

**BY ORDER OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE**

AIR FORCE INSTRUCTION 32-7001

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Civil Engineering

ENVIRONMENTAL BUDGETING



COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

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This AFI implements AFD 32-70, *Environmental Quality*. It provides guidance on identifying, developing, and processing requirements to meet environmental standards at all Air Force installations. It identifies specific responsibilities and gives major commands (MAJCOM) and field operating agencies maximum leverage to flexibly manage environment-related budgets.

Chapter 1

HOW TO USE THIS INSTRUCTION

1.1. Background. The Air Force complies with environmental standards and laws, to ensure that it is a good steward of the resources it uses. Prudent management of these resources ensures long-term access to the air, land, and water the Air Force needs to sustain mission capability.

1.2. Responsibilities:

1.2.1. HQ USAF:

1.2.1.1. The Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Manpower, Reserve Affairs, Installations, and Environment (SAF/MI) provides broad policy guidance and oversight for the entire environmental program.

1.2.1.2. The Civil Engineer, HQ USAF (HQ USAF/CE):

- Develops environmental policy.
- Verifies compliance with cleanup, conservation, and pollution prevention standards.

1.2.1.2.1. The Civil Engineer justifies and allocates funding for:

- MAJCOMs.
- Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence (AFCEE).
- The Air Force Civil Engineering Support Agency (AFCESA).

1.2.1.3. The Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Acquisition) (SAF/AQ) obtains environmental research funding by advocating, programming, and budgeting for the Air Force Science and Technology program for environmental quality.

1.2.2. Major Commands. MAJCOM two-letter offices may publish supplements to this AFI as necessary. Supplements must assign specific areas of responsibility and must include the guidance necessary to comply with this AFI.

1.2.3. HQ AFRES and NGB:

1.2.3.1. The HQ AFRES Civil Engineer and the NGB Civil Engineer justify and allocate funding for their respective organizations.

1.2.3.2. HQ AFRES and NGB may publish supplements to this AFI as necessary. Supplements must assign specific areas of responsibilities and must include the guidance necessary to comply with this AFI.

Chapter 2

ELEMENTS OF THE AIR FORCE CLEANUP PROGRAM BUDGET

2.1. Program Description. The Air Force Cleanup Program consists of three components:

2.1.1. The Installation Restoration Program:

- 2.1.1.1. Concentrates on cleaning up contamination from past DoD activities.
- 2.1.1.2. Ensures the Air Force meets its lawful obligations to eliminate threats to public health and restore natural resources for future use.

2.1.2. Other Hazardous Waste Operations Program:

- 2.1.2.1. For specific activities covered in this program, refer to DoD Management Guidance for Execution and Development of the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (current edition).
- 2.1.2.2. Program environmental compliance or pollution prevention funding for these requirements, due to higher priority Installation Restoration Program requirements.

2.1.3. Building Demolition and Debris Removal:

- 2.1.3.1. Demolishes and removes unsafe buildings or structures at installations and at properties formerly-owned or used by the Air Force.
- 2.1.3.2. Program real property maintenance funding for these requirements, due to higher priority Installation Restoration Program requirements.

2.2. The Cleanup Program Funding System:

2.2.1. The Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA), a special transfer account established by Title 10, United States Code, Section 2703, funds the Air Force Cleanup Program.

2.2.2. The Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Environmental Security (DUSD[ES]):

- Serves as the central manager of Defense Environmental Restoration Account.
- Develops and defends the budget to Congress.
- Allocates funds between the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Defense Logistic Agency (the "DoD Components") based on their requirements and mandated priorities.

2.2.3. DoD transfers funds from Defense Environmental Restoration Account to DoD component appropriations accounts. Generally, the Air Force receives apportionments in the following appropriations:

- Operation and Maintenance (3400).
- Other Procurement (3080).
- Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E) (3600).

2.2.4. As lead agency for the Cleanup Program, Civil Engineering consolidates and tracks requirements and manages the Defense Environmental Restoration Account.

2.3. Distributing Cleanup Funds:

2.3.1. From DoD to USAF:

2.3.1.1. The DoD Comptroller transfers Defense Environmental Restoration Account funds to the various Air Force accounts (see paragraph 2.2.3) at the request of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Manpower, Reserve Affairs, Installations, and Environment (SAF/MI).

2.3.1.2. Transferred DoD funds take on the same characteristics as other funds residing in the appropriation.

2.3.1.3. DoD determines component Defense Environmental Restoration Account funding levels based on legally binding agreements with regulatory authorities. If congressional appropriations are insufficient to cover all legally binding agreements, projects will be prioritized to protect public health and the environment.

2.3.2. From USAF to MAJCOMs (or Equivalent). HQ USAF/CEVR distributes Defense Environmental Restoration Account funds largely based on the Priority 1A requirements (see paragraph 2.11) included in each MAJCOM's annual Defense Environmental Restoration Account budget submittal. (Defense Environmental Restoration Account funds are generally limited.)

2.3.3. MAJCOM Adjustments:

2.3.3.1. MAJCOMs may make cost adjustments to Defense Environmental Restoration Account funded projects provided these conditions hold true:

- The MAJCOM highlights the adjustment in the Work Information Management System - Environmental Subsystem Cleanup Module.
- The requesting organization (MAJCOM Agency, and so on) maintains documentation for approved adjustments.
- Defense Environmental Restoration Account funding is available within the MAJCOM's existing resources. (See paragraph 2.8 for exceptions.)

2.3.3.2. See paragraph 2.5.7 for adjustments to projects rolling over from one fiscal year to the next.

2.3.4. Automated Budget Interactive Data Environment System:

2.3.4.1. The Air Force and DoD use this database, considered the official Air Force fiscal database, to determine the Defense Environmental Restoration Account obligation rate.

2.3.4.2. Through locally developed reports, MAJCOMs review input to this database with their comptrollers at the end of each quarter to ensure accuracy.

2.4. Eligibility Criteria for Defense Environmental Restoration Program Funding. For specific eligibility criteria, refer to DoD Management Guidance for Execution and Development of the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (current edition).

2.5. Validating Cleanup Requirements:

2.5.1. MAJCOMs have the authority to validate Defense Environmental Restoration Account projects provided they:

- 2.5.1.1. Place increased emphasis on funding actual cleanups and streamlining the study process.
- 2.5.1.2. Consider interim remedial actions over detailed studies where feasible.

