



ACQUISITION,
TECHNOLOGY
AND LOGISTICS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

3000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-3000

OCT 12 2004

MEMORANDUM FOR DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
(ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY & OCCUPATIONAL
HEALTH)
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
(ENVIRONMENT)
DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE
(ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY & OCCUPATIONAL
HEALTH)
DIRECTOR, DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

SUBJECT: Revised Pollution Prevention and Compliance Metrics

Measuring environmental performance as it pertains to enhancing and sustaining the DoD mission requires continuous review. As a result of this continued effort, the attached metrics serve as a measurement of the effectiveness of our pollution prevention and compliance program areas in support of the Defense mission.

These metrics apply to installations in the United States and its territories, and to overseas installations. They also apply to Government Owned/Contractor Operated facilities. Each of the eight environmental program areas listed in Attachment 1 includes goals, a metric, and how that metric is measured. Attachment 2 contains definitions for each program area.

Please begin implementation of these metrics for calendar year or fiscal year 2005, as appropriate. The metrics and definitions are on DENIX under "Documents" at the DoD Metrics Work Group website. Thank you for your help in developing these performance measures. My point of contact is Mr. Ed Miller at (703) 604-1765, or Edmund.miller@osd.mil.

Alex A. Beehler
Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense
(Environment, Safety and Occupational Health)

Attachments:
As stated



Pollution Prevention and Compliance Metrics

October 1, 2004

Introduction:

DoD established these metrics to measure progress in the Pollution Prevention and Compliance programs in support of the defense mission. Each program area has a set of broad overall goals with specific metrics to measure DoD's progress towards meeting the goals. The metrics process requires continuous review and periodic adjustments, as necessary. The Pollution Prevention and Compliance programs focus on enhancing and sustaining the mission by:

- **Supporting the warfighter today and in the future**
- **Ensuring adequate resource capability for the warfighter**
- **Improving human health and the environment**
- **Influencing the acquisition and weapon system life-cycle process**
- **Making efficient investments in pollution prevention**
- **Conducting operations in a cost effective manner**

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I. Safe Drinking Water - *Protect Human Health*

A. Goals

1. Ensure we consistently provide safe drinking water to protect the health of people living and working on our installations.
2. Protect, restore, and sustain water resources to ensure long term capability at installations
3. Support readiness by conserving resources through efficient management of drinking water assets

B. Metric – Percent of DoD population served by DoD public water systems that meet established drinking water requirements and annual cost of managing drinking water.

C. Activities That Must Report

1. United States and its territories - all installations that provide drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act.
2. Overseas - all installations that provide drinking water (see Final Governing Standards (FGS) or international treaties, as applicable).

D. What to Report

1. Regulated DoD Public Water System Population (UNIT – Number of people):
 - a. The total DoD population served by each regulated DoD public water system.
 - b. The total DoD population served by any regulated DoD public water system that required a Tier 1 or Tier 2 public notification (US and its territories) or a similar notification (eg. Tier 1 or 2) in accordance with FGS (Overseas).
2. Unregulated DoD Public Water System Population (UNIT – Number of people):
 - a. The total DoD population served by each unregulated DoD public water system.
 - b. The total DoD population served by any unregulated DoD public water system that received a Tier 1 or Tier 2 public notification (US and its territories) from their water supplier.
3. Cost of Drinking Water Management (UNIT - Thousands of Dollars (\$)) - Non-Recurring Compliance Investment for Safe Drinking Water Act as reported in President's Budget, Exhibit PB-28

E. Reporting Period -- Calendar Year

F. Potential Data Sources

1. Consumer Confidence Reports
2. Public Notices issued by DoD public water system or its supplier
3. President's Budget (Exhibit PB-28)

G. Additional Information - An example of reporting this metric is in the Safe Drinking Water Metric definitions.

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II. Clean Air - Enhance Mission Resources

A. Goal

1. Manage air pollutant emissions to protect public health, meet national clean air standards, and maximize operational flexibility
2. Make appropriate investments to promote the attainment of National Air Ambient Quality Standards and enhance the training/operations flexibility in maximizing use of air resources
3. Leverage energy conservation opportunities

B. Metric – Emissions of criteria air pollutants and hazardous air pollutants; annual cost of managing air pollution and energy reduction achievements.

C. Activities That Must Report

1. United States and its territories – all installations that must maintain an inventory of air emissions (actual) to meet Clean Air Act (CAA) requirements, including but not limited to Title V permits and all installations that must report energy reduction in accordance with Executive Order 13123, Greening the Government Through Efficient Energy Management
2. Overseas – all installations that must report energy reduction in accordance with Executive Order 13123, Greening the Government Through Efficient Energy Management and installations that have facilities that must measure and meet air pollution requirements defined by the Final Governing Standards (FGS) or international treaties, as applicable.

D. What to Report

1. Quantity of air pollutant emissions (U.S. and its territories), UNIT – Tons (2,000 pounds per ton):
 - a. Amount of criteria air pollutant emissions. Report the following pollutants:
 - 1) ozone
 - volatile organic compounds (VOCs)
 - nitrogen oxides
 - 2) particulate matter
 - 3) nitrogen dioxides
 - 4) sulfur dioxide
 - 5) carbon monoxide
 - 6) lead
 - b. Amount of hazardous air pollutants (HAPS) – one total number
2. Amount of regulated air pollutant emissions identified by FGS (overseas), UNIT – Tons (2,000 pounds per ton)

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3. Energy Reduction, UNIT – British Thermal Units per Gross Square Foot (BTUs/GSF) – Energy management data reported to the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations & Environment) to meet the requirements of Executive Order 13123, Greening the Government Through Efficient Energy Management
4. Cost of air pollution management as reported in President’s Budget (Exhibit PB-28), UNIT -- Thousands of Dollars (\$):
 - a. Non-Recurring Compliance Investment – Clean Air Act
 - b. Non-Recurring Pollution Prevention Investment – Clean Air Act

E. Reporting Period -- Calendar Year

F. Potential Data Sources

1. President’s Budget (Exhibit PB-28)
2. DoD Annual Energy Management Report

III. Hazardous Waste - *Enhance Mission Resources*

A. Goal

1. Efficiently manage hazardous waste in order to minimize life-cycle costs and future liabilities, protect environmental resources, and enhance operational flexibility
2. Promote efficient investments in pollution prevention to reduce the quantity of hazardous waste, protect strategic environmental resources, and ensure mission sustainability

B. Metric - Hazardous waste shipped off-site and treated on-site (see items 1.a.6, 1.b.2, and 1.c.3. under III.D. What To Report). Annual cost of hazardous waste management.

C. Activities That Must Report

1. United States and its territories - all installations that are required to manifest hazardous waste or that treat hazardous waste on-site in an interim status or Resource Conservation and Recovery Act permitted facility.
2. Overseas - all installations that ship hazardous waste (per Final Governing Standards or international treaties, as applicable) off-site for disposal.

