



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20350

IN REPLY REFER TO
OPNAVINST 6240.3E CH-2
Op-453
28 May 1980

OPNAV INSTRUCTION 6240.3E CHANGE TRANSMITTAL 2

Subj: Environmental Protection Manual

Ref: (a) DoD Directive 4700.1 of 6 Nov 78 (NOTAL)
(b) DoD Directive 6050.2 of 19 Apr 79 (NOTAL)

Encl: (1) Revised Pages xi through xvi
(2) Revised Chapter 10

1. Purpose. Numerous public laws and executive orders on the subject of natural, historic and cultural resources have been amended and/or issued since last issuance of the subject manual. Department of Defense compliance in specific areas, references (a) and (b), has also been completed. Significant changes and additions affecting Navy management of the resources are incorporated in the enclosed changes to the basic instruction.

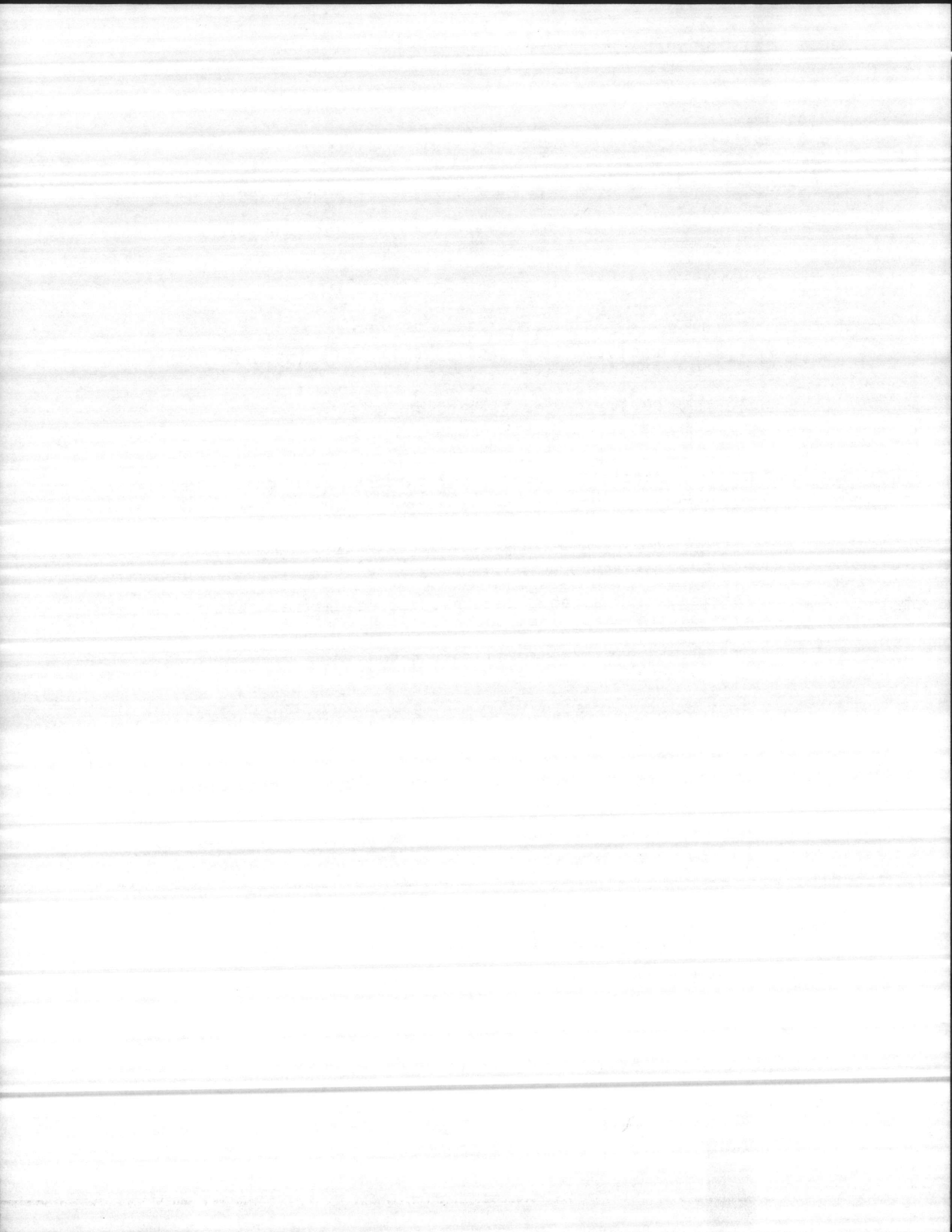
2. Action. It is requested that addressees make the following changes to the basic instruction:

- a. Replace existing Pages xi through xvi with enclosure (1).
- b. Replace existing Chapter 10 with enclosure (2).

