

(WWW) for these purposes is encouraged. Suggested uses include the implementation of a continuous scoping process, facilitating “virtual” public participation, as well as the dissemination of analyses and information as they evolve.

§ 651.53 Modifications of the scoping process.

(a) If a lengthy period exists between a decision to prepare an EIS and the time of preparation, the proponent will initiate the NOI at a reasonable time in advance of preparation of the DEIS. The NOI will state any tentative conclusions regarding the scope of the EIS made prior to publication of the NOI. Reasonable time for public participation will be allowed before the proponent makes any final decisions or commitments on the EIS.

(b) The proponent of a proposed action may use scoping during preparation of environmental review documents other than an EIS, if desired. In such cases, the proponent may use these procedures or may develop modified procedures, as needed.

Subpart H—Environmental Effects of Major Army Action Abroad

§ 651.54 Introduction.

(a) Protection of the environment is an Army priority, no matter where the Army actions are undertaken. The Army is committed to pursuing an active role in addressing environmental quality issues in Army relations with neighboring communities and assuring that consideration of the environment is an integral part of all decisions. This section assigns responsibilities for review of environmental effects abroad of major Army actions, as required by Executive Order 12114, Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Federal Actions, dated January 4, 1979, 3 CFR, 1979 Comp., p.356. This section applies to HQDA and Army agencies’ actions that would significantly affect the quality of the human environment outside the United States.

(b) Executive Order 12114 and DODD 6050.7, Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Department of Defense Actions (planned currently to be replaced by a DODI, Analyzing Defense Actions With

the Potential for Significant Impacts Outside the United States) provide guidance for analyzing the environmental impacts of Army actions abroad and in the global commons. Army components will, consistent with diplomatic factors (including applicable Status of Forces Agreements (SOFAs) and stationing agreements), national security considerations, and difficulties of obtaining information, document the review of potential environmental impacts of Army actions abroad and in the global commons as set forth in DODD 6050.7 (or DODI upon publication). The analysis and documentation of potential environmental impacts of Army actions abroad and in the global commons should, to the maximum extent possible, be incorporated into existing decision-making processes; planning for military exercises, training plans, and military operations.

§ 651.55 Categorical exclusions.

The list of CXs in Appendix B of this part may be used in reviewing potential environmental impacts of major actions abroad and in the global commons, in accordance with DODD 6050.7 (or DODI upon publication) and Executive Order 12114, section 2-5(c).

§ 651.56 Responsibilities.

(a) The ASA(I&E) will:

(1) Serve as the Secretary of the Army’s responsible official for environmental matters abroad.

(2) Maintain liaison with the DUSD(IE) on matters concerning Executive Order 12114, DODD 6050.7, and this part.

(3) Coordinate actions with other Secretariat offices as appropriate.

(b) The DEP will:

(1) Serve as ARSTAF proponent for implementation of Executive Order 12114, DODD 6050.7, and this part.

(2) Apply this part when planning and executing overseas actions, where appropriate in light of applicable statutes and SOFAs.

(c) The DCSOPS will:

(1) Serve as the focal point on the ARSTAF for integrating environmental considerations required by Executive Order 12114 into Army plans and activities. Emphasis will be placed

Pt. 651, App. A

32 CFR Ch. V (7-1-02 Edition)

on those actions reasonably expected to have widespread, long-term, and severe impacts on the global commons or the territories of foreign nations.

(2) Consult with the Office of Foreign Military Rights Affairs of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs) (ASD(ISA)) on significant or sensitive actions affecting relations with another nation.

(d) TJAG, in coordination with the OGC, will provide advice and assistance concerning the requirements of Executive Order 12114 and DODD 6050.7.

(e) The Chief of Public Affairs will provide advice and assistance on public affairs as necessary.

APPENDIX A TO PART 651—REFERENCES

Military publications and forms are accessible from a variety of sources through the use of electronic media or paper products. In most cases, electronic publications and forms that are associated with military organizations can be accessed at various address or web sites on the Internet. Since electronic addresses can frequently change, or similar web links can also be modified at several locations on the Internet, it's advisable to access those sites using a search engine that is most accommodative, yet beneficial to the user. Additionally, in an effort to facilitate the public right to information, certain publications can also be purchased through the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). Persons interested in obtaining certain types of publications can write to the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.

Section I—Required Publications

AR 360-5
Army Public Affairs, Public Information.

Section II—Related Publications

A related publication is merely a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this part.

AR 5-10
Reduction and Realignment Actions.

AR 11-27
Army Energy Program.

AR 95-50
Airspace and Special Military Operation Requirements.

AR 140-475
Real Estate Selection and Acquisition: Procedures and Criteria.

AR 200-1
Environmental Protection and Enhancement.

AR 200-3
Natural Resources—Land, Forest, and Wildlife Management.

AR 200-4
Cultural Resources Management.

AR 210-10
Administration.

AR 210-20
Master Planning for Army Installations.

AR 335-15
Management Information Control System.

AR 380-5
Department of the Army Information Security Program.

AR 385-10
Army Safety Program.

AR 530-1
Operations Security (OPSEC).

DA PAM 70-3
Army Acquisition Procedures.

Defense Acquisition Deskbook
An electronic knowledge presentation system available through the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition Reform) and the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Technology).

DOD 5000.2-R
Mandatory Procedures for Major Defense Acquisition Programs and Major Automated Information Systems.

DODD 4100.15
Commercial Activities Program.

DODD 4700.4
Natural Resources Management Program, Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP), Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP).

DODD 6050.7
Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Department of Defense Actions.

DODI 4715.9
Environmental Planning and Analysis

Department of the Army, DoD

Pt. 651, App. B

Executive Order 11988
Floodplain Management, 3 CFR, 1977
Comp., p. 117

Executive Order 11990
Protection of Wetlands, 3 CFR, 1977 Comp.,
p. 121.

Executive Order 12114
Environmental Effects Abroad of Major
Federal Actions, 3 CFR, 1979 comp., p. 356.

Executive Order 12778
Civil Justice Reform, 3 CFR, 1991 Comp., p.
359.

Executive Order 12856
Federal Compliance with Right-to-Know
Laws and Pollution Prevention Require-
ments, 3 CFR, 1993 Comp., p. 616.

Executive Order 12861
Elimination of One-Half of Executive
Branch Internal Regulations, 3 CFR, 1993
Comp., p. 630.

Executive Order 12866
Regulatory Planning and Review, 3 CFR,
1993 Comp., p. 638.

Executive Order 12898
Federal Actions to Address Environmental
Justice in Minority and Low-Income Popu-
lations, 3 CFR, 1994 Comp., p. 859.

Executive Order 13007
Indian Sacred Sites, 3 CFR, 1996 Comp., p.
196.

Executive Order 13045
Protection of Children from Environ-
mental Health Risks and Safety Risks, 3
CFR, 1997 Comp., p. 198.