D. What to Report

1. Quantity of Hazardous Waste (UNIT – Thousands of Pounds):
 - a. HW Shipped Off-site, US installations - Report quantity of hazardous waste shipped off-site in the following sub-categories:
 - 1) Remediation waste;
 - 2) Chem demil waste (both stockpile & non-stockpile);
 - 3) PCB wastes;
 - 4) Conventional munitions for demilitarization
 - 5) Universal wastes

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- 6) HW shipped off-site but NOT included in one of the subcategories above.
[Note: This sub-category targeted for reduction goal.]
 - b. HW Treated On-site, US Installations - Report the quantity of hazardous waste treated on-site in the following subcategories:
 - 1) HW that results from any part of the lifecycle of munitions (conventional and chemical) and is treated on-site in RCRA permitted or interim status units;
 - 2) HW treated on-site but NOT included in Munitions subcategory above.
[Note: This sub-category targeted for reduction goal.]
 - c. HW shipped off-site by permanent overseas installations in the following sub-categories:
 - 1) PCB wastes
 - 2) Remediation wastes
 - 3) HW shipped off-site but NOT included in one of the subcategories above
[Note: This sub-category targeted for reduction goal.]
 - 2. Cost of Hazardous Waste Management as reported in President's Budget (Exhibit PB-28), UNIT -- Thousands of Dollars (\$):
 - a. Recurring Compliance Investment –Waste Disposal
 - b. Non-Recurring Compliance Investment – RCRA Subtitle C - Hazardous Waste
 - c. Non-Recurring Pollution Prevention Investment – RCRA Subtitle C -Hazardous Waste
- E. Reporting Period -- Calendar Year
- F. Potential Data Sources
- 1. Installation Biennial/State Hazardous Waste reports
 - 2. Hazardous Waste Manifests
 - 3. President's Budget (Exhibit PB-28)

IV. Solid Waste - *Enhance Mission Resources*

- A. Goal
 - 1. Establish a cost-effective solid waste management program that includes reduction of waste generation and increased diversion
 - 2. Optimize cost avoidance
- B. Metric – Per capita generation of non-hazardous solid waste (excluding construction and demolition (C&D) debris); diversion rate of non-hazardous solid waste (excluding C&D debris); diversion rate of C&D debris; and economic benefit of solid waste diversion.
- C. Activities That Must Report
 - 1. United States and its territories - all installations that generate solid waste. Installations generating less than one ton of solid waste per day, on an average annually, do not need to report.

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2. Overseas - all installations that generate solid waste (see the Final Governing Standards or international treaties, as applicable). Installations generating less than one ton of solid waste per day, on an average annually, do not need to report.

D. What to Report

1. Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Excluding C&D Debris:
 - a. Quantity of non-hazardous solid waste (without C&D debris) diverted from a disposal facility, UNIT – Tons (2,000 pounds per ton). Diversion methods include composting, mulching, recycling, reuse, and donations.
 - b. Quantity of non-hazardous solid waste (without C&D debris) entering a disposal facility, UNIT – Tons (2,000 pounds per ton). Disposal facilities include landfills (both solid waste and inert) and incinerators.
 - c. Residential and non-residential installation population, UNIT – Number of people
2. Non-Hazardous Solid Waste - C&D Debris, UNIT – Tons (2,000 pounds per ton):
 - a. Quantity of C&D debris diverted from a disposal facility. Diversion methods include composting, mulching, recycling, reuse, and donations.
 - b. Quantity of C&D debris entering a disposal facility. Disposal facilities include landfills (both solid waste and inert) and incinerators.
3. Economic Benefit of Integrated Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Management Programs, UNIT – Thousands of Dollars (\$):
 - a. Potential cost (PC) if all waste (including C&D debris) were to be landfilled or incinerated rather than diverted.
 - b. Actual cost of integrated solid waste management.
 - c. Diversion proceeds (gross)
4. Cost of solid waste management reported in President's Budget (Exhibit PB-28), UNIT – Thousands of Dollars (\$):
 - a. Non-Recurring Compliance Investment – RCRA Subtitle D - Solid Waste
 - b. Non-Recurring Pollution Prevention Investment – RCRA Subtitle D - Solid Waste

E. Reporting Period -- Fiscal Year

F. Potential Data Sources - President's Budget (Exhibit PB-28)

V. Enforcement Actions - Full and Sustained Compliance

A. Goal

1. Full and sustained compliance with environmental laws (United States and its territories) and environmental obligations (overseas)
2. Maintain robust self-audit and corrective action programs
3. Identify and correct non-compliance in a timely manner

B. Metric – Number of enforcement actions received from local, state, federal, and host nation environmental regulators.

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C. Activities That Must Report

1. United States and its territories – all installations that receive an enforcement action for alleged non-compliance with an environmental law or regulation.
2. Overseas – all installations that receive an enforcement action for alleged non-compliance with a host nation environmental requirement (see Final Governing Standards (FGS) or international treaties, as applicable).

D. What to Report

1. Number of Enforcement Actions Received (UNIT -- Each) – Any enforcement action received during the reporting period, including those that were both received and closed out during the period. The date of an enforcement action is to be considered the date that the formal written notification has been received from the regulator
2. Number of Open Enforcement Actions (UNIT – Each) – An enforcement action that has been issued, but is not yet closed by one of the resolutions described under the definition of closed enforcement action.
3. Fines and Penalties, UNIT – Thousands of Dollars (\$):
 - a. Fines Assessed
 - b. Fines Paid -- Including "cash" paid, Supplemental Environmental Projects (SEPs), and the amount originally assessed.

E. Reporting Period -- Calendar Year

F. Potential Data Sources - Federal Facility Environmental Compliance Status Report under EPA's Online Tracking Information System

G. Additional Information (to report)

1. Number of Enforcement Actions Received by Statute (US and its territories) or Media Areas (overseas), (UNIT – Each): Any enforcement action received during the reporting period, including those that were both received and closed out during the period. Statute categories are Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Subtitle C (Hazardous Waste), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Subtitle I (Underground Storage Tanks), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Subtitle D (Solid Waste), Safe Drinking Water Act, and Other. Media Areas are defined by the FGS.
2. Number of Permits (UNIT – Each):
 - a. US and its territories - Number of permits and permit applications accepted by the regulator (permit application shield). Permit categories are Clean Air Act Title V, Clean Water Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Subtitle C Part B, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Subtitle C Part B Applications Pending Approval (Interim Status), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Subtitle I (Underground Storage Tanks), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Subtitle D (Solid Waste), Safe Drinking Water Act, and Other.

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- b. Overseas – Number of permits and permit applications submitted on behalf of DoD as required by the FGS or international treaties, as applicable. Permit categories are also defined by FGS.
- 3. Regulatory Inspections (UNIT – Each) – Number of environmental regulatory inspections conducted by Federal, state, local, and host nation governments.
- 4. Significant Non-Compliance (UNIT – Each) – Number of installations (US and its territories only) that are on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s significant non-compliance list and media category of violation.
- 5. Number of open administrative/operational and project related enforcement actions (US and its territories and overseas) (UNIT – Each)

VI. Toxic Release Inventory - *Full and Sustained Compliance*

- A. Goal - Reduce quantity of toxic release inventory releases and off-site transfers by 40% between 2001 and 2006, as required by Executive Order 13148, Greening the Government Through Leadership in Environmental Management.
- B. Metric – Toxic Release Inventory releases and off-site transfers.
- C. Activities That Must Report
 - 1. United States and its territories - all installations that meet the Toxic Release Inventory reporting thresholds.
 - 2. Overseas - none at this time.
- D. What to Report
 - 1. Quantity of Toxic Inventory chemicals released (UNIT – Thousands of Pounds):
 - a. All releases from activities other than range activities
 - b. All releases from range activities
 - 2. Cost of Hazardous Material Reductions (UNIT -- Thousands of Dollars (\$)) – Non-Recurring Pollution Prevention Investment for Hazardous Materials Reduction as reported in President’s Budget (Exhibit PB-28) -
- E. Reporting Period -- Calendar Year
- F. Potential Data Sources
 - 1. Environmental Protection Agency Form R Reports
 - 2. President’s Budget (Exhibit PB-28)
- G. Additional Information
 - 1. The list of applicable toxic chemicals is in the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act, Section 313. Web site for TRI chemical list:
<http://www.epa.gov/tri/chemical/ry2000chemicallist.pdf>

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2. For definitions of terms, please refer to Executive Order 13148
3. Questions and Answers Regarding TRI Reporting for Refueling of Motor Vehicles and Range Training and Demilitarization Activities Guidance Memorandum, dated Nov 9, 2001
4. Guidance on Applying the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) Toxic Release Inventory Requirements to Ranges, dated April 4, 2000 and the enclosure March 2000 Updated Guidance EPCRA Compliance for Ranges

VII. Clean Water - Full and Sustained Compliance

A. Goals

1. Manage domestic and industrial wastewater and storm water effectively to protect public health, meet clean water standards, and maximize operational flexibility
2. Protect watersheds and ensure availability of discharge capacity to support mission
3. Leverage water conservation opportunities

B. Metric - Percent of regulated wastewater discharges in compliance with applicable requirements and annual costs of managing wastewater.