2.5.1.3. Accomplish peer reviews prior to validating remedial design efforts. For complex sites, an additional peer review must be completed prior to the remedial action phase.

2.5.1.4. Report all new projects, not contained in the original annual budget submittal, and those projects which change significantly from the original budget submittal to HQ USAF/CEVR upon project validation. Details for submission are contained in the annual call letter distributed by HQ USAF/CEVR.

2.5.2. HQ USAF/CEVR will forward the information in paragraph 2.5.1.4 to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Environment, Safety and Occupational Health)(SAF/MIQ) upon receipt from the MAJCOM.

2.5.3. MAJCOMs must limit manpower validation to the lesser of the total positions previously validated or the amount obligated for manpower in the previous FY.

2.5.4. MAJCOMs must limit manpower and management (combined) to the lesser of 8 percent of the total current year validated priority 1A program or the amounts obligated for management and manpower in the previous fiscal year.

2.5.5. HQ USAF/CEVR will continue to validate computer requirements, including technical information system management plans.

2.5.6. HQ USAF/CEVR will conduct an annual review of each MAJCOM Defense Environmental Restoration Account program.

2.5.7. MAJCOMs must specifically identify rollover cleanup projects in their current fiscal year Defense Environmental Restoration Account funded project documentation and the Cleanup Module. Documentation must include justification as to what precluded obligation in the programmed fiscal year.

2.6. Documentation:

2.6.1. MAJCOMs must document project requirements before entering them in the Cleanup Module. See paragraph 2.11 for specific project documentation required for each phase of the Installation Restoration Program.

2.6.2. HQ USAF/CEVR uses this documentation to determine funding distribution, defend MAJCOM proposed cleanup projects, and prepare the Defense Environmental Restoration Account budget submittal.

2.6.3. MAJCOMs may maintain documentation for additional validated cleanup needs in the current fiscal year. Such a documented backlog provides MAJCOMs flexibility in executing additional requirements during the fiscal year.

2.6.4. HQ USAF/CEVR sends letter to the MAJCOMs annually stating when documentation for proposed cleanup projects is required.

2.7. Work Information Management System--Environmental Subsystem (WIMS--ES) Cleanup Module:

2.7.1. The Cleanup Module project database (also referred to as "DREQ") is crucial to managing Defense Environmental Restoration Account funding. Commands use this database to:

- Indicate previously approved funding commitments and obligations.

- Provide project/program validation status.
- Electronically submit their cleanup needs documentation to HQ USAF/CEVR.

2.7.2. HQ USAF/CEVR uses the database to determine funding allocations. **EXCEPTION:** MAJCOMs can also send requirements documentation to HQ USAF/CEVR via letters and messages if unique situations arise.

2.7.3. Obligation data contained in this database must be reconcilable with the official database described in paragraph 2.3.4.

2.7.4. Commands must enter a validated amount and date prior to executing the requirement.

2.8. Emerging Requirements:

2.8.1. Defense Environmental Restoration Account funded projects may significantly change in cost, and new requirements may emerge during a fiscal year. Normally, these requirements must be funded within available MAJCOM (or equivalent) distributions.

2.8.2. The MAJCOM or other Air Force component requesting additional Defense Environmental Restoration Account funding must:

- Provide appropriate justification, in accordance with the guidelines outlined in paragraph 2.5, indicating the urgency of its need for out-of-cycle funding.
- Include a completed Defense Environmental Restoration Account Funding Line Adjustment document in the project file.

NOTE:

For specific details on preparing Funding Line Adjustments, refer to the Installation Restoration Program Management Guide (White Book).

2.9. Funding for Training:

2.9.1. The Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT) acts as the central focus for Cleanup Program training. Through Headquarters Air Education and Training Command, they fund all Cleanup Program (Defense Environmental Restoration Account funded) training. **EXCEPTION:** AFIT does not fund conferences and seminars with Defense Environmental Restoration Account funds.

2.9.2. Funding for conferences must be identified separately within the MAJCOM management line item. Documentation must annotate that the conference are in support of the Installation Restoration Program.

2.9.3. MAJCOMs identify their training needs in their management line items.

2.10. Funding for Technical Information Systems:

2.10.1. Air Force organizations must prepare a Technical Information System Management Plan to propose and justify spending Defense Environmental Restoration Account funds on:

- The purchase or maintenance of geotechnical computing systems or components (hardware or software).
- The use of staff to develop or use such tools.

2.10.2. The management plan summarizes the results of prior technical information system design studies including:

- Requirements analyses.
- Product evaluations and comparisons.
- Computer-system architecture.
- Cost estimates.

NOTE:

Refer to the White Book for specific details on preparing Technical Information System Management Plans.

2.11. Installation Restoration Program Priorities:

2.11.1. MAJCOMs give all Installation Restoration Program projects a priority rating of 1A, 1B, or 2, as outlined in paragraphs 2.11.4 through 2.11.7.

2.11.2. Funding goes first to projects that pose the greatest risk to human health and the environment. DoD policy is to fund priority 1 projects before priority 2 projects.

2.11.3. The annual Installation Restoration Program call letter from HQ USAF/CEVR outlines any changes in priorities.

2.11.4. Priority 1 includes projects that:

- Eliminate human exposure to contamination, address imminent threats, or otherwise protect human health.
- Require immediate action to stabilize a site, including source and free product removal.
- Are necessary to comply with applicable Federal, state, or local cleanup requirements related to Defense Environmental Restoration Account eligible site cleanup; or to meet schedules and milestones set forth in official agreements between DoD and regulatory agencies (for example, Federal Facility Agreements/Interagency Agreements, Notices of Violation, Part B Permits, Consent Orders, and so on).

2.11.5. The Air Force further divides priority 1 projects into priorities 1A and 1B.

2.11.5.1. Priority 1A projects are those outlined in paragraph 2.11.4 necessary in the current fiscal year to eliminate an imminent threat, satisfy an immediate need, or meet a regulatory schedule. The following are also considered Priority 1A as they are required to execute the program and maintain existing operations.

- Manpower and management to execute the current fiscal year baseline program.
- Long-term operations for interim remedial action or remedial action systems.
- Long-term monitoring of sites in remediation.

2.11.5.2. Priority 1B projects are those projects necessary to accelerate activities at a Priority 1 site from a future fiscal year.

2.11.6. If both priority 1A and 1B work is necessary at a particular site in a single fiscal year, prepare two separate projects and associated justifications.