Executive Order 13061
Federal Support of Community Efforts
Along American Heritage Rivers, 3 CFR, 1997
Comp., p. 221.

Executive Order 13083
Federalism, 3 CFR, 1998 Comp., p. 146.
Public Laws: American Indian Religious
Freedom Act.
42 U.S.C. 1996.

Clean Air Act
As amended (42 U.S.C. 7401, *et seq.*).

Clean Water Act of 1977
Public Law 95-217, 91 Stat. 1566 and Public
Law 96-148, Sec. 1(a)-(c), 93 Stat. 1088.
Comprehensive Environmental Response,
Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980.

As amended (CERCLA, Superfund) (42
U.S.C. 9601 *et seq.*) Endangered Species Act of
1973.

Public Law 93-205, 87 Stat. 884.

Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act
Public Law 85-624, Sec. 2, 72 Stat. 563 and
Public Law 89-72, Sec. 6(b), 79 Stat. 216.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
Public Law 91-190, 83 Stat. 852.

National Historic Preservation Act
Public Law 89-665, 80 Stat. 915.

Native American Graves Protection and
Repatriation Act
Public Law 101-601, 104 Stat. 3048.

Pollution Prevention Act of 1990
Public Law 101-508, Title VI, Subtitle G,
104 Stat. 13880-321.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of
1976
Public Law 94-580, 90 Stat. 2795.

Sikes Act
Public Law 86-797, 74 Stat. 1052.
NOTE. The following CFRs may be found in
your legal office or law library. Copies may
be purchased from the Superintendent of
Documents, Government Printing Office,
Washington, DC 20401.

36 CFR Part 800

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

40 CFR Parts 1500-1508

Council on Environmental Quality.

Section III—Prescribed Forms

This section contains no entries.

Section IV—Referenced Forms

DA Form 2028

Recommended Changes to Publications and
Blank Forms.

DD Form 1391

Military Construction Project Data.

**APPENDIX B TO PART 651—CATEGORICAL
EXCLUSIONS**

Section I—Screening Criteria

Before any CXs can be used, Screening Cri-
teria as referenced in § 651.29 must be met.

Section II—List of CXs

(a) For convenience only, the CXs are
grouped under common types of activities

(for example, administration/operation, construction/demolition, and repair and maintenance). Certain CXs require a REC, which will be completed and signed by the proponent. Concurrence on the use of a CX is required from the appropriate environmental officer (EO), and that signature is required on the REC. The list of CXs is subject to continual review and modification. Requests for additions or changes to the CXs (along with justification) should be sent, through channels, to the ASA (I&E). Subordinate Army headquarters may not modify the CX list through supplements to this part. Proposed modifications to the list of CXs will be published in the FR by HQDA, to provide opportunity for public comment.

(b) Administration/operation activities:

(1) Routine law and order activities performed by military/military police and physical plant protection and security personnel, and civilian natural resources and environmental law officers.

(2) Emergency or disaster assistance provided to federal, state, or local entities (REC required).

(3) Preparation of regulations, procedures, manuals, and other guidance documents that implement, without substantive change, the applicable HQDA or other federal agency regulations, procedures, manuals, and other guidance documents that have been environmentally evaluated (subject to previous NEPA review).

(4) Proposed activities and operations to be conducted in an existing non-historic structure which are within the scope and compatibility of the present functional use of the building, will not result in a substantial increase in waste discharged to the environment, will not result in substantially different waste discharges from current or previous activities, and emissions will remain within established permit limits, if any (REC required).

(5) Normal personnel, fiscal, and administrative activities involving military and civilian personnel (recruiting, processing, paying, and records keeping).

(6) Routinely conducted recreation and welfare activities not involving off-road recreational vehicles.

(7) Deployment of military units on a temporary duty (TDY) or training basis where existing facilities are used for their intended purposes consistent with the scope and size of existing mission.

(8) Preparation of administrative or personnel-related studies, reports, or investigations.

(9) Approval of asbestos or lead-based paint management plans drafted in accordance with applicable laws and regulations (REC required).

(10) Non-construction activities in support of other agencies/organizations involving

community participation projects and law enforcement activities.

(11) Ceremonies, funerals, and concerts. This includes events such as state funerals, to include flyovers.

(12) Reductions and realignments of civilian and/or military personnel that: fall below the thresholds for reportable actions as prescribed by statute (10 U.S.C. 2687) and do not involve related activities such as construction, renovation, or demolition activities that would otherwise require an EA or an EIS to implement (REC required). This includes reorganizations and reassignments with no changes in force structure, unit redesignations, and routine administrative reorganizations and consolidations (REC required).

(13) Actions affecting Army property that fall under another federal agency's list of categorical exclusions when the other federal agency is the lead agency (decision maker), or joint actions on another federal agency's property that fall under that agency's list of categorical exclusions (REC required).

(14) Relocation of personnel into existing federally-owned (or state-owned in the case of ARNG) or commercially-leased space, which does not involve a substantial change in the supporting infrastructure (for example, an increase in vehicular traffic beyond the capacity of the supporting road network to accommodate such an increase is an example of substantial change) (REC required).

(c) Construction and demolition:

(1) Construction of an addition to an existing structure or new construction on a previously undisturbed site if the area to be disturbed has no more than 5.0 cumulative acres of new surface disturbance. This does not include construction of facilities for the transportation, distribution, use, storage, treatment, and disposal of solid waste, medical waste, and hazardous waste (REC required).

(2) Demolition of non-historic buildings, structures, or other improvements and disposal of debris therefrom, or removal of a part thereof for disposal, in accordance with applicable regulations, including those regulations applying to removal of asbestos, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), lead-based paint, and other special hazard items (REC required).

(3) Road or trail construction and repair on existing rights-of-ways or on previously disturbed areas.

(d) Cultural and natural resource management activities:

(1) Land regeneration activities using only native trees and vegetation, including site preparation. This does not include forestry operations (REC required).

(2) Routine maintenance of streams and ditches or other rainwater conveyance structures (in accordance with USACE permit authority under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and applicable state and local permits), and erosion control and stormwater control structures (REC required).

(3) Implementation of hunting and fishing policies or regulations that are consistent with state and local regulations.

(4) Studies, data collection, monitoring and information gathering that do not involve major surface disturbance. Examples include topographic surveys, bird counts, wetland mapping, and other resources inventories (REC required).

(5) Maintenance of archaeological, historical, and endangered/threatened species avoidance markers, fencing, and signs.

(e) Procurement and contract activities:

(1) Routine procurement of goods and services (complying with applicable procedures for sustainable or "green" procurement) to support operations and infrastructure, including routine utility services and contracts.

(2) Acquisition, installation, and operation of utility and communication systems, mobile antennas, data processing cable and similar electronic equipment that use existing right-of-way, easement, distribution systems, and/or facilities (REC required).