C. Activities That Must Report

1. United States and its territories -all installations with water pollution control permit(s), including but not limited to National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits (under Clean Water Act). Storm water construction permits are excluded.
2. Overseas -all installations with on-base facilities that discharge regulated wastewater into the waters of the host nation (see Final Governing Standards or international treaties, as applicable).

D. What to Report

1. United States (UNIT – Each):
 - a. Total number of water pollution control permits, excluding storm water construction permits.
 - b. Number of water pollution control permits that are in compliance (*see “G. Additional Information” below for compliance determination or definition of compliance*).
2. Overseas (UNIT – Each):
 - a. Total number of facilities discharging regulated wastewater or storm water.
 - b. Number of facilities discharging regulated wastewater or storm water that are in compliance with effluent limitations (*see “G. Additional Information” below for compliance determination or definition of compliance*).
3. Cost of wastewater (includes domestic, industrial, and storm water) management as reported in President’s Budget, Exhibit PB-28 (UNIT – Thousands of Dollars (\$)):

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- a. Non-Recurring Compliance Investment – Clean Water Act
- b. Non-Recurring Pollution Prevention Investment – Clean Water Act

E. Reporting Period -- Calendar Year

F. Potential Data Sources

- 1. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit Discharge Monitoring Reports
- 2. President's Budget (PB-28)

G. Additional Information

1. Compliance Status Determination:

- a. If you answer “yes” to any of the following questions, you are considered out of compliance. U.S. facilities stop after question number 8.). For overseas facilities, only questions 1.), 2.), 7.), 8.), and 9.) apply.

During the six-month reporting period, has your installation:

- 1.) Exceeded any permit or effluent limit for two or more consecutive months at any given discharge point? (Yes/No) If yes, identify parameter(s).
- 2.) Had any prohibited bypass event, unpermitted discharge, or pass-through of pollutants to a water body? (Yes/No)
- 3.) Failed to comply with permit requirements and/or special provisions within 90 days of the scheduled due date outlined in the permit? (Yes/No)
- 4.) Failed to submit or submitted required report more than 30 days late? (Yes/No)
- 5.) Received a notice of violation or failed to resolve and/or correct a condition from a previous notice of violation? (Yes/No)
- 6.) Failed to meet the requirements and schedule of a signed compliance agreement? (Yes/No)
- 7.) Failed to develop and/or implement a required program or plan such as a storm water pollution prevention plan or pretreatment program? (Yes/No)
- 8.) Failed to satisfy sampling, monitoring, and testing requirements? (Yes/No)
- 9.) For overseas facilities, failed to meet mutually agreed requirements and deadlines for wastewater discharges? (Yes/No)

- b. If you answered yes to any question above, provide a written explanation for the reasons for noncompliance or not meeting requirements and the corrective actions taken.

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VIII. Environmental Management Systems - Improved Business Practices

A. Goal

1. Enhance mission performance by improving management of the environmental aspects of the mission
2. Implement environmental management systems at all appropriate facilities by December 31, 2005 (as required by Executive Order 13148)
3. Pursue synergies with safety and occupational health management systems where appropriate

B. Metric – Percent of appropriate facilities implementing an environmental management system (EMS)

C. Activities That Must Report - United States and its territories, and overseas. Appropriate facilities as determined by DoD Components.

D. What To Report

1. Number of DoD Component appropriate facilities subject to DoD and Component EMS policy (UNIT – number of appropriate facilities):
2. For each of the following criteria, the number of appropriate facilities that have (UNIT – number of appropriate facilities):
 - a. Policy statement consistent with DoD and DoD Component EMS policies
 - b. Self-assessment consistent with DoD and DoD Component EMS policies
 - c. Written plans with defined dates, identified resources, and organizational responsibilities for implementing EMS consistent with DoD and DoD Component EMS policies
 - d. Prioritized list of aspects
 - e. Appropriate personnel having received awareness-level EMS training
 - f. Completed at least one management review in accordance with the installation's documented procedure for recurring internal EMS management review

E. Reporting Period – Calendar year

F. Potential Data Source – none

G. Additional Information

1. The basis for determining “appropriate facilities” and an explanation of any changes.
2. For definitions refer to ISO 14001, appropriate DoD Component policy, and E.O. 13148.

Pollution Prevention and Compliance Metrics
Definitions
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These definitions accompany the pollution prevention and compliance metrics established for the following program areas:

- **Safe Drinking Water**
- **Clean Air**
- **Hazardous Waste**
- **Solid Waste**
- **Enforcement Actions**
- **Clean Water**

Safe Drinking Water Metric Definitions

Appropriate DoD Medical Authority. The medical professional designated by the in-theater component commander (overseas) or the installation commander (U.S.) to be responsible for resolving medical issues necessary to provide safe drinking water at the component's installations.

Drinking Water Management Costs. For the purposes of this metric, drinking water management is defined as non-recurring environmental compliance costs, noting that this is only one part of the management costs. Drinking water management does not include permitting, sampling/analysis/monitoring; inspections; and training.

DoD Population Served. Number of people who are provided water by a DoD public water system (regulated and unregulated). Installations will use the population reported to their regulator from their drinking water permit. To determine a fixed number for the population served by an unregulated DoD public water system, use the highest daily average population served by that system during the year. Determine the public water system population by counting the total number of year-round residents plus the average number of regular consumers served (same persons), per day, during the month plus the average number of transient consumers served per day, during the month.

DoD Public Water System. A public water system (regulated or unregulated) located on a fixed installation controlled by the DoD.

Drinking Water Requirements. Statutory mandates in accordance with federal, state, and/or local drinking water regulations or permits or the FGS, or applicable international treaty.

Fixed Installation. A public water system at a location with permanently constructed (non-mobile) facilities.

Final Governing Standards (FGS). The primary definitive set of criteria and standards applicable to Department of Defense (DoD) components located overseas at permanent base force structure installations and facilities. The FGS are developed by the DoD designated Executive Agent for a specific country, and incorporate provisions of minimum standards established by DoD in the Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD) and those of the Host Nation. Summarily, the FGS are a set of country specific environmental standards developed via a comparative analysis of applicable Host Nation standards with those in the OEBGD. The FGS incorporate the "more protective" standard, and include appropriate hazardous waste definitions and criteria for all DoD components in a particular host country.

Installation. A base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of a military department or the Department of Defense which is located within any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, or Guam. This includes any leased facility where a military department or DoD activity has real property maintenance requirements. Military departments or DoD activities that for economy or other reasons are located within the confines of another installation and occupying portions of the land, buildings,

structures of the main installation are considered to be tenants. Tenants on installations should report through their component headquarters reporting system. Such term does not include any facility used primarily for civil works, rivers, and harbors, projects, or flood control projects. Overseas installations are defined as permanent, base force structure facilities under the operational control of the Secretary of a military department or the Department of Defense that is located outside the United States and outside any territory, commonwealth or possession of the United States. Installations overseas do NOT include temporary, contingency operation or deployment support facilities. Tenants on overseas installations should report through their component headquarters reporting systems. **NOTE: Include Government-owned, Contractor-operated (GOCO) installations, and stand-alone National Guard and Reserve Centers.**

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). The maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water that is delivered to any user of a public water system (except for turbidity for which the maximum permissible level is measured after filtration).