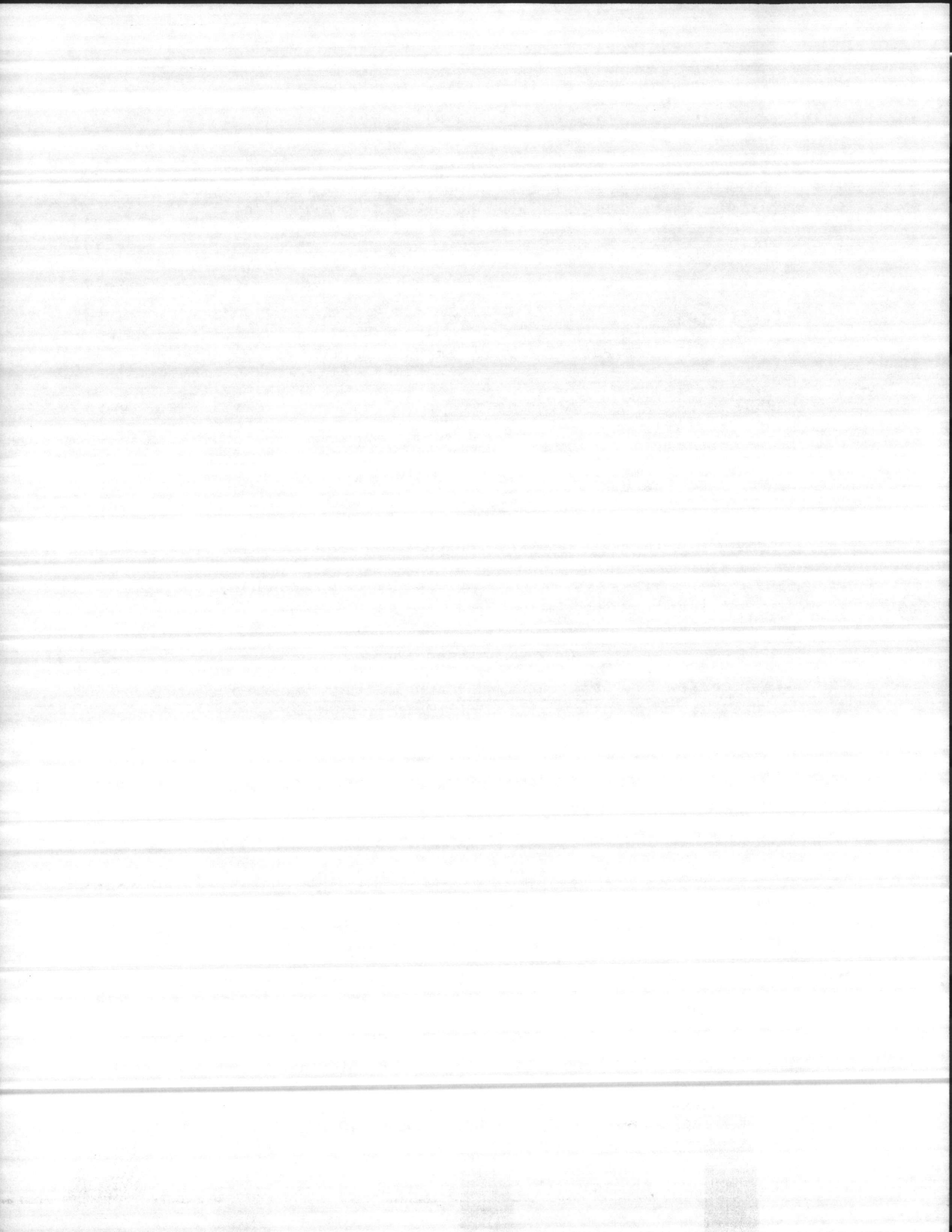
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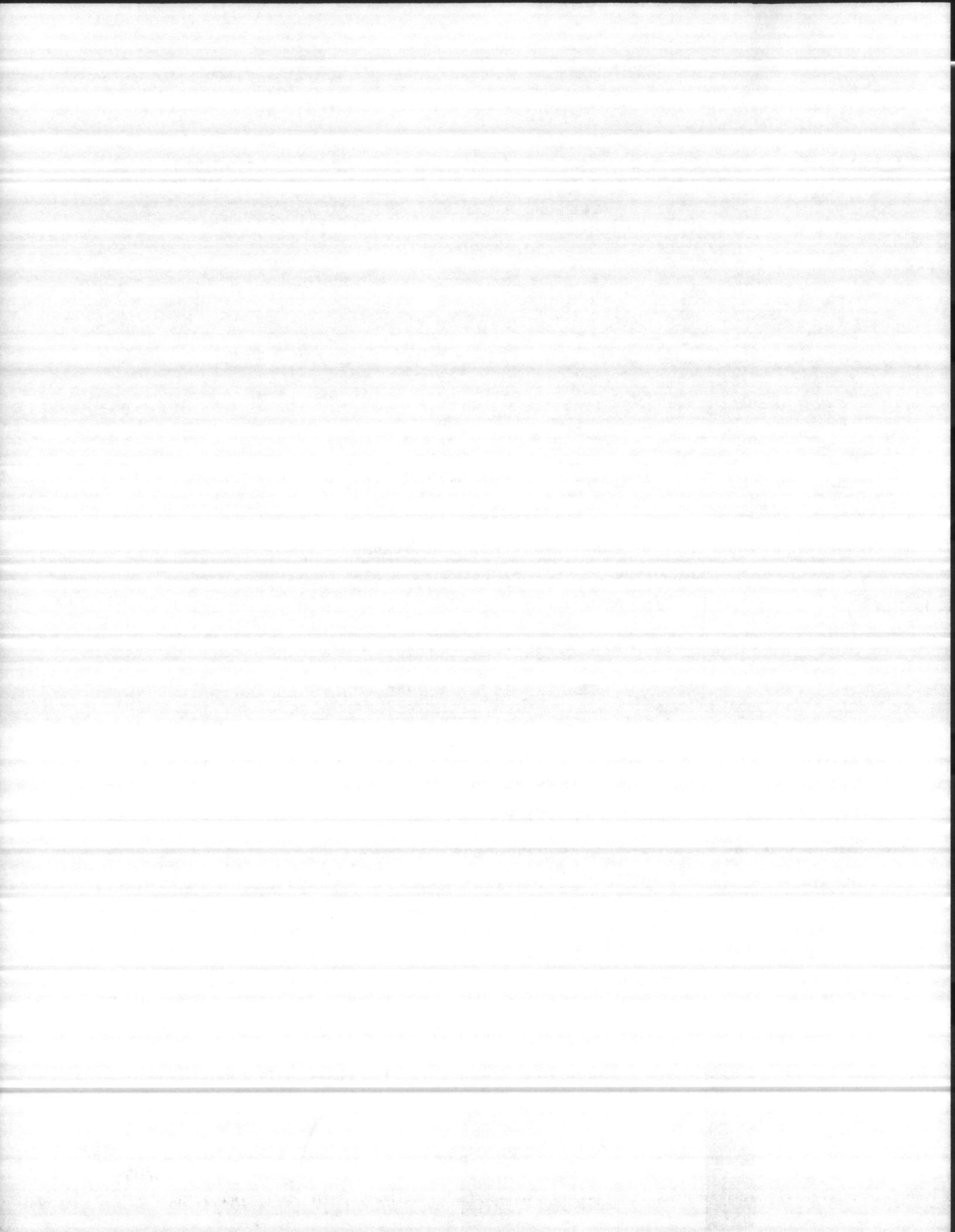
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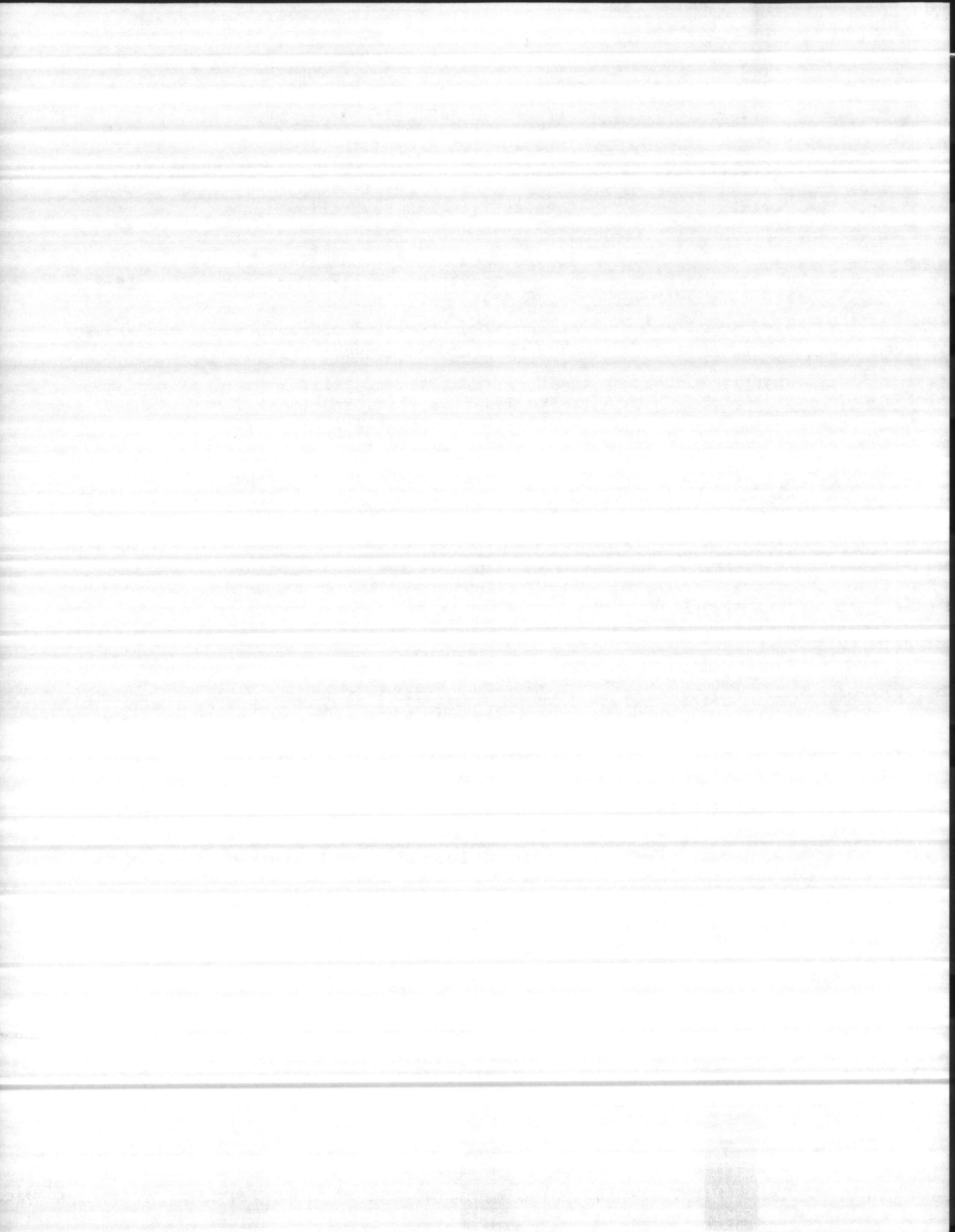


