ass'n. | |
| Army (COE) | Environmental agency | Homebuilders Association | |
| Coast Guard | Health agency | Homeowners Association | |
| | | Unions | |
| | | Retiree Organizations | X |
| | | Environmental Groups | X |

"X" Indicates agency coordination most frequently occurring under this Air Force Program. However, coordination with other agencies, some of which are listed above, may be appropriate depending on local circumstances.

4-48. Construction Program Responsibilities.

Table 4-13 outlines Air Force responsibilities for coordinating the Construction program. In general, the installation, identifies and evaluates projects and certifies environmental and IICEP requirements on DD form 1391 (AFR 86-1, para 4-14). Major commands normally make program decision unless the project is downward directed. The DM and the CM are responsible for construction coordinating and environmental permit compliance.

4-49. Additional Information.

For additional information on coordinating the Construction program, refer to:

- State and Local Construction Codes.
- State Development Plans.
- Regional and Local Master Plans.
- Public Utility Plans.

4-50. Key Legal References.

The key references for this program are:

- Department of Defense Directive 4270.1, Construction Criteria, 11 July 1983.
- AFR 86-1, Programming Civil Engineer Resources, 26 September 1986.
- AFR 86-2, Standard Facility Requirements, 1 March 1973.
- AFR 86-4, Base Comprehensive Planning, 26 December 1984.
- AFR 88-15, Criteria and Standards for Air Force Construction (Final Draft).
- AFR 89-1, Design and Construction Management (Final Draft).
- AFR 91-5, Utilities Services, 2 August 1982.
- AFR 19-9, 2-8b, Interagency and Intergovernmental Coordination of Land, Facilities and Environmental Plans, Programs, and Projects, 14 February 1986.

TABLE 4-13
CONSTRUCTION RESPONSIBILITIES

| FUNCTION | NO USAF | AFCEC | MAJCOM | INSTALLATION |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Policy and Procedures | Prepare, coordinate and implement policies governing construction programs including MCP and Military Family Housing. | Brief state and federal regional agencies on Air Force policies regarding construction projects and the use of non-Air Force facilities to fulfill Air Force needs. | Ensure installations maintain current files of Air Force policy regarding construction programs. Establish procedures for technical review of projects. | Maintain current files of Air Force construction program policy. |
| Technical Assistance | Obtain and distribute technical information from federal agency headquarters in Washington, D.C. | Obtain and distribute technical information from state and federal regional agencies. | Approve installation arrangements to obtain technical assistance from non-Air Force sources. | Compile and evaluate technical information from all sources. Negotiate arrangements for technical assistance. |
| Permitting | Not Applicable | Facilitate installation permit applications at state and federal regional agency levels. Coordinate permitting if serving as Design or Construction Manager. | Review permit applications. Coordinate permitting if serving as Design or Construction Manager. Monitor contractors to ensure compliance with permit conditions. | Prepare permit applications. Coordinate permitting if serving as Design or Construction Manager. Monitor contractors to ensure compliance with permit conditions. |
| Identifying Opportunities to Meet Air Force Needs Through Non-Air Force Programs and Projects | Obtain plans and projects of other federal agencies at the headquarters level and distribute information to AFCECs, MAJCOMS and installations. | Monitor state and federal regional agencies to determine if plans, programs or projects can meet Air Force needs. If requested, assist MAJCOMS and installations in negotiating participation in state or federal regional agency programs and projects. | Review and approve installation plans to utilize other agency plans, programs and projects to meet needs. Verify that existing facilities are not adequate. | Coordinate with local, state and regional agencies to identify opportunities to utilize other agency programs and projects. Negotiate agreements to participate in programs and projects. |
| Coordination | Assist Air Force organizations in coordinating with federal agencies at Headquarters level. | Facilitate EO 12372 process when applicable. Release environmental documents associated with EIAF to state and federal regional agencies. | Determine if coordination is required through EO 12372 process or EIAF. Implement EIAF, per AFR 19-9 and AFR 19-2. Approve environmental certificates on installation DD Form 1391c. | Determine if project will affect agency plans, programs or projects. Submit information to federal, state-designated state and local review agencies, per AFR 19-9. Implement EIAF and coordinate siting with results of analysis. Coordinate construction planning with BCP, in particular the Land Use and Facilities Development Planning components. |

TABLE 4-13 (Continued)

| <u>FUNCTION</u> | <u>HQ USAF</u> | <u>AFRCE</u> | <u>MAJCOM</u> | <u>INSTALLATION</u> |
|-----------------|---|---|---|--|
| Submittals | <p>Submit to Congress and OSD the following reports: MCP Design and Construction Execution Report (quarterly), Annual Report to the Congress, Annual Report to OSD on Cost Growth. Report annually to House Armed Services Committee on all NAF projects over \$500,000. Review and validate MAJCOM submittals.</p> | <p>Provide information to HQ/LEE for required reports to OSD, Congress.</p> | <p>Provide necessary information to HQ/LEE for required reports to OSD, Congress.</p> | <p>Prepare DD Forms 1391, 1391c, per AFR 86-1, para 4-3.</p> |

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I-AIR AND WATER POLLUTION

4-51. Description of the Air and Water Pollution Program.

Air Force installations must comply with federal, state and local air and water pollution control and safe drinking water standards, whichever are most stringent (AFR 11, AFR 91-9 and AFR 16144). Air Force installations generate air and water contaminants that are subject to these standards. The installations must provide for treatment of wastewater either by their own facilities or, preferably, by connection to regional wastewater treatment plants (AFR-91 Section 3). In many cases Air Force pretreatment of industrial sewage is required before it can be treated by the regional wastewater treatment plant. The installation must also provide adequate, safe drinking water that complies with federal and state standards to its residents and employees or receive such a supply from a regional water district which complies with standards.

4-52. Air Pollution.

a.. Examples of air pollutants at Air Force installations including.

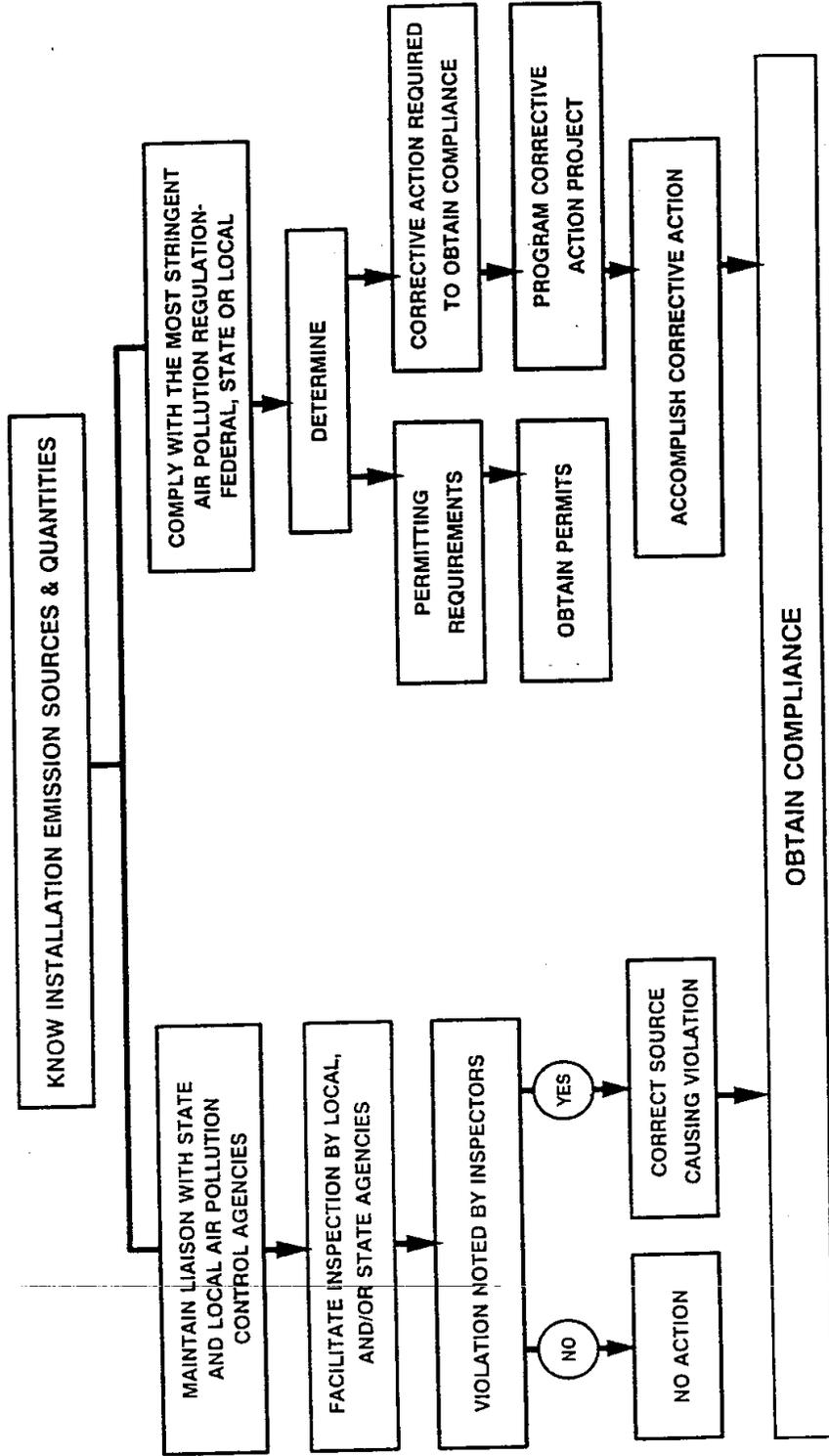
- Pollutants listed in the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).
 - Carbon monoxide
 - Sulfur dioxide
 - Nitrogen oxides
 - Particulates
 - Lead
 - Ozone

- Particular types of pollutants.
 - Volatile organic compound vapors from degreasing agents and solvents
 - Sewage treatment plant emissions
 - Particulates from fire training sessions
 - Fugitive dust from construction sites
 - Boiler fuel residues Asbestos from building demolition.

b. Installations can use the Air Force Environmental Compliance Assessment and Management Program (ECAMP) to identify regulatory requirements and government agencies that have jurisdiction over pollutant emissions (ECAMP Manual, Section I). This can be helpful in ensuring proper coordination of environmental programs. A flow diagram for the Air Pollution program is provided in Figure 14. The installation should maintain regular contact with state and regional air pollution control agencies and local health departments. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets NAAQS and emission limits for substantial new or modified sources of air pollution. Enforcement is generally delegated to the state. The state develops a state implementation plan (SIP) which, upon approval by the U.S. EPA, becomes the basis for enforcement. However, in some states, such as California, regional agencies also have authority to issue and enforce standards. Installations should be on all air pollution control agency mailing lists for notification of proposed rule changes and hearings. Table 14 contains an agency coordination list for the Air and Water Pollution program.

FIGURE 4-7

AIR POLLUTION COORDINATION



NOTE: CHART REFERS TO INSTALLATION ACTION UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

TABLE 4-14 AIR AND WATER POLLUTION AGENCY COORDINATION LIST

| Agency | STATE GOVERNMENT | LOCAL GOVERNMENT | INTEREST GROUPS (cont.) |
|---|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| FEDERAL GOVERNMENT | | | |
| Dept. of Agriculture | Senators (local and key committees) | Municipal | |
| U.S. Forest Service | Representatives (local and key committee) | County | X |
| Soil Conservation Service | Planning department | Councils of Government | X |
| Department of Interior | Economic department | Planning/zoning boards | X |
| Bureau of Land Management | Employment department | E.O. 12372 designated agencies | X |
| Bureau of Wildlife Service | Highway department | School districts | |
| Fish and Wildlife Service | Recreation department | Fire districts | |
| National Park Service | Natural resources | Emergency Response Agency | X |
| Advisory Council on Historic Preservation | Fish and wildlife | Water districts | |
| Health & Human Services | Land department | Soil conservation dists. | |
| Dept. of Transportation | Water resources | Flood control districts | X |
| Federal Aviation Admin. | Air quality | Solid waste authority | |
| Federal Highway Admin. | Agriculture | Redevelopment agencies | |
| Dept. of Housing and Urban Development | Emergency response agency | | |
| Dept. of Education | Transportation | KEY LANDOWNERS/DEVELOPERS | |
| Dept. of Commerce | E.O. 12372 SPOC | INTEREST GROUPS | |
| Census Bureau | County agent | Air Force Association | |
| Dept. of Labor | Aeronautics department | American Legion | |
| Veterans Administration | State Historic Preservation Office | Chamber of Commerce | |
| Environmental Protection Agency | Conservation Department | Board of Realtors | |
| Department of Energy | Coastal agency | Real Estate Brokers Ass'n. | |
| Navy/Marines | Solid waste department | Homebuilders Association | |
| Army (COE) | Environmental agency | Homeowners Association | |
| Coast Guard | Health agency | Unions | |
| | | Retiree Organizations | X |
| | | Environmental Groups | |

"X" Indicates agency coordination most frequently occurring under this Air Force Program. However, coordination with other agencies, some of which are listed above, may be appropriate depending on local circumstances.

c. Enforcement agencies may inspect the installation to check for violations. Installations should ensure that knowledgeable technical personnel accompany the inspector and that records are available. If the enforcement agency issues a notice of violation (NOV), the installation should notify the major command and AFRCE and, then, develop a compliance schedule in negotiations with the enforcement agency. If the violation involves interpretation of a federal regulation, the assistance of the AFRC environmental planning division may be requested through the major command to discuss the issue with the regional office of the U.S. EPA or a state agency or other authority. If the compliance schedule requires construction or modification of a facility, see the discussion under Construction (Section 4-52).

d. Compliance with U.S. EPA requirements to eliminate the use of solvent based coatings and lead based paints requires support from HQ USAF/LEEV participation. This is an Air Force wide issue that involves direct discussion between the Air Force and the U.S. EPA in Washington, DC.

e. Installations in urban areas may be subject to transportation control plans which seek to reduce the use of automobiles in order to reduce vehicle exhaust emissions. If applicable, the installation may be requested to participate in approaches, such as ride sharing and increased mass transit. Motor vehicle exhaust inspections of Air Force vehicles may also be required.

4-53. Water Pollution.

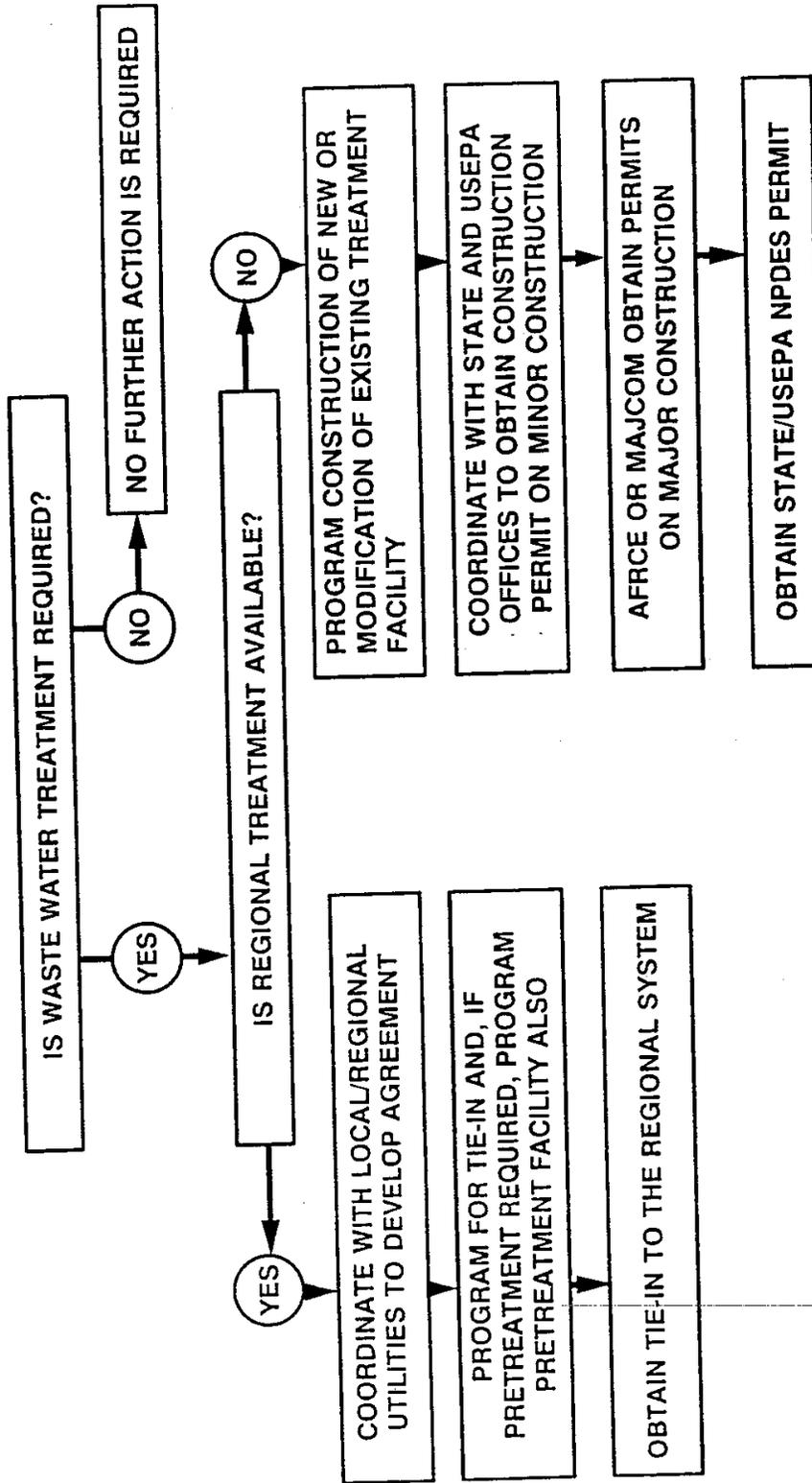
Nearly all installations generate domestic wastewater and many have manufacturing or maintenance activities that generate industrial wastewater discharges. In addition, storm water which flows over industrial areas may become contaminated. These industrial waste and storm waters require treatment prior to discharge into ground or surface water. Wastewater discharge requires a permit from either the U.S. EPA, a state environmental or health agency or a combination unless the discharge flows to a regional wastewater treatment plant (EPCAMP, Section II). Industrial wastewater may have to be pretreated prior to discharge to the regional plant. If the installation operates its own treatment plant, the plant operator must meet federal and state requirements. Air Force policy favors connection to regional wastewater treatment plants. Installations with their own plants that may require upgrade or replacement should consult with nearby regional or local governments to determine if it is feasible to tie into a regional plant (See Table 44). The U.S. EPA is developing regulations for storm water discharge that may impact Air Force installations. Construction projects, such as utility excavation, may also result in discharges of contaminated water which require permitting. A flow diagram for the Water Pollution program is provided in Figure 84.

4-54. Safe Drinking Water.

Installations may purchase water from a local utility or have their own water supply source. In either case, the installation must monitor supplies to ensure that the water supply complies with federal and state national primary drinking water standards (Safe Drinking Water Act). Installations should maintain contact with the water purveyor and state and local health departments. Installations drawing water supplies from ground water should be alert to regional sources of pollution. In states, such as Arizona, where groundwater withdrawals have lowered the water table, the installation may need to cooperate with regional planning agencies in

FIGURE 4-8

WATER POLLUTION COORDINATION



NOTE: CHART REFERS TO INSTALLATION ACTION UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

order to maintain a secure, long-term supply (See Table 4-4). The Safe Drinking Water program is provided in Figure 4-9.

4-55. Air and Water Pollution Program Responsibilities.

Table 4-15 outlines responsibilities of Air Force organizations for carrying out these programs. In general, the installation is responsible for obtaining operating permits. If a facility requires an air construction permit, the facility construction manager is responsible for obtaining the permit and complying with it. The installation is responsible for obtaining and complying with all operating conditions and for monitoring air emissions and water discharges to ensure that they comply with the applicable standards. The installation must notify the major command and the AFRCCE environmental planning division if a notice of violation occurs. In addition, the Air Staff must be notified by the major command of all notices of violation and corrective actions planned (AFR 19-8).

4-56. Additional Information.

For additional information on the Air and Water Pollution program, refer to:

- Environmental Compliance Assessment and Management Program Guidance Manual (ECAMP), Sections I, II, and VII, January 1988.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Air Emission Inspection Manuals.
- AFM 91-32, Operation and Maintenance of Domestic and Industrial Wastewater Systems.
- Air Force Pamphlet 19-5, Environmental Quality Control Handbook, October 1977.