(3) Conversion of commercial activities under the provisions of AR 5-20. This includes only those actions that do not change the actions or the missions of the organization or alter the existing land-use patterns.

(4) Modification, product improvement, or configuration engineering design change to materiel, structure, or item that does not change the original impact of the materiel, structure, or item on the environment (REC required).

(5) Procurement, testing, use, and/or conversion of a commercially available product (for example, forklift, generator, chain saw, etc.) which does not meet the definition of a weapon system (Title 10, U.S.C., Section 2403. "Major weapon systems: Contractor guarantees"), and does not result in any unusual disposal requirements.

(6) Acquisition or contracting for spares and spare parts, consistent with the approved Technical Data Package (TDP).

(7) Modification and adaptation of commercially available items and products for military application (for example, sportsman's products and wear such as holsters, shotguns, sidearms, protective shields, etc.), as long as modifications do not alter the normal impact to the environment (REC required).

(8) Adaptation of non-lethal munitions and restraints from law enforcement suppliers and industry (such as rubber bullets, stun grenades, smoke bombs, etc.) for military police and crowd control activities where

there is no change from the original product design and there are no unusual disposal requirements. The development and use by the military of non-lethal munitions and restraints which are similar to those used by local police forces and in which there are no unusual disposal requirements (REC required).

(f) Real estate activities:

(1) Grants or acquisitions of leases, licenses, easements, and permits for use of real property or facilities in which there is no significant change in land or facility use. Examples include, but are not limited to, Army controlled property and Army leases of civilian property to include leases of training, administrative, general use, special purpose, or warehouse space (REC required).

(2) Disposal of excess easement areas to the underlying fee owner (REC required).

(3) Transfer of real property administrative control within the Army, to another military department, or to other federal agency, including the return of public domain lands to the Department of Interior, and reporting of property as excess and surplus to the GSA for disposal (REC required).

(4) Transfer of active installation utilities to a commercial or governmental utility provider, except for those systems on property that has been declared excess and proposed for disposal (REC required).

(5) Acquisition of real property (including facilities) where the land use will not change substantially or where the land acquired will not exceed 40 acres and the use will be similar to current or ongoing Army activities on adjacent land (REC required).

(6) Disposal of real property (including facilities) by the Army where the reasonably foreseeable use will not change significantly (REC required).

(g) Repair and maintenance activities:

(1) Routine repair and maintenance of buildings, airfields, grounds, equipment, and other facilities. Examples include, but are not limited to: Removal and disposal of asbestos-containing material (for example, roof material and floor tile) or lead-based paint in accordance with applicable regulations; removal of dead, diseased, or damaged trees; and repair of roofs, doors, windows, or fixtures (REC required for removal and disposal of asbestos-containing material and lead-based paint or work on historic structures).

(2) Routine repairs and maintenance of roads, trails, and firebreaks. Examples include, but are not limited to: grading and clearing the roadside of brush with or without the use of herbicides; resurfacing a road to its original conditions; pruning vegetation, removal of dead, diseased, or damaged trees and cleaning culverts; and minor soil stabilization activities.

(3) Routine repair and maintenance of equipment and vehicles (for example, autos,

tractors, lawn equipment, military vehicles, etc.) which is substantially the same as that routinely performed by private sector owners and operators of similar equipment and vehicles. This does not include depot maintenance of unique military equipment.

(h) Hazardous materials/hazardous waste management and operations:

(1) Use of gauging devices, analytical instruments, and other devices containing sealed radiological sources; use of industrial radiography; use of radioactive material in medical and veterinary practices; possession of radioactive material incident to performing services such as installation, maintenance, leak tests, and calibration; use of uranium as shielding material in containers or devices; and radioactive tracers (REC required).

(2) Immediate responses in accordance with emergency response plans (for example, Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCCP)/Installation Spill Contingency Plan (ISCP), and Chemical Accident and Incident Response Plan) for release or discharge of oil or hazardous materials/substances; or emergency actions taken by Explosive Ordnance Demolition (EOD) detachment or Technical Escort Unit.

(3) Sampling, surveying, well drilling and installation, analytical testing, site preparation, and intrusive testing to determine if hazardous wastes, contaminants, pollutants, or special hazards (for example, asbestos, PCBs, lead-based paint, or unexploded ordnance) are present (REC required).

(4) Routine management, to include transportation, distribution, use, storage, treatment, and disposal of solid waste, medical waste, radiological and special hazards (for example, asbestos, PCBs, lead-based paint, or unexploded ordnance), and/or hazardous waste that complies with EPA, Army, or other regulatory agency requirements. This CX is not applicable to new construction of facilities for such management purposes.

(5) Research, testing, and operations conducted at existing enclosed facilities consistent with previously established safety levels and in compliance with applicable federal, state, and local standards. For facilities without existing NEPA analysis, including contractor-operated facilities, if the operation will substantially increase the extent of potential environmental impacts or is controversial, an EA (and possibly an EIS) is required.

(6) Reutilization, marketing, distribution, donation, and resale of items, equipment, or materiel; normal transfer of items to the Defense Logistics Agency. Items, equipment, or materiel that have been contaminated with hazardous materials or wastes will be adequately cleaned and will conform to the applicable regulatory agency's requirements.

(i) Training and testing:

(1) Simulated war games (classroom setting) and on-post tactical and logistical exercises involving units of battalion size or smaller, and where tracked vehicles will not be used (REC required to demonstrate coordination with installation range control and environmental office).

(2) Training entirely of an administrative or classroom nature.

(3) Intermittent on-post training activities (or off-post training covered by an ARNG land use agreement) that involve no live fire or vehicles off established roads or trails. Uses include, but are not limited to, land navigation, physical training, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) approved aerial overflights, and small unit level training.

(j) Aircraft and airfield activities:

(1) Infrequent, temporary (less than 30 days) increases in air operations up to 50 percent of the typical installation aircraft operation rate (REC required).

(2) Flying activities in compliance with Federal Aviation Administration Regulations and in accordance with normal flight patterns and elevations for that facility, where the flight patterns/elevations have been addressed in an installation master plan or other planning document that has been subject to NEPA public review.

(3) Installation, repair, or upgrade of airfield equipment (for example, runway visual range equipment, visual approach slope indicators).

(4) Army participation in established air shows sponsored or conducted by non-Army entities on other than Army property.

APPENDIX C TO PART 651—MITIGATION AND MONITORING

(a) The CEQ regulations (40 CFR parts 1500-1508) recognize the following five means of mitigating an environmental impact. These five approaches to mitigation are presented in order of desirability.

(1) Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action. This method avoids environmental impact by eliminating certain activities in certain areas. As an example, the Army's Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) program accounts for training requirements and activities while considering natural and cultural resource conditions on ranges and training land. This program allows informed management decisions associated with the use of these lands, and has mitigated potential impacts by limiting activities to areas that are compatible with Army training needs. Sensitive habitats and other resources are thus protected, while the mission requirements are still met.