Notification Requirements Overseas. When a DoD public water system is out of compliance as set forth in the OEBGD/FGS potable water criteria, the operator will notify the appropriate DoD medical authority and installation personnel (U.S. and host nation). The notice will provide a clear and readily understandable explanation of the violation, any potential adverse health effects, the population at risk, the steps taken to correct the system violation, the necessity for seeking alternative water supply, if any, and any preventive measures the consumer should take until the violation is corrected. The appropriate DoD medical authority will coordinate notification of host authorities in cases where off-installation populations are at risk.

Non-Public Water System (NPWS). A system that does not meet the definition of a public water system; for example, a well serving a building with less than 25 people or a system with less than 15 service connections serving less than 25 people.

Nonrecurring Compliance Cost. Environmental compliance costs identified as obligated/executed for the Safe Drinking Water Act entry at Tab E of the POM Preparation Instructions. This includes, but is not limited to, investments for new requirements or upgrades to existing systems that meet or maintain existing compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Overseas. Outside any territory, possession or commonwealth of the United States. This does not include contingency operations, training deployments, or the operations of military vessels and aircraft.

Permit. A written authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by a regulator allowing the holder authority to perform certain tasks or operate certain facilities not forbidden by law, but prohibited without the authority of such document. Drinking water permits are required for most types of public water supplies whether the source is surface or groundwater.

Potable Water. Water that has been analyzed and treated to meet the standards of the Safe Drinking Water Act or FGS (which ever is applicable), and has been approved as drinkable by the appropriate DoD medical authority.

Privatized Water System. A DoD public water system where the ownership, operation, maintenance, and improvements of the drinking water system is transferred to a municipal, private, local, or regional water authority. The installation becomes a drinking water customer, not a drinking water provider.

Provide Drinking Water. DoD public water systems that produce, procure, or distribute drinking water for human consumption. This specifically excludes NPWSs.

Public Water System (PWS). A system for providing piped water to the public for human consumption, if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days of the year. This also includes any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities under control of the operator of such systems, and any collection or pretreatment storage facilities not under such control that are used primarily in connection with such systems. A regulated PWS includes both "community water systems" and "non-community systems" as described below:

1. **Community Water System (CWS)** -- a regulated public water system that serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents, or which regularly serves at least 25 year round residents.
2. **Non-Community Water System** -- a regulated public water system that serves the public, but does not serve that same people year-round. There are two types of non-community systems:
 - (a) **Non-transient, Non-community Water System** -- a regulated public water system that supplies water to at least 25 of the same people at least six months per year, but not year-round. Some examples are schools, factories, office buildings, and hospitals that have their own water systems.
 - (b) **Transient, Non-Community Water System (TNCWS)** -- A regulated public water system that provides water to at least 25 persons (but not the same 25) over six months per year. Some examples are a gas station, motel, and campground where people do not remain for long period of time yet these establishments have their own water source.

Regular Consumers (Same Persons). Terminology used in determining classification of a public water system. A regular public water system consumer who does not reside at a place served by the water system, but has a regular opportunity to consume water produced by the system (e.g. children at school, employees at workplace).

Regulated Public Water System (PWS). A DoD PWS subject to National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (US and territories). For overseas, a DoD PWS subject to FGS or international treaty.

Same Persons. See "Regular Consumers"

“Sell” Drinking Water. A distributor of water for human consumption "sells" water within the meaning of the SDWA if it charges consumers for the water as a separate item or bills separately for the water it provides. Conversely, if the distributor includes the charges for water in the rental fee, then the system is not selling water within the context of the SDWA. For the purpose of complying with the SDWA, DoD PWSs "sell" drinking water when they charge non-federal consumers (e.g. public schools, state-operated prisons, private industry, banks and credit unions, non-DoD operated/franchised restaurants, etc.) for drinking water. However, for the purpose of complying with the SDWA, the exchange of funds between Component organizations or other federal agencies (i.e. federal consumers) is considered an internal allocation of funds within the executive branch of the government and not selling.

Tier 1 and 2 Public Notification. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires Public Notification Regulations for regulated public water systems (40 CFR Part 141, subpart Q). Public notification helps ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. There are categories or tiers of public notification.

Tier 1 public notification is issued for violations and situations with significant potential to have serious adverse effects on human health as a result of short-term exposure. Notice is required within 24 hours of violation. Tier 1 public notification is required for the following:

- Fecal coliform maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation or failure to test for fecal contamination after total coliform test is positive
- Nitrate/nitrite/combined nitrate and nitrite MCL violation or failure to take confirmation sample
- Chlorine dioxide maximum residual distribution level (MRDL) violation in distribution system or failure to take repeat samples in distribution system
- Exceedance of maximum allowable turbidity level resulting in an MCL or treatment technique (TT) violation, when the State or EPA determines a Tier 1 notice is warranted
- Special public notice for non-community water systems with nitrate exceedances between 10 mg/l and 20 mg/l, when allowed to exceed MCL (10mg/l) by the State
- Waterborne disease outbreak or other waterborne emergency
- Other situations as determined by the primacy agency

Tier 2 public notification is issued for other violations and situations (not included in Tier 1) with the potential to have serious, but not immediate, adverse effects on human health. Notice is required within 30 days, or as soon as possible, with extension of up to three months for resolved violations at the discretion of the State or primacy agency. Tier 2 public notification is required for the following:

- All other MCL, MRDL, and TT violations not identified as a Tier 1 notice
- Monitoring and testing procedure violations, when primacy agency requires a Tier 2 notice
- Failure to comply with variance and exemption conditions

Transient Consumer. An individual who has the opportunity to consume water from a public water system, but who does not fit the definition of a residential or regular consumer.

Unregulated Public Water System (PWS) for US & territories. A DoD water system that meets the definition of a PWS but is not considered a regulated PWS, and is therefore not subject to 40 CFR Part 141, the “National Primary Drinking Water Regulations” if it meets all of the following criteria:

1. Receives its water from another regulated PWS.
2. Does not provide any additional treatment to the water.
3. Does not sell any of the water it receives.
4. Does not supply the water to commercial carriers conveying passengers in interstate commerce.

Note: Some states may impose requirements more stringent than those listed above (i.e., 40 CFR 141.3, “Coverage”). Due to the SDWA waiver of sovereign immunity, these additional requirements apply to DoD PWS.

Water for Human Consumption. Water that is ingested, or absorbed into the human body by dermal contact or through inhalation. Human consumption includes such normal uses as bathing, cooking, drinking, showering, dishwashing, and oral hygiene. If a public water system provides water for these types of uses, then, it is providing water for human consumption under the SDWA. The SDWA applies even if a system maintains that they do not provide water for human consumption (e.g. through a consumer contract, etc.), but the actual consumer use demonstrates human consumption is prevalent within their public water system.

Year-Round Resident. An individual whose primary residence is served by the public water system in question. The individual need not live at the residence for 365 days a year for it to be considered a year-round residence.

The following is an example of how to calculate the DoD SDWA Metric:

A DoD installation has one non-PWS and two DoD unregulated PWS and two DoD regulated PWS under its control including:

Non-PWS:

1. One non-PWS system serving 6 people

Regulated PWS:

2. One regulated CWS serving 5,000 people
3. One regulated TNCWS located 50 miles away at an installation-owned recreational facility serving 95 people

Unregulated PWS:

4. One unregulated PWS (customer only) located on non-contiguous installation property serving the installation-DoD housing area serving 2,500 people

5. One unregulated PWS (privatized) serving a nearby installation bombing range serving 35 people.

Given Information: The CWS had zero Tier 1 or 2 violations. The TNCWS had three Tier 1 violations and one Tier 2 violation. The unregulated PWS (customer only) system had one Tier 1 violation reported by the supplier (this information should be collected from the supplier's Public Notice distributed to the installation). The privatized system had only one Tier 2 violation reported by the supplier.