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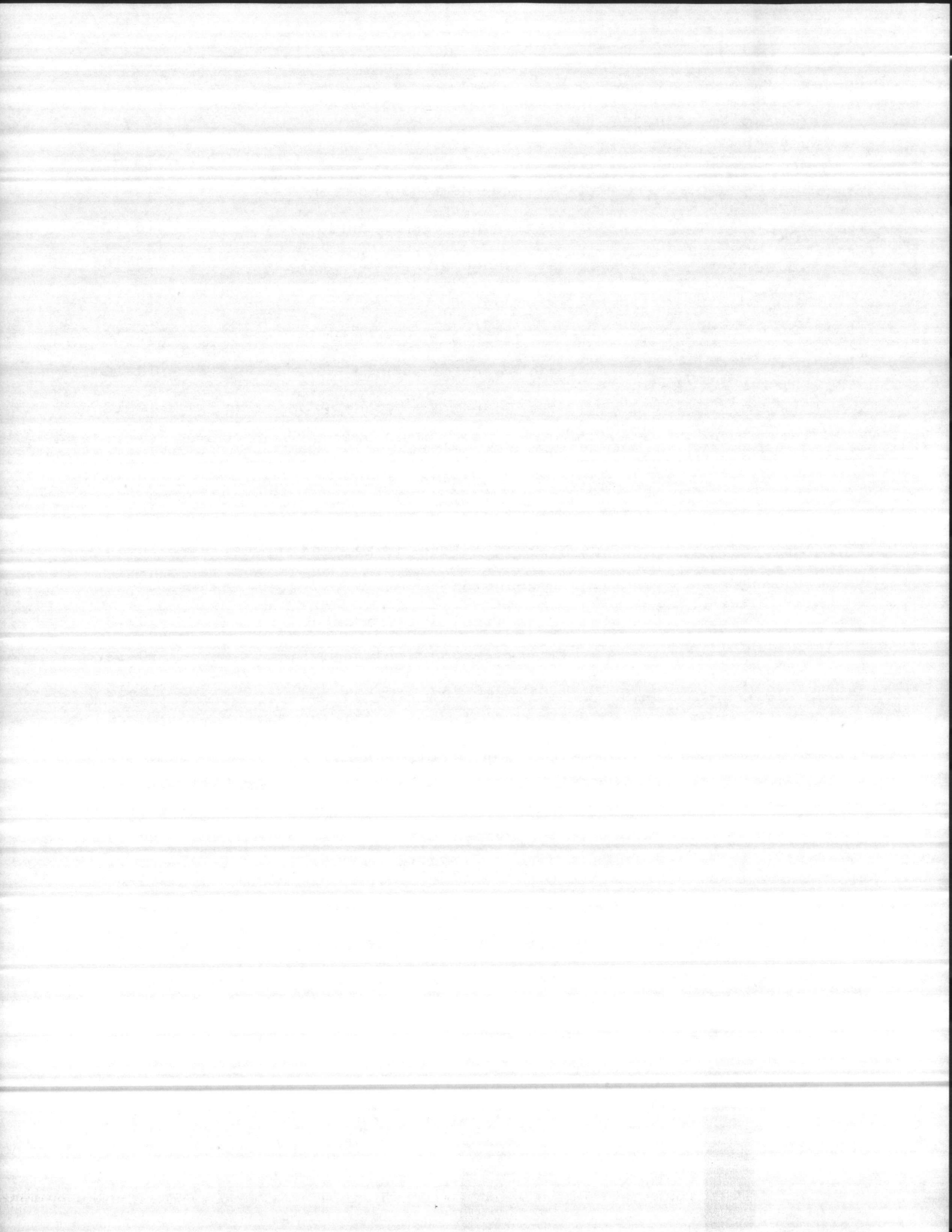
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CHAPTER 10

NATURAL, CULTURAL, AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

PART 1 - GENERAL

10101. Purpose

a. It is the purpose of this chapter to:

(1) Provide a Navy-wide multiple-use program for the management and protection of renewable natural resources; including forests and woodlands, fish and wildlife, soil, water, grasslands, natural areas; and opportunities for outdoor recreation compatible with military mission and in compliance with the natural resource policies and laws of the U. S.

(2) Provide for the preservation of natural, cultural, and historic properties.

(3) Assign responsibility for the development and implementation of natural resources programs on all land and water areas under the jurisdiction of the Navy.

(4) Establish guidelines and standards for multiple-use management of natural resources and related support functions.

10102. Scope

a. Natural resource management interfaces with real estate acquisition and disposal, real estate utilization, facilities planning and construction, pollution control, special services, and public affairs programs.

b. For the purpose of this instruction the scope of the natural resource management program will consists of: (1) land management to include soil and water conservation, land restoration, noxious weed and poisonous plants control, agricultural outleasing, range management, landscaping, and grounds maintenance; (2) forest management to include the production and sale of merchantable forest products according to multiple-use and sustained-yield principles; (3) fish and wildlife management to include marine mammals protection, anadromous fish protection, non-game species management, and animal damage control (4) outdoor recreation to include concern for natural beauty, management, use of off-road vehicles, national recreation trails, hiking trails, outdoor recreation areas, wild and

scenic rivers, and wilderness areas; and (5) general support programs to include youth programs, public participation, cooperative agreements with public and agencies, resources inventory, conservation awards, endangered species protection, coastal area management, wetlands protection, floodplain management, natural areas and landmarks protection, cultural and historic site preservation, and animal disease eradication.

10103. Requirements

a. Federal Laws

(1) Public Law 85-624, Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act; Amends the Act of 10 Mar 1934 to provide for more effective integration of a fish and wildlife conservation program with Federal water resource development and construction projects having an impact on water resources.

(2) Public Law 86-797, Fish and Wildlife Conservation on Military Reservations; Requires Cooperative Plan and provides for the collection and utilization of fees.

(3) Public Law 88-29, National Historical Preservation Act; Requires Federal agencies to identify and preserve objects significant in history, architecture, archaeology or cultural and to seek eligibility determinations for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

(4) Public Law 89-669, Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act; Provides for conservation, protection, restoration, and propagation of certain species; including migratory birds threatened with extinction.

(5) Public Law 90-465, Conservation Programs on Military Reservations; Amends PL 86-797 to include outdoor recreation programs on military lands.

(6) Public Law 90-583, Noxious Plant Control; Provides for the control of noxious plants on lands under control or jurisdiction of the Federal Government.

(7) Public Law 91-193, National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA); Establishes a Council on Environmental Quality; includes the requirement for Environmental Impact Statements.

(8) Public Law 92-522, Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972; Protects marine mammals and establishes a marine mammal commission.

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(9) Public Law 92-532, Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972; Regulations relating to dumping specific material into open waters.

(10) Public Law 92-583, Coastal Zone Management Act; Provides for the development of state coastal zone management plans and the exclusion of Federal lands.

(11) Public Law 93-205, Endangered Species Act of 73; Provides for the protection of endangered and threatened species of fish, wildlife, and plants.

(12) Public Law 93-408, Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1972 Amended; Expands and makes permanent the youth conservation corps (YCC) program and establishes objectives for youth employment and conservation work on public lands.

(13) Public Law 93-452, Conservation and Rehabilitation Program on Military and Public Lands; Amends PL 86-797 by providing for fish and wildlife habitat improvements, range rehabilitation, and control of off-road vehicles on Federal lands.

(14) Public Law 93-629, Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974; Provides for the control and eradication of noxious weeds and their regulation in interstate and foreign commerce.

(15) Public Law 95-524, Comprehensive Employment and Training Act Amendments - 1978; Extends and authorizes the young adults conservation corps (YACC) which engages in conservation programs on Federal lands.

(16) Public Law 95-632, Endangered Species Act of 1973 (1978 Amendments); Provides for the conservation and protection of endangered and threatened species of fish, wildlife, and plants and expands the consultation process.

(17) H. R. 6502 - National Heritage Policy Act of 1979; authorizes location and establishment of a register of natural and cultural areas and requires consideration of alternatives prior to taking actions that would adversely affect them.

(18) Title 10 USC 2667, Leases: Non-excess property; Provides for the outleasing of public lands.

(19) Title 10 USC 2671, Military Reservations and Facilities; Hunting, Fishing, and Trapping; Provides that hunting, fishing, and trapping on military lands will be in accordance with state laws.