(2) Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation. Limiting the degree or magnitude of the action can reduce the extent of

an impact. For example, changing the firing time or the number of rounds fired on artillery ranges will reduce the noise impact on nearby residents. Using the previous ITAM example, the conditions of ranges can be monitored, and, when the conditions on the land warrant, the intensity or magnitude of the training on that parcel can be modified through a variety of decisions.

(3) Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the effect on the environment. This method restores the environment to its previous condition or better. Movement of troops and vehicles across vegetated areas often destroys vegetation. Either reseeding or replanting the areas with native plants after the exercise can mitigate this impact.

(4) Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action. This method designs the action so as to reduce adverse environmental effects. Examples include maintaining erosion control structures, using air pollution control devices, and encouraging car pools in order to reduce transportation effects such as air pollution, energy consumption, and traffic congestion.

(5) Compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments (40 CFR 1508.20). This method replaces the resource or environment that will be impacted by the action. Replacement can occur in-kind or otherwise; for example, deer habitat in the project area can be replaced with deer habitat in another area; an in-kind replacement at a different location. This replacement can occur either on the impact site or at another location. This type of mitigation is often used in water resources projects.

(b) The identification and evaluation of mitigations involves the use of experts familiar with the predicted environmental impacts. Many potential sources of information are available for assistance. These include sources within the Army such as the USACHPPM, the USAEC, the MACOM environmental office, the ODEP, COE research laboratories, COE districts and divisions, and DoD Regional Support Centers. State agencies are another potential source of information, and the appropriate POC within these agencies may be obtained from the installation environmental office. Local interest groups may also be able to help identify potential mitigation measures. Other suggested sources of assistance include:

- (1) Aesthetics:
 - (i) Installation Landscape Architect.
 - (ii) COE District Landscape Architects.
- (2) Air Quality:
 - (i) Installation Environmental Specialist.
 - (ii) Installation Preventive Medicine Officer.
- (3) Airspace:

- (i) Installation Air Traffic and Airspace Officers.
- (ii) DA Regional Representative to the FAA.
- (iii) DA Aeronautical Services.
- (iv) Military Airspace Management System Office.
- (v) Installation Range Control Officer.
- (4) Earth Science:
 - (i) Installation Environmental Specialist.
 - (ii) USACE District Geotechnical Staff.
- (5) Ecology:
 - (i) Installation Environmental Specialist.
 - (ii) Installation Wildlife Officer.
 - (iii) Installation Forester.
 - (iv) Installation Natural Resource Committee.
 - (v) USACE District Environmental Staff.
- (6) Energy/Resource Conservation: Installation Environmental Specialist.
- (7) Health and Safety:
 - (i) Installation Preventive Medicine Officer.
 - (ii) Installation Safety Officer.
 - (iii) Installation Hospital.
 - (iv) Installation Mental Hygiene or Psychiatry Officer.
 - (v) Chaplain's Office.
- (8) Historic/Archaeological Resources:
 - (i) Installation Environmental Specialist.
 - (ii) Installation Historian or Architect.
 - (iii) USACE District Archaeologist.
- (9) Land Use Impacts: (i) Installation Master Planner.
 - (ii) USACE District Community Planners.
- (10) Socioeconomics:
 - (i) Personnel Office.
 - (ii) Public Information Officer.
 - (iii) USACE District Economic Planning Staff.
- (11) Water Quality:
 - (i) Installation Environmental Specialist.
 - (ii) Installation Preventive Medicine Officer.
 - (iii) USACE District Environmental Staff.
- (12) Noise:
 - (i) Preventive Medicine Officer.
 - (ii) Directorate of Public Works.
 - (iii) Installation Master Planner.
- (13) Training Impacts:
 - Installation Director of Plans, Training, and Mobilization
- (c) Several different mitigation techniques have been used on military installations for a number of years. The following examples illustrate the variety of possible measures:
 - (1) There are maneuver restrictions in areas used extensively for tracked vehicle training. These restrictions are not designed to infringe on the military mission, but rather to reduce the amount of damage to the training area.
 - (2) Aerial seeding has been done on some installations to reduce erosion problems.
 - (3) Changing the time and/or frequency of operations has been used. This may involve changing the season of the year, the time of

day, or even day of the week for various activities. These changes avoid noise impacts as well as aesthetic, transportation, and some ecological problems.

(4) Reducing the effects of construction has involved using techniques that keep heavy equipment away from protected trees and quickly re-seeding areas after construction.

(d) Monitoring and enforcement programs are applicable (40 CFR 1505.2(c)) and the specific adopted action is an important case (40 CFR 1505.3) if:

(1) There is a change in environmental conditions or project activities that were assumed in the EIS, such that original predictions of the extent of adverse environmental impacts may be too limited.

(2) The outcome of the mitigation measure is uncertain, such as in the case of the application of new technology.

(3) Major environmental controversy remains associated with the selected alternative.

(4) Failure of a mitigation measure, or other unforeseen circumstances, could result in serious harm to federal-or state-listed endangered or threatened species; important historic or archaeological sites that are either on, or meet eligibility requirements for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places; wilderness areas, wild and scenic rivers, or other public or private protected resources. Evaluation and determination of what constitutes serious harm must be made in coordination with the appropriate federal, state, or local agency responsible for each particular program.

(e) Five basic considerations affect the establishment of monitoring programs:

(1) *Legal requirements.* Permits for some actions will require that a monitoring system be established (for example, dredge and fill permits from the USACE). These permits will generally require both enforcement and effectiveness monitoring programs.

(2) *Protected resources.* These include federal-or state-listed endangered or threatened species, important historic or archaeological sites (whether or not these are listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places), wilderness areas, wild and scenic rivers, and other public or private protected resources. Private protected resources include areas such as Audubon Society Refuges, Nature Conservancy lands, or any other land that would be protected by law if it were under government ownership, but is privately owned. If any of these resources are affected, an effectiveness and enforcement-monitoring program must be undertaken in conjunction with the federal, state, or local agency that manages the type of resource.

(3) *Major environmental controversy.* If a controversy remains regarding the effect of an action or the effectiveness of a mitigation, an enforcement and effectiveness moni-

toring program must be undertaken. Controversy includes not only scientific disagreement about the mitigation's effectiveness, but also public interest or debate.

(4) *Mitigation outcome.* The probability of the mitigation's success must be carefully considered. The proponent must know if the mitigation has been successful elsewhere. The validity of the outcome should be confirmed by expert opinion. However, the proponent should note that a certain technique, such as artificial seeding with the natural vegetation, which may have worked successfully in one area, may not work in another.