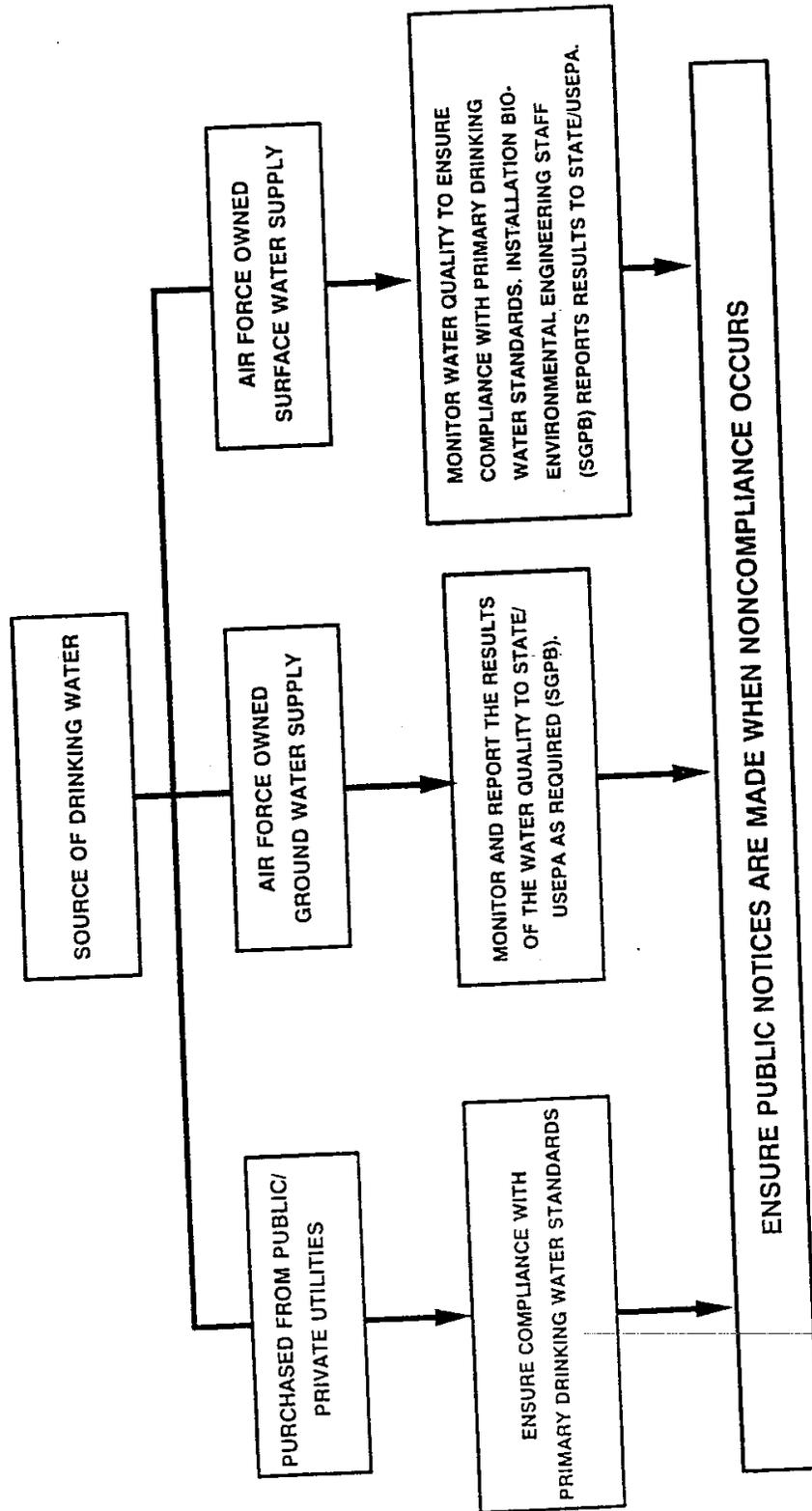
4-57. Key Legal References.

The key legal references for this program are:

- Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.
- Clean Water Act 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.
- Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. 3000f et seq.
- Executive Order 12088, Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards. October 13, 1978.
- Office of Management and Budget Circular, A-106, Reporting Requirements in Connection with the Prevention, Control and Abatement of Environmental Pollution at Existing Federal Facilities, 31 December 1974.
- Department of Defense Instruction 4120.14, Air and Water Pollution Control, 30 August 1977.
- Department of Defense Directive 6230.1, Safe Drinking Water, 24 April 1978.

FIGURE 4-9

SAFE DRINKING WATER COORDINATION



NOTE: CHART REFERS TO INSTALLATION ACTION UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

- AFR 19- 1, Pollution Abatement and Environmental Quality, 9 January 1978.
- AFR 19-6, Air Pollution Control Systems for Boilers and Incinerators, 15 November 1980.
- AFR 19-7, Environmental Pollution Monitoring, 19 April 1985.
- AFR 19-8, Environmental Protection Committees and Environmental Reporting, 19 August 1988.
- AFR 91-5, Utilities Services, 2 August 1982.
- AFR 91-9, Water Pollution Control Facilities, 5 March 1973.
- AFR 91-10, Operation and Maintenance of Air Force Water Works Facilities, 25 August 1969.
- AFR 91-26, Maintenance and Operation of Water Supply Treatment and Distribution Systems, 30 August 1984, amended 6 May 1987.
- AFR 161-44, Management of the Drinking Water Surveillance Program, 29 May 1979

TABLE 4-15
AIR AND WATER POLLUTION RESPONSIBILITIES

| FUNCTION | HQ USAF | AFCE | MAJCOM | INSTALLATION |
|----------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Policy | <p>Prepare, coordinate and implement policy for Air Force pollution abatement programs consistent with U.S. and state statutes, executive orders, federal and state regulations regarding the prevention or remediation of pollution of water or air.</p> | <p>Brief state and federal regional agencies on Air Force policy concerning air and water pollution. Keep HQ USAF, MAJCOMs and installations informed of changes in laws or regulations, or other activities having to do with air or water pollution that may affect Air Force interests.</p> | <p>Implement policy promulgated by HQ USAF.</p> | <p>Maintain files of current Air Force policy, federal, state and local laws, standards and regulations in the areas of water and air pollution control.</p> |
| Procedures | <p>Develop procedures for the implementation of Air Force pollution abatement programs. Establish criteria, standards and performance specifications to ensure compliance with applicable state and federal environmental laws.</p> | <p>Brief state and federal regional agencies on Air Force procedures for implementing pollution abatement programs. Keep HQ USAF, MAJCOMs and installations aware of changes in state or federal regional agency changes in procedures.</p> | <p>Ensure that plans and procedures for dealing with accidental pollution incidents are developed for each installation in accordance with the USAF Oil and Hazardous Substance Contingency Plan (OHSC). Develop procedures for security review of environmental documents prior to public release. Publish procedures to reduce or control amount of air and water pollution generated by normal installation industrial-type operations.</p> | <p>Supplement Air Force pollution monitoring procedures as required by unique circumstances of each installation. Set up sampling schedules and points. Maintain current files of Air Force procedures. Establish procedures outlining responsibilities under successive stages of an air pollution alert.</p> |
| Technical Assistance | <p>Provide technical assistance to AFCEs, MAJCOMs and installations. Provide consultant services on NPDES permit applications.</p> | <p>Obtain and disseminate technical information from state and federal regional agencies. Assist MAJCOMs and installations, if requested.</p> | <p>Approve cooperative agreements by installations to obtain technical assistance. Request assistance from medical service for monitoring techniques, equipment and interpretation, as required.</p> | <p>Not Applicable</p> |

TABLE 4-15 (Continued)

| <u>FUNCTION</u> | <u>HO USAF</u> | <u>AERCE</u> | <u>MAJCOM</u> | <u>INSTALLATION</u> |
|---------------------|--|--|--|---|
| Permitting | Ensure that adequate monitoring programs are established for compliance with federal, state and local pollution standards. Consult on NPDES permit applications. | Coordinate with state and federal regional agencies in processing applications for air emissions and state pollution discharge elimination system permits. Assist installations in obtaining exceptions to standards, where required. Coordinate permitting with construction management, if serving as Design or Construction Manager. | Review permit applications; coordinate permitting with construction management, if serving as Design or Construction Manager. | Prepare all permit applications. |
| Monitoring | Establish standards and criteria to enhance health and welfare of the Air Force community and to comply with applicable environmental laws and regulations. | Not Applicable. | Make sure each installation meets monitoring requirements of NPDES permits and other applicable local, state and federal regulations. | Conduct monitoring, as required, by all permits and applicable local, state and federal regulations. |
| Program development | Identify opportunities to meet Air Force needs through policies, plans and programs of other federal headquarters level organizations. Consult with other federal agencies on design criteria and techniques and methods for waste management, National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan and Coastal Zone Management program. | Assist and provide information to MAJCOMs and installations attempting to utilize plans, projects and programs of state and federal regional agencies to satisfy Air Force needs. Keep HQ USAF, MAJCOMs and installations informed regarding the programs of state and federal regional agencies that may affect Air Force air and water pollution programs. | Review installation plans to utilize local, state or regional services to meet installation needs such as water supply, wastewater treatment, solid waste disposal, etc. Ensure that new plans, programs and projects have been analyzed for potential pollution impacts and that abatements have been implemented or variances obtained. Ensure that spill prevention and contingency plans are in place for each installation. | Where feasible, use local, state, regional or federal plans, projects and programs to meet Air Force requirements. Develop and maintain spill prevention and spill contingency plans. Where a standard is not practicably attainable, notify MAJCOM and request assistance. |

TABLE 4-15 (Continued)

| FUNCTION | NO USAF | AFRCE | MAJCOM | INSTALLATION |
|---------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Coordination | <p>Maintain liaison with federal agency headquarters. Provide assistance and advice relative to EAs and EISs. Coordinate with federal and state agencies and health authorities on matters concerning standards, criteria, performance specifications and monitoring. Perform security review of environmental materials to be formally presented to agencies and individuals outside the Air Force.</p> | <p>Serve as point of contact on environmental matters with state and federal regional agencies. Keep NO USAF, MAJCOMs and installations informed of state and federal regional environmental planning activities.</p> | <p>Ensure that Office of Information is given appropriate help in preparing background information in response to queries from the public or the media. Assist installations in coordinating with local and state agencies, as required.</p> | <p>Maintain liaison with local, state and regional agencies.</p> |
| Compliance | <p>Coordinate pollution abatement actions with USEPA.</p> | <p>Act on requests by state and federal regional agencies to monitor installation activities.</p> | <p>Make sure that corrective action is taken when monitoring results show a violation or a trend which, if not corrected, could lead to a violation. Approve installation response to enforcement actions.</p> | <p>Confirm authority of agencies to monitor/inspect installation. Facilitate inspection, if authority is confirmed, by having knowledgeable personnel and required records available. If enforcement action is taken, negotiate compliance schedule and/or disagreements with enforcement agency. Notify AFRCE and MAJCOM.</p> |
| Conflict Management | <p>Resolve conflicts at federal agency headquarters level and where resolution cannot be achieved at other Air Force levels.</p> | <p>Resolve conflicts at state and federal regional level. Intercede on behalf of installations in enforcement actions, if requested by MAJCOM.</p> | <p>Assist installations in negotiating resolution of enforcement actions by state, local and regional agencies.</p> | <p>Negotiate resolution of enforcement actions. If standards cannot be met, request MAJCOM and AFRCE assistance in obtaining variance or negotiating other resolution.</p> |

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J-INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM

4-58. Description of the Installation Restoration Program.

a. The Installation Restoration Program (IRP) is intended to remedy the deleterious effect past waste disposal practices at Air Force installations and previously owned Air Force real properties and properties owned by others where Air Force hazardous substances were deposited. The IRP operates consistent with the framework of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). CERCLA requires U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) oversight of Department of Defense IRP activities (Section 120). CERCLA provides for U.S. EPA to publish the National Contingency Plan (NCP) which establishes the procedures for responding to hazardous substance releases to the environment and contains the National Priorities List (NPL) which sets forth the sites considered to have the highest priority for cleanup under CERCLA. Federal facility sites may be included on the NPL as a means of informing the public of hazards on U.S. property, but are not eligible for Superfund monies. CERCLA requires public participation in all phases of cleanup decision-making (Section 117).

b. Historically, IRP proceeded in four phases:

- Phase I Records Search: Identification and assessment of past disposal sites and site ranking for potential contamination hazards. This phase was used to determine the location and type of materials present at potentially contaminated sites.
- Phase II Confirmation and Quantification Studies: Ground water, soil, sediment and air sampling and analysis to determine the nature and extent of contamination (Stage 1) and to provide the basis for evaluating proposed remedial alternatives (Stage 2).
- Phase III Technology Development (Optional): Research, development and testing of potential cleanup technologies.
- Phase IV Remedial Action:
 - (A) Evaluation of alternative cleanup or control plans and selection of a preferred alternative and.
 - (B) Design, construction and management of the selected alternative.

(Air Force IRP Management Guidance).

c. Historically, IRP phases differed somewhat from the phasing used by U.S. EPA, which develops procedures for investigating contaminated sites under CERCLA. With the enactment of Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), IRP procedures are being made consistent with the CERCLA remedial process and, thus, follow NCP procedures and U.S. EPA terminology. Under the INCP, a preliminary assessment/site inspection (PA/SI) is performed to determine whether a site may require remedial action. This phase provides information necessary for U.S. EPA to evaluate the site and determine whether a site should be included on the NPL. Generally, the former IRP Phase I and Phase II, Stage 1, corresponded to this step. However, additional data on the population of the surrounding the installation may be required. For all sites on the NPL, and when appropriate, for sites not on the NPL, the next step is to perform a remedial

investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS). Generally, the former IRP Phase 11, Stage 2, and Phase IVA corresponded to this step. The final step under the NCP is Remedial Design and Remedial Action (RD/RA). The former IRP Phase IVB corresponded to this step. Table 4-6 summarizes the relationship between the historic IRP procedures and the NCP procedures.

4-59, IRP and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) requires that permits for hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facilities include corrective action for releases from IRP sites at facilities seeking RCRA permits even though the IRP site may be unrelated to the active portion of the hazardous waste facility (Section 3004 (u)). This is due to present U.S. EPA interpretation of the term facility to include all contiguous property.

4-60. IRP and EIAP.

Department of Defense policy requires that IRP activities comply with the requirements of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) at all sites, whether or not they are on the NPL. Environmental effects must be considered in making decisions through the planning process specified by NEPA. Installations need to decide on a case-by-case basis the best way to ensure that environmental impacts are considered. When a feasibility study for a site is prepared in accordance with the NCP (40 CFR Part 300) it may not be necessary to prepare separate NEPA documents. Instead, one document may be used to satisfy NEPA and CERCLA requirements simultaneously. The organization preparing the feasibility study shall ensure that the document meets the requirements of CERCLA and NEPA.

4-61. Coordination Requirements.

IRP site remediation under CERCLA must follow the NCP procedures and the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) requirements (10 US.C. 2702, et seq.) for public participation, which include:

- Publication of a notice and brief analysis of the proposed remedial plan and alternatives considered.
- Availability of the proposed plan to the public.
- Opportunity for written and oral comments and a public meeting at or near the facility.
- Availability of a transcript of the meeting to the public.
- Publication of a notice of the final remedial plan adopted.
- Availability of the final remedial plan to the public, including a discussion of significant changes from the proposed plan and response to comments received on the proposed plan.
- Publication of a notice explaining any significant differences between the final adopted remedial plan and the plan that is actually implemented.

Table 4-17 summarizes the NCP community relations requirements.

TABLE 4-16
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
IRP AND NATIONAL CONTINGENCY
PLAN PROCEDURES

| <u>Historic IRP Procedures</u> | <u>National Contingency Plan Procedures</u> |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Phase I; Phase II, Stage 1 | Preliminary Assessment/ Site Inspection (PA/SI) |
| Phase II, Stage; Phase IV | Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study (RI/FS) |
| Phase III | --- |
| Phase IVB | Remedial Action (RD/RA) |

TABLE 17

NCP COMMUNITY RELATIONS REQUIREMENTS

| <u>REQUIREMENTS STEPS</u> | <u>SUGGESTIONS</u> | <u>APPROPRIATE TIME</u> |
|---|--|---|
| Community Relations Plan | Conduct community interviews | While developing community relations plan |
| | Write community relationship plan | Plan must be developed and approved prior to initiation of field activities |
| | Revise community relations plan | After record of decision (ROD) and before remedial design and remedial action |
| Public Comment Period on Feasibility Study (FS) | Notify public of comment period | Two weeks before FS is officially made public |
| | Announce availability of FS and issue fact sheet on FS | After FS is completed and before ROD is signed |
| | Hold 21-day public comment period | After FS is officially made public and before ROD is signed |
| Responsiveness Summary | Summarize major issues raised by public | After 21-day public comment period and before ROD is signed |
| | Identify responses to public comment | After 21-day public comment period before ROD is signed |

SOURCE: Guidance Manual for the Department of Defense
Installation Restoration Program, August 1986

b. A formal written community relations plan approved by the major command is required for sites on the NPL. A community relations plan is not required for other IRP sites. However, the major command may determine that one is needed. Community relations plans should be developed by the Public Affairs office in coordination with the environmental planning function. Tables 484 and 419 summarize the community relations activities for sites on the NPL and other IRP sites, respectively. Sites where contaminants have migrated or have been moved off Air Force property are, or are likely to be, controversial and require an intensive coordination effort with affected communities and government agencies at all levels. The community relations plan should include the following topics:

- Overview.
 - Site description.
 - Community background.
 - General approach to community relations at the site.
 - Community relations techniques and timing.
 - Mailing list.
- Locations for meetings and making reports available.

c. The Air Force manages and coordinates its own CERCLA activities consistent with critical guidelines and rules under Section 120 of CERCLA promulgated by the U.S. EPA. Air Force coordination with various agencies and organizations is required for all IRP phases. Figure 10 relates IRP phases to community relations activities. The installation or the other Air Force organization responsible to conduct IRP studies should notify elected officials, federal, state and local environmental and health agencies, interest groups and interested citizens when IRP studies begin when the results of each major study or investigation become available. The installation or other responsible Air Force organization must provide an opportunity for comment and feedback on real alternatives. Enough information must be distributed so that government agencies and the public can adequately review alternatives.

d. An information repository and administrative record must be maintained by the installation and made available to the public. The information repository, as a minimum, includes:

- Community relations plan.
- PA/SI and RI/FS study work plans.
- Final IRP study reports.
- Comments and summary of response to comments.
- Record of Decision.
- RD work plan.

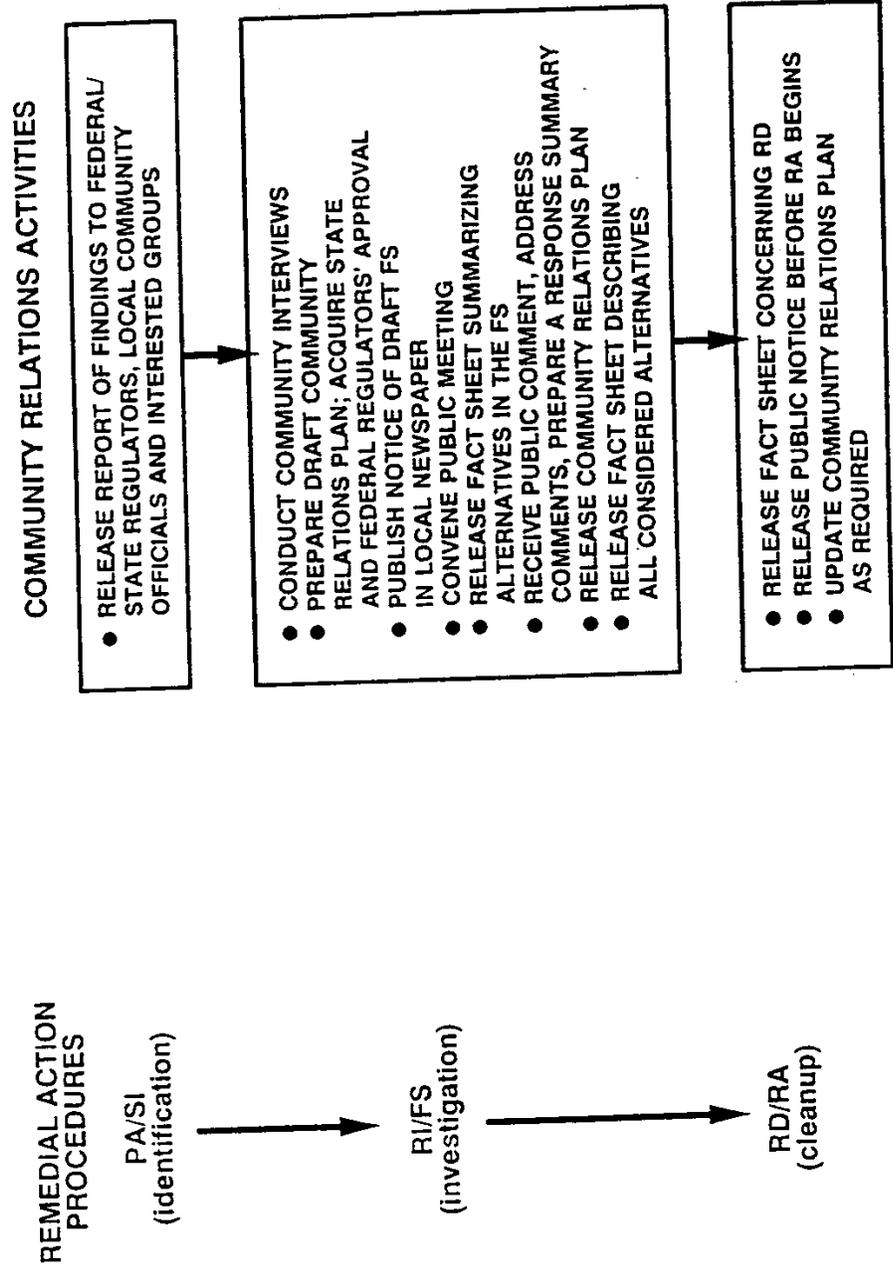
The administrative record represents the formal basis upon which the Air Force determines a course of action and includes all items developed, received, published or made available to the public. The installation or other responsible Air Force organization must respond to all comments received.

e. The installation or other responsible Air Force organization should form an advisory committee (as discussed in SARA), sometimes called a technical review committee (TRC), as a mechanism for disseminating information and obtaining feedback. The technical review committee should be composed of Air Force representatives associated with the installation IRP program and federal, state and

FIGURE 4-10

INSTALLATION RESTORATION PLAN COORDINATION

COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES DURING THE REMEDIAL ACTION PROCESS FOR NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST SITES*



NOTE: CHART REFERS TO INSTALLATION ACTION UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 *RECOMMENDED FOR SITES NOT ON THE NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST.

TABLE 4-18
SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS REQUIREMENTS AT
NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST SITES

- a) Community relations requirements are described in CERCLA, SARA and the National Contingency Plan
- b) A formal Community Relations Plan must be prepared before field work is begun in the Remedial Investigation stage.
- c) A public meeting must be held after the release of the draft Feasibility Study.
- d) A 21-day comment period is required on the Feasibility Study before the Remedial Action Plan is written.
- e) Fact sheets, and notices in major newspapers, must accompany the release of the draft Feasibility Study and Remedial Action Plan.
- f) The Community Relations Plans must be revised to reflect the public's response to the Feasibility Study and Remedial Action Plan.
- g) An information repository and administrative record must be established at or near each installation.

TABLE 4-19
PUBLIC AFFAIRS CHECKLIST FOR SITES NOT ON THE
NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST

In General

Provide a focal point for Public Affairs aspects of the IRP.

Coordinate with installation offices (DE, SGPD, JA).

Coordinate with major commands.