(20) Title 16 USC 590, Soil Conservation; Provides for application of soil conservation practices on Federal lands.

(21) American Indian Religious Freedom Act. Directs consultations with traditional religious leaders, where appropriate, to insure continuity in religious practices on Federal lands.

(22) 16 USC 1271, National Trails System Act of 1968; Promotes development of recreational, scenic and historic trails for persons of diverse interest and abilities.

(23) 16 USC 1274, Wild and Scenic River Act; Requires location and protection of any river or stream that qualifies under the Act.

b. Executive Orders

(1) Executive Order 11514, Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality; Directs issuance of instructions and guidelines relative to preparation of Environmental Impact Statements.

(2) Executive Order 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the cultural Environment; Provides for protection of cultural environment on Federal properties.

(3) Executive Order 11643, Environmental Safeguards on activities for animal damage control on Federal lands; Prohibits use of chemicals with secondary poisoning effect for control of animals on Federal lands.

(4) Executive Order 11988, Floodplain management; Requires Federal agencies to evaluate effects of actions they take on flood plains.

(5) Executive Order 11989, Off-road vehicles on public lands; Provides for closing areas to use where soil, wildlife, or other resources are adversely affected.

(6) Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands; Requires agencies to take action to minimize destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands.

(7) Executive Order 11991, Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality; Amends E.O. 11514 to require Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) to issue regulations to make environmental impact statements (EIS) more effective.

c. Directives and Instructions (new)

(1) DOD Directive 4700.1, Natural Resources Conservation and Management; Provides for management of renewable natural resources on military lands.

(2) DOD Instruction 5000.13, Natural Resources - The Secretary of Defense Conservation Award; Procedures for participating in competition for Secretary of Defense Conservation Award.

(3) DoD Directive 6050.2, Use of off-road vehicles on DoD lands; Provides policy for use of off-road vehicles on DoD lands.

(4) DoD Instruction 7310.5, Accounting for Production and Sale of Lumber and Timber Products; Use of reimbursable funds for forest management.

10104. Policy

a. In consonance with Federal programs for the management and conservation of natural resources, it is the policy of the Navy to restore, improve, preserve, and properly utilize natural resources on Navy lands where practicable under its control.

b. All Navy installations shall be managed in consonance with the naval mission assigned so as to provide for multiple-use management of natural resources to:

(1) Protect, conserve, and manage the watersheds and natural landscapes, the soil, the beneficial forest and timber growth, fish and wildlife, and other renewable resources, as vital elements of an optimum natural resources program.

(2) Utilize and care for natural resources in the combination best serving the present and future needs of the United States and its people.

(3) Provide for the optimum development of land and water areas and access thereto while maintaining ecological integrity.

c. Soil and Water Management. The Navy will conserve, develop, manage, and maintain land, grounds, and water areas under Navy jurisdiction in accordance with proven scientific methods, procedures and techniques, and in accordance with Federal laws and Executive Orders for the protection and management of wetlands and floodplain areas.

d. Forest Management. Forest management practices and operations will provide for sustained-yield of quality wood fiber, fish and wildlife habitat, watershed protection, recreation opportunities, and development and maintenance of a desirable biological balance in the forest community consistent with proven scientific practices.

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e. Fish and Wildlife Management. In coordination and cooperation with State and Federal agencies, the Navy will operate a continuing program of fish and wildlife management, consistent with accepted scientific practices, multiple-use resource management, and Federal laws for the protection and enhancement of endangered species.

f. Outdoor Recreation. Providing outdoor recreation such as, but not limited to, picnicing, bird-watching, and horseback riding will be recognized as an important objective in the conduct of all Navy natural resources management programs.

g. Natural Beauty. Because sound natural resource management enhances natural beauty, conservation will include not only the classic methods of protection and development but also the creative and innovative methods of conservation and restoration.

h. Natural Areas, Cultural, and Historic Resources. The Navy will actively participate in a program to preserve and maintain the Nation's natural, cultural, and historic resources.

i. Personnel at all echelons of command will support national conservation policies and programs in accordance with this manual. Intelligent and sympathetic understanding of land-use natural resources, natural beauty, outdoor recreation, and the relationship and responsibility at all Navy echelons to such programs, will be an important and identifiable objective.

j. Since the natural resources disciplines encompassed within this manual are sciences, all cognizant commanders will make optimum use of professionally trained personnel to insure competent technical guidance in the planning and execution of natural resource management programs.

10105. Responsibilities

a. Chief of Naval Operations. The promulgation of policy and procedures, including implementation and continuation of the DoD programs, and administration of the Navy's natural resources program is assigned to the Chief of Naval Operations (Op-04).

b. Chief of Naval Material (CNM). In accordance with the broad requirements and priorities established by the Chief of Naval Operations, the CNM is assigned responsibility to establish and maintain a program for the management, conservation, and development of natural resources on Navy lands.

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c. Naval Facilities Engineering Command. As further assigned by CNM, the Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFACENGCOM) is responsible for the overall management of the natural resources program. NAVFACENGCOM:

- (1) Provide technical management and assistance in implementation of natural resources programs including:
 - (a) Management and protection of the soil, water, forests, land, grounds, fish and wildlife, and natural areas.
 - (b) Contract and specification preparation and review to insure compatibility with the objectives of the natural resources program.
 - (c) Staffing recommendations for conservation personnel.
 - (d) Annual review of naval activity natural resources programs.
 - (e) Professional recommendation for weed control or eradication on forests, water, and grounds.
 - (f) Evaluation and standardization of new methods and procedures in the preservation, management, and development of natural resources.
 - (g) Coordination of natural resources matters with other Federal, state or local professional authorities.
- (2) Establish, coordinate, and promulgate the program management guidance and services required and issue appropriate instructions.
- (3) Assure a program of periodic and comprehensive technical instruction and training of personnel involved in grounds maintenance and natural resources programs. Training and certification of personnel who store, mix and apply pesticides will be in accordance with Chapter 9.
- (4) Establish a suitable on-site visit schedule designed to evaluate the effectiveness of natural resources programs and provide technical consultant services to Navy commands.
- (5) Establish a recordkeeping system suitable for management purposes. Related management information shall include, as a minimum, that required by quarterly and annual reports.

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(6) Provide necessary guidance to insure that applicable cooperative agreements and memorandums of understanding are entered into, and executed by commanders of shore activities.

(7) Insure the identification of historical and cultural properties that might be affected by operations and the processing of determination of eligibility to the National Register as appropriate.

(8) Provide technical assistance to Marine Corps activities, upon request.

d. Major Claimants and System Commanders

(1) Secure technical advice and assistance, as required, from natural resource managers, Naval Facilities Engineering Command;

(2) Promote cooperative projects with Federal, state and local organizations.

(3) Insure that subordinate commands are supportive of the objectives of natural, cultural and historical resources management and carry out an active, viable program on installations under their control.

e. Commanders, Commanding Officers, of Navy Shore Activities (having land or water areas with active or potential natural resources management programs).

(1) Request and use technical assistance from natural resources managers, at cognizant NAVFACENGCOCOM Engineering Field Division (EFD) in developing and maintaining an effective conservation program to protect, conserve, manage, and utilize the natural and historical resources in the combination best serving the present and future needs of the United States and its people as required by law.

(2) Provide funding from appropriate sources for the support of this program.

(3) Program, budget for, and systematically apply the conservation practices set forth in approved natural resources management plans and annual increments thereof.

(4) Assign specific responsibility, centralized supervision, and qualified personnel to this program, and encourage appropriate staff personnel to participate in natural resources management job training activities and professional meetings.

10106. Programming, Budgeting, Funding

a. Major claimants, program sponsors, and activity commanders will make provisions in their programming and budgeting for effective support of all applicable cultural and historical programs.

b. Specific projects and programs shall be defined and supported under the operations and maintenance appropriation (O&M) and budgeted for on an annual basis.

10107. Technical Support

a. The Chief of Naval Operations, as program sponsor, through the Chief of Naval Material, will provide the necessary administrative assistance (including recommendation for billets and funding) to establish and maintain a program for the management, conservation, and development of natural resources on Navy lands.

b. Training. Periodic and comprehensive technical instruction and training of personnel shall be provided to ensure proper and efficient management and development of natural resources, maintenance of grounds, and prompt introduction of new and improved material and methods. To increase the scientific knowledge of personnel and to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of natural resources programs, representation and participation at related natural resources professional meetings is encouraged.