(5) *Changed conditions.* The final consideration is whether any condition, such as the environmental setting, has changed (for example, a change in local land use around the area, or a change in project activities, such as increased amount of acreage being used or an increased movement of troops). Such changes will require preparation of a supplemental document (see §§651.5(g) and 651.24) and additional monitoring. If none of these conditions are met (that is, requirement by law, protected resources, no major controversy is involved, effectiveness of the mitigation is known, and the environmental or project conditions have not changed), then only an enforcement monitoring program is needed. Otherwise, both an enforcement and effectiveness monitoring program will be required.

(f) Enforcement monitoring program. The development of an enforcement monitoring program is governed by who will actually perform the mitigation; a contractor, a cooperating agency, or an in-house (Army) lead agency. The lead agency is ultimately responsible for performing any mitigation activities.

(1) *Contract performance.* Several provisions must be made in work to be performed by contract. The lead agency must ensure that contract provisions include the performance of the mitigation activity and that penalty clauses are written into the contracts. It must provide for timely inspection of the mitigation measures and is responsible for enforcing all contract provision.

(2) *Cooperating agency performance.* The lead agency must ensure that, if a cooperating agency performs the work, it understands its role in the mitigation. The lead agency must determine and agree upon how the mitigation measures will be funded. It must also ensure that any necessary formal paperwork such as cooperating agreements is complete.

(3) *Lead agency performance.* If the lead agency performs the mitigation, the proponent must ensure that needed tasks are performed, provide appropriate funding in the project budget, arrange for necessary manpower allocations, and make any necessary changes in the agency (installation) regulations (such as environmental or range regulations).

(g) Effectiveness monitoring. Effectiveness monitoring is often difficult to establish. The first step is to determine what must be monitored, based on criteria discussed during the establishment of the system; for example, the legal requirements, protected resources, area of controversy, known effectiveness, or changed conditions. Initially, this can be a very broad statement, such as reduction of impacts on a particular stream by a combination of replanting, erosion control devices, and range regulations. The next step is finding the expertise necessary to establish the monitoring system. The expertise may be available on-post or may be obtained from an outside source. After a source of expertise is located, the program can be established using the following criteria:

- (1) Any technical parameters used must be measurable; for example, the monitoring program must be quantitative and statistically sound.
- (2) A baseline study must be completed before the monitoring begins in order to identify the actual state of the system prior to any disturbance.
- (3) The monitoring system must have a control, so that it can isolate the effects of the mitigation procedures from effects originating outside the action.
- (4) The system's parameters and means of measuring them must be replicable.
- (5) Parameter results must be available in a timely manner so that the decision maker can take any necessary corrective action before the effects are irreversible.
- (6) Not every mitigation has to be monitored separately. The effectiveness of several mitigation actions can be determined by one measurable parameter. For example, the turbidity measurement from a stream can include the combined effectiveness of mitigation actions such as reseeding, maneuver restrictions, and erosion control devices. However, if a method combines several parameters and a critical change is noted, each mitigation measurement must be examined to determine the problem.

APPENDIX D TO PART 651—PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN

The objective of the plan will be to encourage the full and open discussion of issues related to Army actions. Some NEPA actions will be very limited in scope, and may not require full public participation and involvement. Other NEPA actions will obviously be of interest, not only to the local community, but to others across the country as well.

- (a) To accomplish this objective, the plan will require:
 - (1) Dissemination of information to local and installation communities through such means as news releases to local media, announcements to local citizens groups, and Commander's letters. Such information may

be subject to Freedom of Information Act and operations security review.

- (2) The invitation of public comments through two-way communication channels that will be kept open through various means.
- (3) The use of fully informed public affairs officers at all levels.
- (4) Preparation of EAs which incorporate public involvement processes whenever appropriate (40 CFR 1506.6).
- (5) Consultation of persons and agencies such as:
 - (i) Municipal, township, and county elected and appointed officials.
 - (ii) Tribal, state, county, and local government officials and administrative personnel whose official duties include responsibility for activities or components of the affected environment related to the proposed Army action.
 - (iii) Local and regional administrators of other federal agencies or commissions that may either control resources potentially affected by the proposed action (for example, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) or who may be aware of other actions by different federal agencies whose effects must be considered with the proposed Army action (for example, the GSA).
 - (iv) Members of identifiable population segments within the potentially affected environments, whether or not they have clearly identifiable leaders or an established organization such as farmers and ranchers, homeowners, small business owners, and Native Americans.

(v) Members and officials of those identifiable interest groups of local or national scope that may have an interest in the environmental effects of the proposed action or activity (for example, hunters and fishermen, Isaak Walton League, Sierra Club, and the Audubon Society).

(vi) Any person or group that has specifically requested involvement in the specific action or similar actions.

(b) Public involvement should be solicited using the following processes and procedures:

- (1) Direct individual contact. Such limited contact may suffice for all required public involvement, when the expected environmental effect is of a very limited scope. This contact should identify:
 - (i) Persons expected to express an opinion and later participate.
 - (ii) Preliminary positions of such persons on the scope of issues that the analysis must address.
- (2) Small workshops or discussion groups.
- (3) Larger public gatherings that are held after some formulation of the potential issues, inviting the public to express views on the proposed courses of action. Public suggestions or additional alternative courses

of action may be expressed at these gatherings which need not be formal public hearings.

(4) Any other processes and procedures to accomplish the appropriate level of public involvement.

(c) Scoping Guidance. All affected parties must be included in the scoping process (AR 360-5). The plan must include the following:

(1) Information disseminated to local and installation communities through such means as news releases to local media, announcements to local citizens groups, and Commander's letters at each phase or milestone (more frequently if needed) of the project. Such information may be subject to Freedom of Information Act and operations security review.

(2) Each phase or milestone (more frequently if needed) of the project will be coordinated with representatives of local, state, and federal government agencies.

(3) Public comments will be invited and two-way communication channels will be kept open through various means as stated above.

(4) Public affairs officers at all levels will be kept informed.

(5) When an EIS is being prepared, public involvement is a requisite element of the scoping process (40 CFR 1501.7(a)(1)).

(6) Preparation of EAs will incorporate public involvement processes whenever appropriate (40 CFR 1506.6).

(7) Persons and agencies to be consulted include the following:

(i) Municipal, township, and county elected and appointed officials.

(ii) Tribal, state, county, and local government officials and administrative personnel whose official duties include responsibility for activities or components of the affected environment related to the proposed Army action.

(iii) Local and regional administrators of other federal agencies or commissions that may either control resources potentially affected by the proposed action (for example, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service); or who may be aware of other actions by different federal agencies whose effects must be considered with the proposed Army action, (for example, the GSA).

(iv) Members of identifiable population segments within the potentially affected environments, whether or not they have clearly identifiable leaders or an established organization such as farmers and ranchers, homeowners, small business owners, and Indian tribes.