Keep the public informed.

Interview community spokespersons.

Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation (PA/SI) [Former Phase I: Records Search]

Before PA/SI begun:

- Coordinate news release with installation offices and MAJCOM/PA.
- Inform EPA regional office and community agencies of upcoming news release.
- Release PA/SI report.

Remedial Investigation /Feasibility Study (RI/FS) [Former Phase II: Confirmation and Quantification]

Before RI/FS begun:

- Inform local government and community leaders.
- Coordinate release with installation offices and MAJCOM/PA.
- Send out news release.

After RI/FS Report Completed:

- Ensure reports are properly sent to required distribution list.
- Inform community leaders.
- Coordinate release with installation offices.
- Send out news release.

Table 4-19 (Continued)

- Consider:
 - holding public meeting with Commander.
 - providing detailed contents of the SOW.
 - monthly reports of the contractor's field activities.
- Provide the community with a forum to voice their concerns.
- Provide final copies of report to SAF/LLP with release date for distribution to interested members of Congress.

Final Report Executive Summaries:

- Provide to community leaders, local government officials and local libraries.
- Full report available through National Technical Information System (NTIS).

Feasibility Study/Remedial Action (FS/RD/RA) [Former Phase IVA, IVB]

MAJCOMs determine the appropriate level of community relations activities required.

MAJCOMs determine if public meetings are necessary.

PAO to communicate community concerns to appropriate AF IRP decision-makers. Determine these through:

- Base-Community Councils.
- Civilian Advisory Boards.

Consider inviting regulatory agency representatives to attend community meeting(s), if he

local government regulatory agencies. Representatives of the affected community may be added. Table 420 contains an agency coordination list for the IRP.

4-62. Cleanup Action Levels

Reaching agreement on a cleanup action level is one of the most important factors in selecting a cleanup plan. The installation should identify relevant federal and state standards which may serve as the basis for an action level. However, in many situations, particularly soil contamination, there are no established standards. In these situations, the installation should negotiate an agreement with the relevant regulatory agencies on the appropriate action level. For sites that are not on the National Priorities List, state laws concerning removal and remedial action apply (CERCLA, Section 121 (a)(4)). Where a proposed remedial action contemplates leaving hazardous substances at a site, then standards under federal environmental laws or identified promulgated standards under more stringent state environmental laws are relevant (referred to as legally applicable or relevant and appropriate standards). CERCLA contains a procedure for determining how to apply these standards (CERCLA Section 121(d)). CERCLA (Section 121 (f)) also specifies state involvement in the initiation, development and selection of remedial actions as follows:

- Determining whether a preliminary assessment/site inspection should be performed.
- Allocating responsibility for hazard ranking system scoring.
- Concurring in the deletion of sites from the National Priorities List.
- Participating in the long-term planning process for remediation sites.
- Reviewing and commenting on
 - Remedial investigation/feasibility study and supporting technical reports
 - Planned remedial action
 - Engineering design
 - Technical data and reports relating to implementation of the remedial action
 - Decision not to apply the legally applicable or relevant and appropriate standard
 - Negotiating with potentially responsible parties.

4-63. IRP Responsibilities.

Air Force responsibilities for carrying out the IRP are outlined in Table 4. In general, the installations are responsible for implementing the IRP within funding approved by the major commands. Initially, funding is allocated to each of the military departments by the Office of Secretary of Defense. Within the Air Force, it is then allocated and approved for major command distribution by the Air Staff, in conjunction with and subject to criteria and concurrence of the Air Force Secretary (SAF/RQ). For all CERCLA actions the installations should request technical and funding support and coordination from their major command. The AFRCE environmental planning divisions may be requested to provide support for significant coordination and negotiation activities with regulatory agencies and in

TABLE 4-20 IRP AGENCY COORDINATION LIST

| Agency | FEDERAL GOVERNMENT | STATE GOVERNMENT | LOCAL GOVERNMENT | INTEREST GROUPS (cont.) |
|--------|--------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Senators (local and key committees) | Municipal | |
| | | Representatives (local and key committee) | County | X |
| | | Planning department | Councils of Government | X |
| | | Economic department | Planning/zoning boards | X |
| | | Employment department | E.O. 12372 designated agencies | X |
| | | Highway department | School districts | X |
| | | Recreation department | Sewer districts | X |
| | | Natural resources | Fire districts | X |
| | | Fish and wildlife | Emergency Response Agency | X |
| | | Land department | Water districts | |
| | | Water resources | Soil conservation dists. | |
| | | Air quality | Flood control districts | |
| | | Agriculture | Solid waste authority | X |
| | | Emergency response agency | Redevelopment agencies | |
| | | Transportation | KEY LANDOWNERS/DEVELOPERS | |
| | | E.O. 12372 SPOC | INTEREST GROUPS | |
| | | County agent | Air Force Association | X |
| | | Aeronautics department | American Legion | X |
| | | State Historic Preservation Office | VFW | X |
| | | Conservation Department | Chamber of Commerce | |
| | | Coastal agency | Board of Realtors | |
| | | Solid waste department | Real Estate Brokers Ass'n. | |
| | | Environmental agency | Homebuilders Association | |
| | | Health agency | Homeowners Association | |
| | | | Unions | |
| | | | Retiree Organizations | X |
| | | | Environmental Groups | |

"X" Indicates agency coordination most frequently occurring under this Air Force Program. However, coordination with other agencies, some of which are listed above, may be appropriate depending on local circumstances.

taking the lead in legal matters associated with Air Force involvement in third-party sites.

4-64. Additional Information

For additional information on IRP, refer to:

- Community Relations and Planning Requirements for Remedial Actions, Guidance Manual for Department of Defense Installation Restoration Program, August, 1986.
- Air Force Installation Restoration Program Management Guidance.
- Air Force Policy Letter on the Defense Environmental Restoration Account.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Handbook on Community Relations in Superfund, October 1986.
- Bureau of National Affairs Special Report Superfund II: A New Mandate, 1987.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Guidance on Conducting Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Studies under CERCLA (latest edition).

4-65. Key Legal References.

The key legal references for this program are:

- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.
- Executive Order 12316, Responses to Environmental Damage, August 14, 1981.
- Executive Order 12580 Superfund Implementation, January 1987.
- National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, 40 CFR 300, as amended.
- Department of Defense Environmental Quality Program Policy Memorandum 81-5, 11 December 1981, DOD Installation Restoration Program.
- Air Force Message 211807Z, Implementation of DEQPPM-8, January 1982.

TABLE 4-21
INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM RESPONSIBILITIES

| FUNCTION | HQ USAF | AFRCE | MAJCOM | INSTALLATION |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| Policy | Prepare, coordinate and implement policy for Air Force programs involving the remediation of soil and/or water contamination on Air Force installations, consistent with federal law, executive orders, DOD guidance and SAR/RO approval. | Brief state and federal regional agencies on Air Force policies concerning the Installation Restoration Program. Keep HQ USAF, MAJCOMs and installations informed of laws, regulations and activities at the state and federal regional level concerning hazardous waste cleanup. | Keep Installation informed of Air Force IRP policy and set priorities for MAJCOM IRP program. | Maintain current files of Air Force, DOD and USEPA policies concerning hazardous site cleanup. |
| Procedures | Develop and disseminate procedures for hazardous site cleanup on installations consistent with National Contingency Plan, Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. | Keep HQ USAF, MAJCOMs and installations aware of developments in state and federal regional procedures for hazardous site remediation regarding the Record of Decision for National Priorities List sites and decisions for sites not on the National Priorities List. | Determine if site management should be delegated to installations or retained by MAJCOM. Ensure that focal point (RPM) is identified for all sites at each installation. | Follow procedures prescribed by MCP, SARA and RCRA; DOD, MAJCOM and HQ USAF. |
| Community Relations | Ensure that MAJCOMs and installations establish written community relations plans for National Priorities List sites that comply with the requirements of the National Contingency Plan. | Assist MAJCOMs and installations in coordinating community relations plan. Provide support at public hearings. | Determine appropriate level of community relations activity based on whether site is determined to be a National Priorities List site. Prepare community relations plan or monitor installation community relations plan. | Interview local officials, agencies, interest groups and community leaders. Execute community relations plan including public meetings, mailings, fact sheets and news releases. Include representatives of regulatory agencies at community relations meetings, if appropriate. |
| Preliminary Assessment and Site Investigation (PA/SI) | Not Applicable | Prior to conducting PA/SI, coordinate with regional office of USEPA. Notify state single point of contact. Release information resulting from PA/SI to affected agencies, including regional USEPA. | Before conducting PA/SI, prepare news release, interview local officials, agencies, interest groups and community leaders. Prepare community relations plan covering all sites, both those on the National Priorities List and those not on the National Priorities List. | Coordinate with local officials and Technical Review Committee. Prepare community relations plan, as directed by MAJCOM. |

TABLE 4-21 (Continued)

| FUNCTION | HQ USAF | AFBCE | MAJCOM | INSTALLATION |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) | Review environmental documents before release to public. | Coordinate release of environmental documents with state agencies and federal regional agencies, especially regional USEPA office. Assist MAJCOMs and installations in working with state agencies and regional EPA to determine appropriate guidelines or standards for cleanup levels. | Issue public notice of intent to conduct RI/FS. Ensure that RI/FS is conducted, where applicable. | If installation is managing project, prepare public notice of RI/FS, obtain MAJCOM approval and release RI/FS notice and RI/FS fact sheet. Coordinate with Technical Review Committee. Receive public comment. Obtain MAJCOM approval and release information concerning results of RI/FS. |
| Record of Decision (ROD) or Other Decision Document | Not Applicable | Obtain concurrence of regional USEPA office and state agencies on selected remedial action for National Priorities List sites (ROD), and state approval for remedial action at sites not on the National Priorities List. | Review and approve remedial action and ROD decision document. | Select remedial action based on RI/FS and public feedback. Prepare ROD and forward to MAJCOM for approval. Request AFBCE assistance in obtaining interagency agreement on remedial action through the MAJCOM. |
| Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA) | Not Applicable | Assist MAJCOMs and installations in working with state and federal regional agencies to secure agreement on remedial design. | Implement remedial action or monitor installation remediation actions. | Prepare responsiveness summary. Revise community relations plan. Obtain technical assistance from appropriate agencies in design and implementation of remedial action. |
| Coordination | Coordinate with federal agencies at headquarters level. Respond to Presidential and Congressional inquiries. | Serve as Air Force point of contact for state agencies and federal regional agencies. | If MAJCOM is manager of project, coordinate with state and local agencies and officials, regional office of USEPA, Technical Review Committee and Installation. | Coordinate with local government agencies, community leaders and media. If installation is project manager, coordinate with Technical Review Committee, state agencies and regional USEPA and the MAJCOM. |

K-HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/HAZARDOUS WASTE

4-66. Description of the Hazardous Materials/Hazardous Waste Program.

a. Hazardous materials include a wide range of chemicals, pesticides and petroleum products that are defined as hazardous or toxic under the Toxic Substances Control Act, Occupational Safety and Health Act, Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (SARA, Title 111), Hazardous Materials Transportation Act and Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. These include materials commonly used at Air Force installations, such as acids, compressed gases, petroleum products, solvents and pesticides, that are purchased, handled, stored and/or used in maintenance, manufacturing or operations. Hazardous materials are regulated with respect to storage, use, transportation and disposal. In some cases (such as transportation, worker safety, manufacture and sale of toxic chemicals), federal regulations govern. In other cases, such as Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know, federal law sets the program framework and minimum requirements, but allows states or other authorities to establish more stringent standards. With respect to worker safety requirements for Air Force personnel in military unique situations are set forth in the Air Force Occupational Safety and Health standards (AFR 1-27). Air Force personnel not employed in military unique situations are subject to both Air Force standards and standards issued by the U.S. Department of Labor under the Occupational Safety and Health Act.

b. Hazardous wastes are solid wastes that are defined as hazardous under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Typical installation hazardous wastes are used or off-specification solvents, degreasers, acids or pesticides, contaminated fuels and industrial sludge. Hazardous wastes are regulated with respect to transportation, treatment, storage and disposal. Federal law sets the requirements governing hazardous wastes but allows state agencies to establish more stringent standards. Both federal and state agencies enforce hazardous waste management regulations.

c. A flow diagram for this program is provided in Figure 4.

4-67. Program Elements.

The key hazardous materials/hazardous Waste program elements include:

a. INVENTORY.

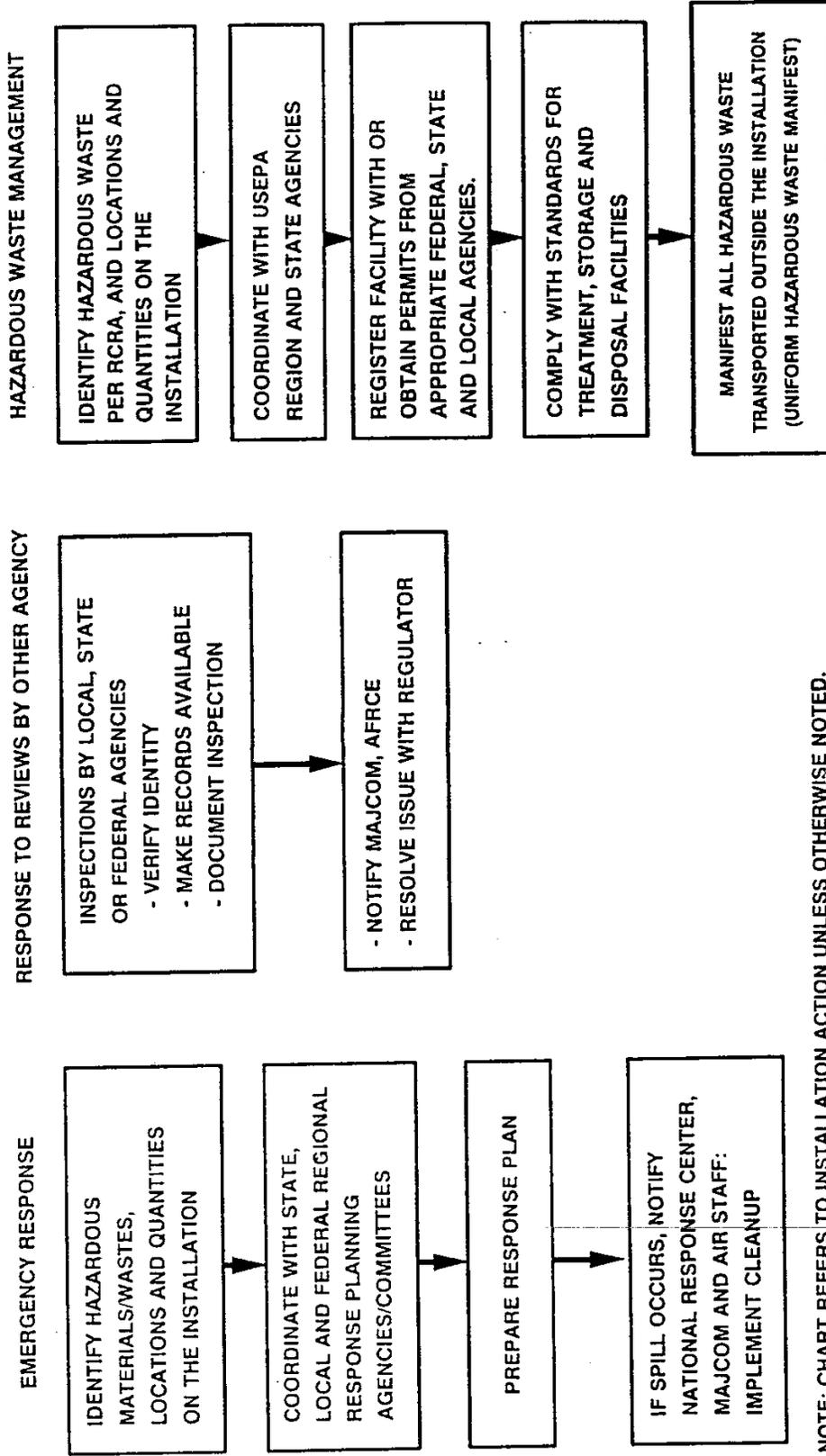
Installations should identify what hazardous materials are used and what hazardous wastes stored or generated at the installation and their location and quantity. The movement of hazardous materials from receipt at the installation through generation of hazardous waste to ultimate disposal should be tracked and recorded by the installation. The installation must obtain a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Identification Number prior to transportation, storage or disposal of a hazardous waste (40 CFR 262B2).

b. HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM

Installations must establish a hazard communication program to transmit information on the hazards of chemicals to their personnel handling hazardous materials (29 CFR 910.1200).

FIGURE 4-11

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/HAZARDOUS WASTE COORDINATION



NOTE: CHART REFERS TO INSTALLATION ACTION UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

c. TRAINING.

Installations are required to train all personnel associated with the handling and managing hazardous materials and hazardous wastes to understand the nature Or the hazards and protective measures to be taken and how to use, store, transport and dispose of the materials and wastes. Training requirements may vary depending on whether Air Force personnel are employed in military unique situations or not (AFR 1212).

d. IDENTIFICATION, STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION.

The Air Force maintains a centralized file of Material Safety Data Sheets for chemicals th used. Access to this file at the installation is through the environmental Engineer who maintains a master file of Material Safety Data Sheets. Installations must ensure that hazardous materials and hazardous waste are properly labeled, packaged and stored. The installation must use a Uniform Manifest to transport hazardous waste,

e. FACILITY STANDARDS.

Installations which store hazardous wastes in excess of 90 days or which to dispose of hazardous wastes must comply with regulatory standards for storage, treatment or disposal facilities. Installations must ensure that off-site operators of contractual facilities are also in compliance with federal, state and local laws.

f. EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS.

Installations must prepare plans to respond to accidents or releases of hazardous materials cooperate with federal, state and local emergency response organizations and planning committee reportable size spill occurs, the installation should notify the National Response Center, (800) 424-8802, state and local environmental and emergency response agencies/ committees and high level Air Force representatives, as appropriate (AFR-89). Reportable quantities for hazardous substances are listed in 40 CFR 302. The installation must implement a plan to clean up the spill. Installations may need to prepare Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plans to address spills in harmful quantities in or upon the navigable waters of the United States.

g. WASTE MINIMIZATION

Federal law and Air Force policy call for installations to take all practical and effective steps to minimize generation of hazardous waste by reducing procurement and controlling inventory of hazardous materials, which when used or excessed would become hazardous waste, and by recycling for continued use. Waste minimization is both a regulatory and economic priority as a result of federal prohibitions on land disposal of some hazardous wastes and increasing disposal costs.

h. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The Air Force has developed the Environmental Compliance and Management Program (ECAMP) as an environmental compliance self-evaluation tool to be used by major commands and installations to evaluate compliance with the full range of environmental laws, including hazardous materials and hazardous wastes. ECAMP,

Sections IV-VI and V111X), so as to enable the Air Force to address potential problems before they become a regulatory issue.

4-68. Coordination Requirements.

a. FAMILIARITY WITH REGULATIONS.

The regulation of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes is complex and rapidly changing. Installation personnel should rely on a broad range of guidance provided by HQ USAF and the major commands. They should also, however, use the AFRCE environmental planning divisions, through appropriate commands, for the purpose of coordinating with regional U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and state hazardous waste management offices to resolve enforcement proceedings, develop permit applications and review permit applications before they are submitted to regional U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or state regulatory offices. Installations should also seek the legal advice of the Staff Judge Advocate offices concerning the development of the installation hazardous waste management plan, contracts for hazardous waste disposal, liabilities associated with failure to comply with environmental laws and other legal enforcement matters. Installations should obtain assistance to determine whether new regulations apply and whether state and local regulations are preempted by federal law. Table 42 contains a suggested agency coordination list for the Hazardous Materials/Hazardous Waste program.

b. INSPECTIONS

Federal and state agencies have the right to inspect installations to determine compliance with laws governing some hazardous materials and all hazardous wastes. These agencies may provide notice of an inspection; however, inspectors may appear unannounced. The installation should cooperate fully and make the installation's facilities and records available for inspection. Some of the types of records to be made available include:

- Required permits.
- Documentation of compliance with permit conditions.
- Documentation of required maintenance, inspections and monitoring.
- Documentation of training programs.
- Emergency response plans.

Restricted access facilities must receive prior notice of the inspection, an explanation of its purpose and a statement of which documents will be inspected. No classified documents may be reviewed by an inspector without prior clearance and determination of a need to know. The inspector should be encouraged to brief the installation commander on the results of the inspection. The installation should prepare a file memorandum of the inspection. However, verbal comments made by the inspector are not binding and may not reflect the final determination of the inspecting agency.

c. REGISTRATION AND PERMITS

Certain types of hazardous materials facilities require registration with federal, state or local agencies. Hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities require permits from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or from a state

TABLE 4-22 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/HAZARDOUS WASTE AGENCY COORDINATION LIST

| Agency | STATE GOVERNMENT | LOCAL GOVERNMENT | INTEREST GROUPS (cont.) |
|---|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| FEDERAL GOVERNMENT | | | |
| Dept. of Agriculture | | Municipal | X |
| U.S. Forest Service | Senators (local and key committees) | County | X |
| Soil Conservation Service | Representatives (local and key committee) | Councils of Government | X |
| Department of Interior | Planning and key committee | Planning/zoning boards | X |
| Bureau of Land Management | Economic department | E.O. 12372 designated agencies | X |
| Fish and Wildlife Service | Employment department | School districts | X |
| National Park Service | Highway department | Sewer districts | X |
| Advisory Council on Historic Preservation | Recreation department | Fire districts | X |
| Health & Human Services | Natural resources | Emergency Response Agency | X |
| Dept. of Transportation | Fish and wildlife | Water districts | X |
| Federal Aviation Admin. | Land department | Soil conservation dists. | X |
| Federal Highway Admin. | Water resources | Flood control districts | X |
| Dept. of Housing and Urban Development | Air quality | Solid waste authority | X |
| Dept. of Education | Agriculture | Redevelopment agencies | |
| Dept. of Commerce | Emergency response agency | KEY LANDOWNERS/DEVELOPERS | |
| Census Bureau | Transportation | INTEREST GROUPS | |
| Dept. of Labor | E.O. 12372 SPOC | Air Force Association | |
| Veterans Administration | County agent | American Legion | |
| Environmental Protection Agency | Aeronautics department | VFW | |
| Department of Energy | State Historic Preservation Office | Chamber of Commerce | |
| Navy/Marines | Conservation Department | Board of Realtors | |
| Army (COE) | Coastal agency | Real Estate Brokers Ass'n. | |
| Coast Guard | Solid waste department | Homebuilders Association | |
| | Environmental agency | Homeowners Association | |
| | Health agency | Unions | X |
| | | Retiree Organizations | X |
| | | Environmental Groups | X |

"X" Indicates agency coordination most frequently occurring under this Air Force Program. However, coordination with other agencies, some of which are listed above, may be appropriate depending on local circumstances.

that has been authorized to manage the program (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Section 3

d. ENFORCEMENT

Agency enforcement actions may take the forms of letters, notices of violation or, in an extreme case, judicial proceeding. Enforcement actions may be accompanied by public information releases by federal or state agencies. It is desirable for installations to resolve disputes at the earliest stages in the process. Where it is clear that it is not in compliance, the installation, in coordination with the major command, negotiates a schedule for compliance. Resolution of the enforcement action should be accomplished with assistance from the major command. The installation may also request the assistance of the AFRCE environmental planning division in coordination with the major command.