2.11.7. Priority 2 includes projects that:

- Provide extra assurance of adequate protection of the health of installation personnel and the public.
- Provide activities to maintain Installation Restoration Program progress.

2.12. Documenting Installation Restoration Program Projects Needs. There are different types of documentation needed to justify Installation Restoration Program projects, depending on the specific need addressed.

2.12.1. Project narratives are required for the following phases of the Installation Restoration Program:

- Preliminary Assessments.
- Site Inspections.
- Remedial Investigations.
- Feasibility Studies.
- Technology Demonstrations.

2.12.2. Details for narrative content and preparation are contained in the annual call letter distributed by HQ USAF/CEVR.

2.12.3. DD Forms 1391, **FY 19_ Military Construction Program**, and 1391C, **FY_ Military Construction Project Data**, are required for all remedial designs and actions.

2.13. The Remedial Action Cost Engineering and Requirements (RACER) System:

2.13.1. Use the Remedial Action Cost Engineering and Requirements system (refer to AFI 32-7020, *Installation Restoration Program Management Guidance*, for details) to estimate costs for outyear programs.

2.13.2. If you do not use this system, identify the estimating tool you do use and describe your reasons for not using the Remedial Action Cost Engineering and Requirements system.

2.14. Manpower and Management:

2.14.1. Manpower:

2.14.1.1. The cleanup program encourages a team approach in developing and executing cleanup projects. Include representatives from across the wing such as:

- Bioenvironmental engineers (to evaluate remedial investigation data).
- Lawyers (to review regulatory policy).
- Public affairs personnel (to run the technical review committee/restoration advisory boards or handle media inquiries).

2.14.1.2. Defense Environmental Restoration Account funds Air Force Government civilian employee positions in direct support of the Installation Restoration Program, including:

- Lawyers.
- Public Affairs Specialists.

- Contracting officers and specialists.
- Environmental specialists and engineers.
- Physical and analytical scientists.
- Any other position supported by the MAJCOM Installation Restoration Program Manager or equivalent and adequately justified in Program Element Code 78008f with command remarks code "DERA."

2.14.1.3. Installation Restoration Program manager can fully or partially fund the positions on a reimbursable basis, if the position has some duties or time spent supporting Defense Environmental Restoration Account activities.

2.14.1.4. The manpower narrative will only address Air Force Government civilian employees.

2.14.1.5. Record all validated Defense Environmental Restoration Account funded positions on the unit manpower document in program element code 78008f,

with command remarks code "DERA."

2.14.2. Allowable Defense Environmental Restoration Account Manpower Expenses:

2.14.2.1. Use Defense Environmental Restoration Account funding for these items (document them separately in funding requests):

- Salaries.
- Benefits.
- Awards.
- Moving Expenses, including realtor's fees.

2.14.2.2. Use Defense Environmental Restoration Account funding for backfilling military positions when the military individual is reassigned to work the Installation Restoration Program, in a Defense Environmental Restoration Account authorized/funded position. Normally, this individual will have previously been assigned to another position within the environmental flight (Environmental Compliance, Conservation Resources, or Pollution Prevention).

2.14.2.2.1. Identify and highlight these individuals on the manpower narrative documentation.

2.14.2.2.2. Personnel backfilling these military positions must be Government civilian employees, not independent contractors.

2.14.2.2.3. Keep a separate account for personnel costs of full-time Defense Environmental Restoration Account-funded positions and partially funded, reimbursable positions that have some Defense Environmental Restoration Account-related duties.

2.14.3. Allowable Defense Environmental Restoration Account Management Support Expenses:

2.14.3.1. Defense Environmental Restoration Account funding is allowed for these management line items:

- Travel for Air Force civilian employees who work on the Cleanup Program at the base, command, agency or center, Air Staff, or Secretariat. Include related administrative expenses (computers, equipment, and so on) highlighted separately.

- Travel for technical/contractors support of the Cleanup Program.
- Management Action Plan (MAP) preparation.

NOTE:

Use of the Installation Restoration Program Information Management System (IRPIMS), sampling and analysis, and Supervision, Inspection and Overhead are considered project expenses (for example, remedial investigation/feasibility study, remedial design and so on) rather than management expenses.

2.14.4. Management and Management Funding Targets:

2.14.4.1. The target for manpower expenses is 4 percent of an organization's initial, validated priority 1A program.

2.14.4.2. The target for management and manpower expenses combined is 8 percent of an organization's initial validated, priority 1A program.

2.14.4.3. The annual program call from HQ USAF/CEVR details quarterly status reports for management, manpower and non-Air Force Service Center management costs.

2.15. Examples of Cleanup Projects and Services. See attachments 2 and 3.

Chapter 3

ELEMENTS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE PROGRAM BUDGET

3.1. Program Description. The environmental compliance program includes all work necessary to ensure Air Force activities comply with:

- Applicable Federal, state, interstate, and local environmental regulations and standards.
- DoD and Air Force environmental policies.

3.2. Appropriations:

3.2.1. These appropriations fund the environmental compliance program:

- Operations and Maintenance (3400) (3740) (3840).
- Military Construction (3300)(3730) (3830).
- Aircraft Procurement (3010).
- Missile Procurement (3020).
- Other Procurement (3080).
- Military Personnel.
- Research, Development, Testing, and Evaluation (3600).
- Military Family Housing (MFH) (7045).
- Defense Business Operations Fund (DBOF).

3.2.2. Program and budget environmental compliance requirements in accordance with the associated rules for each appropriation.

3.2.3. Civil engineering is the lead agency for environmental compliance program consolidation, tracking, and management.

3.3. US and US Territory Environmental Compliance Requirements. The Air Force distinguishes between its recurring and nonrecurring environmental compliance requirements:

3.3.1. Recurring Environmental Compliance Requirements. Environmental Operations and Services (O&S) include: annual "must do" services and projects associated with "keeping the gates open" such as hazardous waste disposal; permit fees; sampling, analysis, and monitoring, and so on.

3.3.2. Nonrecurring Environmental Compliance Requirements. The Air Force divides its nonrecurring environmental compliance requirements (environmental contract services and facility projects) into three levels:

3.3.2.1. Level 1: Fix Noncompliance. Level 1 projects and services seek to correct conditions that are not in compliance with applicable Federal, state, interstate, or local environmental laws. Examples are:

- Violations of interagency agreements or other signed orders or agreements issued by courts or regulatory agencies.
- Violations of permit limitations.