10108. Resources Inventory

a. A comprehensive, multiple use, interactive data base is required for the effective management of natural resources and for assessment and evaluation of environmental consequences of proposed management actions.

b. The Navy has long recognized an increasing need for accurate and detailed information relative to land and water areas it occupies and manages. Requirements of "environmental" legislation has increased the need for inventory of natural resources.

c. Application of natural resources inventory information includes, but is not limited to, the preparation of environmental impact statements and assessments, master planning, natural resources management, endangered species protection, and critical habitat identification. The resultant information will be used by natural resource managers, planners, and engineers who are involved in any of the above programs.

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d. The Chief of Naval Operations will provide recommendations for funding and support for the establishment of the natural resources inventory.

10109. Natural Resources Management Plans

a. Each naval activity having significant land area or with natural resource management problems shall prepare a comprehensive natural resource management plan. Management plans shall be prepared by professionally trained personnel; be coordinated with Federal, state, or local conservation agencies as appropriate; and include sections on various programs covered by this chapter.

b. Annual Increments. Annual increments to long-range plans shall be prepared for all active programs where management plans are being implemented. Incremental plans shall be based on the long-range plans and shall include details of all proposed projects to be carried out during the current year. Annual increments will be the basis for funding authorizations.

c. Records and Reports. Records will be maintained to facilitate and insure the efficient and effective accomplishment of program goals and objectives. Periodic reports will be required at the discretion of program manager to insure compliance with public laws and to facilitate the implementation and coordination of program responsibilities.

10110. Access to Navy Land and Waters

a. Public access.

(1) Provision shall be made, within manageable quotas, for controlled public access to installations when such can be granted without impairment of the military mission. In granting access privileges to persons other than those assigned to or living on-base, manageable quotas will vary, depending upon the amount of suitable land and water areas available. Opportunities for outdoor recreation must be equitably distributed by impartial selection procedures, such as drawings and lots, or on a first-come-first-served basis. Membership fees paid to rod and gun clubs or to other organizations shall not include the exclusive privilege of hunting, fishing or trapping on an activity.

(2) Reasons for withholding public access shall be clearly enumerated in cooperative agreements entered into between the Navy, state and other Federal conservation agencies.

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(3) No person shall, on the grounds of race, color, national origin, or sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subject to discrimination in receiving the privilege of public access or any other uses within the terms of this Chapter.

b. Access by Federal and State Conservation Officials.

(1) Accredited conservation representatives of Federal agencies furnishing professional advice and technical assistance will also be admitted to installations.

(2) Appropriate commanders, in cooperation with the governor, or their designees, of the states in which installations are located, will provide access for designated state natural resource, or conservation officials at such times and under such conditions as may be agreed upon.

(3) Federal and state conservation officials provided installation access will be issued an Identification Card and Pass Permit, DD Form 1221, by the appropriate commander for use under the terms specified.

10111. Conservation and Beautification Committee

a. Naval installations having active or potential natural resources programs shall have a Conservation and Beautification Committee. The functions of the committee are to assure continuous planning and balanced application of the natural resource programs, and to plan, promote and foster objectives for natural beauty, both on-base and in cooperation with local communities. The committee shall be composed of, but not limited to: the commanding officer, natural resource management and engineering staff, environmental protection staff, and other installation personnel who with their expertise could contribute to the development and implementation of an integrated conservation and beautification program.

b. Interested individuals from the local community, whenever feasible, should be invited to attend committee meetings.

10112. Community Relations

In developing agreements and procedures with state and local authorities, representatives of the Navy will bear in mind at all times the importance of establishing, maintaining, and improving the Navy's relations with the surrounding communities.

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10113. Cooperation and Coordination

Installation commanders and commanding officers shall take initiative to seek the aid of and coordinate resource management programs with Federal, state and local agencies to include, where applicable, the local Soil and Water Conservation District; the Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), U. S. Forest Service, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency; and Bureau of Land Management, State Outdoor Recreation Agency, State Fish and Wildlife Agency, State Forestry Agency, State Soil and Water Conservation Agency, State Coastal Zone Management Agency, and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

PART 2 - SPECIFIC PROGRAMS

10201. Soil and Water Management

a. Disussion

(1) For the purpose of this instruction soil and water management includes soil and water conservation, land restoration, noxious weed and poisonous plant control, agricultural outleasing, range management, landscaping and grounds maintenance.

(2) In accordance with DoD Instruction 4170.8, all Navy commands having responsibility for land, grounds, and water areas shall implement and maintain a balanced and integrated program for soil and water management. Plans shall be prepared by professionally trained personnel for soil and water conservation, landscape development, fire prevention, and outleased lands. The objective is to conserve, develop, manage, and maintain all lands under military jurisdiction in accordance with proven scientific methods, procedures, and techniques to facilitate military operations; protect real estate investments from depreciation; remove or screen unsightly debris and landscape blemishes; cooperate in pollution abatement and waste disposal; protect and improve the beauty of the natural landscape; and enhance the appearance of buildings through appropriate landscaping.

(3) DOD Instruction 4700.1 prescribes policy and establishes an integrated program for multiple-use management of renewable natural resources on Navy lands consistent with military mission and in accordance with Title 10, U.S.C. Section 2671 and Title 16, U.S.C. Section 670 a-f giving the military certain responsibilities for the management, conservation, and development

of natural resources and public outdoor recreation on DoD installations. All construction and site development plans shall be reviewed by qualified natural resource managers to insure that adverse impacts on soil and water resources are minimized.

(4) The Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act regulates the use of pesticides to prevent unreasonable adverse effects on the environment. In conducting natural resource management programs the Navy shall comply with substantive standards and limitations established by the states under authority of the Act. Installations shall implement programs for the safe and efficient management of disease vectors and animal and plant pests.

(5) Outleasing on DoD lands is authorized by and is carried out in accordance with 10 U.S.C. 2667. The Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command is authorized to take all necessary action to grant, execute, amend, administer, and terminate all instruments granting the use of Navy controlled real property to agencies, organizations and persons outside the Department of the Navy.

(6) Title 16 U.S.C. 590 authorizes soil and water conservation measures on Navy lands including surveys, investigations and research; engineering operations, methods of cultivation, grazing of vegetation, and changes in land use; cooperative agreements with government agencies, private agencies and individuals; and acquisition of lands, rights, or interests.

b. Guidelines and Standards.

(1) Irrigation. Irrigation shall be limited to areas where supplemental water is essential to establish lawns and other improved types of vegetation. Frequency of application shall be in accordance with the installation water conservation program and shall not interfere with the military and domestic water supply requirements.

(2) Training. Each Navy installation will provide for periodic and comprehensive technical instruction and training of personnel to insure efficient development, management, and maintenance of grounds, the adoption of adequate safeguards in the handling of toxic materials and use of equipment, and prompt introduction of new and improved materials and methods. The frequency, scope, and method of training will be determined through consultation with the cognizant EFD. Training and certification of personnel who store, mix and apply pesticides, will be in accordance with Chapter 9.

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(3) Fire Prevention. The plan shall incorporate necessary fire prevention and suppression measures essential for conservation and protection of natural resources and other assets. Measures implemented shall be coordinated with Federal, state, county, municipal or other community agencies, as appropriate.

(4) Outleased land

(a) Appropriate natural resources conservation plans, including plans for outdoor recreation, shall be developed for outleased lands and shall be incorporated as an integral part of the contract specifications.

(b) Leasing contracts will be obtained through a competitive bidding process.

(c) In consonance with PL 91-190, an initial assessment shall be made for each proposed agricultural outlease to determine the impact on the environment. Instructions set forth in Chapter 4 of this instruction apply.

(5) Management and Maintenance of Grounds

(a) Improved grounds. Lands in this category shall be maintained at the level and intensity necessary to meet designated use criteria, protect the natural resources, and insure a pleasing appearance that harmonizes with the natural landscape. Appropriate measures shall be taken to beautify buildings through the planting of trees, flowers and shrubs. Priority shall be given to landscaping of buildings located adjacent to, or within urban areas, and areas adjoining public thoroughfares.