4-69. Hazardous Materials/Hazardous Waste Program Responsibilities.

Table 4-23 outlines Air Force responsibilities for implementing this program. In general, installations are responsible for regulatory compliance and facility operating permits. The AFRCEs may assist in coordinating permitting for facilities. Installations may obtain support from the AFRCEs for enforcement actions at the request of the major commands. Where desired by the installation, responsibility for storage, offsite transportation and disposal of hazardous waste may be delegated on a cost-reimbursable basis to the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO).

4-70. Additional Information.

For additional information on this program, refer to:

- Environmental Compliance and Assessment Program Guidance Manual (ECAMP), January 1988 (Section IV, Hazardous Waste Management; Section V, Pesticides; Section VI, PCB Management; Section VII, POL Management; Section IX, Hazardous Materials Management)
- National Fire Protection Association Fire Protection Guide on Hazardous Materials.
- Department of Defense Technical Information Memoranda on Pest Management.
- Hazardous Material Technical Center bimonthly update.
- Air Force Installation Commander's Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Guide, December 1987.

4-71. Key Legal References.

The key legal references for this program are:

- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.
- Toxic Substances Control Act, 15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.

- Occupational Safety and Health Act, 29 U.S.C. 651 et seq.
- Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, 7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.
- Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, 49 U.S.C. 1803 et seq.
- Emergency Planning and Right-to-Know Act (Title III of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.).
- Executive Order 12088, Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards, October 13, 1978.
- Department of Defense Manual 4160.21-M,, Defense Utilization and Disposal Manual.
- Department of Defense Regulation 4145.19-R-1, Chapter 5, Section 4 on Hazardous Commodities, 15 September 1979.
- Department of Defense Directive 4150.7 on Pest Management, 24 October 1983.
- Department of Defense Instruction 6050.5, Hazardous Materials Information System, June 1988, updated every six months.
- AFR 19-1, Pollution Abatement and Environmental Quality, 9 January 1978.
- AFR 19-8, Environmental Protection Committees and Environmental Reporting, 19 August 1988.
- AFR 19-11, Hazardous Waste Management and Minimization (Final Draft).
- AFR 91-21, Pest Management Programs, March 1981.
- AFR 127-12, Air Force Occupational Safety Fire Prevention and AFISC/SEG Health (AFOSH) Program, September 1985.
- AFOSH Standard 161-21, Hazard Communication (Final Draft).

TABLE 4-23
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/HAZARDOUS WASTE RESPONSIBILITIES

| <u>FUNCTION</u> | <u>HQ USAF</u> | <u>AERCE</u> | <u>MAJCOM</u> | <u>INSTALLATION</u> |
|-----------------|---|---|---|--|
| Policy | Develop and disseminate policies and procedures governing the transportation, storage and disposal of hazardous materials and hazardous waste consistent with federal and state laws and regulations, Executive Order 12088 and 000 policies, notably 4145.19-R-1 and 4160.21-M. Develop policy for minimizing use of toxic and hazardous materials by USAF. Provide policy on used solvent elimination program (USE). Develop policy for implementation of federal hazard communication program. Develop policy for monitoring, sampling and analysis programs to ensure compliance by Air Force hazardous waste TSD facilities with applicable regulations. | Brief state and federal regional agencies on Air Force policies and procedures regarding hazardous materials and hazardous waste. Keep HQ USAF, MAJCOMs and installations informed of state and federal regional policies and activities bearing on Air Force programs for management of hazardous materials and hazardous waste. | Ensure that installations maintain current files of Air Force policy and procedures regarding hazardous materials and hazardous waste. | Maintain current files or policies and procedures concerning hazardous materials and hazardous waste. Implement procedures, as required. |
| Procedures | Develop procedures to ensure that USAF activities are conducted in accordance with AFR 19-1, AFR 161-16. Publish procedures to reduce, reclaim, recycle or reuse hazardous and radiological waste from routine installation industrial-type operations, where economically feasible. | Brief state and federal regional agencies on Air Force procedures for hazardous materials and hazardous waste management. | Advise installations of procedures to be followed in processing hazardous wastes for disposal. Provide supplemental guidance to installations addressing MAJCOM-unique aspects of hazardous waste management. | Follow Air Force and MAJCOM supplemental procedures for hazardous waste management, as required. |

TABLE 4-23 (Continued)

| FUNCTION | NO. USAF | AFRCE | MAJCOM | INSTALLATION |
|---------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| Technical Assistance | Obtain and disseminate technical information from appropriate federal headquarters agencies. Furnish technical assistance in hazardous waste program management and regulatory compliance to MAJCOMs and installations. | Obtain and disseminate technical information from state and federal regional agencies. | Provide technical assistance to installations upon request. Request AFRCE assistance, if necessary. Approve installation cooperative agreements for technical assistance. | Request technical assistance from MAJCOM and AFRCE, as necessary. Negotiate cooperative agreements for technical assistance. |
| Inventory | Assist AFRCEs, MAJCOMs and installations in determining what federal and state statutes, standards and specifications apply; what materials must be inventoried. | Obtain technical information and interpretations of policy from state agencies and federal regional agencies that may affect the substances and/or threshold quantities that must be inventoried. | Ensure that installations conduct and maintain inventories of all hazardous materials and hazardous wastes. | Inventory all hazardous materials and wastes according to the requirements of applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations. |
| Permitting and Compliance | NO USAF/LEE serves as DPR for regulatory compliance relating to hazardous waste compliance. | Facilitate installation applications for permits from state and federal regional agencies. Coordinate permitting with construction management except for major commands which have been delegated responsibility. Assist in preparation of permit applications and/or review of applications prior to submittal, as requested by MAJCOMs. Maintain inventory on compliance status. Provide assistance in resolution of enforcement proceedings, as requested by MAJCOMs. | Ensure that installations obtain required permits for transportation, storage and disposal of hazardous waste and hazardous materials. Review permit applications. Major commands which have been delegated responsibility coordinate permits with construction management. Monitor installation programs to ensure compliance with applicable federal, state and local regulations and Air Force policy. | Prepare all permit applications. Ensure compliance with permit conditions. Audit facilities and contractors to assure compliance with permit conditions. Make sure all shipments of hazardous materials/waste are properly packaged, labeled and manifested. Commander bears responsibility for compliance with federal, state and local regulations and Air Force policy. Facilitate inspection or audits by authorized agencies and resolve enforcement proceedings as appropriate. Notify MAJCOM of enforcement proceedings. |
| Contingency Planning | Not Applicable | Assist MAJCOMs and installations in working with state and regional federal agencies to obtain approval of spill prevention and contingency plans. | Review and approve spill prevention and contingency plans. | Prepare spill prevention and contingency plans. Notify National Response Center in event of a spill or accidental release of hazardous materials. |

TABLE 4-23 (Continued)

| FUNCTION | HQ USAF | AFRCE | MAJCOM | INSTALLATION |
|----------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Waste Minimization Program | Facilitate waste reduction through DRMO and Defense Property Disposal Office. | Assist MAJCOMs and installations in identifying state and federal regional agencies with programs that may enhance Air Force waste minimization programs. | Monitor installation waste minimization activities and take strong MAJCOM action to ensure effective installation programs. | Comply with all state, regional and local recycling requirements. Contact state, regional and local hazardous waste exchanges to identify opportunities to reuse hazardous waste. |
| Training | Provide resources for training of personnel in contact with hazardous materials and hazardous waste. | Not Applicable | Ensure installations offer adequate training to personnel in contact with hazardous materials and hazardous waste. | Train and educate installation personnel in contact with hazardous waste and hazardous materials. Make sure all personnel know what hazardous substances are present and the nature of the hazard. |
| Coordination | Participate with DLA and other Armed Forces to develop uniform procedures for hazardous waste disposal responsibilities. Maintain liaison with USEPA to assist in resolving compliance issues. Participate in OSD working/task groups that address hazardous materials issues. | Assist MAJCOMs and installations in coordinating with federal regional and state agencies on matters concerning hazardous waste management, particularly regional office of USEPA and state hazardous waste management agency. | Provide vehicle for installation coordination with state and federal regional agencies, utilizing AFRCE assistance on such matters. | Meet with federal, state or local regulatory personnel, as required. Maintain liaison with regulatory agencies with respect to reporting of monitored data or violation of hazardous materials/hazardous waste standards. |
| Submittals | Develop format, content and mode of data collection for reports to DOD and Congress. Prepare annual mission impact analyses report. | Not Applicable | Ensure that AFRCE is provided an information copy of each hazardous waste facility permit application submitted and a copy of each permit issued. | TSD operators will upon notice of non-compliance correct the situation immediately. If situation cannot be corrected within 24 hours, submit schedule for correction to environmental planning function. Submit Biennial Report, Exception Report, Nonmanifested Waste Report, Contingency Plan and Operating Records, as required by federal law. In addition federal, state and local reports will be submitted, as required, and radioactive materials permittees will submit reports, as required in AFR 161-1. |

L-SOLID WASTE

4-72. Description of the Solid Waste Program.

Solid waste management involves the collection, storage and disposal of rubbish, bulky waste, garbage, trash and sludges. Hazardous waste is discussed in Section K; Bird Aircraft Strike Hazard (RASH) is discussed under Natural Resources (Section M). Pathological waste is subject to special requirements. Air Force policy prefers reliance on regional disposal facilities systems and requires installations to make every practical effort to recycle waste materials (AFR 19). Federal agency guidelines concerning solid waste management are binding on the Air Force. A flow diagram for the program is provided in Figure-42.

4-73. Coordination Requirements.

a. Installations should project their demand for solid waste disposal and consult with local and regional solid waste management agencies to ensure that adequate disposal capacity will be available. In some areas, landfill capacity is running out and state and local governments are shifting to reliance on mandatory recycling and incineration. In these areas, the cost of solid waste disposal is increasing dramatically. Installations should review these trends and determine their effect on installation operating budgets and waste disposal practices.

b. The need for and location of on-site disposal facilities should be coordinated through the BCP. Where installations use private contractors for solid waste disposal, they must ensure that the landfills or other facilities used are in compliance with federal, state and local standards and in compliance with permit conditions (AFR 19 para. 2b(5)). This can be accomplished by maintaining contact with federal, state and local enforcement agencies. Installations are responsible for consulting with state, regional and local waste management agencies in coordination with the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO) to identify markets for recycled materials and to modify waste collection practices to enhance the marketability of recycled waste products (AFR 19 para. 2b(8)). DRMO may be requested to assist the installation. Installations must comply with state and local source separation and recycling regulations (AFR 19 para. 2b(14)). Table 424 contains an agency coordination list for the Solid Waste program.

4-74. Solid Waste Program Responsibilities.

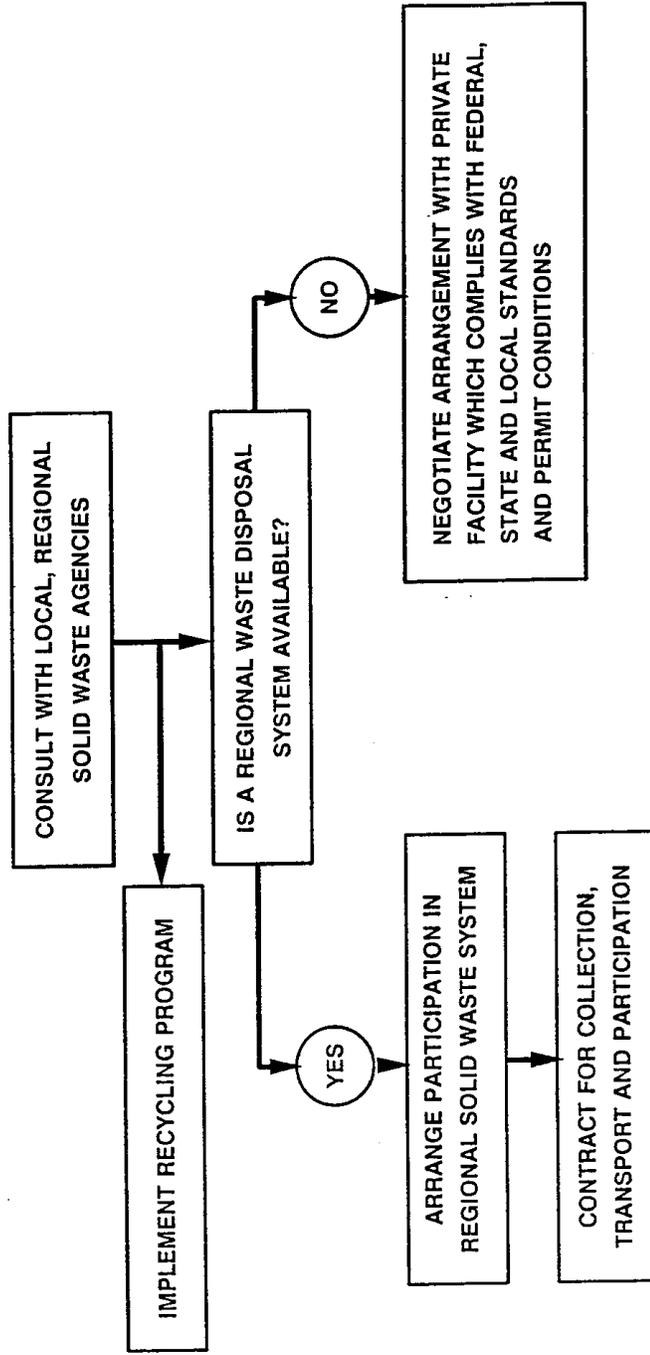
Table 4-25 outlines the responsibilities of Air Force organizations for the Solid Waste program. Generally, the installation is responsible for making arrangements for waste collection and disposal. DRMO should identify markets for recycled products and consolidate recycled materials from several Department of Defense installations in one area.

4-75. Additional Information.

For additional information on this program, refer to:

- AF Pamphlet 195, Environmental Quality Control Handbook, October 1975.
- AFM 91-11, Solid Waste Management, 20 March 1974.

FIGURE 4-12
SOLID WASTE COORDINATION



NOTE: CHART REFERS TO INSTALLATION ACTION UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

TABLE 4-24 SOLID WASTE AGENCY COORDINATION LIST

| Agency | FEDERAL GOVERNMENT | STATE GOVERNMENT | LOCAL GOVERNMENT | INTEREST GROUPS (cont.) |
|--------|---|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Dept. of Agriculture | Senators (local and key committees) | Municipal | |
| | U.S. Forest Service | Representatives (local and key committee) | County | X |
| | Soil Conservation Service | Planning department | Councils of Government | X |
| | Department of Interior | Economic department | Planning/zoning boards | X |
| | Bureau of Land Management | Employment department | E.O. 12372 designated agencies | X |
| | Fish and Wildlife Service | Highway department | School districts | |
| | National Park Service | Recreation department | Sewer districts | X |
| | Advisory Council on Historic Preservation | Natural resources | Fire districts | |
| | Health & Human Services | Fish and wildlife | Emergency Response Agency | |
| | Dept. of Transportation | Land department | Water districts | |
| | Federal Aviation Admin. | Water resources | Soil conservation dists. | |
| | Federal Highway Admin. | Air quality | Flood control districts | |
| | Dept. of Housing and Urban Development | Agriculture | Solid waste authority | X |
| | Dept. of Education | Emergency response agency | Redevelopment agencies | |
| | Dept. of Commerce | Transportation | | |
| | Census Bureau | E.O. 12372 SPOC | KEY LANDOWNERS/DEVELOPERS | |
| | Dept. of Labor | County agent | INTEREST GROUPS | |
| | Veterans Administration | Aeronautics department | Air Force Association | |
| | Environmental Protection Agency | State Historic Preservation Office | American Legion | |
| | Department of Energy | Conservation Department | VFW | |
| | Navy/Marines | Coastal agency | Chamber of Commerce | |
| | Army (COE) | Solid waste department | Board of Realtors | |
| | Coast Guard | Environmental agency | Real Estate Brokers Ass'n. | |
| | | Health agency | Homebuilders Association | |
| | | | Homeowners Association | |
| | | | Unions | |
| | | | Retiree Organizations | |
| | | | Environmental Groups | X |

"X" Indicates agency coordination most frequently occurring under this Air Force Program. However, coordination with other agencies, some of which are listed above, may be appropriate depending on local circumstances.

4-76. Key Legal References.

The key legal references for the Solid Waste program are:

- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Subtitle F, 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.
- Department of Defense Directive 4100.15, Commercial and Industrial Activities
- Department of Defense Directive 4165.60 Solid Waste Management--Collection, Disposal, Resources Recovery and Recycling Program.
- DAFR 19-1, Pollution Abatement and Environmental Quality, 9 January 1978.
- AFR 91-5, Utilities Services, 2 August 1982.

TABLE 4-25
SOLID WASTE RESPONSIBILITIES

| FUNCTION | HQ USAF | AFRC | MAJCOM | INSTALLATION |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| Policy | Prepare, coordinate and implement policy for Air Force solid waste management programs consistent with federal, state and local laws and regulations and DOD Directive 4165.60. | Brief state and federal regional agencies on Air Force solid waste management policies. Keep HQ USAF, MAJCOMs and installations aware of solid waste legislation, regulations, plans, programs and projects developed at state and federal regional levels that may affect Air Force programs. | Ensure that solid waste plans at all installations are consistent with HQ USAF policies, DOD Directive 4165.60 and applicable state, regional and local requirements. | Maintain current file of DOD, Air Force, state, regional and local solid waste laws, regulations and policies. |
| Identify Opportunities to Utilize Non-Air Force Services and Facilities | Not Applicable | Keep MAJCOMs and installations aware of state and regional programs and facilities that may satisfy Air Force solid waste disposal needs. | Monitor installation contracts with private, state or local disposal services and facilities. | Identify off-installation services and facilities that will satisfy installation requirements for solid waste disposal. |
| Planning Solid Waste Disposal Needs | Not Applicable | Brief MAJCOMs and installations on changes in state and regional solid waste management plans that might affect how installations plan for future solid waste disposal requirements. | Monitor facility solid waste plans. | Project solid waste disposal needs. Consult with local, regional and state agencies to determine future capacity to satisfy Air Force disposal requirements. |
| Compliance | Supervise utility and waste disposal practices and operations to ensure that they meet required standards. | Advise HQ USAF, MAJCOMs and installations of state, federal regional and regional solid waste regulations, standards and specifications. If violations occur, coordinate resolution with appropriate state or federal regional agency, if requested by MAJCOM. Validate authority of agencies to inspect or audit installation solid waste programs. | Assist installations in validating authority of local and regional agencies to inspect or audit solid waste program. Assist installations in negotiating resolution of enforcement actions. | Comply with federal, state, regional and local laws and regulations dealing with solid waste disposal. Validate authority of agencies to inspect or audit solid waste programs. Comply with or negotiate enforcement actions. Request MAJCOM assistance, as needed. Monitor disposal services and facilities to ensure they are in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. |

TABLE 4-25 (Continued)

| <u>FUNCTION</u> | <u>HQ USAF</u> | <u>AERCE</u> | <u>MAJCOM</u> | <u>INSTALLATION</u> |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| Recycling and Disposal of Non-Recyclable Material | Identify and develop markets and programs to recycle Air Force waste materials. Assist AFRCEs, MAJCOMs and installations in identifying available recycling programs and reducing solid waste stream. | Obtain and distribute information to HQ USAF, MAJCOMs and installations concerning state or federal regional recycling programs. | Report to Defense Property Disposal Office any non-saleable materials which cannot be discharged into a sewage system or landfilled, but are not otherwise restricted from disposal. Monitor installation solid waste recycling plans. | Identify markets for recyclable materials and local or regional programs for recycling waste. Comply with state and local recycling requirements. Coordinate with DRMO. |
| Coordination | Coordinate with federal agencies at the headquarters level. Coordinate with DPOD and DRMO. | Serve as point of contact for state and federal regional agencies concerned with recycling and solid waste management. | Assist in coordination between state and regional agencies and installations. | Maintain liaison with local and regional agencies involved with solid waste management and recycling. |

M-NATURAL RESOURCES

4-77. Description of the Natural Resources Program.

This program includes three related activities:

- Conservation and Management of Natural Resources.
- Coastal Zone Management.
- Coastal Barrier Resources System.

The program includes the preparation of management plans, the negotiation of cooperative agreements for multiple use of lands and the evaluation of Air Force actions that may affect natural resources.

4-78. Natural Resources Management Plans and Cooperative Agreements.

Installations must identify, develop and implement natural resources plans for

- Land Management, including landscape development and grounds maintenance.
- Grazing and Croplands.
- Forestry.
- Fish and Wildlife.
- Outdoor Recreation.