- Violations of Federal, state, interstate or local environmental laws, substantiated by a Notice of Violation (NOV) or a legal opinion from an Air Force attorney.

3.3.2.2. Level 2: Prevent Noncompliance. Level 2 projects and services seek to meet a compliance deadline or to satisfy DoD or Air Force policies and goals. They represent situations in which existing operations or facilities meet current standards, but require action in order to meet future compliance requirements.

3.3.2.3. Level 3: Beyond Compliance. Level 3 projects and services enhance the environment beyond legal requirements.

3.4. Oversea Environmental Compliance Requirements:

3.4.1. Recurring Requirements. Environmental Operations and Services (O&S) include the same types of operations as described for US territory (see paragraph 3.3.1).

3.4.2. Nonrecurring Requirements. The Air Force divides its nonrecurring overseas environmental compliance requirements in the same manner as its nonrecurring US environmental compliance requirements.

3.4.2.1. Level 1 Requirements:

3.4.2.1.1. Level 1 projects services and services:

- Correct conditions out of compliance with the Final Governing Standards or the Oversea Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD), if there are no Final Governing Standards (see AFI 32-7006, *Environmental Programs in Foreign Countries* (formerly AFR 19-9)).
- Correct conditions out of compliance with the DoD Final Governing Standards (FGS).
- Restore contaminated sites posing imminent and substantial endangerment to human health and safety.
- Restore contaminated sites as needed to sustain current operations.

NOTE:

If there are no applicable Final Governing Standards for the host nation, use the Oversea Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD) in accordance with AFI 32-7006.

3.4.2.2. Level 2 Requirements:

3.4.2.2.1. Level 2 projects and services address:

- Conditions which will be out of compliance with future requirements of international agreements such as treaties, Status of Forces Agreements (SOFA), or bilateral agreements.
- Conditions which will be out of compliance with future Final Governing Standards (FGS) or Oversea Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD) requirements.

3.4.2.3. Level 3 Requirements. Level 3 projects and services enhance the environment beyond current and future Final Governing Standards (or Oversea Environmental Baseline Guidance Document) requirements. **NOTE:** Do not use US funds to restore contaminated sites beyond that

needed to eliminate imminent and substantial endangerment to human health and safety or sustain current operations (unless required by international agreement). See AFI 32-7006.

3.5. Examples of Environmental Compliance Projects and Services. See attachment 4.

3.6. Environmental Compliance Program Exclusions. See attachment 5.

3.7. Environmental Compliance Documentation:

3.7.1. Priority Level Identification. Be sure the priority level for each project appears prominently on all documentation to ensure proper validation in the approval process.

3.7.2. Military Construction (MILCON):

3.7.2.1. Tailor all DD Forms 1391 used for environmental compliance projects to specifically communicate the need addressed.

3.7.2.2. In block 11, under the "Project," heading and after the statement on what the project does, include the project's priority in parentheses.

3.7.2.3. Emphasize the project's priority level throughout the entire document. For example, if a Notice of Violation (NOV) or a Federal Facilities Compliance Agreement (FFCA) prompts the project, immediately state this in Block 11 under "Requirement."

3.7.2.4. Note the specific regulation the condition violates or will violate in addition to its umbrella legislation (such as Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and so on).

3.7.2.5. Note the compliance deadline.

3.7.2.6. Reference the Federal standard for projects addressing violations of Federal law.

3.7.2.7. Send copies of the applicable regulations to HQ USAF/CEVC for projects addressing violations of state, interstate, and local law.

3.7.2.8. Cite any potential damage to the environment under "Impact If Not Provided." Follow this with any current or projected fines or penalties triggered by missed compliance deadlines.

3.7.2.9. Attach these items to the DD Form 1391:

- Copies of notices of violation, Federal Facility Compliance Agreements, and so on.
- Copies of the specific standards violated and test results showing noncompliance with these standards.
- Any correspondence with environmental regulatory agencies showing the project's priority level.

3.7.3. Operations and Maintenance. Operations and maintenance activities require no specific documentation. The project advocate should have general documentation available to substantiate a priority 1 or priority 2 categorization.

3.8. Reporting Environmental Compliance Requirements:

3.8.1. All installations must submit a 5-year pollution abatement plan that details the actions they plan to take to get into or maintain compliance with environmental standards, prevent pollution, and plan for future environmental needs. The EPA reviews this plan for technical validity and funding adequacy.

3.8.2. Use the Federal Agency Pollution Abatement and Prevention Project Plan (commonly known as the A-106 report) to report all Air Force environmental compliance requirements (other than Operations and Services), per Executive Order 12088, *Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards*, to:

- EPA.
- The Office of Management and Budget (OMB).
- Congress.

3.8.3. Keep the WIMS--ES updated.

3.8.3.1. WIMS--ES automates the A-106 reporting process by providing a database of all past, present, and future Air Force actions taken to meet environmental standards.

3.8.3.2. HQ USAF/CEV uses the WIMS--ES A-106 database to develop the Air Force's budget for environmental projects.

Chapter 4

ELEMENTS OF THE CONSERVATION RESOURCES PROGRAM BUDGET

4.1. Program Description. The cultural resources program ensures the protection of natural and cultural resources through compliance with environmental laws and standards and through effective project planning.

4.2. Appropriations:

4.2.1. A variety of sources fund cultural resources projects, including:

- Operations and Maintenance (3400) (3740) (3840).
- Research, Development, Testing, and Evaluation (3600).
- Military Construction (3300) (3730) (3830).
- Military Family Housing (MFH) (7045).
- Legacy Resource Management Program.
- Forestry.
- Fish & Wildlife.

4.2.2. Program and budget cultural resources requirements in accordance with the associated rules for each appropriation.

4.2.3. Civil engineering is the lead agency for cultural resources program consolidation, tracking, and management.

4.3. US and US Territory Cultural Resources Requirements. Categorize these requirements using the environmental compliance definition discussed in paragraph 3.3.

4.4. Oversea Cultural Resources Requirements. Categorize these requirements using the environmental compliance definitions discussed in paragraph 3.4.

4.5. Examples of Cultural Resources Projects and Services. See attachment 6.

4.6. Cultural Resources Program Exclusions. See attachment 7.

4.7. Cultural Resources Documentation. Document using the environmental compliance guidance discussed in paragraph 3.7.

4.8. Reporting Cultural Resources Requirements. Report these requirements using the environmental compliance guidance in paragraph 3.8.