(v) Members and officials of those identifiable interest groups of local or national scope that may have interest in the environmental effects of the proposed action or activity (for example, hunters and fishermen, Isaak Walton League, Sierra Club, and the Audubon Society).

(vi) Any person or group that has specifically requested involvement in the specific action or similar actions.

(8) The public involvement processes and procedures by which participation may be solicited include the following:

(i) The direct individual contact process identifies persons expected to express an opinion and participate in later public meetings. Direct contact may also identify the preliminary positions of such persons on the scope of issues that the EIS will address. Such limited contact may suffice for all required public involvement, when the expected environmental effect is of very limited scope.

(ii) Small workshops or discussion groups.

(iii) Larger public gatherings that are held after some formulation of the potential issues. The public is invited to express its views on the proposed courses of action. Public suggestions or alternative courses of action not already identified may be expressed at these gatherings that need not be formal public hearings.

(iv) Identifying and applying other processes and procedures to accomplish the appropriate level of public involvement.

(9) The meetings described above should not be public hearings in the early stages of evaluating a proposed action. Public hearings do not substitute for the full range of public involvement procedures under the purposes and intent of (a) of this appendix.

(10) Public surveys or polls to identify public opinion of a proposed action will be performed (AR 335-15, chapter 10).

(d) Preparing the Notice of Intent. In preparing the NOI, the proponent will:

(1) In the NOI, identify the significant issues to be analyzed in the EIS.

(2) In the NOI, identify the office or person responsible for matters related to the scoping process. If they are not the same as the proponent of the action, make that distinction.

(3) Identify the lead and cooperating agency, if already determined (40 CFR 1501.5 and 1501.6).

(4) Identify the method by which the agency will invite participation of affected parties; and identify a tentative list of the affected parties to be notified.

(5) Identify the proposed method for accomplishing the scoping procedure.

(6) Indicate the relationship between the timing of the preparation of environmental analyses and the tentative planning and decision-making schedule including:

(i) The scoping process itself.

(ii) Collecting or analyzing environmental data, including studies required of cooperating agencies.

(iii) Preparation of DEISs and FEISs.

(iv) Filing of the ROD.

(v) Taking the action.

(7) For a programmatic EIS, preparing a general expected schedule for future specific implementing actions that will involve separate environmental analysis.

(8) If applicable, in the NOI, identify the extent to which the EIS preparation process is exempt from any of the normal procedural requirements of this part, including scoping.

APPENDIX E TO PART 651—CONTENT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(a) EISs will:

(1) Be analytic rather than encyclopedic. Impacts will be discussed in proportion to their significance; and insignificant impacts will only be briefly discussed, sufficient to show why more analysis is not warranted.

(2) Be kept concise and no longer than absolutely necessary to comply with NEPA, CEQ regulations, and this part. Length should be determined by potential environmental issues, not project size. The EIS should be no longer than 300 pages.

(3) Describe the criteria for selecting alternatives, and discuss those alternatives, including the “no action” alternative, to be considered by the ultimate decision maker.

(4) Serve as a means to assess environmental impacts of proposed military actions, rather than justifying decisions.

(b) The EIS will consist of the following:

(1) *Cover sheet.* The cover sheet will not exceed one page (40 CFR 1502.11) and will be accompanied by a signature page for the proponent, designated as preparer; the installation environmental office (or other source of NEPA expertise), designated as reviewer; and the Installation Commander (or other Activity Commander), designated as approver. It will include:

(i) The following statement: “The material contained in the attached (final or draft) EIS is for internal coordination use only and may not be released to non-Department of Defense agencies or individuals until coordination has been completed and the material has been cleared for public release by appropriate authority.” This sheet will be removed prior to filing the document with the EPA.

(ii) A list of responsible agencies including the lead agency and any cooperating agency.

(iii) The title of the proposed action that is the subject of the statement and, if appropriate, the titles of related cooperating agency actions, together with state and county (or other jurisdiction as applicable) where the action is located.

(iv) The name, address, and telephone number of the person at the agency who can supply further information, and, as appropriate, the name and title of the major approval authority in the command channel through HQDA staff proponent.

(v) A designation of the statement as a draft, final, or draft or final supplement.

(vi) A one-paragraph abstract of the statement that describes only the need for the proposed action, alternative actions, and the significant environmental consequences of the proposed action and alternatives.

(vii) The date by which comments must be received, computed in cooperation with the EPA.

(2) *Summary.* The summary will stress the major conclusions of environmental analysis, areas of controversy, and issues yet to be resolved. The summary presentation will focus on the scope of the EIS, including issues that will not be evaluated in detail. It should list all federal permits, licenses, and other entitlements that must be obtained prior to proposal implementation. Further, a statement of compliance with the requirements of other federal environmental protection laws will be included (40 CFR 1502.25). To simplify consideration of complex relationships, every effort will be made to present the summary of alternatives and their impacts in a graphic format with the narrative. The EIS summary should be written at the standard middle school reading level. This summary should not exceed 15 pages. An additional summary document will be prepared for separate submission to the DEP and the ASA(I&E). This will identify progress “to the date,” in addition to the standard EIS summary which:

(i) Summarizes the content of the document (from an oversight perspective).

(ii) Outlines mitigation requirements (to improve mitigation tracking and the programming of funds).

(iii) Identifies major and unresolved issues and potential controversies. For EIS actions that have been delegated by the ASA(I&E), this document will also include status of requirements and conditions established by the delegation letter.

(3) *Table of contents.* This section will provide for the table of contents, list of figures and tables, and a list of all referenced documents, including a bibliography of references within the body of the EIS. The table of contents should have enough detail so that searching for sections of text is not difficult.

(4) *Purpose of and need for the action.* This section should clearly state the nature of the problem and discuss how the proposed action or range of alternatives would solve the problem. This section will briefly give the relevant background information on the proposed action and summarize its operational, social, economic, and environmental objectives. This section is designed specifically to call attention to the benefits of the proposed action. If a cost-benefit analysis has been prepared for the proposed action, it may be included here, or attached as an appendix and referenced here.

(5) *Alternatives considered, including proposed action and no action alternative.* This section presents all reasonable alternatives and their likely environmental impacts, written in simple, nontechnical language for the lay reader. A no action alternative must be included (40 CFR 1502.14(d)). A preferred alternative need not be identified in the DEIS; although a preferred alternative generally must be included in the FEIS (40 CFR 1502.14(e)). The environmental impacts of the alternatives should be presented in comparative form, thus sharply defining the issues and providing a clear basis for choice among the options that are provided the decision maker and the public (40 CFR 1502.14). The information should be summarized in a brief, concise manner. The use of graphics and tabular or matrix format is encouraged to provide the reviewer with an at-a-glance review. In summary, the following points are required:

(i) A description of all reasonable alternatives, including the preferred action, alternatives beyond DA jurisdiction (40 CFR 1502.14(c)), and the no action alternative.