Installations enter into cooperative agreements to coordinate with and obtain technical assistance from federal and state agencies for natural resources management (AFR 126 para. 1-2b). Agencies that can assist the installations include:

- Land Management and Grazing and Croplands (cooperative agreement optional).
 - Regional office of the U.S. Soil Conservation Service
 - District office of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
 - State wildlife agency
 - State university agricultural extension service
- Forestry (cooperative agreement optional).
 - Regional office of the U.S. Forest Service
 - District office of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
 - State forestry agency
 - State university
- Fish and Wildlife (cooperative agreement required).
 - Regional office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
 - State wildlife agency
 - State university agricultural extension service

- Outdoor Recreation (cooperative agreement required).
 - Regional office of the National Park Service
 - State recreation agency
 - Local government recreation department

- Mineral Exploration and Extraction.
 - Regional office of the Bureau of Land Management
 - Regional offices of the U.S. Geological Survey
 - State geological survey.

Table 4-26 contains an agency coordination list for the Natural Resources program.

4-79. Land Management Program.

a. DESCRIPTION OF THE LAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.

This program is designed to further the Air Force stewardship of soil and water conservation by protecting, conserving and managing land under Air Force control. Installations are responsible for setting up programs for land management and developing standards for maintaining improved, semi-improved and unimproved grounds. All installations with 200 or more acres of improved or semi-improved grounds or 50 or more acres of unimproved grounds prepare a land management plan. The program is unique to each installation and must consider those factors that affect the installation's operations and public perception of the installation. A well-defined land management program is an asset to the Base Civil Engineer (BCE) and installation commander in that it charts a course for future management of installation resources.

b. PLANNING

The plans are developed to protect soil, water, wetlands and floodplains and to provide for maintenance of turf, trees and shrubs on the installation. They must include standards for irrigation, fertilization, pest control and planting or renovating turf and landscape areas. They also must address erosion and dust control on construction projects. Plans are for five year periods with provision for annual updating as needed. Land management plans also include landscape development plans for the installation.

c. ASSISTANCE.

HQ USAF/LEEV and major command agronomists provide assistance with planning and management programs. With respect to local sources, such as a state university agricultural extension service or the U.S. Soil Conservation Service (SCS), installations should request this assistance directly. They also may enter into cooperative agreements with these agencies for land management. Examples of efforts with which this assistance might be required include soil surveys, site selection, pond construction, development of landscape management plans and advice on grounds maintenance problems. Activities of these types are often beyond the expertise of installation personnel.

d. REGULATIONS.

This Air Force program is governed by:

- AFR 126-1, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources.
- AFM 126-2, Natural Resources Land Management.

4-80. Grazing and Croplands Program.

a. DESCRIPTION OF THE GRAZING AND CROPLANDS PROGRAM.

Installations with lands that are suitable for grazing or crop production and which can be made available for such use are encouraged to lease them out for these activities. Outleases generate funds and reduce grounds maintenance expenses substantially. Installations with suitable and available lands must develop management plans for grazing and croplands. These plans address management of the resource and stipulate land use regulations which are incorporated into the lease. Lessees will either pay cash rent, provide services in lieu of payment or both. Funds generated by the program are available to offset the cost of leasing, improve leases and support other natural resources program

b. PLANNING.

Grazing and croplands plans must include assessments of the resources to be utilized. Considerations of soil type and capabilities, water amount and distribution, vegetation types, weather and multiple use coordination will be included. Stocking rates are developed based on kind of animal grazing distribution and season. Required improvements are identified and an economic analysis of the program performed. Programs must be compatible with the military mission.

c. ASSISTANCE

Installations must request assistance from the U.S. SCS or agricultural extension service to identify and evaluate the suitability of installation lands for agriculture. They are also encouraged to obtain assistance from the U.S. SCS and state university extension service for determining land suitability and lease requirements. Major command and USAF/LEEV agronomists can also provide assistance

d. REGULATIONS.

This Air Force program is governed by:

- AFR 126-1, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources.
- AFM 126-2, Natural Resources Land Management.

4-81. Forest Management Program.

a. DESCRIPTION OF FOREST MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.

The objective of forest resources management is to provide a sustained yield, maintain a desirable biological balance and to plan and coordinate the multiple uses of forest lands. This includes conducting inventories, improving growth yields and determining silvicultural needs; marketing forest products; using best management practices; maintaining appropriate stocking; improving forest protection using silvicultural practices; and coordinating with other natural resources activities. Long-range forest management plans establish product management schedules, which include forest product sales through which the program's financial support is derived.

b. PLANNING.

Installations with 50 or more acres of commercial forest resources must develop a technical forest management plan. It identifies the management strategy utilizing resource data to achieve the prescribed objectives. The plan addresses procedures and timetables related to harvesting schedules, reforestation, fire protection and silvicultural practices that advance production and multiple

c. ASSISTANCE

HQ USAF/LEEV and major command natural resources staff provide programmatic technical and management assistance. Additional technical or management assistance, on request, is provided by the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the state forestry agencies. They may help with timber sales, wildlife management and fire control. U.S. Department of Agriculture and state university experiment stations provide assistance ranging from timber marketing to range management.

d. REGULATIONS

- AFR 126-1, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources.
- AFM 126-3, Forest Management.

4-82. Fish and Wildlife Management Program.

a. DESCRIPTION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Air Force regulations require management of fish and wildlife resources, including game, nongame and endangered species. Virtually all Air Force installations have some form of wildlife resource. Some may not be big game animals, such as deer, or may not be populous enough to sustain human pressure, but the birds, amphibians, reptiles and small mammals found on most installations should be managed. Hunting, fishing and trapping on Air Force lands requires appropriate state licenses and an installation permit for which a fee is charged. The fees are used to finance fish and wildlife conservation activities on the installation that collects them. The monies are deposited to a central account, 57X5095, then budgeted back to the installation on a fiscal year basis. The law requires maximum public access for recreation, compatible with the capacity of the resources and the requirements of the military mission. The mission and wildlife

management are not mutually exclusive. Endangered and threatened species and their critical habitat must be protected. Any action that might affect these species or their habitat requires consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. It is the responsibility of the installation to ascertain which, if any, endangered and threatened species occur on the installation. State species of special concern (state designated rare, threatened, endangered or of concern) should be protected, whenever possible.

b. PLANNING.

Every installation with fish or wildlife must develop and implement a ~~five~~ cooperative management plan. The plan must conform to standards described in AFR 126-1 and AFM 126-4. The plan must discuss endangered and threatened species, hunting and fishing (if applicable) and nongame management. It must provide for coordination between the affected installation, the state wildlife agency and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). Hunting and fishing permit fees are available for use by installation which collects them. Annual budgeting uses AF Form 2639 Fish, Wildlife and Outdoor Recreation. Other funding sources may also be used to support wildlife programs under the Sikes Act. Availability of additional funding is covered in AFR 126

c. ASSISTANCE

Assistance with planning, budgeting and managing fish and wildlife may be obtained from U.S. FWS, the state wildlife agency, the major command natural resources manager and HQ USAF/LEEV. The U.S. FWS regional office should be contacted for assistance and inputs, particularly for anything involving federally listed endangered or threatened species. State fish and wildlife agency will provide assistance in planning and often in executing management strategies. They also enforce hunting and fishing laws on Air Force installations according to the Sikes Act. Federal marshals and Air Force security police also have responsibility for enforcing installation wildlife regulations. Under the Lacey Act, security police and qualified wildlife managers can enforce all state, federal and installation regulations on the installation. Morale, Welfare, and Recreation offices can assist in managing activities such as fishing or hunting, particularly in permit sales and fish stocking. They have manpower available to execute various management activities.

d. REGULATIONS.

For additional information regarding this program, refer to:

- AFR 126-1, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources.
- AFM 126-4, Fish Wildlife Management.

4-83. Mineral Exploration and Extraction Program.

a. DESCRIPTION OF THE MINERAL EXPLORATION AND EXTRACTION PROGRAM.

Air Force lands are made available for mineral exploration and extraction, where consistent with military operations. Requests for conducting seismic or other geophysical tests on Air Force lands are reviewed at installations, and installation commanders issue licenses for such tests. Mineral lease requests are received and processed by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, which, in turn, requests a determination of land availability from the Air Force. The Air Force then decides whether, and under what conditions, its land may be made available for leasing. HQ USAF/LEER is the central point of contact for all mineral exploration and monitors land availability determinations that have been approved by the major command for minerals leasing. It also monitors all licenses for seismic or other geophysical testing for lands not covered by mineral leases. Denial of leasing requests require submittal through channels for SAF/RI approval. As the lead agency, the Department of the Interior obtains all environmental and cultural documentation before deciding on a lease. The Air Force provides such information to the Department of the Interior when requested. Once a lease is executed, the lessee must submit a plan of operations which must consider all environmental and cultural aspects of the operation and the leased area. The Air Force reviews the plan and may include further stipulations on the lease operation, as appropriate. The Department of the Interior approves the plan and collects rents and royalties from Leasing, as required by law.

b. KEY LEGAL REFERENCES.

The key legal references for this program are:

- Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970, 30 U.S.C. 21a.
- Mining Act of 1872, 30 U.S.C. 22.
- Mineral Lands Leasing Act, 30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.
- Mineral Lands Lease Act for Acquired Lands, 30 U.S.C. 352 et seq.
- Minerals Act of 1974, 30 U.S.C. 601 et seq.
- Geothermal Steam Act of 1970, 30 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.
- National Materials and Mineral Policy, Research and Development Act of 1980, 30 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.
- DOD Directive 4700.3, Mineral Exploration and Extraction on DOD Lands, September 28, 1983.
- AFR 87-9, Mineral Exploration and Extraction on Air Force Lands, April 27, 1984.

4-84. Outdoor Recreation Program.

a. DESCRIPTION OF THE OUTDOOR RECREATION PROGRAM.

The outdoor recreation program includes use of nonurban areas for recreation, including camping, hiking, picnicking, swimming, boating, horseback riding, jogging and other activities. This program should be planned as part of the overall installation recreation program. The outdoor recreation program is a joint civil engineering and Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) responsibility. The program provides healthful recreation for military members and their dependents, well as the public, installation resources can support this use. It has high value to Air Force morale, health and retention. Planning should be directed toward protecting the natural resources while providing recreational experiences. This program does not include those activities normally associated with urban development such as ball fields, swimming pools, playgrounds and other areas.

b. PLANNING.

Planning is critical to an effective program. An assessment of the recreation potential and objectives is required in order to develop resources available on the installation. The primary thrust should be to preserve resources for use by succeeding generations while providing benefits for current users.

c. ASSISTANCE

The major command natural resources manager and HQ USAF/LEEV will provide assistance in program development. The National Park Service regional office can provide assistance in planning and developing programs. State and local recreation agencies may be helpful as well. MWR operates activities that use natural resources managed by civil engineers. Planning should be a joint effort.

d. REGULATIONS

For additional information this program, refer to:

- AFR 126-1, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources.
- AFM 126-5, Natural Resources Outdoor Recreation and Cultural Values.
- AFR 215-1, Moral, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) Programs and

4-85. Bird Aircraft Strike Hazard (BASH) Reduction Program.

a. DESCRIPTION OF THE BASH REDUCTION PROGRAM.

The program is directed toward reducing the bird strike hazard to aircraft worldwide. It includes efforts to develop and execute plans to reduce airfield bird populations that can be hazardous to aircraft and to avoid flight operations that conflict with bird flight patterns. Management activities include land and wildlife management to reduce bird populations in the airdrome area, procedures to frighten birds from the airdrome through use of bioacoustics and pyrotechnics, modification

of aircraft flight activity when BASH potential increases and low level route design and mission planning to avoid areas of high BASH potential.

b. PLANNING.

A BASH control plan is required for every installation with a flying mission. The plan assigns responsibilities at the installation for executing the program. It provides an assessment of and corrective actions for BASH problems. It outlines procedures for obtaining assistance from the Department of Agriculture, Department of the Interior and state agencies. Airfield traffic patterns modified by the deputy commander for operations based on predetermined criteria which establish level for the local BASH threat. Major command selection and design of low level routes and mission planning by flight crews are based in part on data provided by the Air Force BASH team on bird hazards in each low level structure.

c. ASSISTANCE.

Animal damage control (ADC) units of the U.S. Department of Agriculture can provide assistance in bird control techniques. Regional offices of the U.S. FWS can provide assistance in assessing bird strike hazards and migration patterns. State fish and wildlife agencies can provide additional information on state bird populations and activity. Regional offices of the U.S. SCS can provide recommendations for procedures and species for improving airdrome turf. The state agricultural extension service may also be helpful in providing turf management recommendations. Contacting the county agent or state university may also be helpful. The Air Force BASH Team can be contacted at HQ USAF/LEEV, Building 516, Bolling AFB, Washington, DC 20332-0000, for field assistance in all aspects of the BASH program.

d. REGULATIONS.

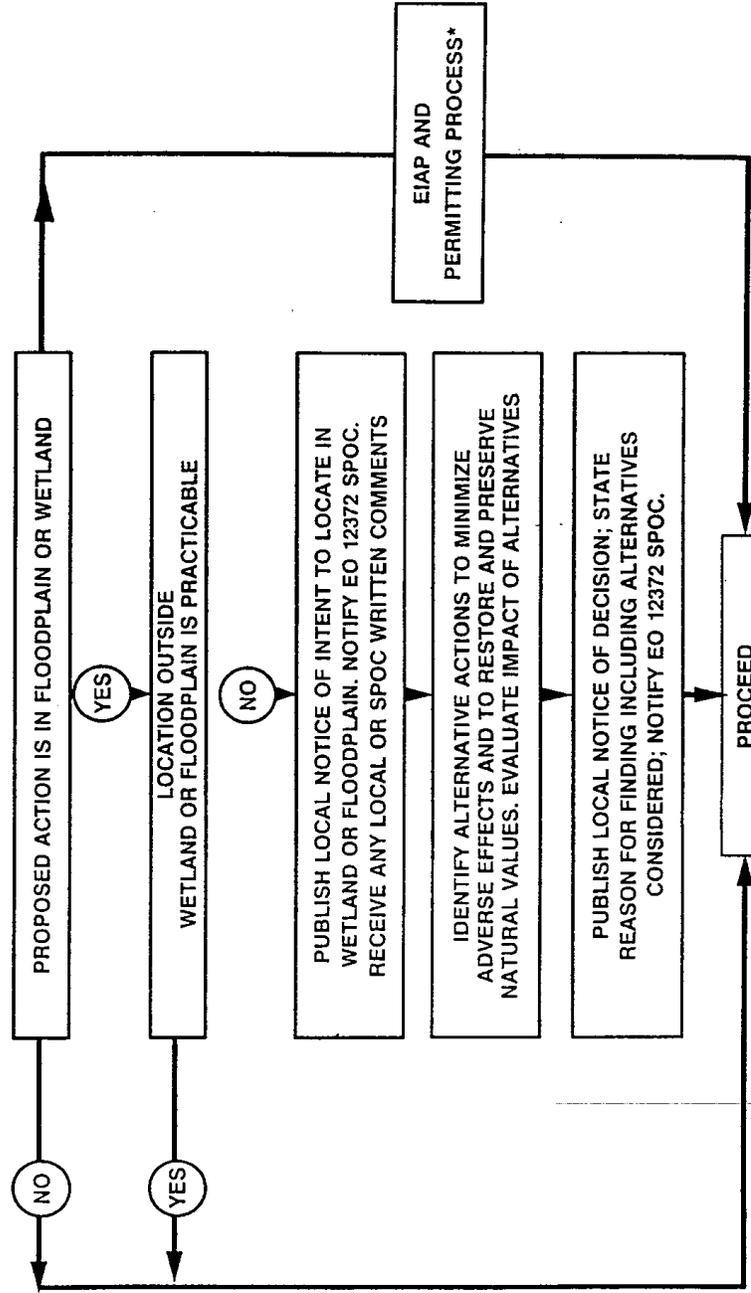
For additional information concerning this program, refer to:

- AFR 127-15, The Bird Strike Hazard Reduction Program.
- AFR 126-1, Conservation and Management of Natural Resources
- AFM 126-2, Natural Resources Land Management.

4-86. Evaluation of Air Force Actions that May Affect Wetlands or Floodplains (AFR 199, Chapter 5).

Executive orders 11988 and 11990 require installations to follow special procedures for actions involving wetlands or floodplains (See also AFR 199, ch. 5, para. 5-6). This may be done by using the EIAP program. A flow diagram for evaluating wetlands and floodplains is provided in Figure 4. Installations are required to identify these special natural resources and provide for their protection in the Land Management Plan. The installations determine if proposed actions are in wetlands or floodplains. If so, the installation must issue a public notice of intent to take the action in a newspaper of general readership and other appropriate media. This notice is also circulated to the state single point of contact under Executive Order 12372. The installation's evaluation of the proposed action must include review of practicable alternatives, the impact of the proposed

FIGURE 4-13
WETLAND AND FLOODPLAIN COORDINATION



NOTE: CHART REFERS TO INSTALLATION ACTION UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 * COORDINATE PROCESS WITH EIAP. EIAP APPLIES TO ALL PROJECTS, WHETHER OR NOT IN WETLANDS OR FLOODPLAINS. IN ADDITION, PERMITTING IS DONE FOR ALL WETLAND-FLOODPLAIN PROJECTS. EIAP AND PERMITTING DIAGRAMS ARE NOT INCLUDED ON THIS CHART.

action and mitigation measures. After considering comments obtained from agency and public review, the Air Force may proceed with the proposed action only if it can find that the location is the only practicable alternative. The installation issues a second public notice stating the reasons for its final decision and the alternatives considered.

4-87. Evaluation of Air Force Actions that may Affect Endangered or Threatened Species (AFR 1261).

The Endangered Species Act requires the Air Force to follow special procedures for actions that may affect federal endangered or threatened species. This may be coordinated with the EIAP program. A flow diagram for evaluating actions that may affect endangered species is provided in Figure 4. All Air Force installations identify endangered and threatened species and their habitats and provide for their protection in the fish and wildlife plan. The plans also identify state listed species and provide for their management. All installations determine if a proposed action may affect a federal endangered species and consult with the regional office of the U.S. FWS. Refer to 50 CFR, Part 402 for consultation procedures.

4-88. Non-Point Source Pollution.

a. Non-point source (NPS) pollution is a contributing factor to water pollution that cannot be traced to a specific, discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, such as a pipe or drainage ditch. An example would be certain cases of runoff containing fertilizer from agricultural lands. The Air Force NPS program cuts across other programs in the Natural Resources program area and must be integrated into planning for grazing and crop management, fish and wildlife management, forestry management, outdoor recreation and construction, among others. Air Force management strategy includes technical information exchange; increased attention to NPS pollution in planning and construction activities; inclusion of NPS pollution abatement in training and education; coordination with local water quality planning authorities; and compliance reviews at all management levels.

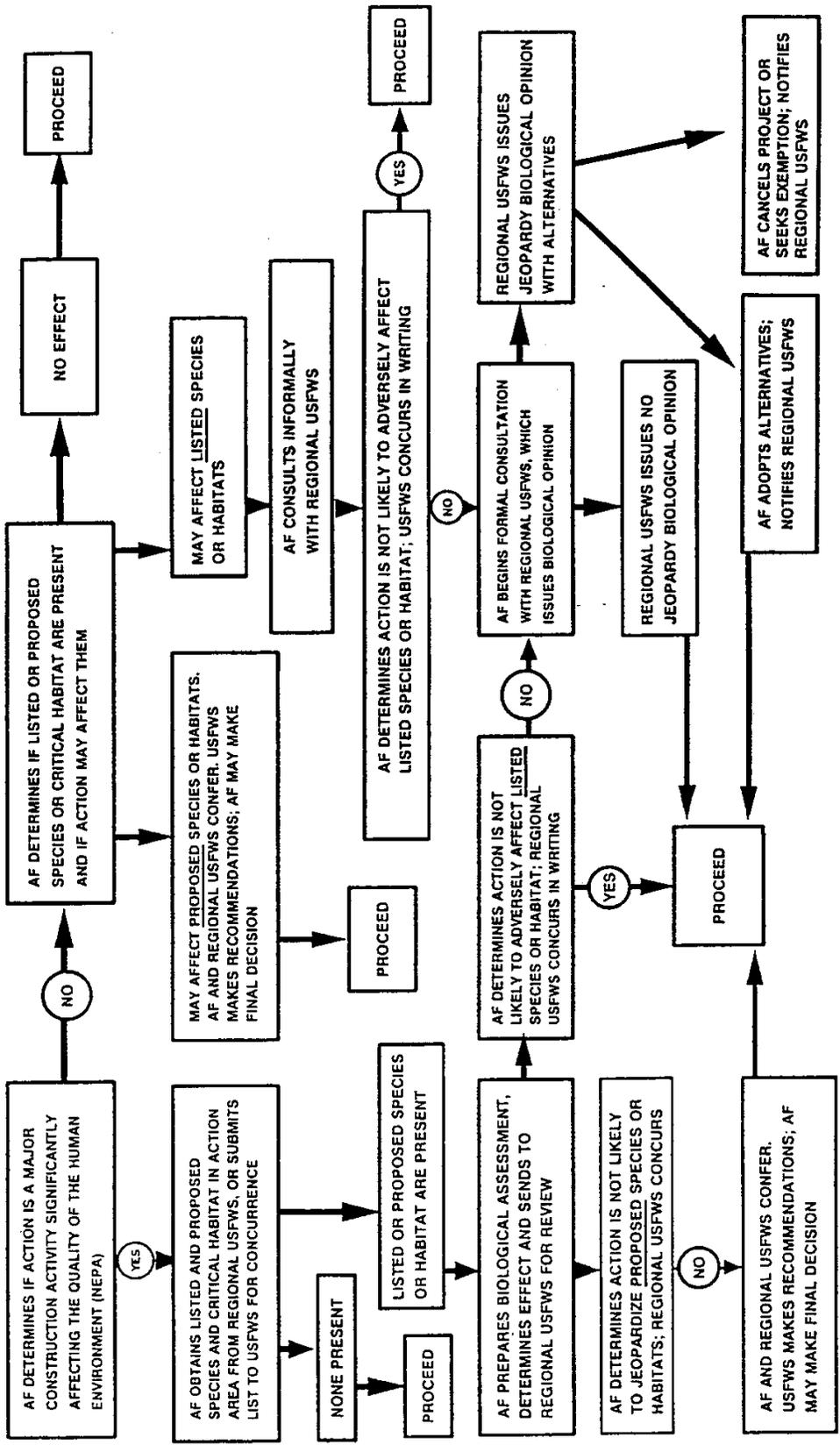
b. To implement this strategy, all levels of management within the Air Force:

- Include NPS management in planning, policy, operations and maintenance and construction.
- Support, and coordinate with, other federal, state, and local, and private sector NPS management agencies in assessing and controlling NPS pollution.
- Monitor and report the status of NPS control actions.