Chapter 5

ELEMENTS OF THE POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM BUDGET

5.1. Program Description. The pollution prevention program includes all work necessary to eliminate or reduce the Air Force's undesirable impacts on human health and the environment, in regards to both its processes, practices and the products it uses.

5.2. Appropriations:

5.2.1. The pollution prevention program receives funds from a variety of sources, including:

- Military Construction (3300).
- Operations and Maintenance (3400).
- Research, Development, Testing, and Evaluation (3600).
- Aircraft Procurement (3010).
- Missile Procurement (3020).
- Other Procurement (3080).

5.2.2. Program and budget pollution prevention project requirements in accordance with the associated rules for each appropriation.

5.2.3. Since the pollution prevention program involves all

Air Force areas, functional offices of primary responsibility (OPR) are responsible for requirement advocacy.

5.2.4. Civil engineering is the lead agency for pollution prevention program consolidation, tracking, and management.

5.2.5. Do not use nonappropriated resources (such as personnel and equipment) to subsidize a Qualified Recycling Program (QRP).

5.3. US and US Territory Pollution Prevention Requirements. Separate pollution prevention requirements into the following recurring and nonrecurring categories.

5.3.1. Recurring Requirements. Pollution Prevention Operations and Services (O&S) include annual "must do" services and projects associated with "keeping the gates open" such as management plans, baseline surveys, and so on.

5.3.2. Nonrecurring Requirements:

5.3.2.1. Level P1: Ozone Depleting Chemical (ODC) and Legal Requirements. Level P1 projects and services seek to:

- Eliminate dependence on ozone depleting chemicals.
- Satisfy pollution prevention Federal, state or local laws and regulations.
- Satisfy pollution prevention Executive Orders.

5.3.2.2. Level P2: Meet Future Air Force Goals, Policies, and Legal Requirements. Level P2 projects and services seek to meet future Air Force goals, policies, and legal requirements

(such as laws, executive orders, and so on). These projects represent situations in which existing operations, programs, and facilities meet current standards, but require action in order to meet future Federal or DoD legal requirements, Air Force Pollution Prevention Action Plan goals, objectives, and sub-objectives.

5.3.2.3. Level P3: Beyond Air Force Goals and Legal Requirements. Level P3 projects and services go beyond Air Force Pollution Prevention Action Plan goals, DoD goals, and legal requirements.

5.4. Oversea Pollution Prevention Requirements. Categorize these obligations using the pollution prevention definitions discussed in paragraph 5.3.

5.5. Examples of Pollution Prevention Projects and Services. See attachment 8.

5.6. Pollution Prevention Program Exclusions. See attachment 9.

5.7. Pollution Prevention Documentation:

5.7.1. WIMS--ES Pollution Prevention Module. The WIMS--ES pollution prevention module includes the required pollution prevention documentation.

5.7.2. Military Construction (MILCON). See Section 3.7.2.

5.8. Reporting Pollution Prevention Requirements:

5.8.1. Do not submit proposed pollution prevention projects to HQ USAF/CEVV for line item validation without a corresponding A-106 listing.

5.8.2. WIMS--ES transfers data to the new A-106 record when it accesses the A-106 module. WIMS--ES pollution prevention module includes additional data fields as needed to manage projects.

JAMES E. McCARTHY, Maj General, USAF
The Civil Engineer

Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES, ABBREVIATIONS, AND ACRONYMS

References

AFI 32-7006, *Environmental Programs in Foreign Countries* (formerly AFR 19-9)

AFI 32-7020, *Installation Restoration Program Management Guidance*

AFI 32-7080, *Pollution Prevention Programs* (formerly AFR 19-15)

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AF—Air Force

AFI—Air Force Instruction

AFPD—Air Force Policy Directive

CEVR—Environmental Restoration Division

CEVV—Pollution Prevention Division

DoD—Department of Defense

EPA—Environmental Protection Agency

MAJCOM—Major Command

MAP—Management Action Plan

O&S—Operations and Services

ODC—Ozone Depleting Chemical

OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility

RDT&E—Research, Development, Test and Engineering

Attachment 2

EXAMPLES OF CLEANUP PROJECTS AND SERVICES (PRIORITY 1 WORK)

- A2.1.** Eliminating human exposure to contamination or removing an imminent threat (e.g., providing an alternate water supply).
- A2.2.** Removing source and free product contamination of National Priority Listed and non-National Priority Listed sites (time sensitive).
- A2.3.** Taking other actions to promptly stabilize a site or reduce its maintenance costs.
- A2.4.** Meeting Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 120 requirements and other statutory requirements related to the investigation and cleanup of Defense Environmental Restoration Account eligible sites.
- A2.5.** Complying with court orders and agreements with regulatory agencies related to current fiscal year funding required to investigate and cleanup Defense Environmental Restoration Account eligible sites (e.g., Federal Facility Agreements and Interagency Agreements, Resource Conservation Recovery Act 3008 (h) consent orders, and so on).
- A2.6.** Meeting Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, Section 106 (b)(2) and Section 107, natural resource trustee requirements.
- A2.7.** Taking remedial actions at National Priority Listed sites and Defense Environmental Restoration Account-eligible corrective measures at Resource Conservation Recovery Act corrective action sites with signed permits/orders and schedules.
- A2.8.** Conducting studies (remedial investigations/feasibility studies) and taking action (remedial design or remedial action) at proposed or listed National Priority Listed and non-National Priority Listed sites with Federal Facility Agreements or schedules.
- A2.9.** Conducting investigations or studies and taking action at Defense Environmental Restoration Account-eligible Resource Conservation Recovery Act corrective action sites with regulatory agreements and/or schedules.
- A2.10.** Conducting investigations or studies and taking action at Defense Environmental Restoration Account-eligible underground storage tank sites with regulator agreements or schedules.
- A2.11.** Conducting preliminary assessments/site investigations to meet Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act, Section 120, requirements for the Federal Facilities Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket.
- A2.12.** Demonstrating innovative and cost-effective cleanup technology at proposed or listed National Priority List sites or state agreement sites.

A2.13. Funding operations, maintenance, and management costs of existing remedial action projects (for up to 10 years).

A2.14. Conducting long-term monitoring at sites which are in the remedial action phase.

A2.15. Preparing and updating Management Action Plans.