(b) Semi-improved grounds. Lands in this category shall be maintained at a lesser degree of intensity than improved grounds but at a level that will enhance natural beauty, insure conservation of the natural resources and reduce the vegetative fire hazard.

(c) Unimproved grounds. Lands in this category shall be developed and maintained to enhance natural beauty and conserve natural resources, including beneficial vegetative cover and prevention and suppression of fires.

(6) Weeds and Poisonous Plants. Poisonous plants and noxious weeds shall be controlled or destroyed in accordance with approved practices and applicable laws when they interfere with safe and efficient land use, endanger the health and welfare of personnel, or constitute a source of weed infestation to adjacent property.

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(7) Project Proposals and Construction. Soil problems, water management, runoff disposal and plantings or landscaping requirements shall be fully considered in all site feasibility studies and in project planning, design and construction. To minimize the adverse impacts of construction and operations on land and vegetation, appropriate requirements for soil, water, and plant conservation shall be determined for all projects as an integral part of the site development studies.

(8) Soil and Water Conservation (Land Management) Plan. These plans shall be developed by professionally competent personnel and applied continuously for all installations, (active and inactive) having significant land management problems or responsibility. The plans shall provide an inventory of important increments of land use and describe recommended treatment methods, procedures, techniques, materials, and personnel required for carrying out grounds maintenance and other soil and water conservation and management practices. Special soil and water conservation problems will be identified and included as a part of the plan.

(9) Landscape Development. Landscape development work shall be in accordance with an approved landscape development plan. Such plans shall be functional in nature, simple and informal in design, compatible with adjacent surroundings, and enhance the overall natural beauty of the area.

(10) Special Ground Cover. In arid areas where rainfall is insufficient to support vegetative growth, crushed rock, gravel, or other similar material shall be used, where required, to prevent wind and water erosion at or contiguous to important facilities.

(11) Program Evaluation. Commander NAVFACENCOM and the activity commander will establish a suitable schedule of surveillance to evaluate the effectiveness of this program and provide on-site technical consultant services.

(12) Range Management. Plans for grazing outleases shall include consideration for: preserving, enhancing, or reestablishing woody vegetation along riparian zones; surface erosion and subsequent water quality deterioration due to animal traffic, recreational use, or road construction; impact on wildlife habitat; and soil erosion, and overgrazing.

a. Discussion

(1) The forest management program is authorized and funded in accordance with 10 U.S.C. 2665.

(2) DOD Instruction 4700.1 requires that the Navy implement and maintain a forest resource management program covering all installations and facilities which contain forested areas. Forest management practices and operations should provide for sustained-yield of quality timber, watershed protection and development of fish and wildlife habitat, recreation potential and other resource values. The program will be consistent with site capability, marketability, and other conditions essential for economic production of forest products.

(3) The forestry program will be managed in accordance with long-range plans supplemented by annual increments.

(4) Establishment, protection, and maintenance of trees on construction sites and grounds are to be addressed in the soil and water management program.

(5) DOD Instruction 7310.5 establishes accounting requirements for the production and sale of forest products on Navy and Marine Corps installations.

(6) Assessments of environmental impact in accordance with PL 91-190, Executive Orders 11989, 11988, 11990 on off-road vehicles, floodplain management, and protection of wetlands apply to the forestry program.

b. Guidelines and Standards.

(1) Forest Products. For the purpose of this instruction, forest management is limited to the production and sale of merchantable forest products such as sawtimber, pulpwood, wood chips; Christmas trees, fuel wood, pine straw, naval stores, and stumps.

(2) Forest Ecosystem Protection. The development and maintenance of a desirable biological balance in the forest community will be the objective of the forestry program.

(3) Program Expenses

(a) Program expenses must be directly related to and identifiable with production and sale of forest products as required by DOD Instruction 7310.5.

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(b) Program expenses will not include expenses incurred for operations which, while related to the land and forest, are for other purposes, such as the military mission, recreation, training, general area improvement, and beautification nor do they include expenses for the protection of forests that are incapable of economic production of forest products.

(c) Reimbursable program expenses are normally those funded in operation and maintenance appropriations; including minor construction. In addition, acquisition costs of equipment used solely for production and sale of forest products will be accounted for as program expenses. The acquisition of equipment will be justified on an economical basis.

(4) Accounting and Budgeting. Proposed expenses will be reviewed and approved by NAVFACENCOM to assure that they are related to economical production and sale of forest products. Approval of expenses will be based on consideration of anticipated proceeds so that annual program expenses will not exceed income.

(5) Forest Management Plan. A long-range plan for forest resource management will be prepared for each Navy installations with potential for forest resource development and shall be integrated with other natural resource programs to make a balanced multiple-use and sustained-yield program.

10203. Fish and Wildlife Management

a. Discussion

(1) The Secretary of Defense has established, a program for fish and wildlife management in order to implement the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 2671 (Military Reservations and Facilities - Hunting, Fishing, and Trapping) and Public Law 86-797. The program applies to all Navy commands and personnel and covers Naval installations and facilities which contain land and water areas suitable for conservation and management of fish and wildlife resources. Fish and wildlife management will be integrated with other natural resources activities into a balanced multiple-use program in accordance with DOD Instruction 4170.6.

(2) Cooperative management plans with State and Federal fish and wildlife conservation agencies are required by Public Law 86-797. The Departments of Defense and Interior have developed a model cooperative agreement designed to carry out a program of planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of fish and wildlife conservation and rehabilitation on military reservations.

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(3) A continuing program of fish and wildlife habitat management complying with accepted scientific practices and integrated with the total natural resources program is the objective of the Navy Fish and Wildlife Management Program.

(4) Anadromous fishery resources shall be conserved, developed and enhanced in accordance with The Anadromous Fish Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 755-7601).

(5) The taking or importation of certain species and population stocks of marine mammals shall be prevented in accordance with the Marine Mammal Protection Act (PL 92-522).

(6) Executive Order 11870 - Animal Damage Control on Federal Lands states that "it is the policy of the Federal Government to:

(a) Manage the public lands to protect all animal resources thereon in the manner most consistent with the public trust in which such lands are held.

(b) Conduct all mammal or bird damage control programs in a manner which contributes to the maintenance of environmental quality, and to the conservation and protection of the Nation's wildlife resources, including predator animals.

(c) Restrict the use on public lands and in Federal predator control programs of any chemical toxicant for the purpose of killing predatory animals or birds which would have secondary poisoning effects.

(7) Control of feral animals and birds, in addition to that imposed by nature, shall be implemented as justified by economics, health, safety, conflicts of military mission and by the requirements of public laws. Methods of control in many cases has been based on habitat management. Other approaches to control include: deliberate removal of offending animals by shooting, poisoning, or trapping; biological control by natural predators; chemical control by either killing animals or keeping them away with a repellent; or physical control by scaring away animals with various devices or excluding them from a site with fences.

b. Guidelines and Standards

(1) Fish and Wildlife Plans. All departments of the Navy installations and facilities having ten (10) or more acres of land and water area shall have active, progressive programs for the

conservation of game and/or non-game species of fish and wildlife. Such programs will be carried out in accordance with approved plans by NAVFACENGCOM.

(2) Fees and Permits. Appropriate state licenses are required for hunting, fishing or trapping on Navy installations. Fees shall be collected and used for fish and wildlife management work on the installation where collected; according to approved plans and budget authorizations.

(3) Utilization of Funds. Navy funds authorized by provision of 16 U.S.C. 670 (the Sikes Act) as amended shall be utilized to effectively enhance fish and wildlife habitat and develop opportunities for public recreation on lands under Navy control.

(4) Animal Damage Control

(a) When developing management programs, possible conflicts with the military mission should be kept in mind at all times. Any areas of an installation where wildlife may pose a hazard or interfere with the military mission should be managed in such a way that they are not attractive to wildlife, particularly terrestrial wildlife. At installations with airfields, for example, precautions should be taken not to provide water, attractive cover, or sources of food near or along runways or approaches to the airport. Fish ponds or reservoirs, which attract birds, and food plots, which tend to concentrate wildlife, should be separated from areas where wildlife is not wanted. Habitat management practices to enhance wildlife should be avoided in such areas.