Air Force installations:

- (1) Contact the AFRCCE to receive up-to-date state NPS pollution control requirements.
- (2) Obtain the assistance of the local Soil Conservation Service, state agricultural extension service or state water quality agency offices in reviewing installation land management practices, identifying NPS

**FIGURE 4-14
ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT COORDINATION**



NOTE: CHART REFERS TO INSTALLATION ACTION UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

pollution problems and determining the Best Management Practices (BMP) for reducing installation NPS pollution.

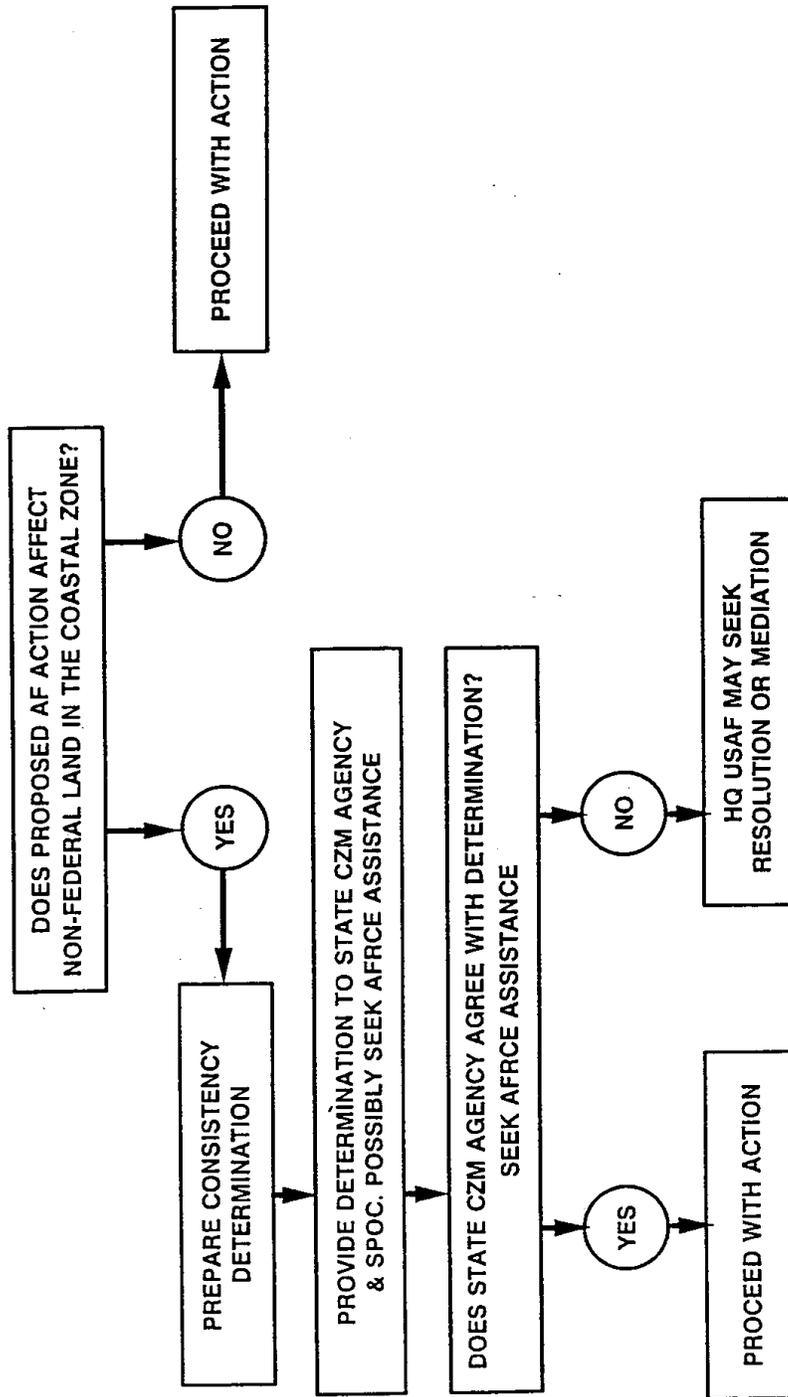
- (3) Include stipulations in construction, fish and wildlife management, grazing and forest harvest contracts and projects to reduce erosion during ground disturbance, and include measures to rehabilitate areas after disturbance.
- (4) Include BMPs for controlling NPS pollution in land management, grazing and cropland, fish and wildlife, outdoor recreation and forestry plans.
- (5) Include BMPs in land use regulations for grazing and cropland lease requests.
- (6) Inspect logging, access, perimeter and offroad vehicle roads and trails for erosion and maintain these roads and trails so as to prevent erosion.
- (7) Implement erosion control measures in military training and recreation areas.
- (8) Ensure that no excess fertilizer is applied to improved grounds, golf courses and croplands.
- (9) Obtain necessary permits from state water quality control
- (10) Provide for NPS pollution control in installation planning and

4-89. Coastal Zone Management.

a. Federal law has encouraged states to adopt coastal zone management programs. Although federal land is excluded from the state coastal zone, the law requires that federal agency actions that directly affect the coastal zone must be consistent, to the maximum extent practical, with approved state coastal zone management programs (Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972). A flow diagram for the Coastal Zone Management program is provided in Figure 4-54.

b. Installations must first determine whether a proposed action directly affects the coastal zone. Development projects located outside the installation in the state's coastal zone are always considered to have a direct effect on the coastal zone (AFR-99 para. 4-6b). If the installation determines that a proposed action would have a direct effect on the coastal zone, it must determine if the proposed action is consistent with the applicable state coastal zone management plan and program. The consistency determination must include a description of the proposed action, a discussion of its direct effects on the coastal zone, and a statement indicating whether the proposed action will be undertaken according to an approved state coastal zone management plan (AFR-99 para. 4-6d). The consistency determination must be sent to the state coastal zone management agency and to the state single point of contact designated under Executive Order 12372 as early as possible in the planning process but no later than 90 days prior to final planned approval of the proposed action. The consistency determination may be made as

FIGURE 4-15
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT COORDINATION



NOTE: CHART REFERS TO INSTALLATION ACTION UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

part of the EIAP program. Information copies of the consistency determination are sent to the major command and AFRCE.

c. The installation notifies the AFRCE environmental planning division through the major command if the proposed action is inconsistent with the state coastal zone management program. The installation normally allows the state coastal zone management agency 45 days to indicate agreement or disagreement with the installation's determination. However, the installation may extend the review period by 15 days, or longer in a complex situation. If the state agency disagrees with the consistency determination, the installation makes every effort to resolve the disagreement by direct negotiation. Installations may request the assistance of the AFRCE environmental planning division. If the disagreement cannot be resolved at the federal regional or state level, then Air Force Headquarters seek resolution or mediation within the context of the Coastal Zone Management Act.

4-90. Coastal Barrier Resources.

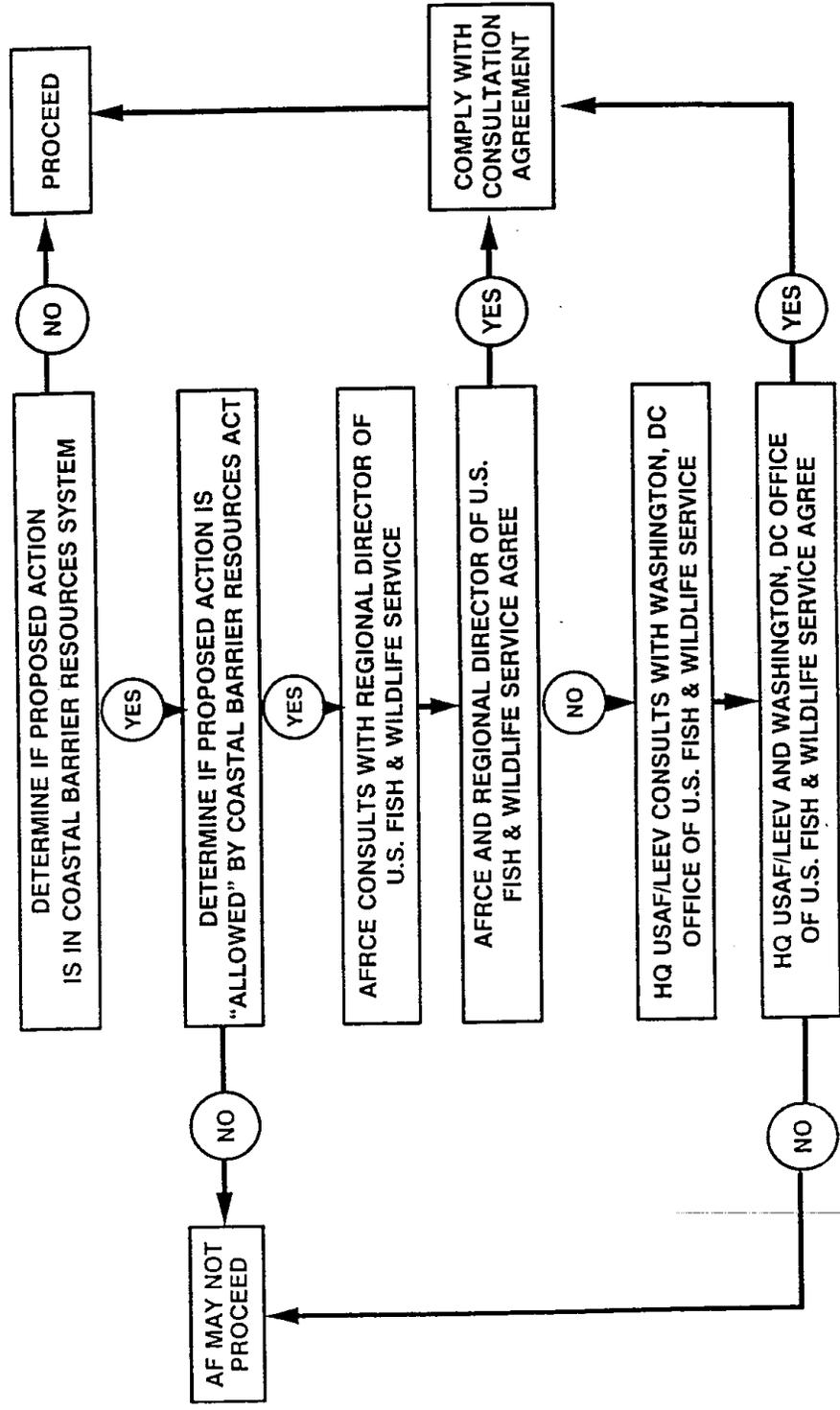
a. Certain coastal areas have been designated for inclusion in the Coastal Barrier Resources System (Coastal Barrier Resources Act of 1982). All federal agency expenditures are prohibited in the system, with certain exceptions that include military activities essential to national security and some conservation and maintenance activities. A flow diagram for the Coastal Barrier Resources program is provided in Figure 4-16. The Air Force consults with the regional office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) before initiating an excepted action (AFR-9, par. 4-9). Installations identify coastal barrier resources and provide for their protection in their natural resources plans. They ensure that activities in the system conform to the Act and that consultation with the U.S. FWS is carried out in the planning phases for all activities in the system.

b. AFRCEs develop consultation procedures with the appropriate Regional Director of the FWS, conduct the consultations and generally assist major commands and installations in complying with the Act. They may develop memoranda of agreement with the Regional Director to facilitate continuing or repetitive actions. HQ USAF/LEEV performs any necessary consultation with the Washington, D.C. office of the Department of the Interior. This may occur if the Air Force and the Regional Director cannot agree. Installations and AFRCEs are encouraged to seek the help of the FWS in carrying out the Act's purpose of conserving fish and wildlife resources in the system.

4-91. Program Responsibilities.

The responsibilities of Air Force organizations for carrying out this program are outlined in Tables 4-27 and 4-28. In general, the installations are responsible for identifying natural resources, preparing and implementing management plans and cooperative agreements and evaluating proposed actions that occur in or may affect natural resources. Management plans and cooperative agreements must be reviewed by the major commands and approved by HQ USAF. Where a disagreement exists between an installation and a state or federal regional agency, the installation should seek assistance from the AFRCE environmental planning division to resolve the dispute.

FIGURE 4-16
COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES COORDINATION



NOTE: CHART REFERS TO INSTALLATION ACTION UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

- Sikes Act, 16 U.S.C. 670.
- Wilderness Act, 16 U.S.C. 1131-1136.
-] - Department of Defense Instruction 7310.5, Accounting for Production and Sale of Lumber and Timber Products, January 1979.

Grazing and Cropland Management:

- Classification of lands for Interim Management, 43 U.S.C. 1141-1418.
- Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq..
- Taylor Grazing Act, 43 U.S.C. 315 et seq.
- Grazing Administration--Exclusive of Alaska, 43 CFR Part 4100.

Land Management:

- Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1976, 7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.
- Federal Land Policy and Control Act of 1972, 43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.
- Federal Water Pollution Control Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1251
- National Environmental Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.
- Wilderness Act, 16 U.S.C. 1131-1133.
- Floodplain Management, Executive Order 11988, May 1977, as amended by Executive Order 12148.
- Protection of Wetlands, Executive Order 11990, May 1977.
- Department of Defense Instruction 4170.8, Natural Resources - Soil and Water Management 21 June 1965.
- AFR 91-21, Pest Management Programs, 6 March 1981.
- AFR 127-15, The Brd Aircraft Strike Hazard Reduction Program, 15 April 1985.

Outdoor Recreation:

- National Trail System, 16 U.S.C. 1241-1249.

- Outdoor Recreation Programs, 16 U.S.C. 460.
- Coordinating Planning and Acquisition of Land Under the Outdoor Recreation Program and the Open Space Program, Executive Order 11237, July 27, 1965.
- Wilderness Act, 16 U.S.C. 1131-1136.
- Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, 16 U.S.C. 1271-1287.
- Outdoor Recreation Resources, Executive Order 11017.
- Use of Off-Road Vehicles on Public Lands, Executive Order 11644, 8 February 1972, as amended by Executive Order 11989, 24 May 1977.
- AFR 19-4, Use and Control of Off-Road Vehicles, 3 November 1980.
- AFR 215-1, Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Programs and Activities, 25 May 1985.
- AFR 215-20, Air Force Outdoor Recreation Program, 12 May 1981.

TABLE 4-27
NATURAL RESOURCES PROGRAM RESPONSIBILITIES

| <u>FUNCTION</u> | <u>HQ USAF</u> | <u>AERCE</u> | <u>MAJCOM</u> | <u>INSTALLATION</u> |
|----------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Policy | Prepare, coordinate and implement policy to protect, conserve and manage natural resources on Air Force Installations. | Brief state and federal regional agencies on Air Force policy pertaining to natural resource conservation. Collect and disseminate state and federal natural resources laws, regulations and policies. Keep HQ USAF, MAJCOMs and Installations informed of the policies promulgated by state and federal regional agencies that may affect natural resources programs. | Assign responsibilities and ensure that Installations comply with Air Force policy. | Maintain current files of Air Force and other agency policies on natural resource management. Set access policies for hunting, fishing and civil engineering-managed outdoor recreation programs. |
| Procedures | Issue and disseminate procedures for the implementation of natural resources programs. Issue guidance on BASH program. | Brief state and federal regional agencies on Air Force procedures under the natural resources program. Keep HQ USAF, MAJCOMs and Installations informed of state and federal regional agency procedures for natural resource management programs. | Not Applicable | Provide funding and staffing to implement USAF procedures for natural resources programs. |
| Planning | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Ensure that all natural resources plans, agreements and activities are developed and implemented. Ensure compliance of natural resource programs with AFR 126-1. Design plans to provide greatest net public benefit for longest time, benefit the total natural environment, protect the habitat of federal and state listed and proposed threatened and endangered species and follow the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. |
| Technical Assistance | Provide technical assistance in natural resources management to MAJCOMs and Installations. | Assist Installations in negotiating cooperative agreements for technical assistance. | Provide technical assistance and perform annual technical program inspections. Seek assistance from public natural resources agencies, institutions and professional consultants. | Seek assistance from other Air Force levels, public natural resources agencies, institutions and professional consultants. |

TABLE 4-27 (Continued)

| FUNCTION | HQ USAF | AFRCE | MAJCOM | INSTALLATION |
|------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| Review | <p>Review and consult on EAs and EISs. Review and comment on conservation legislation and other agency programs that affect the Air Force. Approve natural resource plans except land management plan.</p> | <p>Review and comment on conservation legislation and other agency programs that affect the Air Force.</p> | <p>Review natural resource management plans and approve land management plans.</p> | <p>Submit natural resource plans to MAJCOM for review or approval. Review and update plans annually.</p> |
| Cooperative Agreements | <p>Utilize existing DOD HQs with DoI and DoA. Approve cooperative agreements between installations and various state and federal agencies.</p> | <p>Not Applicable</p> | <p>Review cooperative agreements.</p> | <p>Negotiate cooperative agreements, as required. Maintain liaison with local, state and federal agencies through cooperative agreements. These may include, among others, agreements with the state university agricultural extension service, regional office of the Soil Conservation office, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and various state agencies.</p> |
| Coordination | <p>Initiate and coordinate Air Staff action on all presidential and congressional inquiries. Coordinate with DOD, other military services, other federal agency headquarters officials to protect and promote USAF natural resources interests.</p> | <p>Keep MAJCOMs and installations informed of significant natural resources programs and activities. Assist MAJCOMs and installations in coordination with state and federal regional agencies.</p> | <p>Provide guidance to installations.</p> | <p>Coordinate all Air Force natural resources plans, programs and projects that may affect federal regional, state, regional or local agencies according to Air Force and DOD policies and regulations.</p> |

TABLE 4-27 (Continued)

| <u>FUNCTION</u> | <u>NO USAF</u> | <u>AFRC</u> | <u>MAJCOM</u> | <u>INSTALLATION</u> |
|-----------------------|---|---|--|--|
| SPECIFIC PROGRAMS | | | | |
| Land Management | Serve as point of contact for mineral exploration activities. Coordinate and approve availability determinations for mineral leasing. | Provide assistance to Air Staff, MAJCOMs and Installations, as requested. | Provide training and instruction to ensure proper maintenance of grounds. Provide technical training and instruction to personnel handling insecticides. Give technical assistance to installations through natural resources manager. | Prepare land management plan in harmony with modern conservation practices. Update every five years. Enter into cooperative agreements with state university agricultural extension and U.S. Soil Conservation Service. Coordinate with other natural resources plans and BCP. Identify wetlands and floodplains on installation. Issue licenses for mineral tests on Air Force lands. Forward mineral lease requests to DoI. |
| Grazing and Croplands | Provide guidance and technical assistance. Approve budgets. | Not Applicable | Forward approved requests for agricultural or grazing land outleases to Army Corps of Engineers. Give technical assistance to installations through natural resources manager. | Enter into cooperative agreements with state university agricultural extension service and U.S. Soil Conservation Service. Identify prime and unique farmlands. Identify grazing lands. Request outlease approval from MAJCOM. Monitor forage condition, trend and use. Coordinate with other natural resources plans and BCP. Coordinate with other resource activities. Perform economic analysis. Ensure program is compatible with military mission. |

TABLE 4-27 (Continued)

| FUNCTION | RD_USAF | AFRC | MAJCOM | INSTALLATION |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| Forest Management Program | Provide guidance and technical assistance. Approve budgets. | Assist MAJCOMs and installations in working with federal regional agencies. | Give technical assistance to installations through natural resources manager. | Installations with commercial forests prepare a forest management plan. Obtain cooperative agreements with appropriate agencies; for example, U.S. Forest Service, Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, state forestry agencies and state university experiment stations. Coordinate with other resource activities. |
| Fish and Wildlife Management Program | Provides guidance and technical assistance. Approve budgets. | Assist MAJCOMs and installations in working with federal regional agencies. If Air Force action may affect a federally-listed threatened or endangered species, conduct consultation with regional office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. | Give technical assistance to installations through natural resources manager. | Ascertain if federally-listed threatened or endangered species are present on the installation. Identify federal-and state-listed threatened and endangered species in plan. Any action that might affect these species or their habitat is subject to consultation with the regional office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. If possible, state-listed species should be protected as well. Information may be presented as part of EIA process. Develop and implement a five year plan (mandatory) according to AFR 126-1 and AFM 126-4. Coordinate with state wildlife agency and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Seek assistance from USFWS and state wildlife agency. |

TABLE 4-27 (Continued)

| FUNCTION | HQ USAF | AFRC | MAJCOM | INSTALLATION |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Outdoor Recreation Program | Provide guidance and technical assistance. | Assist MAJCOMs and installations in working with federal regional agencies. | Assist installations with program development through natural resources manager. | Assess recreational potential and formulate objectives for recreational use of land, bearing in mind multiple use and sustained yield principles. Request assistance from MAJCOM and National Park Service as appropriate. |
| Bird Aircraft Strike Hazard Program | Provide guidance and technical assistance on BASH program. Provide an Air Force BASH team to assist on bird control techniques. | Assist MAJCOMs and installations in obtaining assistance from federal regional agencies and state agencies. | Provide assistance to installations. Take into account data provided by BASH team in selecting and designing low level routes. | Develop and implement the BASH control plan. Obtain assistance from USA, DoI, USFWS and state fish and wildlife agencies. Recommendations should be obtained from Soil Conservation Service for improving airframe turf. |
| Wetlands and Floodplains | Establish overall policy for floodplain management and wetlands protection within the context of Executive Orders 11988 and 11990 respectively. Coordinate floodplain and wetlands activities with other DOD elements and other federal agencies. Provide technical consultation and guidance for managing floodplains and wetlands. Coordinate with MAJCOMs and installations. | Perform overall floodplain and wetlands coordination for the Air Force with state agencies, federal regional agencies, MAJCOMs and installations. Assist installations on floodplain and wetlands matters. | Ensure all installations fulfill EO 11988 and EO 11990 requirements. Maintain liaison with HQ USAF on floodplain management and wetlands protection issues. | Identify and designate floodplains and wetlands on Air Force land. Obtain assistance of Army Corps of Engineers and USFWS as required. For actions involving floodplains or wetlands, make notifications under EO 12372, inform MAJCOM and AFRC, and give public notice in newspapers and other media of intention to take action. Take comments into consideration. Document consideration of alternatives. If Air Force decision is to take action. Document in second public notice, giving reasons for findings and the alternatives considered. |