(ii) A comparative presentation of the environmental consequences of all reasonable alternative actions, including the preferred alternative.

(iii) A description of the mitigation measures and/or monitoring procedures (§651.15) nominated for incorporation into the proposed action and alternatives, as well as mitigation measures that are available but not incorporated and/or monitoring procedures (§651.15).

(iv) Listing of any alternatives that were eliminated from detailed study. A brief discussion of the reasons for which each alternative was eliminated.

(6) *Affected environment (baseline conditions) that may be impacted.* This section will contain information about existing conditions in the affected areas in sufficient detail to understand the potential effects of the alternatives under consideration (40 CFR 1502.15). Affected elements could include, for example, biophysical characteristics (ecology and water quality); land use and land use plans; architectural, historical, and cultural amenities; utilities and services; and transportation. This section will not be encyclopedic. It will be written clearly and the degree of detail for points covered will be related to the significance and magnitude of expected impacts. Elements not impacted by any of the alternatives need only be presented in summary form, or referenced.

(7) *Environmental and socioeconomic consequences.* This section forms the scientific and analytic basis for the comparison of impacts. It should discuss:

(i) Direct effects and their significance.

(ii) Indirect effects and their significance.

(iii) Possible conflicts between the proposed action and existing land use plans, policies, and controls.

(iv) Environmental effects of the alternatives, including the proposed action and the no action alternative.

(v) Energy requirements and conservation potential of various alternatives and mitigation measures.

(vi) Irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources associated with the proposed action.

(vii) Relationship between short-term use of the environment and maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity.

(viii) Urban quality, historic, and cultural resources, and design of the built environment, including the reuse and conservation potential of various alternatives and mitigation measures.

(ix) Cumulative effects of the proposed action in light of other past, present, and foreseeable actions.

(x) Means to mitigate or monitor adverse environmental impacts.

(xi) Any probable adverse environmental effects that cannot be avoided.

(8) *List of preparers.* The EIS will list the names of its preparers, together with their qualifications (expertise, experience, and professional disciplines) (40 CFR 1502.17), including those people who were primarily responsible for preparing (research, data collection, and writing) the EIS or significant background or support papers, and basic components of the statement. When possible, the people who are responsible for a particular analysis, as well as an analysis of background papers, will be identified. If some or all of the preparers are contractors' employees, they must be identified as such. Identification of the firm that prepared the EIS is not, by itself, adequate to meet the requirements of this point. Normally, this list will not exceed two pages. Contractors will execute disclosure statements specifying that they have no financial or other interest in the outcome of the project. These statements will be referenced in this section of the EIS.

(9) *Distribution list.* For the DEIS, a list will be prepared indicating from whom review and comment is requested. The list will include public agencies and private parties or organizations. The distribution of the DEIS and FEIS will include the CBTDEVs from whom comments were requested, irrespective of whether they provided comments.

(10) *Index.* The index will be an alphabetical list of topics in the EIS, especially of the types of effects induced by the various alternative actions. Reference may be made to either page number or paragraph number.

(11) *Appendices (as appropriate).* If an agency prepares an appendix to an EIS, the appendix will consist of material prepared in

Department of the Army, DoD

Pt. 651, App. F

connection with an EIS (distinct from material not so prepared and incorporated by reference), consist only of material that substantiates any analysis fundamental to an impact statement, be analytic and relevant to the decision to be made, and be circulated with the EIS or readily available.

APPENDIX F TO PART 651—GLOSSARY

Section 1—Abbreviations

AAE
Army Acquisition Executive.

AAPPSO
Army Acquisition Pollution Prevention Support Office.

ACAT
Acquisition Category.

ACSIM
Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management.

ADNL
A-weighted day-night levels.

AQCR
Air Quality Control Region.

AR
Army Regulation.

ARNG
Army National Guard.

ARSTAF
Army Staff.

ASA(AL&T)
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition, Logistics, and Technology).

ASA(FM)
Assistant Secretary of the Army for Financial Management.

ASA(I&E)
Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Environment).

ASD(ISA)
Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs).

CARD
Cost Analysis Requirements Description.

CBTDEV
Combat Developer.

CEQ
Council on Environmental Quality.

CERCLA
Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act.

CDNL
C-Weighted Day-Night Levels.

CFR
Code of Federal Regulations.

CONUS
Continental United States.

CX
Categorical Exclusion.

DA
Department of the Army.

DAD
Defense Acquisition Deskbook.

DASA(ESOH)
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health).

DCSLOG
Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics.

DCSOPS
Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans.

DEIS
Draft Environmental Impact Statement.

DEP
Director of Environmental Programs.

DOD
Department of Defense.

DOPAA
Description of Proposed Action and Alternatives.

DSA
Deputy for System Acquisition.

DTIC
Defense Technical Information Center.

DTLOMS
Doctrine, Training, Leader Development, Organization, Materiel, and Soldier.

Pt. 651, App. F

32 CFR Ch. V (7-1-02 Edition)

DUSD(IE)	FR
Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Installations and Environment.	Federal Register.
EA	FS
Environmental Assessment.	Feasibility Study.
EBS	F'TP
Environmental Baseline Studies.	Full-Time Permanent.
EC	GC
Environmental Coordinator.	General Counsel.
ECAP	GOCO
Environmental Compliance Achievement Program.	Government-Owned, Contractor-Operated.
ECAS	GSA
Environmental Compliance Assessment System.	General Services Administration.
EE/CA	HQDA
Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis.	Headquarters, Department of the Army.
EICS	ICRMP
Environmental Impact Computer System.	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan.
EIFS	ICT
Economic Impact Forecast System.	Integrated Concept Team.
EIS	INRMP
Environmental Impact Statement.	Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan.
EJ	IPT
Environmental Justice.	Integrated Process Team.
EOD	ISCP
Explosive Ordnance Demolition.	Installation Spill Contingency Plan.
EPA	ISR
Environmental Protection Agency.	Installation Status Report.
EPR	ITAM
Environmental Program Requirements.	Integrated Training Area Management.
EQCC	LCED
Environmental Quality Control Committee.	Life Cycle Environmental Documentation.
ESH	MACOM
Environment, Safety, and Health.	Major Army Command.
FAA	MATDEV
Federal Aviation Administration.	Materiel Developer.
FEIS	MDA
Final Environmental Impact Statement.	Milestone Decision Authority.
FNSI	MFA
Finding of No Significant Impact.	Materiel Fielding Agreement.
	MFP
	Materiel Fielding Plan.