Solution:

Do not include system #1 (i.e., non-PWS). This DoD metric does not cover non-PWS (less than 25 people potentially exposed).

The installation would be required to report the following information:

1. Regulated DoD Public Water System Population:

- a. The total number of DoD people served by each regulated DoD public water system.
= $(5,000 + 95) = 5,095$
- b. The total number of DoD people served by any regulated DoD public water system that required a Tier 1 or 2 notification (US and its territories) or a notification in accordance with FGS (overseas).
= 95 or 1.9% (i.e., $95/5,095$)

2. Unregulated DoD Public Water System Population:

- a. The total number of DoD people served by each unregulated DoD public water system.
= $(2,500 + 35) = 2,535$
- b. The total number of DoD people served by any unregulated DoD public water system that receive a Tier 1 or Tier 2 notification (US and its territories) or a notification in accordance with FGS from their water supplier.
= $(2,500 + 35) = 2,535$ or 100%.

Clean Air Metric Definitions

Attainment Area. A geographic area in which the ambient concentration of a criteria air pollutant meets the health-based national standards, called National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

Clean Air Act. A law established to control the release of air pollutants into the environment, first passed by Congress in 1963 and strengthened into its current form by amendments passed on seven occasions. The 1970 and 1990 amendments were the most significant.

Criteria Air Pollutants. A group of common air pollutants regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on the basis of health and/or environmental effects. EPA has currently established six criteria air pollutants as: Ozone (as measured by the presence of nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds), particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, and lead. Criteria air pollutants are regulated by health-based standards called National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

Emission. Release of pollutants into the air from a source.

Final Governing Standards (FGS). The primary definitive set of criteria and standards applicable to Department of Defense (DoD) components located overseas at permanent base force structure installations and facilities. The FGS are developed by the DoD designated Executive Agent for a specific country, and incorporate provisions of minimum standards established by DoD in the Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD) and those of the Host Nation. Summarily, the FGS are a set of country specific environmental standards developed via a comparative analysis of applicable Host Nation standards with those in the OEBGD. The FGS incorporate the "more protective" standard, and include appropriate hazardous waste definitions and criteria for all DoD components in a particular host country.

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPS). Chemicals that present through inhalation or other routes of exposure, a threat of adverse health effects or adverse environmental effects whether through ambient concentrations, bioaccumulation, or deposition. Common HAPS include benzene, chlorine, and ethylene glycol. These pollutants are regulated by National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs).

Installation. A base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of a military department or the Department of Defense which is located within any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, or Guam. This includes any leased facility where a military department or DoD activity has real property maintenance requirements. Military departments or DoD activities that for economy or other reasons are located within the confines of another installation and occupying portions of the land, buildings, structures of the main installation are considered to be tenants. Tenants on installations should report through their component headquarters reporting system. Such term does not include any facility used primarily for civil works, rivers, and harbors, projects, or flood control projects. Overseas installations are defined as permanent, base force structure facilities under the

operational control of the Secretary of a military department or the Department of Defense that is located outside the United States and outside any territory, commonwealth or possession of the United States. Installations overseas do NOT include temporary, contingency operation or deployment support facilities. Tenants on overseas installations should report through their component headquarters reporting systems. **NOTE: Include Government-owned, Contractor-operated (GOCO) installations, and stand-alone National Guard and Reserve Centers.**

Inventory. An accounting of the type and amount of air pollutants released into the environment.

Nonattainment Area. A geographic area in which the ambient concentration of a criteria air pollutant is higher than the level allowed by the federal standards (NAAQS).

Non-recurring Compliance Investment. Fiscal year costs listed on Exhibit PB-28 (Funds Budgeted for Environmental Quality) of the Presidential Budget for the Clean Air Act. These costs represent Class I/II projects and planning efforts (already out of compliance/will be out of compliance at a specified date in the future) to achieve compliance.

Non-recurring Pollution Prevention Investment. Fiscal year costs listed on Exhibit PB-28 (Funds Budgeted for Environmental Quality) of the Presidential Budget for the Clean Air Act. These costs represent Class I/II pollution prevention projects (already out of compliance/will be out of compliance at a specified date in the future).

Overseas. Outside any territory, possession or commonwealth of the United States. This does not include contingency operations, training deployments, or the operations of military vessels and aircraft.

Particulate Matter (PM). General term used for a mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets found in the air. PM10 has an aerodynamic diameter less than 10 micrometers and PM2.5 has an aerodynamic diameter less than 2.5 micrometers.

Title V Permit. An "operating license" required by Title V of the Clean Air Act (CAA) for major sources of air pollutants, which includes all applicable CAA requirements, operating limits, and reporting requirements.

Hazardous Waste (HW) Metric Definitions

Biennial Report. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires reports from certain generators of HW and operators of HW treatment, storage, and disposal units. Federal regulations require large quantity HW generators and operators of HW treatment storage and disposal units to submit this report once every two years; thus, it is called a biennial report. States may require the report annually and may also require small quantity HW generators to report. Most large DoD installations are already complying with these reporting requirements.

Chem Demil Wastes Shipped Off-site. Hazardous waste, resulting from processing chemical agents, precursors, and binary chemical agents; destroyed containers and casings; dunnage; former production facilities; filters; and personal protective equipment. This includes only HW resulting from chemical demilitarization, and not other types of HW generated at the installation.

Conventional Munitions. Ammunition products and components that do not contain nuclear, biological, or chemical constituents produced or used by or for the U.S. Department of Defense or the U.S. Armed Services for national defense and security, including military munitions under the control of the Department of Defense, the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. DOE, and National Guard personnel. The term includes: confined gaseous, liquid, and solid propellants, explosives, pyrotechnics, riot control agents, smokes, and incendiaries used by DoD Components, including bulk explosives, rockets, guided and ballistic missiles, bombs, warheads, mortar rounds, artillery ammunition, small arms ammunition, grenades, mines, torpedoes, depth charges, cluster munitions and dispensers, demolition charges, and devices and components thereof. It does not include: wholly inert items, improvised explosive devices, and nuclear weapons, devices, and components thereof.

Final Governing Standards (FGS). The primary definitive set of criteria and standards applicable to DoD components located overseas at permanent base force structure installations and facilities. The FGS are developed by the DoD designated Executive Agent for a specific country, and incorporate provisions of minimum standards established by DoD in the Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD) and those of the Host Nation (HN). Summarily, the FGS are a set of country specific environmental standards developed via a comparative analysis of applicable HN standards with those in the OEBGD. The FGS incorporate the "more protective" standard, and include appropriate hazardous waste definitions and criteria for all DoD Components in a particular host country.

Hazardous Waste (HW). Hazardous waste includes all HW as defined by Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and state hazardous waste regulations, including universal waste. For U.S. installations, this includes HW treated on-site and HW shipped off-site. For purposes of this metric, hazardous waste also includes PCB wastes regulated under Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and state PCB programs. For overseas installations, HW is defined in the applicable FGS.

Hazardous Waste Management Costs. For purposes of this metric, HW management is defined to include only the following activities: packaging for transportation; transportation; treatment/disposal of HW; and, other services that are paid through a HW disposal vehicle (either through the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service (DRMS) or directly). HW management does not include the following activities: permitting; sampling/analysis/monitoring; inspections; and training. Further, it does not include the following in-house activities: manpower, supplies, and equipment purchase/maintenance. HW management has been defined in this way (for this metric) to make it consistent with definitions already used in existing DoD resource management systems and to ease reporting. More specifically, the definition is taken from the DoD POM Preparation Instructions, Tab E, Environmental Quality under the Waste Disposal line in Environmental Compliance, Recurring Costs.