A2.16. Funding cooperative agreements with states and territories for technical support services associated with site cleanup (the Army receives funds under the DoD and State Memorandum of Agreement budgets and provides funding for cooperative agreements unless the state has not signed).

A2.17. Supporting the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry's public health evaluations at National Priority Listed sites.

A2.18. Securing manpower and management staffing and administration funding necessary to support Priority 1 work.

A2.19. Conducting preliminary assessments and site investigations at installations not listed on the Federal Facilities Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket (Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act, Section 120).

Attachment 3

EXAMPLES OF CLEANUP PROJECTS AND SERVICES (PRIORITY 2 WORK)

A3.1. Conducting remedial investigations, feasibility studies, remedial designs and remedial actions on sites other than Priority 1.

A3.2. Conducting studies to locate abandoned underground tanks, activities to determine whether they have leaked, and fixing leaks (unless response is incidental to tank replacement).

A3.3. Responding to releases from in service tanks discovered during a tank's initial integrity testing (leak detection monitoring) per Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 280 (if testing was conducted before 22 December 93, when the regulation was enacted).

A3.4. Funding studies and other efforts to collect toxicological data and develop methods for determining the risks of exposure to hazardous waste generated by the DoD, including support to the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry for toxicological profiles of unregulated hazardous substances commonly found on DoD installations, and DoD support to the Environmental Protection Agency for health advisories concerning drinking water contaminants.

A3.5. Undertaking activities to meet DoD obligations at Third Party Sites.

A3.6. Taking action to dispose of real property assets (this does not include activities associated with Base Realignment and Closure Act locations).

Attachment 4

EXAMPLES OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE PROJECTS AND SERVICES

A4.1. US and US Territory Environmental Compliance Operations and Services (O&S):

A4.1.1. Permits and Fees. Including:

- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits.
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Part B permits.
- Solid waste landfill permits.
- Underground fuel storage tank permits and fees.
- Air emissions permits and fees.

A4.1.2. Environmental Compliance Personnel:

A4.1.2.1. Permanently assign and code with one of the environmental compliance cost centers and the appropriate program element code (**56f) personnel that spend at least 50 percent of their time performing environmental compliance duties.

A4.1.2.2. HQ and Command personnel retain their **98 program element code, however, use the suffix "X" to designate HQ and Command environmental compliance personnel.

A4.1.2.3. Track "part-time" environmental compliance manpower (if under the actual time accounting cost system), and account for their expenses under the appropriate environmental compliance program element codes and cost centers.

A4.1.2.4. Requirements also include environmental personnel contract support.

A4.1.3. Environmental Education and Training. Environmental education and training includes the Operations and Maintenance Training Assistance Program (OMTAP).

A4.1.4. Certifications and Licenses. Environmental certifications and licenses, **only** as part of a mandatory training course.

A4.1.5. Hazardous Waste Management. For example:

- Waste transportation and disposal.
- Accumulation point maintenance.
- Hazardous waste management plan updates.
- Waste analysis plan and waste stream inventory.

A4.1.6. Sampling, Analysis, and Monitoring. Includes the costs of these items and activities:

- Collection, analysis, and interpretation of sample results.
 - Collection media (bottles, bags, labels) and preservation chemicals.
 - Collection equipment.
 - Analysis chemicals.
 - Shipping including overnight mail to meet compliance deadlines.
 - Analysis fees including fees from local and central contract laboratories.

- Data reduction and interpretation.
- Nonpoint source pollution monitoring.
- Radon sampling and analysis.

A4.1.7. Hazardous Materials. Hazardous materials disposal.

A4.1.8. Asbestos Surveys, Disposal, and Removal and Remediation Training. Base the funding on where the requirement exists (e.g., housing, research labs).

A4.1.9. Lead-based Paint Training and Certification, Surveys, and Disposal. Base the funding on where the requirement exists (e.g., housing, research labs).

A4.1.10. Underground Storage Tanks. Underground storage tanks (UST) for leaks testing and monitoring.

A4.1.11. Audits. Conducting Environmental Compliance Assessment and Management Program (ECAMP) audits.

A4.1.12. Cleanup. Spill cleanup, cleanup supplies, and cleanup equipment (no Installation Restoration Program requirements).

A4.1.13. Document Preparation. Preparation of documents to satisfy congressional reporting requirements and the investigation and reporting of violations of the law.

A4.1.14. Overhead Costs. Other costs, for example:

- Travel for the environmental program.
- Supplies and equipment used directly by the environmental program.
- Design costs for Level 1 or Level 2 projects.
- Long-term monitoring and other operations and maintenance expenses of long-term cleanup operations not covered by the Defense Environmental Restoration Account.

A4.2. US and US Territory Environmental Compliance Level I Requirements:

A4.2.1. Clean Water Act (CWA). Projects that:

- Correct waste water discharge violations, including repairs and upgrades of waste water treatment plants, sewage collection systems, and oil/water separators.
- Correct sanitary and storm sewer cross connections.
- Correct or replace fire training areas that have contaminated ground water or soil.
- Reroute industrial building drains from storm water drains to sanitary sewers.
- Construct storm water control systems including adequate retention basins, stabilized ditches, and oil/water separators.

A4.2.2. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA): Projects that:

- Provide impervious secondary containment for bulk fuel storage tanks.
- Upgrade hazardous waste storage containers to meet Resource Conservation and Recovery Act standards.
- Repair or replace leaking underground fuel storage tanks.

- Repair leaking hydrant fueling systems.
- Cleanup soil and water contamination from fuel and oil spills
- (non-Defense Environmental Restoration Account).

A4.2.3. Clean Air Act (CAA). Projects that:

- Provide or upgrade air pollution monitoring equipment to meet permit conditions.
- Provide air emissions controls to meet emission standards (e.g., for fuel storage tanks, solvent degreasers, painting operation).
- Provide vapor recovery systems to meet volatile organic compounds (VOC) emissions standards.
- Conduct air emissions inventories.
- Complete air pollution episode plans.

A4.2.4. Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Projects that repair or upgrade potable water systems to meet drinking water standards.

A4.2.5. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). Projects that:

- Remove and retrofit leaking polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) transformers or PCB-containing items, and clean up PCB spills.
- Remove or abate lead-based paint as necessary to remedy a health hazard
- provided hazardous condition not caused by renovation.
- Remove or abate asbestos as necessary to remedy a health hazard provided hazardous condition not caused by renovation.