(b) Long-range plans for the management and control of feral animals and predators shall be developed by Naval activities with assistance of the EFD natural resources manager.

(c) Additional guidance can be obtained from the Fish and Wildlife Service, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and State and local conservation agencies.

(5) Reporting. Reports documenting effectiveness of game and non-game fish and wildlife programs on Navy installations will be prepared and submitted in accordance with approved NAVFACENGCOMHQ guidelines.

10204. Outdoor Recreation

a. Discussion

(1) For the purpose of this instruction outdoor recreation management includes preservation of natural beauty, use

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of off-road vehicles, designation of national recreation trails, establishment and maintenance of outdoor recreational trails and areas, designation and protection of wild and scenic rivers, and protection of wilderness areas.

(2) The Department of Defense, as an important occupier of Federal lands, has various programs for public outdoor recreation opportunities. These programs are designed to be compatible with national defense and security requirements and must insure the wise management of natural resources and maintenance of environmental values.

(3) Department of Defense Instruction 6050.2 has established uniform policies, procedures, and criteria for designation of areas and trails where off-road and special sport vehicles may be permitted, as well as appropriate operating conditions for the vehicles. Such activities may be permitted only where specifically designated. All other areas are considered closed.

(4) A memorandum of understanding between the Departments of Interior and Defense on the development of public outdoor recreation resources on military installations implements several public laws and executive orders and assigns responsibilities to the Department of Defense for initiating and developing cooperative agreements between installations, the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service and the applicable state outdoor recreation agency. Under these agreements, the installations have full management responsibility and the cooperating agencies act in an advisory capacity. The Navy is required to develop installation outdoor recreation plans.

(5) The National Trails System Act of 1968 promotes the development of recreational, scenic and historic trails for people with diverse interests and abilities. A presidential memorandum in 1979 directed Federal agencies to designate National recreation trails on public lands under their jurisdiction.

(6) The Wild and Scenic River Act (PL 90-542 of 1968) sets forth policy to preserve selected rivers on sections thereof in their free-flowing condition to protect the water quality of such rivers and to fulfill other vital national conservation purposes. A presidential memorandum of 2 August 1974 orders each Federal agency to take care to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on rivers identified in a nationwide inventory prepared by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS). The appropriate Navy command shall consult with the HCRS prior to taking actions which could effectively foreclose wild, scenic or recreational river status on rivers in the inventory.

b. Guidelines and Standards

(1) Natural Beauty

(a) Signs, as a means of communication in the outdoor environment, are necessary guides to destination, safety reminders, warnings, and to identify boundaries and activities. The placement and maintenance of necessary outdoor billboards, signs, displays, and devices under Navy control will be in harmony with the surrounding landscape in a manner consistent with Federal policy and to "preserve natural beauty."

(b) Advertising and promotional type signs, including recruiting signs, are prohibited where they tend to interfere with the beauty or general appearance of rural and residential areas, and will be erected on roads and highways only with the permission and cooperation of cognizant Federal, state and local authorities.

(c) "A" frame type signs placed on sidewalks and in or near Federal and commercial buildings may continue to be placed in such locations in accordance with traditional recruiting practices if approved by the local authorities.

(d) Signs in a common zone should be complementary in theme and design and, in specific areas, planned for at one time to prevent duplication, conflict and omissions. Once placed, signs must be kept as near to original specification as possible through scheduled maintenance and replacement.

(2) Off-Road Vehicle

(a) Off-road vehicles (ORV) includes any motorized vehicle designed for or capable of cross-country travel on or immediately over land, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other natural terrain, except that such term excludes (a) any registered motorboat, (b) any military, fire, ambulance or law enforcement vehicle when used for emergency purposes, (c) any combat or combat support vehicle when used for national defense purposes, and (d) any vehicle whose use is authorized by the Secretary of Defense or his properly designated representative under a permit, lease, license, or contract.

(b) Navy lands may not be designated for off-road and/or special sport vehicle use in areas restricted for security, safety, geological, ecological, archaeological, historical or other purposes that would interfere with the mission of the installation. Navy lands may be designated for such vehicles only if there is a suitable area and if a clear and demonstrated need exists.

(c) Designation of sites for such vehicle use must consider area-use; trail designation; use classification; and environmental considerations to include generation of dust, erosion and sedimentation, endangered or threatened species, fish and wildlife habitat, effects of noise on humans and wildlife, and potential despoilment of aesthetic values.

(d) Use of such vehicles will be permitted only in conformance with applicable state laws.

(e) Opportunity should be provided for users to participate in the selection of sites. Information which identifies permitted sites and describes the conditions of use should be distributed.

(f) Whenever it is determined that the use of off-road vehicles will, or is causing, considerable adverse effects on the soil, vegetation, wildlife habitat, or cultural/historical resources, the area shall immediately be closed to the type of off-road vehicle causing such effects and not reopened until it has been determined that adverse effects have been mitigated and that measures have been implemented for restoration and prevention of future recurrences.

(3) Cooperative Agreements. Cooperative agreements between Navy installations, the Heritage Recreation and Conservation Service, and the applicable state outdoor recreation agency shall be formalized with review and approval through the appropriate command involved.

(4) Outdoor Recreation Plans. Plans for outdoor recreation shall be developed by professionally competent personnel and applied continuously for all installations (active and inactive) having potential for development of outdoor recreation opportunities. Outdoor recreation plans will be made an integral part of the installation natural resource management plan and shall include information on resource inventory, identification of user needs, program objectives, and proposed means of accomplishing objectives. Outdoor recreation plans will be developed as companion documents to cooperative agreements between naval installations, the Heritage Recreation and Conservation Service, and the applicable state outdoor recreation agency. Outdoor recreation shall maximize public access opportunities consistent with military mission, and public safety and welfare. Technical planning assistance will be provided by the appropriate chain of command.

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(5) Recreation Trails

(a) The following criteria shall be used in identifying sites suitable for trail development:

1. Areas where presently established trails or public recreation facilities could be extended to provide an expanded and heightened recreational experience;

2. Areas of special ecological, scientific, cultural, archeological or esthetic interest where public access would not damage or alter the unique characteristics of the site or area;

3. Areas that have potential to present panoramic views, solitude, or educational experiences;

4. Areas that would link previously designated trails developed by private or public agencies; and

5. Areas that could be developed to divert public pressure from areas where public access is not desired for security or ecological protection purposes.

(b) National recreation trails will be designated according to the National Trails System Act of 1968.

(6) Wild and Scenic Rivers. Wild and scenic rivers must meet the following criteria in order to be so designated:

(a) Be a free-flowing river or stream.

(b) Be free of certain types of alterations (i.e., impoundments, rip-rapping, channelization, etc.).

(c) Be largely undeveloped (river or sections of rivers with shorelines or watersheds essentially primitive.

(d) Be adjacent to or within a related land area that possesses an outstandingly remarkable geologic, fish and wildlife, cultural, historic, scenic, recreational or other similar value.

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PART 3 - GENERAL PROGRAMS

10301. Natural Resources Conservation Award

a. Discussion

(1) Secretary of Defense Award. The Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) annually presents two awards: One to the installations which has conducted the most outstanding natural resources program during the preceding three (3) calendar years and one to the individual, military or civilian, who has made the most outstanding contribution to the program during the preceding calendar year.

(a) Plaques are presented annually to the two runner-up installations. In addition, citations for meritorious achievement in support of the DoD conservation and management program are presented annually.

(b) Objectives of the awards are to stimulate and provide added incentive for the development, maintenance and improvement of natural resources activities and to enhance the natural beauty of military installations. All activities and individuals to which this manual applies are encouraged to submit nominations.

(c) A Department of Defense Selection Committee composed of outstanding civilian conservation leaders chaired by ASD(MRA&L) will judge nominations and recommend the winning installation, the two runner-up installations, and the individual to the Secretary of Defense.

(2) Secretary of the Navy Award. The Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV) also annually presents two awards in the same categories as SECDEF. In addition, the winner of the SECNAV award becomes the nominee from the Navy for the SECDEF awards where they are in competition with entries from the other Military Departments.