Hazardous Waste Shipped Off-Site. For reporting purposes of this metric, in the U.S., HW shipped off site includes HW as defined above, but is limited to that HW which requires an EPA or State manifest and to universal waste which does not require a manifest. The following are examples of HW shipped off-site that should be included when shipped off the installation using a manifest: state regulated HW; spill related HW (from ongoing activities and exceeding state contaminant thresholds); remediation wastes; HW manifested for recycling (e.g., spent solvent recycling), etc. It does not include construction/demolition wastes such as asbestos or lead contaminated debris (unless regulated by states as HW under RCRA authority). For overseas, this includes all HW (as defined in applicable Final Governing Standards or international treaty) shipped from permanent DoD installations for treatment, recycling, or disposal.

Hazardous Waste Treated On-site. All HW treated or disposed in a RCRA permitted (or interim status) treatment or disposal facility located on a DoD installation. This includes all HW treated or disposed on-site and included in the RCRA biennial or state HW report; this includes both conventional and chemical munition demilitarization wastes. Do not include wastes excluded by 40 CFR 261.5 (c) and (d). Specifically, wastes treated in an on-site wastewater treatment plant should not be included. Do not include wastes excluded from RCRA treatment permitting requirements by 40 CFR 264.1(g)(6).

Installation. A base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of a military department or the Department of Defense which is located within any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, or Guam. This includes any leased facility where a military department or DoD activity has real property maintenance requirements. Military departments or DoD activities that for economy or other reasons are located within the confines of another installation and occupying portions of the land, buildings, structures of the main installation are considered to be tenants. Tenants on installations should report through their component headquarters reporting system. Such term does not include any facility used primarily for civil works, rivers, and harbors, projects, or flood control projects. Overseas installations are defined as permanent, base force structure facilities under the operational control of the Secretary of a military department or the Department of Defense that is located outside the United States and outside any territory, commonwealth or possession of the United States. Installations overseas do NOT include temporary, contingency operation or deployment support facilities. Tenants on overseas installations should report through their

component headquarters reporting systems. **NOTE: Include Government-owned, Contractor-operated (GOCO) installations, and stand-alone National Guard and Reserve Centers.**

Interim Status. Interim status is the temporary authorization to operate a hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility (TSDF) while the regulator processes your RCRA permit application. All HW TSDFs must be permitted or have interim status in order to properly manage HW.

Manifest. The shipping document required to accompany all HW shipments in accordance with 40 CFR 262. Many states use EPA form 8700-22; however, state variations are not uncommon.

Mission Stock. Hazardous waste associated with mission stock. Specifically, "mission stock" is wholesale materials managed by Defense Logistics Agency (DLA); this includes overstock or off-spec materials that cannot be reused or sold and must be disposed of as HW. DLA pays the cost to dispose of excess material, provided that the stock is managed by DLA and is returned to DLA.

Munitions. See definition of military munitions at 40 CFR 260.10.

Off-site. Off-site is outside the installation boundary and destined for a designated treatment, storage, recycling, or disposal facility.

Overseas. Outside any territory, possession or commonwealth of the United States. This does not include contingency operations, training deployments, or the operations of military vessels and aircraft.

PCB Wastes. Waste derived from products containing PCBs. PCB wastes may be regulated under TSCA, RCRA, or state programs.

Quantity: For purposes of this metric, quantity should be measured in pounds. Conversion factors should be consistent with EPA Biennial HW reporting requirements.

Recurring Compliance Investment – Hazardous Waste Disposal. The metric to be used to track the costs of HW management is the total HW obligations as shown under PY-1 in the Waste Disposal line under "Recurring Compliance Investment" in the President's Budget. For this metric, the definition comes from the POM Preparation Instructions, Tab E, Environmental Quality, and includes prior year obligations for the following HW management activities: packaging of HW for transportation; transportation; treatment/disposal of HW; and other services that are paid through a HW disposal vehicle (either through DRMS or directly). It does not include costs for the following: permitting; sampling/analysis/monitoring; inspections; and training. It further, does not include costs for the following in-house activities: manpower, supplies, and equipment purchase/maintenance.

Remediation Wastes Shipped Off-site. Hazardous wastes resulting from CERCLA, RCRA, and state-driven cleanup activities that are also manifested off-site as a RCRA or state-regulated HW. This includes the following HW source codes as defined by EPA's 2001 Biennial Report

guidance document: Closure of hazardous waste management unit under RCRA (G41); Corrective action at a solid waste management unit under RCRA (G42); Remedial action or emergency response under Superfund (G43); State program or voluntary cleanup (G44); Underground Storage Tank (UST) cleanup (G45); other remediation (G49). Wastes may be generated from compliance or Installation Restoration Program (IRP) funded clean-up activities. For overseas installations, remediation wastes are hazardous wastes, as defined in the applicable FGS, generated as a result of cleanup conducted in accordance with DoD Instruction 4715.8, "Environmental Restoration Overseas."

Toxicity. The ability of a substance to cause adverse physiological effects. The metric has a goal to reduce toxicity; however it is recognized that this is not easily measured and thus it is not included under "measure/report."

Universal Waste. Any of the following hazardous wastes that are managed under the universal waste requirements of 40 CFR part 273: (1) Batteries as described in 40 CFR 273.2; (2) Pesticides as described in 40 CFR 273.3; and (3) Thermostats as described in 40 CFR 273.4; (4) Lamps as described in 40 CFR 273.5; and (5) state-specific universal wastes.

The universal waste regulations vary between states, and states can add different types of wastes. "State universal wastes are currently as follows: Aerosol Cans (CO); Antifreeze (LA, NH); Ballasts (MD, ME, VT); Cathode Ray Tubes / CRT (ME, MI, NH, RI); Electronic Devices and Electronic Components (CO); Mercury Related Universal Wastes and Mercury-Containing Devices (CO, MA, MI, ND, NH, PA, RI); Barometers (NH, RI); Gas Flow Regulators (NH); Intact Mercury-Containing Ampules (NH); Manometers (NH, RI); Mercury Switches (MI) and Relays (NH, RI); Mercury Thermometers (MI); Sphygmomanometers (NH, RI); Thermocouples (NH, RI); Thermometers (NH, RI); Water meters (NH); (updated Feb.2002).

Solid Waste Metric Definitions

Actual Disposal Cost (ADC). The cost to operate an integrated solid waste management program. $AC = \text{collection and transportation costs} + \text{disposal cost} + \text{diversion cost} - \text{diversion proceeds}$. The collection and transportation costs are the actual cost to collect and transport the wastes for disposal and the diverted materials for diversion

Collection and Transportation Costs. The cost to collect and transport wastes and materials that are destined for either disposal or diversion. The collection and transportation costs include labor, maintenance, and other operational expenses associated with collection and transportation of all waste/material.

Composting. A controlled biological decomposition process for managing the degradation of plant and other organic wastes to produce a useful product that can be used as mulch or soil conditioner.

Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris. Material produced during the construction, renovation, demolition or deconstruction of residential and commercial buildings and their infrastructure. C&D waste typically includes concrete, wood, metals, gypsum wallboard, asphalt, and roofing material.

Disposal Cost. The cost to dispose of wastes at disposal facilities (e.g., landfill, incinerator). Disposal cost is solely attributable to the management of the wastes destined for disposal and excludes collection and transportation costs to manage wastes destined for disposal. Disposal cost includes labor, maintenance, and other operational expenses for disposal.

Diversion. Non-hazardous solid waste is diverted from entering a disposal facility. Composting, mulching, recycling, reuse, and donation are generally accepted waste diversion methods.

Diversion Cost. The cost to divert materials from disposal facilities. Diversion cost is solely attributable to the processing and marketing of material destined for diversion and excludes collection and transportation costs to manage materials destined for diversion. Diversion cost includes labor, maintenance, and other operational expenses for diversion

Diversion Proceeds. The income/earnings from the sale of diverted material.