TABLE 4-28
COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT AND COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM RESPONSIBILITIES

| <u>FUNCTION</u> | <u>NO USAF</u> | <u>AFRCE</u> | <u>MAJCOM</u> | <u>INSTALLATION</u> |
|---------------------------------|--|---|--|---|
| Policy and Procedure | Prepare, coordinate and implement overall CZM and Coastal Barrier Resources System policy and oversee management. Provide AFRCEs and MAJCOMs with legislative analyses. Promulgate appropriate procedures for coordination of Air Force activities in the Coastal Zone and Coastal Barrier Resources System. | Brief state and federal regional agencies on Air Force policies regarding CZM and Coastal Barrier Resources, respectively. Advise HQ USAF, AFRCEs, MAJCOMs and installations of changes or modifications in state CZM policies or legislation that may affect Air Force interests. Develop procedures for consultation with Regional Director of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for Barrier Resources System matters. | Not Applicable | Maintain files of current USAF policy concerning CZM and Coastal Barrier Resources System. Maintain current files on state CZM policy. |
| Technical Assistance | Provide technical assistance to AFRCEs and MAJCOMs upon request. Advise AFRCEs and MAJCOMs concerning consistency of proposed actions within the Barrier Resources System. | Assist MAJCOMs and installations on all CZM matters and Coastal Barrier Resource System matters. Advise MAJCOMs and installations of System boundaries and changes thereto on lands that are controlled by them or that are liable to affect their operations. | Request technical assistance from HQ USAF on Coastal Barrier System matters, as required. | Seek technical assistance from MAJCOMs and AFRCE, as required. |
| Review/Analysis | Not Applicable | Not Applicable | Assist installations in reviewing and analyzing Air Force activities to determine if there is a direct effect on the coastal zone. | Review and analyze Air Force actions to determine if there is a direct impact on the coastal zone. Identify all lands under installation control within the Barrier Resources System in the BCP and Land Management Plan. Consult state and local CZM agencies early in analysis. |
| Consistency Determination (CZM) | Not Applicable | Assist installations in reviewing and analyzing activities to determine if there are direct effects on the coastal zone, as requested. | Request assistance of AFRCE in attaining consistency in CZM activities. | Prepare consistency determinations in accordance with AFR 19-9. |

TABLE 4-2B (Continued)

| <u>FUNCTION</u> | <u>HQ USAF</u> | <u>AFRCE</u> | <u>MAJCOM</u> | <u>INSTALLATION</u> |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Consultation (Barrier Resources System) | Perform any Barrier System consultations necessary with the Washington, D.C. office of the U.S. Department of the Interior. | Conduct required consultations with Regional Directors of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Inform HQ USAF, MAJCOMs and installations of results of consultation. | Request assistance of AFRCE in consultation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, when required. | Not Applicable |
| Participation | Develop comments and recommendations on draft and final CZM Plans and related EISs. | Provide HQ USAF with comments and recommendations on proposed CZM programs and proposed development activities and related EISs affecting a coastal zone. Send Air Force comments on annual CZM program reviews and minor program revisions to U.S. Department of Commerce (OCRM). Arrange for official attendance at CZM public hearings. | Furnish inputs for AFRCE comments on proposed development activities and EISs affecting a coastal zone. | Prepare EIS, if required. Select a representative to attend local CZM meetings. |
| Coordination | Coordinate with DOD, military services or other federal agency headquarters officials on CZM matters. Coordinate with the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Department of the Interior. | Coordinate overall CZM activities for the Air Force with HQ USAF, state and federal regional agencies, MAJCOMs and installations. Determine whether MOUs with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regional offices are desirable. Manage Air Force participation in such MOUs. Arrange for formal coordination and exchange of information. | Maintain liaison with HQ USAF, MAJCOMs and installations on CZM issues. Require affected installations to maintain liaison with state and AFRCE. | Include actions taken to comply with the Coastal Barrier Resources Act in any associated EIAP documents. Maintain liaison with state and local CZM agencies. Ensure that agreements reached during consultation are implemented. See that consultations are initiated early in the planning process. |

TABLE 4-28 (Continued)

| FUNCTION | NO. JUSTAF | AFRCE | MAJCOM | INSTALLATION |
|---------------------|---|--|---|---|
| Submittals | Not Applicable | Monitor progress of consistency determinations through EO 12372 process. Help MAJCOMs and installations in submitting consistency determinations. | Provide guidance to installations. | Submit consistency determinations through state coastal zone management agency and appropriate state process agency for EO 12372 review at least 90 days before final approval of the proposed action. For ongoing activities, consistency determination must be submitted within 120 days after E2M plan approval. State must respond within 45 days, but Air Force may extend for a maximum of an additional 15 days. |
| Conflict Management | Resolve conflicts at federal agency headquarters level where conflict cannot be resolved at other Air Force levels. | Assist MAJCOMs and installations in identifying appropriate agency and contact to expedite conflict management. Resolve conflicts with state and federal regional agencies. Resolve conflicts that cannot be resolved at other Air Force levels. | Assist installations in managing conflicts at state, regional and local levels. | Manage and resolve conflicts at state, regional and local levels. If conflicts are not resolvable at state or local level, Air Force may request mediation of Secretary of Commerce. If this is required, AFRCE assistance must be requested. |

N-HISTORIC PRESERVATION

4-94. Description of the Historic Preservation Program.

As a federal agency, the Air Force is required to identify and protect historic resources. Air Force policy (AFR 1267, para. 3) calls for installations to:

- Inventory and preserve historic resources on lands owned or controlled by the installations.
- Identify and nominate all historic resources ~~able~~ for listing on the National Register,
- Integrate historic preservation planning and management with the BCP.
- Maintain and promote rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of historic resources and ensure that such properties are not inadvertently transferred, sold, demolished or substantially altered (AFR 1267)
- Recognize the rights of Native Americans to have access to religious sites and objects on lands under installation control without interfering with the installation's mission.

These program elements require installation coordination with the regional office of the National Service, the state historic preservation office (SHPO), Indian tribal representatives and local governments and historic preservation organizations. Table 29 contains an agency coordination list for the Historic Preservation program. Installations having historic resources designate a historic preservation officer who prepares and maintains historic preservation plans (AFR 1267, para. 4.h).

4-9S. Review of Actions Which May Affect Historic Resources Listed on or Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

a. If an action may affect historic resources that are listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the installation coordinates with the SHPO early in its planning for the proposed action (AFR 1267, para. 8). In some cases this may result in formal consultation with the SHPO and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). This coordination may be integrated with the EIAP program. Coordination with the SHPO may be used to determine the eligibility of properties for the National Register or to determine what literature review or field studies are needed to determine eligibility or to assess the effects of the proposed actions. If the Air Force and the SHPO agree that the resource is not eligible or there will be no effect, then the action may proceed subject to compliance with the EIAP program (AFR 1267, para. 8b).

b. If there is a disagreement on eligibility, the installation requests a determination from the Keeper of the Register, National Park Service. If the resource is determined to be eligible, then the installation determines the effect of the proposed action on the historic resource's qualities of significance (AFR 1267, para. 9). The installation reviews this determination with the SHPO. If the installation and the SHPO agree there will be no effect, then the plan may proceed. If they agree that there will be an effect but it will not be adverse, the installation notifies the ACHP. If the ACHP does not object, the action may proceed. If the

TABLE 4-29 HISTORIC PRESERVATION AGENCY COORDINATION LIST

| Agency | FEDERAL GOVERNMENT | STATE GOVERNMENT | LOCAL GOVERNMENT | INTEREST GROUPS (cont.) |
|--------|---|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Dept. of Agriculture | Senators (local and key committees) | Municipal | |
| | U.S. Forest Service | Representatives (local and key committee) | County | |
| | Soil Conservation Service | Planning department | Councils of Government | X |
| | Department of Interior | Economic department | Planning/zoning boards | X |
| | Bureau of Land Management | Employment department | E.O. 12372 designated agencies | |
| | Fish and Wildlife Service | Highway department | School districts | X |
| | National Park Service | Recreation department | Sewer districts | X |
| | Advisory Council on Historic Preservation | Natural resources | Fire districts | X |
| | Health & Human Services | Fish and wildlife | Emergency Response Agency | X |
| | Dept. of Transportation | Land department | Water districts | X |
| | Federal Aviation Admin. | Water resources | Soil conservation dists. | X |
| | Federal Highway Admin. | Air quality | Flood control districts | X |
| | Dept. of Housing and Urban Development | Agriculture | Solid waste authority | |
| | Dept. of Education | Emergency response agency | Redevelopment agencies | |
| | Dept. of Commerce | Transportation | KEY LANDOWNERS/DEVELOPERS | |
| | Census Bureau | E.O. 12372 SPOC | | |
| | Dept. of Labor | County agent | INTEREST GROUPS | |
| | Veterans Administration | Aeronautics department | Air Force Association | X |
| | Environmental Protection Agency | State Historic Preservation Office | American Legion | X |
| | Department of Energy | Conservation Department | VFW | X |
| | Navy/Marines | Coastal agency | Chamber of Commerce | |
| | Army (COE) | Solid waste department | Board of Realtors | |
| | Coast Guard | Environmental agency | Real Estate Brokers Ass'n. | |
| | | Health agency | Homebuilders Association | |
| | | | Homeowners Association | |
| | | | Unions | |
| | | | Retiree Organizations | X |
| | | | Environmental Groups | |

"X" Indicates agency coordination most frequently occurring under this Air Force Program. However, coordination with other agencies, some of which are listed above, may be appropriate depending on local circumstances.

installation, SHPO or ACHP find there will be an adverse effect, then they consult and develop a memorandum of agreement to mitigate the action so it may proceed (AFR-126 para. 9b and c). During this process, a public meeting may be held to solicit comments from government agencies private organizations and interested citizens. If this consultation does not lead to an agreement, the installation may proceed with an action that is opposed by the ACHP if approved by the major command and concurred in by the AFRCE environmental planning division (AFR-126 para. 9b(5)). The installation notifies the ACHP of the final decision in writing before proceeding.

c. Figure 4-17 illustrates the Historic Preservation program coordination process.

4-96. Program Responsibilities.

The responsibilities of Air Force organizations for carrying out this program are outlined in Table 4-30. In general, the installations are responsible for identifying historic resources and for coordinating with the SHPO. Where a disagreement exists between the installation and the SHPO installation should seek assistance from the AFRCE environmental planning division to resolve the dispute.

4-97. Additional Information.

For additional information on this program refer to:

- Environmental Compliance Assessment and Management Program (ECAMP), January 1988 (Section X, Natural and Historic Resources Management).
- State Historic Preservation Offices.
- Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation Room 202, Pension Building 440 E. Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20243.
- Installation and Major Command Historians.
- National Park Service.
- Corps of Engineers Archaeologists.

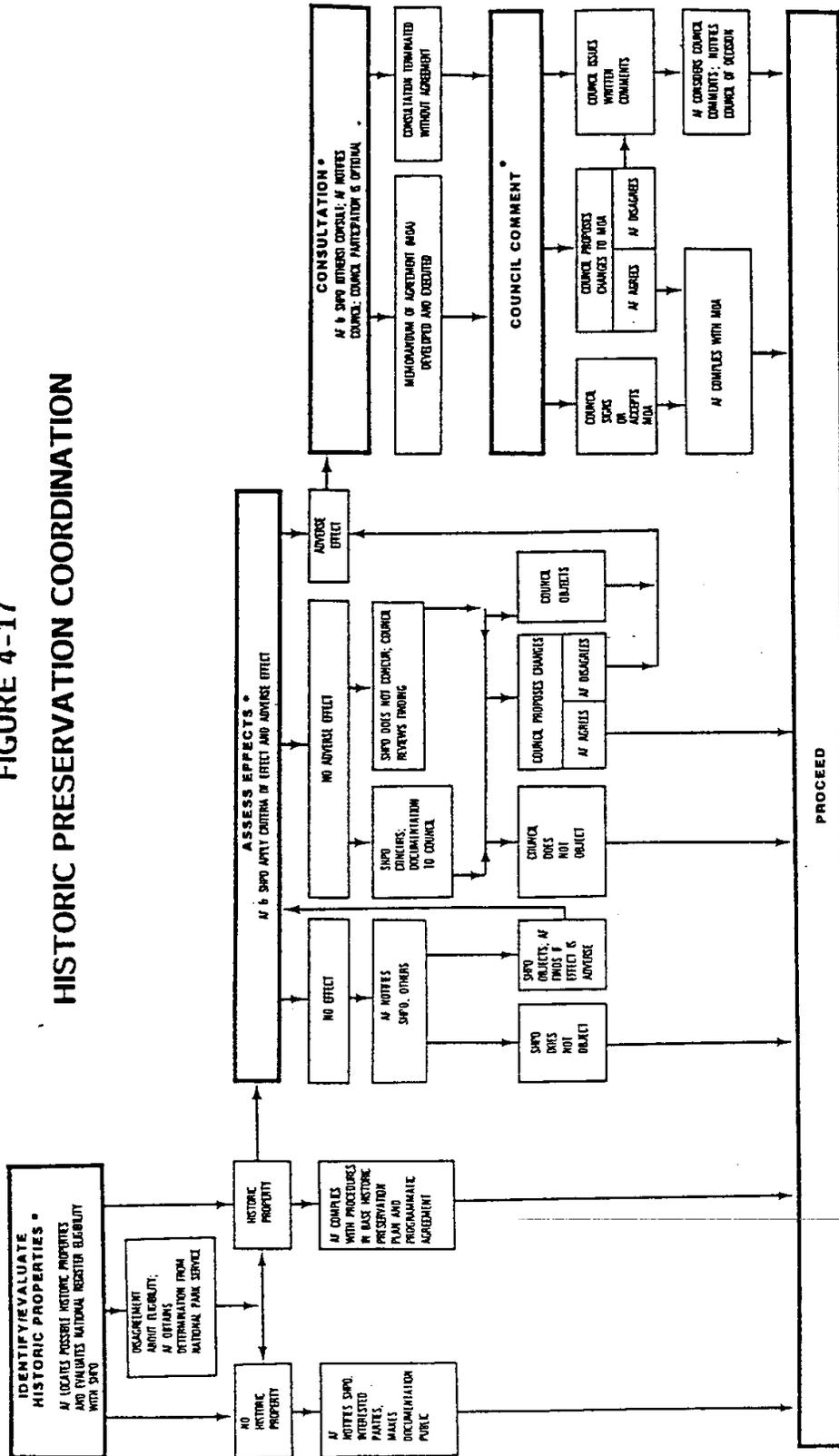
4-98. Key Legal References.

The key legal references for this program are:

- Antiquities Act of 1906, U.S.C. 43433.
- Historic Sites Act of 1935, 16 U.S.C. 46467.
- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 470-470w-6.

- National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, 42 U.S.C. 4321 -4347,
- Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, 16 U.S.C. 469-469c.
- Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976 40 U.S.C. 490, 601a, 606, 611, 612a.
- American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, 42 U.S.C. 1996.
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, 16 U.S.C. 470aa- 11.
- Executive Order 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment, May 13, 1971.
- National Register of Historic Places, 36 CFR Part 60.
- Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, 36 CFR Part 63.
- National Historic Landmarks Program, 36 CFR Part 65.
- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects, 36 CFR Part 68.
- Waiver of Federal Agency Responsibilities Under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, 36 CFR Part 78.
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979; Uniform Regulations, 32 CFR Part 229.
- Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties, 36 CFR Part 800.
- Guidelines for Exemptions Under Section 214 of the National Historic Preservation Act, Federal Register, Vol 47, No. 201, 18 October 1982.
- Historic Preservation Certifications Pursuant to the Tax Reform Act of 1976, the Revenue Act of 1978, the Tax Treatment Extension Act of 1980, and the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, 36 CFR Part 67.
- Archeology and Historic Preservation; Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines, Federal Register, Vol. 48, No. 190.29 September 1983, pp. 44714-44740.
- Guidelines for Recovery of Scientific, Prehistoric, Historic, and Archeological Data: Procedures for Notification, Reporting and Data Recovery, 36 CFR Part 66 (proposed).

FIGURE 4-17
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COORDINATION



* COORDINATE WITH NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT ANALYSES AND DOCUMENTS.

- Treatment of Archeological Properties, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, November 1980.
- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings, Revised 1983.
- Department of Defense Directive 4710.1, Archeological and Historic Resource Management, 21 June 1984.
- AFR 126-7, Historic Preservation, 28 August 1987.

TABLE 4-30
HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESPONSIBILITIES

| <u>FUNCTION</u> | <u>HQ USAF</u> | <u>AFRCE</u> | <u>MAJCOM</u> | <u>INSTALLATION</u> |
|----------------------|---|---|--|--|
| Policy | Prepare, coordinate and implement overall historic preservation policy for the Air Force and oversee implementation. Manage historic preservation program. Analyze legislation. | Brief state and federal regional agencies on Air Force policies concerning historic preservation. | Implement historic preservation programs on installations according to Air Force policy. | Maintain current file of Air Force, federal regional and state policies concerning historic preservation. |
| Procedures | Initiate procedures to ensure good faith consultation with Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in a timely manner. | Establish procedures for coordinating with SHPO and other affected agencies at state and federal regional level. | Appoint historic preservation officers to manage program at command level. | Establish an installation historic preservation committee to review historic preservation plan, review installation historic resource surveys, review historic preservation statements of work, review installation plans and programs that affect historic resources, and promote historic preservation awareness. |
| Technical Assistance | Provide technical assistance to MAJCOMs and installations. Maintain historic preservation data base. | Provide technical assistance to MAJCOMs and installations in developing MOAs, statements of work, permits and contracts, especially for MCP projects. | Provide technical assistance to installations. Conduct annual program review. | Not Applicable |
| Implementation | Nominatate Air Force historic properties to National Register. Issue archaeological permits. Under certain emergency circumstances, Secretary of Air Force may waive Air Force responsibility for historic preservation, if requested through channels. | Ensure historic preservation is addressed in design criteria for MCP projects. | Forward National Register nominations to HQ USAF. | Ensure all eligible installation historic resources are located, evaluated and nominated to the National Register, then protected. Consider historic resources early in planning process. Invite knowledgeable members of community to serve as advisory members of installation historic preservation committee. Integrate historic preservation plan into BCP. Appoint an installation historic preservation officer. Attempt to identify Native American tribal governments having ties to installation lands to identify and locate any areas of cultural or religious significance. Promote adaptive reuse. |

TABLE 4-30 (continued)

| <u>FUNCTION</u> | <u>NO USAF</u> | <u>AFRCE</u> | <u>MAJCOM</u> | <u>INSTALLATION</u> |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| Determination of Eligibility and Effect on Eligible Properties | Forward determination of eligibility to Keeper of the Register, National Park Service. | Assist installations in coordinating with SIPO and National Park Service, as required. | Coordinate with SIPO to determine if National Register-eligible properties are located on the installation and may be affected by an action. Determine with installation and AFRCE if action should go forward without SIPO and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation agreement. | Determine eligibility of resource and assess effects of proposed action jointly with SIPO. Request determination from Keeper of the Register, National Park Service through the MAJCOM and NO USAF/LEEV and notify MAJCOM and AFRCE. If resource is eligible, installation determines effect of action and consults SIPO. Notify Advisory Council on Historic Preservation if effect is not adverse. If installation, SIPO or Council determine effect will be adverse, consult and develop NOA to mitigate action. If agreement cannot be reached, action may proceed with MAJCOM approval and AFRCE concurrence. |
| Coordination | Coordinate on Congressional inquiries. | Serve as point of contact for federal regional agencies, SIPO and other state offices affected. Attend public meetings associated with review of determination of eligibility and EIAP process associated with an action affecting historic resources. | Coordinate with SIPO, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and installation, as required. | Coordinate with SIPO, local officials, National Park Service and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on plan development, eligibility determinations, actions affecting National Register resources or eligible resources. Coordinate with Native American Tribal governments on location and protection of, or access to, areas of religious or cultural significance. Utilize EIAP as coordination vehicle, where appropriate. |

CHAPTER 5

IMPLEMENTING IICEP

5-1. General Approach.

The U. S. Air Force has initiated a program to enhance the implementation of IICEP. The following approaches have been adopted:

- Major command training of environmental coordinators and community Planners.
- Include IICEP components in HQ USAF conferences on community or comprehensive planning, environmental protection and natural resources.
- Expansion of the IICEP unit in Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT) courses.
- AFRCE and installation briefing of other government agencies.

5-2. Major Commands.

The major commands have primary responsibility for training installation personnel in how to implement IICEP. They may call upon the AFRCEs for assistance in conducting this training. Training will be flexible and geared to needs of individual commands. The following approaches may be used:

- Regional training sessions for groups of installations.
- Selective training at individual installations (based on major command perception of needs).
- Attendance by installation personnel at major command AFRCE-sponsored conferences containing a significant IICEP component.

IICEP training should be primarily focused on the installation environmental coordinator and community planner. However, the Base Commander, Base Civil Engineer, Deputy Base Civil Engineer, and Natural Resources Planner should also be considered as potential recipients of IICEP training.

5-3. HQ USAF.

HQ USAF conducts periodic conferences on comprehensive planning, environmental protection and natural resources which will include a significant IICEP component. The conference sponsors may obtain assistance from the AFRCEs in developing and conducting the IICEP component. HQ USAF has prepared this handbook and has an IICEP slide/script presentation available for use. HQ USAF updates the handbook, monitors IICEP training and develops additional training tools.

5-4. AFIT Courses.

AFIT Management 520 and other courses will specifically address IICEP. Major commands should encourage new installation personnel with substantial IICEP responsibilities to take an appropriate AFIT course.

5-5. AFRCEs.

AFRCEs are encouraged to brief other Air Force organizations and federal regional and state agencies on IICEP. AFRCEs brief other Air Force organizations through conferences and special interest assistance programs which contain an important IICEP component. Briefings may be comprehensive or selective based on AFRCE perception of need (i.e., current state of agency awareness of or interest in IICEP).