A4.2.6. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). Projects that provide or upgrade pesticide storage, mixing, and preparation facilities to meet Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

A4.2.7. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Title III. Projects, equipment, and supplies to meet requirements of Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act Title III.

A4.3. US and US Territory Environmental Compliance Level 2 Requirements:

A4.3.1. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Projects that:

- Upgrade nonleaking regulated underground storage tanks to meet the Federal compliance deadline of December 98 for new construction standards or to meet approved state underground storage tank regulations (40 CFR 280).
- Construct hazardous waste storage facilities to meet future storage regulations.

A4.3.2. Clean Air Act (CAA). Projects that construct waste incinerators to meet future emissions criteria.

A4.3.3. Projects To Satisfy Air Force:

- Meet radon abatement requirements. Base the funding on where the requirement
- exists (i.e., housing, research labs).
- Dispose of all nonleaking PCB materials.

Attachment 5

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE PROGRAM EXCLUSIONS

A5.1. Nonenvironmental Projects. The environmental compliance program does not fund projects primarily justified for nonenvironmental reasons (i.e., upgrade of a hydrant refueling system to increase capacity or to extend the life of the system), even if they must satisfy environmental standards within their scope. This includes meeting environmental standards as part of a renovation (e.g., friable asbestos or lead-based paint hazards resulting from renovation).

A5.2. Replacing Underground Storage Tanks. The environmental compliance program does not fund replacement of one underground storage tank with a larger one in order to meet mission requirements, even though the new unit must meet environmental standards for underground storage tanks.

A5.3. Upgrades. The environmental compliance program does not fund costs associated with the upgrade alteration of an industrial process (i.e., modernization or adaptation of processing equipment at a government-owned, contractor operated facility). Such costs may be eligible for pollution prevention funding.

A5.4. Projects to Meet Occupational Safety Health Administration Regulations. The environmental compliance program does not fund Air Force activities meant solely to comply with Occupational Safety Health Administration (OSHA) standards or regulations.

A5.5. Water Waste Treatment. The environmental compliance program does not fund recurring waste water or industrial waste water treatment plant expenses or personnel costs associated with waste water treatment.

A5.6. Solid Waste Disposal. The environmental compliance program does not fund solid waste disposal expenses, including tipping fees and on-base landfill operations.

A5.7. Environmental Certifications and Licenses. The environmental compliance program does not fund certifications/licenses unless part of a mandatory training course.

A5.8. Radioactive Waste Disposal. The environmental compliance program does not fund radioactive waste disposal.

Attachment 6

EXAMPLES OF CULTURAL RESOURCES PROJECTS AND SERVICES

A6.1. US and US Territory Cultural Resources Operations and Services:

A6.1.1. Personnel Expenses. Permanently assign personnel spending at least 50 percent of their time performing cultural resources duties and code them with one of the environmental compliance cost centers and the appropriate program element code (XXX56f).

A6.1.1.1. Headquarters and Command personnel retain their XXX98 program element code.

A6.1.2. Education and Training. Cultural resources funds environmental education and training, including the DoD Cultural and Natural Resources Management Course.

A6.1.3. Certifications and Licenses. Cultural resources funds environmental certification and licenses only as part of a mandatory training course.

A6.1.4. Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP). Cultural resources funds projects in response to environmental impact analysis process recommendations, including Air Installation Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ) noise standards. The applicable law is the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

A6.1.5. Natural Resources Protection. Cultural resources funds projects to protect natural resources including:

- Long-term monitoring of endangered species and activities designed to help their recovery.
- Actions resulting from Endangered Species Act Section 7 consultations.
- Monitoring or restoring wetlands.
- Updating inventories for endangered species, wetlands, and cultural resources.
- Providing protection and monitoring associated with special Presidential and Congressional interest, such as coastal zone and Chesapeake Bay protection.
- Providing annual reviews and updates of environmental plans.

A6.1.6. Cultural Resources Protection. Cultural resources funds projects to protect cultural resources including:

- Funding for curation of archaeological material.
- Funding for National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 consultations.

A6.1.7. Documentation Preparation. Cultural resources funds the preparation of documents to satisfy congressional reporting requirements and the investigation and reporting of violations of the law.

A6.1.8. Surveys. Cultural resources funds Environmental Baseline Surveys.

A6.1.9. Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans. Cultural resources funds updates to Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans.

A6.1.10. Overhead Costs. Cultural resources funds other overhead costs, including:

- Travel for the environmental program.
- Supplies and equipment used directly by the environmental program.

A6.2. US and US Territory Cultural Resources Level 1 Requirements:

A6.2.1. Endangered Species Act. Cultural resources funds projects to conduct endangered species surveys and protect endangered species and aid their recovery.

A6.2.2. Executive Order 11988 ("Floodplain Management") and Executive Order 11990 ("Protection of Wetlands"). Cultural resources funds projects to:

- Conduct wetlands and flood plains surveys and inventories.
- Protect, develop, monitor, and restore (this requirement can result from Section 404 of the Clean Water Act).

A6.2.3. National Historic Preservation Act and Archaeological Resources Protection Act. Cultural resources funds archaeological and historic resources inventories:

- To explore scientifically valuable archaeological sites and properties eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
- To develop nominations for listing historic properties in the National Register of Historic Places.
- To support historic property nominations.
- To protect archaeological and historic resources, including memoranda of agreement and programmatic agreements.

A6.2.4. Sikes Act. Cultural resources funds projects to develop integrated natural resources management plans (fish and wildlife, forestry, agricultural outleasing, and land and management sections).

A6.2.5. Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. Cultural resources funds projects to inventory exhumed Native American remains and cultural items.

A6.3. US and US Territory Cultural Resources Level 2 Requirements:

A6.3.1. Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. Cultural resources funds projects to inventory collections and to maintain holdings of Native American human remains and associated funeral objects. Identify the geographic and cultural affiliation of such items before the November 1995 deadline.

A6.4. US and US Territory Cultural Resources Level 3 Requirements:

A6.4.1. Recurring Requirements. Annually recurring requirements associated with enhancing the environment. These projects may also receive Legacy Resource Management Program funding.

A6.4.1.1. Natural Resources Management. These facilities and activities receive cultural resources funding:

- Nature centers.
- Interpretive displays and nature trails.
- Wildlife observation areas.
- Informational brochures.
- Conservation education.