Economic Benefit of Integrated Solid Waste Management Programs. The cost avoided by diverting materials rather than disposing of them. Economic benefit equals *Potential Cost* minus *Actual Disposal Cost*. When the collection and transportation costs for the diverted material are about the same whether or not you divert, the *Economic Benefit* equals (diverted quantity x disposal tipping fee) - diversion cost + diversion proceeds. A positive economic benefit means that the cost to dispose of the diverted material is greater than the cost to divert the material.

Final Governing Standards (FGS). The primary definitive set of criteria and standards applicable to Department of Defense (DoD) components located overseas at permanent base force structure installations and facilities. The FGS are developed by the DoD designated Executive Agent for a specific country, and incorporate provisions of minimum standards established by DoD in the Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD) and those of the Host Nation. Summarily, the FGS are a set of country specific environmental standards developed via a comparative analysis of applicable Host Nation standards with those in the OEBGD. The FGS incorporate the "more protective" standard, and include appropriate hazardous waste definitions and criteria for all DoD components in a particular host country.

Incinerator. A device that burns solid waste as a fuel under controlled conditions, ideally converting organics to carbon dioxide and water.

Installation. A base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of a military department or the Department of Defense which is located within any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, or Guam. This includes any leased facility where a military department or DoD activity has real property maintenance requirements. Military departments or DoD activities that for economy or other reasons are located within the confines of another installation and occupying portions of the land, buildings, structures of the main installation are considered to be tenants. Tenants on installations should report through their component headquarters reporting system. Such term does not include any facility used primarily for civil works, rivers, and harbors, projects, or flood control projects. Overseas installations are defined as permanent, base force structure facilities under the operational control of the Secretary of a military department or the Department of Defense that is located outside the United States and outside any territory, commonwealth or possession of the United States. Installations overseas do NOT include temporary, contingency operation or deployment support facilities. Tenants on overseas installations should report through their component headquarters reporting systems. **NOTE: Include Government-owned, Contractor-operated (GOCO) installations, and stand-alone National Guard and Reserve Centers.**

Installation Population. The number of military and civilian personnel, including their families, living or working at an installation as defined by the installation public affairs office. It should include contractors.

Landfill. A discrete area of land or an excavation, on or off an installation, that receives household waste and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile. A solid waste landfill also may receive other types of waste, such as commercial solid waste or industrial waste.

Non-hazardous Solid Waste. Refuse, garbage, scrap, sludge, and discarded waste that is routinely landfilled or incinerated. The waste is generally non-hazardous but may contain household hazardous waste, both hazardous and non-hazardous construction and demolition waste, lead acid batteries, ethylene glycol based antifreeze, and used motor oil.

Non-hazardous Solid Waste Management Program. The systematic administrative activities which provide for the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, transfer, processing, treatment, or disposal of solid waste.

Non-Recurring Pollution Prevention Investment. The cost of equipment or facility that uses and produces non-hazardous components.

Overseas. Outside any territory, possession or commonwealth of the United States. This does not include contingency operations, training deployments, or the operations of military vessels and aircraft.

Potential Cost (PC). The estimated cost for disposal of all wastes/materials in the absence of diversion. $PC = \text{collection and transportation costs} + \text{disposal cost} + \text{diverted material disposal cost}$. The collection and transportation costs are the actual costs to collect and transport the wastes for disposal and the potential costs to collect and transport the diverted materials for disposal. The diverted material disposal cost equals the diverted quantity times the disposal tipping fee.

Recycling. Series of activities, including collection, separation, and processing, by which products or other materials are recovered from the solid waste stream for use in the form of raw materials in the manufacture of new products sold or distributed in commerce, or the reuse of such materials as substitutes for goods made of virgin materials, other than fuel, for producing heat or power by combustion.

Re-use. Return of a material or product to the economy for use without any change in its identity by finding different purposes for the materials. For example, a soft-drink bottle is re-used when it is returned to the bottling company for refilling. Special processing is not required.

Enforcement Action Metric Definitions

Enforcement Action.

US and Territories - A formal, written notification by the Environmental Protection Agency or other Federal, State, inter-state, regional or local environmental regulatory agency of violation of any applicable statutory or regulatory requirement. It should cite the relevant standard or criteria to be met and request the installation take corrective action. An enforcement action does not include warning letters that do not cite a violation of specific environmental law or regulation, informal notices of deficiencies, or notices of deficiencies to permit applications. (Note: warning letters or similarly titled formal written notifications from authorized regulators that do cite violations with environmental laws and regulations, are considered enforcement actions.) One written notice, regardless of the number of individual violations, findings, or citation listed in it, counts as one enforcement action if all violations cited relate to a single statutory category. If the enforcement action cites violations of more than one statutory category (e.g. CWA, CAA, RCRA, SDWA, etc.), then count it as multiple enforcement actions, one under each applicable statutory category. Items found to be out of compliance during an internal or other DoD Component review, compliance review or audit, are not to be counted as (included in this definition of) an enforcement action. RCRA Corrective Action and CERCLA enforcement actions which will be corrected using Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) funds are to be excluded.

Overseas – An enforcement action is a formal, written notification by the appropriate Host Nation environmental regulatory authority of any applicable environmental standard (as defined in the Final Governing Standards. It should cite the relevant standard or criteria to be met and request the installation take corrective action. An enforcement action does not include warning letters that do not cite a violation of specific environmental law or regulation, informal notices of deficiencies, or notices of deficiencies to permit applications. Note: warning letters or similarly titled formal written notifications from authorized regulators that do cite violations with environmental laws, standards, and regulations, are considered enforcement actions. One written notice, regardless of the number of individual violations, findings, or citation listed in it, counts as one enforcement action if all violations cited relate to a single environmental media. If the enforcement action cites violations in more than one environmental media area (e.g. air, water, hazardous waste, drinking water, etc.), then count it as multiple enforcement actions, one under each of the applicable media area. Items found to be out of compliance during an internal or other DoD Component review, compliance review or audit, are not to be counted as (included in this definition of) an enforcement action.

The following definitions are to be used to explain current reporting period enforcement actions:

- **Open Enforcement Action.** An enforcement action that has been issued, but is not yet closed by one of the resolutions described under the definition of closed enforcement

action. An open enforcement action is further broken down into two subcategories: pending enforcement action and unresolved enforcement action

- **Closed Enforcement Action.** An enforcement action that is resolved by one of the following:
 - a. Revocation of the action by the imposing regulator/authority;
 - b. Closure of the action following written notice by the regulator/authority that the action is closed;
 - c. Closure of the action because the installation has provided written notice to the regulator/authority that all required actions have been completed and no response has been received from the regulator/authority after a reasonable period of time (30-60 days) has elapsed (at least 30 days from the date written notice was provided to the regulatory authority); or
 - d. Receipt of a signed compliance agreement or order.
- **New Enforcement Action.** Any enforcement action received during the reporting period, including those that were both received and closed out during the period. The date of an enforcement action is to be considered the date that the formal written notification has been received from the regulator/authority.
- **Administrative/Operational Related Enforcement Action.** Any violation which results from incorrect administrative procedures; e.g. labeling problems, late reporting, improper storage of material/waste, and training.
- **Project Related Enforcement Action.** Violation that requires a facility related change to correct, regardless of funding level, minor or major construction, or repairs and is a Class I requirement (see DoDI 4715.6). NOTE: If a single enforcement action contains both project and administrative/operational related violations, portray the action as "project related".