Department of the Army, DoD

Pt. 651, App. F

MILCON	MIPT
Military Construction.	Overarching Integrated Process Team.
MNS	OMA
Mission Needs Statement.	Operations and Maintenance Army.
MOA	OMANG
Memorandum of Agreement.	Operations and Maintenance Army National Guard.
MOU	OMAR
Memorandum of Understanding.	Operations and Maintenance Army Reserve.
NAGPRA	OOTW
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.	Operations Other Than War.
NEPA	OPSEC
National Environmental Policy Act.	Operations Security.
NGB	ORD
National Guard Bureau.	Operating Requirements Document.
NHPA	OSD
National Historic Preservation Act.	Office of the Secretary of Defense.
NOA	OSG
Notice of Availability.	Office of the Surgeon General.
NOI	PAO
Notice of Intent.	Public Affairs Officer.
NPR	PCB
National Performance Review.	Polychlorinated Biphenyls.
NRC	PDEIS
Nuclear Regulatory Commission.	Preliminary Draft Environmental Impact Statement.
NWR	PEO
Notice of Availability of Weekly Receipts (EPA).	Program Executive Officer.
OASD(PA)	PM
Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs.	Program Manager.
OCLL	POC
Office of the Chief of Legislative Liaison.	Point of Contact.
OCPA	POL
Office of the Chief of Public Affairs.	Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants.
ODEP	PPBES
Office of the Director of Environmental Programs.	Program Planning and Budget Execution System.
OFS	RCRA
Officer Foundation Standards.	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.
OGC	RDT&E
Office of General Counsel.	Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation.

Pt. 651, App. F

32 CFR Ch. V (7-1-02 Edition)

REC	U.S.C.
Record of Environmental Consideration.	United States Code.
ROD	<i>Section II—Terms</i>
Record of Decision.	Categorical Exclusion
RONA	A category of actions that do not require an EA or an EIS because Department of the Army (DA) has determined that the actions do not have an individual or cumulative impact on the environment.
Record of Non-Applicability.	
RSC	Environmental (or National Environmental Policy Act) Analysis
Regional Support Command.	This term, as used in this part, will include all documentation necessary to coordinate and staff analyses or present the results of the analyses to the public or decision maker.
S&T	Foreign Government
Science and Technology.	A government, regardless of recognition by the United States, political factions, and organizations, that exercises governmental power outside the United States.
SA	Foreign Nations
Secretary of the Army.	Any geographic area (land, water, and airspace) that is under the jurisdiction of one or more foreign governments. It also refers to any area under military occupation by the United States alone or jointly with any other foreign government. Includes any area that is the responsibility of an international organization of governments; also includes contiguous zones and fisheries zones of foreign nations.
SARA	Global Commons
Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.	Geographical areas outside the jurisdiction of any nation. They include the oceans outside territorial limits and Antarctica. They do not include contiguous zones and fisheries zones of foreign nations.
SASO	Headquarters, Department of the Army proponent
Stability and Support Operations.	As the principal planner, implementer, and decision authority for a proposed action, the HQDA proponent is responsible for the substantive review of the environmental documentation and its thorough consideration in the decision-making process.
SOFA	Major Federal Action
Status of Forces Agreement.	Reinforces, but does not have a meaning independent of, “significantly affecting the environment,” and will be interpreted in that context. A federal proposal with “significant effects” requires an EIS, whether it is “major” or not. Conversely, a “major federal action” without “significant effects” does not necessarily require an EIS.
SPCCP	
Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan.	
TDP	
Technical Data Package.	
TDY	
Temporary Duty.	
TEMP	
Test and Evaluation Master Plan.	
TJAG	
The Judge Advocate General.	
TOE	
Table of Organization Equipment.	
TRADOC	
U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command.	
USACE	
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.	
USACHPPM	
U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine.	
USAEC	
U.S. Army Environmental Center.	

Department of the Army, DoD

§ 655.10

Preparers

Personnel from a variety of disciplines who write environmental documentation in clear and analytical prose. They are primarily responsible for the accuracy of the document.

Proponent

Proponent identification depends on the nature and scope of a proposed action as follows:

(1) Any Army structure may be a proponent. For instance, the installation/activity Facility Engineer (FE)/Director of Public Works becomes the proponent of installation-wide Military Construction Army (MCA) and Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Activity; Commanding General, TRADOC becomes the proponent of a change in initial entry training; and the Program Manager becomes the proponent for a major acquisition program. The proponent may or may not be the preparer.

(2) In general, the proponent is the unit, element, or organization that is responsible for initiating and/or carrying out the proposed action. The proponent has the responsibility to prepare and/or secure funding for preparation of the environmental documentation.

Significantly Affecting the Environment

The significance of an action's, program's, or project's effects must be evaluated in light of its context and intensity, as defined in 40 CFR 1508.27.

Section III—Special Abbreviations and Terms

This part uses the following abbreviations, brevity codes or acronyms not contained in AR 310-50. These include use for electronic publishing media and computer terminology, as follows:

WWW World Wide Web.

PARTS 652-654 [RESERVED]

PART 655—RADIATION SOURCES ON ARMY LAND

AUTHORITY: 10 U.S.C. 3012.

§ 655.10 Use of radiation sources by non-Army entities on Army land (AR 385-11).

(a) Army radiation permits are required for use, storage, or possession of radiation sources by non-Army agencies (including civilian contractors) on an Army installation. Approval of the installation commander is required to obtain an Army radiation permit. For

the purposes of this section, a radiation source is:

(1) Radioactive material used, stored, or possessed under the authority of a specific license issued by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or an Agreement State (10 CFR);

(2) More than 0.1 microcurie (uCi) 3.7 kilobecquerels (kBq) of radium, except for electron tubes;

(3) More than 1 uCi (37 kBq) of any naturally occurring or accelerator produced radioactive material (NARM) other than radium, except for electron tubes;

(4) An electron tube containing more than 10 uCi (370 kBq) of any naturally occurring or accelerator produced NARM radioisotope; or

(5) A machine-produced ionizing-radiation source capable of producing an area, accessible to individuals, in which radiation levels could result in an individual receiving a dose equivalent in excess of 0.1 rem (1 mSv) in 1 hour at 30 centimeters from the radiation source or from any surface that the radiation penetrates.

(b) The non-Army applicant will apply by letter with supporting documentation (paragraph c of this section) through the appropriate tenant commander to the installation commander. Submit the letter so that the installation commander receives the application at least 30 calendar days before the requested start date of the permit.

(c) The Army radiation permit application will specify start and stop dates for the Army radiation permit and describe for what purposes the applicant needs the Army radiation permit. The installation commander will approve the application only if the applicant provides evidence to show that one of the following is true.

(1) The applicant possesses a valid NRC license or Department of Energy (DOE) radiological work permit that allow the applicant to use the source as specified in the Army radiation permit application;

(2) The applicant possesses a valid Agreement State license that allows the applicant to use radioactive material as specified in the Army radiation permit application, and the applicant has filed NRC Form-241, Report of Proposed Activities in Non-Agreement