5-6. Installations.

Installations are encouraged to brief regional and local agencies on IICEP. Such briefings should be based on the installation's perception that the briefing is desirable to improve coordination between the installation and the regional or local agency. The installation should verify with the major command the details of proposed briefings. The installation environmental coordinator may also provide a periodic briefing on IICEP to the installation Environmental Protection Committee.

TERM**DEFINITION**

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Construction Manager (CM) | The Air Force organization designated in the Programming, Design and Construction (PDC) system to manage the construction, provide Air Force interfaces with the construction agent, and provide updates on construction milestones to the Air Staff and major commands through the PDC system. |
| Consultation | A conference or meeting to get advice, an opinion, coordination or assistance. |
| Contaminant Standards | Limits on concentrations of contaminants in water, soil, sediment or air established by Federal, state or local law or regulation. |
| Cooperating Agency | Any federal agency other than a lead agency which has jurisdiction, special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involving a major (federal) action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment: a state or local agency may, by agreement become a cooperating agency. |
| Coordination | Actions designed to harmonize or bring together policies, programs and projects in a common direction; does not mean imply approval. |
| Council | Council on Environmental Quality. |
| Critical Habitat | Any air, land or water area (exclusive of those existing man-made structures or settlements that are not necessary to the survival and recovery of a listed species and constituent elements thereof), the loss of which would appreciably decrease the likelihood of the survival and recovery of a threatened or endangered species or a distinct segment of its population. |
| Critical Action | Any activity for which even a slight chance of flooding would be great: applies to floodplain management and wetlands protection. |

TERM**DEFINITION**

Determination of Eligibility

A process to determine if a property is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Tenor 45-day determinations may be rendered so that project and program decisions may proceed quickly. If property is determined eligible, it is treated as if it were on the National Register, pending completion of the nomination procedure.

Emission Inventory

The calculated quantity of pollutants emitted over a period of time from all sources on an installation. It is determined by a systematic comprehensive identification of locations and pollutants of each fixed and mobile source on an installation, and the calculation, using engineering estimates, of the quantities emitted from each source. The inventory is a summary and total of all individual source contributions.

Endangered Species

Those federally listed species that are in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range.

Environmental Assessment

A concise public document for which a Federal agency is responsible that: (1) briefly provides sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement or a finding of no significant impact; (2) aids an agency's compliance with the Act when no environmental impact statement is necessary; (3) includes brief discussions of the need for the proposal, of the environmental impacts of the proposed action and alternatives and listing of agencies and persons consulted.

Excluded Federal Land

(Applies to coastal zone) All lands owned, leased, held in trust or otherwise used by the federal government.

Executive Order (EO)

Instrument under which a state government is encouraged to develop a state process for reviewing and coordinating proposed direct federal development activities and federal financial assistance.

TERM**DEFINITION**

| | |
|--|---|
| Feasibility Study (FS) | An EPA term for the development, evaluation, selection, and description of remedial action alternatives. Similar to the Air Force Remedial Action Plan. |
| Federal Activity | (Applies to coastal zone.) Any function, including a development project, performed by or for a federal agency in the exercise of its statutory responsibilities; conducting air operations, for example. |
| Federal Agency | "Federal Agency" means all agencies of the Federal Government. It does not mean the Congress, the Judiciary, or the President, including the performance of staff functions for the President in his Executive Office. It also includes for purposes of these regulations States and units of general local government and Indian tribes assuming NEP responsibilities under section 104(h) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. |
| Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) | The proposed action will not have a significant effect on the human environment. |
| Floodplain | The 100-year floodplain is the lowland area adjoining inland and coastal waters including flood prone areas of offshore islands, that would be inundated by the base flood; the critical action (or 500 year floodplain is the area that would be inundated by the 500 year flood. |
| Forest Land | Land for which at least 10 percent of the ground is covered by trees of any size. This category includes open land that is capable supporting trees and is not currently developed for forest uses, but planned for forest regeneration and development. |
| Hazard Area | An area having designated boundaries within which all ordnance will impact, ricochet, or detonate. The Hazard area is developed using the weapon safety footprint (also called "aerial descriptor") a specific type of weapon, tactic and target combination. |

TERM

DEFINITION

Hazardous Material

Any hazardous property which is not a hazardous waste

Hazardous Property

Includes material and waste having one or more of the following characteristics:

(a) has a flashpoint below 200 degrees F (93 degrees C) closed cup, or is subject to spontaneous heating or is subject to polymerization with release of large amounts of energy when handled, stored, and shipped without adequate control;

(b) has a Threshold Limit Value equal to or below 1,000 ppm for gases and vapors, below 500 milligrams per cubic meter for fumes, and equal to or less than 300 ppccf or 10 milligrams per cubic meter for dusts (less than or equal to 2.0 fibers/cc or greater than 5

(c) a single oral dose that will cause 50 percent fatalities to test animals when administered in doses of less than 500 mg per kilogram of test animal weight:

(d) is a flammable solid as defined in DOT 49 CFR 173.150, or is an oxidizer as defined in DOT 49 CFR 173.151, or is a strong oxidizing or reducing agent with a half cell potential in acid solution of greater than +/- 1.0 volt as specified in Latimer's table on the oxidation-reduction potential;

(e) causes first degree burns to skin in short time exposure, or is systemically toxic by skin contact;

(f) in the course of normal operations, may produce dust, gases, fumes, vapors, mists, or smoke with one or more of the above characteristics;

(g) produces sensitizing or irritating effects

(h) is radioactive;

TERM**DEFINITION**

(i) the item has special characteristics which in the opinion of the manufacturer could cause harm to personnel if used or stored improperly;

(j) the item is hazardous in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910;

(k) the item is hazardous in accordance with DOT 49 CFR 171-179 or the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code of International Maritime Organization (IMO) or the Dangerous Goods Regulations of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) or

(l) is regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency under 40 CFR.

Hazardous Wastes

Property which is regulated as a hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and subsequent legislation, including state and local regulatory authorities.

Historic Preservation

Identification, evaluation, recordation, documentation, acquisition, protection, rehabilitation, restoration, management, stabilization, maintenance and reconstruction of historic resources and combination of the foregoing.

Joint Use

When land or special use airspace is not required (activated) to contain the activities for which the airspace was designed, it shall be made available to all civil and military aviation. Grazing permits, hunting agreements, etc., also constitute joint use of land.

Landfill

A disposal facility or part of a facility where waste is placed in on land, and which is not a land treatment facility, surface impoundment or an injection well.

Manifest

The shipping document originated and signed by the generator which contains the information on hazardous wastes required by 40 CFR 262, Subpart B.

TERM**DEFINITION**

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) | An agreement, usually between an installation, the Advisory Council and the SHPO, that specifies activity or historic property so as to ensure historic preservation. An agreement typically identifies legal requirements, responsibilities, historic features to be protected, agreed-on protection measures and coordinating mechanisms. |
| Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) | Usually, a document pursuant to the EO 12372 process that specifies the relationships between (1) the Air Force and state process designated state and local review agencies; and (2) the Air Force and other federal agencies. Local MOUs specify the relationship between local agencies and Air Force installations, and may or may not be a part of the EO 12372 process, but may not run counter to the intent of the EO 12372 process. The MOU serves as a guide for coordination, timing and methods. |
| Military Construction Program (MCP) | The program approved annually by the Congress as the Military Construction Authorization Act and the Military Construction Appropriation Act. |
| Military Operation Areas | An airspace assignment of defined vertical and lateral dimensions established outside positive control area to separate or segregate certain military activities from IFR traffic and to identify for visual flight rules (VFR) traffic where these activities are conducted. |
| Military Training Route (MTR) | A low level, high speed training route established according to criteria in the FAA Handbook 7610.4. Routes may be established in accordance with either visual flight rules designated visual routes (VR) or instrument flight rules designated instrument routes (IR). |
| Multiple Use | The integrated, coordinated and compatible use of various natural resources to derive the best benefit while perpetuating and protecting those resources. |

TERM**DEFINITION**

National Priorities List (NPL)

A list of hazardous sites that pose significant threats to public health and welfare. This list is prepared by EPA in accordance with the National Oil and Hazardous Substance Contingency Plan (NCP)

National Register

National Register of Historic Places. The listing of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects of national, state or local significance in American history, architecture, archeology or culture that is maintained by the Secretary of the Interior.

Non-point Source Pollution

A contributing factor to water pollution that cannot be traced to a specific, discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, such as a pipe or drainage ditch. An example is certain cases of runoff containing fertilizer from agricultural land uses.

Prime Farmland

Land that has the best combination of chemical and physical characteristics for producing food, feed forage, fiber and ~~and~~ crops, and is also available or potentially available for these uses. It has the soil quality, growing season and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high yields of crops economically when treated and managed including water management, according to modern farming methods. Existing pastureland, rangeland, forest land or other land not in an urban built-up condition is considered eligible for designation as prime farmland, providing it meets the other characteristics.

Remedial Action (RA)

The control measure or combination of control measures that is implemented as a permanent remedy to prevent or mitigate chronic site contamination problems.

Remedial Investigation (RI)

An EPA term for a study involving data collection and site characterization of hazardous sites similar to the former Air Force Phase II operations.

TERM**DEFINITION**

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Removal | The cleanup of; removal of released hazardous substances from the environment; the disposal of removed material; actions taken in response to the threat of a release; and actions taken to monitor, assess and evaluate a release or threat of a release. |
| Resource Recovery | The process of obtaining materials or energy from solid waste. Most common type is an incinerator which produces electricity for sale to a commercial utility, and steam for use as a heating source or industrial energy source. |
| Scoping | A process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action. See 40 CFR Parts 1500-1508, Para. 1501.7 and 1508.25. This information is also included as Attachment 1 of AFR 19. |
| Slow Speed Low Altitude | Slow Speed Low Altitude Training Routes (SR). A low level training route which is used for military air operations at or below 1500 feet and airspeeds of 250 knots or less. Criteria are determined by the responsible major command. |
| Solid Waste | Any garbage, refuse, or sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility and any other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial and community activities. It does not include solid or dissolved materials in domestic sewage or industrial discharges which are point sources subject to permitting under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, Section 402, or radioactive material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. |
| Spill | The accidental spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting or dumping of hazardous wastes or materials which, when spilled, become hazardous wastes, into or on any land or water. |

TERM**DEFINITION**

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)

The official, appointed pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 470a(b)(1), who is responsible for administering the National Historic Preservation Act within a state or local jurisdiction.

State Process

System developed and state organizational component designated a state government to carry out an EO 12372 state process.

State Single Point of Contact (SPOC)

The primary state organizational component designated by a state government to carry out Executive Order 12372.

Storage

The holding of hazardous waste for a temporary period, at the end of which the hazardous wastes are treated, disposed of or stored elsewhere.

Surface Impoundment

A facility or part of a facility which is a natural topographic depression, manmade excavation, or area formed primarily of earth materials, which is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids and which is not an injection well

Sustained Yield

Production of renewable natural resources at a level where net growth and harvest are balanced. Sustained yield management provides an annual or periodic yield and perpetuation of the managed resource.

Threatened Species

Those federally listed species of fish and wildlife that are likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or significant portion of their range.

Transporter

A person engaged in the offsite transportation of hazardous wastes by air, rail, highway or water.

Wetlands

Areas inundated by surface or groundwater with sufficient frequency to support a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life, is characterized by hydric soils and/or a characteristic wetlands hydrology; where permitting is involved, the criteria established by the permitting agency must be considered.

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ATTACHMENT

TECHNIQUES FOR IMPLEMENTING AIR INSTALLATION COMPATIBLE USE ZONE (AICUZ) RECOMMENDATIONS

There are many techniques for implementing AICUZ recommendations. These are listed below and discussed separately:

1. Public Information.
2. Coordination.
3. Plans and Programs.
4. Acquisition.
5. Capital Improvements.
6. Land Development Controls.
7. Financing Restrictions. State and Federal Legislation.

1. Public Information.

a. GENERAL.

Providing information about the AICUZ recommendations to relevant agencies, the media, and the public can be important in implementing the program. People who receive information about AICUZ may be motivated to act on their own. For example, local planners, zoning administrators, and bankers may start comparing development proposals with the AICUZ recommendations as part of routine evaluation procedures. Potential home buyers may be forewarned by newspaper publicity about noise problems and accident hazard potential associated with a subdivision.

b. NOTICE TO PURCHASERS AND RENTERS OF NOISE AND AIRPORT HAZARD

Some jurisdictions require land developers to notify potential purchasers and renters of the existence of noise and airport hazard. These requirements may be enacted at either the local or state level. These techniques can serve the useful purpose of establishing a public record that property owners were fully aware of the risks to be encountered prior to purchase. It may, therefore, be argued in the event of subsequent complaints that the purchasers assumed the risk.

2. Coordination.

a. GENERAL

Air Force contacts with appropriate local, state and federal agencies can serve to implement AICUZ recommendations. If civilian agency personnel are informed of the AICUZ objectives and recommendations, they may take the necessary steps on their own to carry out AICUZ. For example, personnel at the regional offices of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development will review proposed housing projects proposed to be located in areas expected to exceed certain noise levels based on agency noise criteria.

b. EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372.

Federally-assisted projects should come to attention of installation personnel through this process. Installations should present the Air Force position on such projects.

c. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS.

The National Environmental Policy Act requires the preparation of environmental impact statements on major federal actions that significantly affect the human environment. Some states have adopted similar requirements. These environmental impact statements are circulated for review by relevant agencies. Public hearings may also be held. The Air Force can use these opportunities to comment upon the undesirability of proposed projects that are inconsistent with AICUZ recommendations.

3. Plans and Programs.

There are a wide variety of plans and programs that can influence the success of the AICUZ program. They range from comprehensive plans that seek to guide the overall growth and development of a region or community to functional plans that focus on a single issue, such as transportation or space. Included in this section are programs for managing the environment that contain land use planning elements.

a. PLANS.

Plans are intended to provide the framework within which development activities and construction are carried out. Thus, a comprehensive plan contains a projection of the future growth of the community. The growth projection, in turn, provides the basis for determining the need for and location of community facilities, such as schools, sewers, etc. In addition to growth projections, comprehensive plans generally establish land use policies and distribute projected land use needs. Although comprehensive plans may not be binding with respect to land use, they are important in protecting against encroachment in the long term because they often serve as the basis for future land use decisions and in many jurisdictions, zoning must be consistent with a master or comprehensive plan.

Comprehensive plans may also contain the following elements:

- Housing.
- Transportation.
- Economic Development.
- Community Facilities.
- Public Safety.
- Environmental Control.

Functional plans may also be prepared for each of the foregoing elements. A functional plan is more likely to map the location of land uses and facilities and, therefore, may affect the AICUZ program more directly.

Installation personnel participate in the comprehensive planning process to ensure that local policies support installation objectives. Examples of potentially relevant policies are:

- Maintenance of existing national defense facilities as a community goal.
- Use of airfield noise and accident potential as a criterion for evaluating the appropriateness of land use classifications.
- Preservation of prime agricultural lands or wetlands.

It is desirable for installation representatives to be members of technical or advisory committees of agencies preparing comprehensive plans. The installation representatives should present Air Force views as these plans are being developed. Participation is important for other Air Force interests.

b. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS.

There are many programs whose primary objective is to protect the environment but, through their implementation, influence land use. Two important examples are:

- State Air Quality Classifications State designation of areas adjacent to an installation as Class I can prevent new sources, such as residential or commercial developments, from being introduced.
- Coastal Zone Management Program these programs are funded under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972; strong wetlands preservation policies and designation of unique wetlands or scenic features as geographic areas of particular concern (GAPC) may support AICUZ objectives.

4. Acquisition.

One certain way to implement AICUZ recommendations is for a civilian agency to acquire property. Acquisition can occur through negotiations with property owners or by condemnation. If property can be acquired outright, only certain rights can be acquired, such as the right to develop property or the right to fly aircraft over the property, or the property can be leased. Once acquired property can be retained by the civilian agency or sold or leased for uses compatible with the installation.

a. ACQUISITION FOR AIRPORT HAZARD.

Future incompatible land use can be a valid basis for public acquisition of land. One state acquired property interests because the land was so identified by the installation in its AICUZ study. However, use of this alternative may require special state legislation.

b. ACQUISITION FOR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES

Public acquisition of land for a compatible use such as parks and open space, industrial development or waste disposal is another method of insuring compatibility between Air Force installation activities and off-base uses. Acquisition funds may be available from a number of different sources such as the local capital improvements program, special state open space or industrial development programs or federal agencies (e.g. National Park Service or Economic Development Administration). Consideration should be given to obtaining funds from more than

one level of government. With adequate public support, special appropriations by the state legislature can be obtained to acquire land.

5. Capital Improvements.

This technique can be used with No. 4. Local officials can be encouraged to use land as the site for a compatible community facility. Funds for the facility may be obtained from the local capital improvements program and/or from state or federal programs.

6. Land Development Controls.

a. ZONING.

Local government changes in land use, density or height restrictions, by amendment of the zoning ordinance or map or by variance are a major focus of the AICUZ program. Proposals by developers to change the zoning to obtain incompatible uses pose a significant threat to AICUZ and must be vigorously opposed by Air Forces personnel before planning boards, zoning administrators and local governing bodies. Zoning changes can also be used to change incompatible uses to compatible uses. There are a variety of zoning techniques that can be used ranging from reclassification from one zoning category to another (e.g., residential to agricultural) to overlaying an airfield zoning category onto existing categories. Some communities have adopted a development moratorium while deliberating on permanent zoning changes.

Some potential problems may occur with respect to the zoning change approach. First, it is possible for the zoning to be changed again to an incompatible use. The installation actively monitors the actions of the local agencies to help ensure this does not happen. Second, a particular property owner may proceed with development in reliance on the existing zoning to the extent that the local government would be subject to a claim for damages if the zoning were changed. Third, the local government may not have adequate authority to change zoning on the grounds of airfield noise and accident hazard. In one state, the local government's authority was limited to zoning to prevent flight obstructions. This limitation was changed by state legislation. Finally, certain local governments, as unincorporated districts, may not have been delegated zoning power by the state. The installation Staff Judge Advocate and Community Planner should work closely with the local government to ensure help is rendered where and when needed. If there are valid legal defects in local zoning authority, the prospects for correcting these defects through state legislation should be examined. Another approach to dealing with zoning power deficiencies is for an adjacent local government with adequate zoning power to annex the land. This is permitted in certain states.

b. SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS.

Subdivision involves the division of large parcels of land into buildable lots. Subdivision regulations impose certain conditions on the developer, usually the dedication of land for public improvements and the construction of streets and utilities. The authority of a local agency to review subdivision for incompatible land use or to impose conditions on the subdivision that would minimize or prevent the incompatibility depend on state law and the terms of the subdivision ordinance. Ordinarily, special state enabling legislation will be required. If the agency does

have the requisite authority, it can use techniques such as dedication of land to open space, construction of berms or barriers or siting of lots to make the subdivision compatible with an installation.

c. SPECIAL USE DESIGNATIONS.

Local, state or federal agencies may designate land in such a manner that development is restricted or prohibited. This technique can be used only when the land exhibits special characteristics. Examples of these are:

- Unique archaeological, cultural or historic features.
- Unique scenic features.
- Wetlands.
- Floodplains.
- Prime agricultural lands.
- Principal sources of water supply.

d. SPECIAL PERMITS.

Some jurisdictions (counties surrounding Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio and the State of California) prohibit development in an airport zone except by permit. A special airport and land use commission is established to review permit applications submitted by developers. The commission holds public hearings on the application at which the Air Force can testify. Typically, where the permit is not turned down, the developer may be required to abide by site plan restrictions or agree to incorporate noise attenuation techniques. While the Air Force should present its views on permit applications, it should not become a party to any development restrictions. Agreements should be between the developer and the airport land use commission.

The special use designations described in c. above, may also be the subject of special permit proceedings before special boards or commissions (e.g., wetlands boards or erosion control committees).

Another form of special permit is the transfer of development rights. Under certain conditions a developer may be permitted to shift development from one site to another. Use of this technique requires finding another site that will not be overburdened by the additional development. Use of this technique requires enactment of special enabling legislation.

e. BUILDING CODE.

Noise attenuation in the construction of new buildings is a method of reducing adverse noise impact. Normally, this will require an amendment of the local building code. Many local governments will require technical assistance from installation community planners in order to proceed with their course of action. Requests for technical assistance should be made by contacting the major command.

f. OFFICIAL MAP.

The official map identifies legal streets, whether developed or not. Ordinarily, development cannot proceed unless access is provided to a street. If the proposed development does not conform to the map, a change must be obtained. Air Force personnel can oppose a change in the map to prevent incompatible development.

Also, the Air Force can seek to delete streets from the map even prior to any development propo

7. Financing Restrictions.

Developers may request financial assistance from state or federal agencies, in the form of grants, loans or insurance, for low or moderate income housing, hospitals, schools or nursing homes. Although there are a wide variety of federal housing programs, they have been consolidated in Section 8 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. These programs are administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Several states have enacted their own housing programs and established housing finance agencies to administer these programs. In some cases, a developer may require assistance from both federal and state agencies in order to create an economically feasible project. Public financing agencies should be kept fully aware of AICUZ recommendations. It is responsibility of the AFRCEs to keep federal regional offices informed (e.g. HUD, VA, Farmers Home Administration). State or federal financing agencies may require noise attenuation techniques as a condition for granting financial assistance or may reject the project entirely because of excessive noise.

8. State Legislation.

State legislation may be used to correct deficiencies in local procedures or to establish new requirements. Specifically, state law may:

- Authorize local governments to exercise zoning power to control land use around airports.
- Establish regional airport land use commissions.
- Set up special programs to preserve or acquire open space or agricultural land through acquisition or tax incentives.
- Authorize state and local agencies to designate Geographical Areas of Particular Concern.
- Require state or local agencies to prepare comprehensive plans or airport system plan
- Provide for noise attenuation for new construction through a statewide building code
- Require all major developments to be evaluated for environmental impact prior to approval.

As previously noted, the installation legal officer will normally be responsible for ascertaining the for state legislation and coordinating with higher authorities.