A6.4.1.2. Cultural Resources Management. These activities and facilities receive cultural resources funding:

- Interpretive displays of cultural artifacts.
- Informational brochures.
- Public awareness programs.
- Researching and documenting the history of Air Force base lands.

Attachment 7

CULTURAL RESOURCES PROGRAM EXCLUSIONS

A7.1. Acquisition Environmental Impact Analysis Process. The cultural resources program does not fund weapon system acquisition environmental impact analysis process costs.

A7.2. Base Realignment And Closure Environmental Impact Analysis Process. The cultural resources program does not fund base realignment and closure environmental impact analysis process costs.

A7.3. Environmental Certifications and Licenses. The cultural resources program does not fund certifications/licenses unless part of a mandatory training course.

Attachment 8

EXAMPLES OF POLLUTION PREVENTION PROJECTS AND SERVICES

A8.1. US and US Territory Pollution Prevention Operations and Services:

A8.1.1. Pollution Prevention Manpower:

A8.1.1.1. Permanently assign personnel spending at least 50 percent of their time performing pollution prevention duties and code them with one of the pollution prevention cost centers and the appropriate program element code (PEC 78054f).

A8.1.1.2. Headquarters and Command personnel retain their ***98 program element code. Add the suffix "x" to designates Headquarters and Command pollution prevention personnel.

A8.1.2. Management Plans. The pollution prevention program funds periodic updates of management plans and analyses of pollution prevention initiatives required by law or policy.

A8.1.3. Surveys. Baseline survey updates.

A8.1.4. Recycling Programs. Recurring operating costs. See AFI 32-7080, *Pollution Prevention Programs*, for requirements on proceeds received from the program.

A8.1.5. Composting Programs. Operating costs associated with a composting program.

A8.1.6. Overhead Costs. See A6.1.10.

A8.1.7. Education and Training Programs. The pollution prevention program funds education, training and awareness programs.

A8.1.8. Operations and Maintenance. Recurring costs for pollution prevention tracking systems and hazardous material pharmacies.

A8.1.9. Opportunity Assessments. The pollution prevention program funds pollution prevention opportunity assessments.

A8.1.10. Hazardous Materials Identification. Efforts identifying hazardous materials in:

- Technical Orders.
- Military Specifications (MILSPEC).
- Guide specs.
- Military Standards (MILSTD).
- Other documents which provide technical requirements.

A8.1.11. Acquisition Infrastructure Program Costs. Projects not associated with any one acquisition program (e.g., Life Cycle Cost Study) but support the infrastructure of many programs. Projects will not be accomplished by program offices.

A8.1.12. Assessment and Review. Systematic environmental assessment and review procedures with the objective of identifying ways to reduce or eliminate waste.

A8.1.13. Certifications and Licenses. Environmental certifications and licenses, only as part of a mandatory training course.

A8.2. US and US Territory Level P1 Requirements:

A8.2.1. Ozone Depleting Chemicals (ODC). These projects reduce or eliminate the Air Force's demand of ozone depleting chemicals. Typical projects include:

- Halon and refrigerant recovery, recyclers, and reclamation costs.
- Air conditioner purge/units/heaters.
- Aqueous parts washers.
- Storage containers for ozone depleting chemical banking.
- Leak detectors and automatic shutoff valves.
- Switching air conditioners from chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) use to hydrochlorofluorocarbon use (if cost effective, no ozone depleting chemical inventory exists, and no recyclable ozone depleting chemical market exists).

A8.2.2. Vehicles that Use Alternative Fuels. The pollution prevention program funds the initial costs associated with the conversion of vehicles to run on alternative fuels and for required facilities to meet Energy Act and executive order requirements relating to alternative fuels.

A8.2.3. Recycling Start-up Costs. Costs of starting recycling programs required by Executive Order 12873 and meeting the criteria in AFI 32-7080.

A8.2.4. Composting Start-up Costs. The pollution prevention program funds the costs of starting legally required composting programs.

A8.2.5. Management Plans. The pollution prevention program funds initial development of pollution prevention management plans required by law.

A8.3. US and US Territory P2 Requirements:

A8.3.1. Vehicles the Use Alternative Fuels. The pollution prevention program funds additional purchases of alternative fuel vehicles (i.e., no mandate by law or supportable as an operations and services expense).

A8.3.2. Hazardous Waste Minimization Equipment and Projects.

A8.3.3. Water Pollution Minimization Equipment and Projects.

A8.3.4. Air Emissions Reduction Equipment and Projects.

A8.3.5. Hazardous Material Tracking and Control Systems (Hazardous Material Pharmacies).

A8.3.6. Environmentally Acceptable Materials and Processes. The pollution prevention program funds projects to find acceptable materials and processes to replace existing materials and processes in facilities.

A8.3.7. Depot-Level Equipment Projects:

A8.3.7.1. Use prototype application or study type depot level equipment projects in determining if a process is suitable for production level.

A8.3.7.2. Identify the project as a Prototype or Study in the project description.

A8.3.7.3. Do not use Depot Business Maintenance Area funds for these project types.

Attachment 9

POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM EXCLUSIONS

A9.1. Nonenvironmental Projects. The pollution prevention program does not fund projects primarily justified for nonenvironmental reasons, even if they must satisfy environmental requirements within their scope.

A9.2. Maintenance Projects. The pollution prevention program does not fund projects to remedy poor infrastructure maintenance.

A9.3. Air Conditioning Projects. The pollution prevention program does not provide funds to replace or retrofit air conditioning units using chlorofluorocarbon with units using hydrochlorofluorocarbons unless criteria in attachment 8 is met.

A9.4. Halon Projects. The pollution prevention program does not fund projects to replace halon fire protection systems with nonhalon systems.

A9.5. Fire Extinguisher Projects. The pollution prevention program does not fund projects to replace hand-held halon fire extinguisher projects.

A9.6. Depot-Level Equipment:

A9.6.1. The Air Force established the Defense Business Maintenance Area (DBMA), in the Defense Business Operations Fund, to pay for the replacement of depot-level equipment costing more than \$25,000.

A9.6.2. Budget equipment meeting this definition through the Depot Business Maintenance Area capital asset budget.

A9.7. Acquisition Projects. The pollution prevention program does not fund acquisition projects associated with any one acquisition program.

A9.8. Military Construction Energy Conservation Projects.

A9.9. Environmental Certifications and Licenses. The pollution prevention program does not fund certifications/licenses unless part of a mandatory training course.