Installation. A base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of a military department or the Department of Defense which is located within any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, or Guam. This includes any leased facility where a military department or DoD activity has real property maintenance requirements. Military departments or DoD activities that for economy or other reasons are located within the confines of another installation and occupying portions of the land, buildings, structures of the main installation are considered to be tenants. Tenants on installations should report through their component headquarters reporting system. Such term does not include any facility used primarily for civil works, rivers, and harbors, projects, or flood control projects. Overseas installations are defined as permanent, base force structure facilities under the operational control of the Secretary of a military department or the Department of Defense that is located outside the United States and outside any territory, commonwealth or possession of the United States. Installations overseas do NOT include temporary, contingency operation or deployment support facilities. Tenants on overseas installations should report through their

component headquarters reporting systems. **NOTE: Include Government-owned, Contractor-operated (GOCO) installations, and stand-alone National Guard and Reserve Centers.**

Permits. Count the number of separate permits, not the number of permitted units or activities. If Federal, State and/or Local permits are required for a single activity, count each permit.

Total Fines and Penalties Assessed. Those fines and penalties assessed for violation of environmental compliance obligations to which the Department of Defense is subject under applicable Federal and State environmental laws, excluding CERCLA, during the half of the Fiscal Year being reported - i.e. the initial amount assessed by the regulator. Report fines assessed against contractors operating on the installation and note that fine is against the contractor.

Total Fines and Penalties Paid. Those fines and penalties paid for violation of environmental compliance obligations under which the Department of Defense is subject under applicable Federal and State environmental laws during the half of the Fiscal Year being reported - i.e., the final amount agreed to between the regulator and the installation. Report the total payment costs, (i.e. fines paid, SEPs, and administration fees) of the fine/penalty in the period the penalty was paid; not in the period when it was assessed. Report fines paid by contractors and note that the contractor paid the fine.

Regulatory Inspections During Reporting Period. Include all inspections by State, Federal, and Local regulators. Do not include self-audits or inspections by any DoD entity.

Supplemental Environmental Project (SEPs). Environmentally beneficial projects that an alleged violator agrees to undertake in full or partial settlement of an enforcement action, but which the alleged violator is not otherwise legally required to perform. DoD encourages SEPs because they can play a role in securing significant environmental benefits and protection of public health and the environment.

Clean Water Metric Definitions

Clean Water Act (CWA). Also known as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (Public law 92-500; 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.); it is the primary Federal statute governing the restoration and maintenance of the “chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation’s waters.”

Compliance. Means compliance with all Federal, State, or local requirements or standards related to the control and abatement of water pollution. For the purpose of the CWA regulations, it also means compliance with a schedule or plan ordered or approved by a court of competent jurisdiction, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), or a water pollution control agency, in accordance with the requirements of the CWA and regulations issued pursuant thereto. For overseas, water pollution control requirements are defined by the Final Governing Standards or international agreements.

For the purposes of the Department of Defense Clean Water Metric, use the compliance status determination listed below.

Compliance Status Determination

- a. If you answer “yes” to any of the following questions, you are considered out of compliance. U.S. facilities stop after question number 8. For overseas facilities, only questions 1, 2, 7,8, and 9 apply.

During the six-month reporting period, has your installation:

1. Exceeded any permit or effluent limit for two or more consecutive months at any given discharge point? (Yes/No) If yes, identify parameter(s).
 2. Had any prohibited bypass event, unpermitted discharge, or pass-through of pollutants to a water body? (Yes/No)
 3. Failed to comply with permit requirements and/or special provisions within 90 days of the scheduled due date outlined in the permit? (Yes/No)
 4. Failed to submit or submitted required report more than 30 days late? (Yes/No)
 5. Received a notice of violation or failed to resolve and/or correct a condition from a previous notice of violation? (Yes/No)
 6. Failed to meet the requirements and schedule of a signed compliance agreement? (Yes/No)
 7. Failed to develop and/or implement a required program or plan such as a storm water pollution prevention plan or pretreatment program? (Yes/No)
 8. Failed to satisfy sampling, monitoring, and testing requirements? (Yes/No)
 9. For overseas facilities, failed to meet mutually agreed requirements and deadlines for wastewater discharges? (Yes/No)
- b. If you answered yes to any question above, provide a written explanation for the reasons for noncompliance or not meeting requirements and the corrective actions taken.

Cost of Wastewater Management. For tracking purposes of this metric, this cost is listed in the PB-28 and is the non-recurring investment needed to maintain compliance with the Clean Water Act or the Final Governing Standards. As noted, this non-recurring cost is only part of the overall management cost for wastewater management. Recurring and routine operation and maintenance are not included in the metric.

Effluent Limitations. Limits established for the discharge of water pollutants in terms of quantities, rates, and concentration. Limits may be numerical or descriptive of a desired condition.

Facility. (see definitions for Installation and Regulated Facilities)

Final Governing Standards (FGS). The primary definitive set of criteria and standards applicable to Department of Defense (DoD) components located overseas at permanent base force structure installations and facilities. The FGS are developed by the DoD designated Executive Agent for a specific country, and incorporate provisions of minimum standards established by DoD in the Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD) and those of the host nation. Summarily, the FGS are a set of country specific environmental standards developed via a comparative analysis of applicable host nation standards with those in the OEBGD. The FGS incorporate the "more protective" standard, and include appropriate hazardous waste definitions and criteria for all DoD components in a particular host country.

Installation. A base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of a military department or the Department of Defense which is located within any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, or Guam. This includes any leased facility where a military department or DoD activity has real property maintenance requirements. Military departments or DoD activities that for economy or other reasons are located within the confines of another installation and occupying portions of the land, buildings, structures of the main installation are considered to be tenants. Tenants on installations should report through their component headquarters reporting system. Such term does not include any facility used primarily for civil works, rivers, and harbors, projects, or flood control projects. Overseas installations are defined as permanent, base force structure facilities under the operational control of the Secretary of a military department or the Department of Defense that is located outside the United States and outside any territory, commonwealth or possession of the United States. Installations overseas do NOT include temporary, contingency operation or deployment support facilities. Tenants on overseas installations should report through their component headquarters reporting systems. **NOTE: Include Government-owned, Contractor-operated (GOCO) installations, and stand-alone National Guard and Reserve Centers.**

Non-recurring CWA/Wastewater Compliance Investment. Fiscal year costs listed on Exhibit PB-28 (Funds Budgeted for Environmental Quality) of the Presidential Budget for the Clean Water Act/Wastewater. These costs represent Class I/II projects and planning efforts (already out of compliance/will be out of compliance at a specified date in the future) to achieve compliance.

Non-recurring CWA/Wastewater Pollution Prevention Investment. Fiscal year costs listed on Exhibit PB-28 (Funds Budgeted for Environmental Quality) of the Presidential Budget for the Clean Water Act/Wastewater. These costs represent Class I/II pollution prevention projects (already out of compliance/will be out of compliance at a specified date in the future).

Overseas. Outside any territory, possession or commonwealth of the United States. This does not include contingency operations, training deployments, or the operations of military vessels and aircraft.

Regulated Facilities. In the United States, any facility or activity subject to Clean Water Act, States, and local water pollution program requirements. For overseas, this includes those facilities for which criteria are established under the Final Governing Standards (FGS regulated), such as domestic wastewater treatment systems, industrial wastewater treatment systems, or storm water systems that discharge to the waters of the host nation. An installation holding host-nation permits will report metric compliance based on discharges regulated by each permit and its requirements. For FGS regulated discharges without a host-nation discharge permit, installations will combine all domestic wastewater, industrial wastewater, and storm water discharges and report as one regulated facility per installation

Water Pollution Control Permit. An authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by the Environmental Protection Agency or a State/local agency to control water discharges to waters of the U.S. or host nation or wastewater treatment plant. Includes permits for domestic wastewater, industrial wastewater and storm water discharges.

For the purposes of the Department of Defense Clean Water Metric, no permits are to be reported that have not been the subject of a final agency action, such as a "draft permit" or a "proposed permit." The metric also does not include storm water "construction" permits issued under the Clean Water Act National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program.