(a) A Secretary of the Navy Natural Resources Conservation Awards Committee established by the Secretary of the Navy will review Navy and Marine Corps installation and individual nominations and select those for forwarding to DoD for consideration for the Secretary of Defense Conservation Awards.

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(b) Details on the composition and duties of the SECNAV committee, as designated by the Secretary of the Navy, is available from NAVFACENGCOMHQ.

b. Guidelines and Standards

(1) Eligibility for Awards

(a) The installation award will be given in alternate years to a small installation (5000 acres or less on the main installation) and the next year to a large installation (5001 acres or more on the main installation). Nomination reports for large installations should be submitted in calendar year 1980 on conservation efforts during the 1977-79 period. Small activities will submit in 1981 for the 1978-80 period etc. Individual nominations submitted in 1980 should detail accomplishments in 1979 and can be submitted regardless of whether the activity submits or not.

(b) An installation receiving a first place award will not be eligible for another first place award in a consecutive judging period for its category.

(c) All Navy activities located in the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Philippine Islands, and the Virgin Islands which contain land and water areas suitable for conservation and management of renewable natural resources are eligible to participate, and are encouraged to submit activity and individual award nominations.

(2) Format and Submission. Outline for submitting nominations for installations as well as individuals is provided in instructions issued by NAVFACENGCOM. Nominations should be forwarded through appropriate command channels to reach NAVFACENGCOMHQ by 15 March.

10302. Protection of Endangered Species

a. Discussion

(1) The Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-0205) with 1978 amendments provides that "all Federal departments and agencies shall, in consultation with and with the assistance of the Secretary of the Interior, utilize their authorities in furtherance of the purposes of this Act by carrying out programs for the conservation of endangered and threatened species listed pursuant to Sections 4 and 7 of this Act and by taking such action necessary to

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insure that actions authorized, funded, or carried out by them do not jeopardize the continued existence of such endangered and threatened species or result in the destruction or modification of habitat of such species which is determined by the Secretary of the Interior, after consultation, as appropriate, with the affected states, to be critical".

(2) The President has directed that "The Federal government should provide leadership in identifying and protecting the habitat which is critical for the survival and recovery of those species which have been determined to be endangered or threatened under the Act."

(3) The Department of Defense, because of the protective or security nature of many of its installations, has provided vital sanctuaries for threatened species of flora and fauna in the past. With the enactment of this new legislation a basis now exists for court action, which in a manner similar to NEPA, enables courts to slow, stop or cancel projects if further prosecution could destroy the "critical habitat" of an endangered species as established by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

b. Guidelines and Standards

(1) The Navy Department will actively carry out a program to protect and enhance the nations endangered and threatened species. Cognizant commanders/commanding officers of Navy installation shall:

(a) Locate and identify endangered and threatened species listed pursuant to the Act. The latest list is available from the regional offices of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or the cognizant NAVFACENGCOM EFD.

(b) Take appropriate action necessary to assure that actions authorized, funded or carried out do not jeopardize the continued existence of such endangered and threatened species.

(c) Initiate consultation with the USFWS and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) in accordance with Section 7 of the Law when a planned activity or program has been identified that may affect (favorably or unfavorably) listed species or their habitat.

(d) Identify, to the extent feasible, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and/or the Secretary of Commerce, areas on lands under their jurisdiction or control which appear to be critical for the survival and recovery of species presently determined to be endangered or threatened under the Act.

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(e) Make appropriate annotations to comprehensive master plans and natural resources management plans and maps to indicate areas identified as critical habitat.

(f) Maintain data gathered during the identification process on file for planning and management purposes.

(g) Make the annotated plans and data available to representatives of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Commerce to assist in designating critical habitat.

(h) Prepare necessary environmental assessments and statements (CEIS) for any action that may affect listed species or their habitat. These documents should contain the final biological opinion of the USFWS/NMFS obtained via the consultation process.

(2) An activity representative shall be designated to maintain liaison with the appropriate NAVFACENGCOM natural resource managers and local governmental agencies and organizations having an interest in endangered and threatened species protection. Initial contacts shall include the regional office of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the State Fish and Game Department. Liaison will also include contact with the Department of the Interior, the Department of Commerce, endangered species recovery teams, state conservation agencies, and private organizations and individuals as applicable, to assist with identification of species and critical habitats. State and private citizens will be encouraged to assist in identifying areas which appear to be critical for the survival and recovery of endangered and threatened species.

(3) The objective of the endangered species program is to minimize interference by military operations with "on-base" endangered or threatened species habitat and to avoid interference by military operations with off-base habitat including the low overflight of habitat or nesting areas by military aircraft.

10303. Wetlands Protection and Floodplain Management

a. Discussion. Executive Order 11990, - Protection of Wetlands and Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management set forth responsibility of Federal agencies in reducing the risk of flood loss or damage to personal property; minimizing the impact of flood loss on human safety, health, and welfare; and restoring the natural and beneficial functions of floodplains and wetlands. Both Executive Orders were issued in furtherance of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 Executive Order 11988 was issued in furtherance of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973.

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b. Guidelines and Standards

(1) The Navy will integrate floodplain management and wetlands protection requirements into its existing management, consultation, planning, decision making, and public participation programs. Naval installations will insure that its forestry, outdoor recreation, natural areas, fish and wildlife, historic preservation, archaeological, and land management programs are compatible with minimization of flood hazards and restoration and preservation of wetlands and floodplains.

(2) For action located in floodplains and wetlands an environmental documentation (assessment or statement, as appropriate) will be required to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. Actions located adjacent to floodplains and wetlands will require an environmental assessment (EA).

(3) Appropriate action will be taken to avoid direct or indirect support of new construction in wetlands whenever there is a practicable alternative.

(4) Opportunities will be provided for early public review of all plans or proposals for actions in wetlands or floodplain areas even if impact is not significant enough to require an environmental impact statement. Notice of intent to conduct, support or allow actions in floodplain or wetlands will be prepared and circulated. Forthright solicitation of suggestions and comments from the public is required.

(5) A Department of the Navy Determination to Construct in the Base Control Floodplain/wetlands shall be prepared and signed by a SECNAV representative after appropriate circulation of the notice of intent to construct or the environmental documentation whichever is applicable. The decision document will be prepared by the cognizant command and forwarded to CNO (Op-45) for processing.

(6) Requests for new authorizations or appropriations for proposals in or potentially affecting floodplains or wetlands must be justified by a statement that the proposals comply with the intent of the Executive Orders.

(7) In lease, easement, right-of-way or disposal transactions the Navy will reference existing Federal, state or local wetlands regulations, attach other appropriate restrictions, or withhold such property from disposal.

10304. Natural, Cultural and Historic Areas

a. Discussion

(1) The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.) requires that Federal, Federally assisted, and Federally licensed undertakings (i.e., action, activity or program) affecting properties included in the National Register of Historic Places be submitted to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for review and comment prior to the approval of any such undertakings by a Federal agency.

(2) Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment," states that the Federal Government shall provide leadership in preserving, restoring and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the nation.

(3) Specific procedures for Federal agencies' compliance with the Act and the Executive Order are provided in 36 CFR 800 "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties". The procedures involve the following: (a) determination of whether an undertaking (i.e., project or action) will impact upon a property which is included, or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places; and (b) identification of properties eligible for inclusion in the National Register by application of specific criteria. Additionally, (4) and (5) below are provided as indicators of future programs that will impact Navy land management.

(4) The President in his Environmental Messages has also proposed to establish a Natural Heritage Program which would identify and protect the nations most important natural areas. A National Register of natural areas will be established to list natural areas which contain geologic features or plant or animal communities that are most representative of and valuable to America's natural heritage.

Proposed legislation would protect natural areas listed or eligible for listing in the Register by requiring Federal agencies to assess the impact of proposed actions on these areas to avoid or reduce potential damage.

(5) A parallel program recently proposed by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (HCRS) called the National Natural Landmarks Program identifies natural areas which contain plant and animal communities, geologic features, or land forms that are nationally significant. Natural landmarks are designated to encourage preservation, enhance educational and scientific values, and strengthen overall appreciation of national history.

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b. Guidelines and Standards

(1) At the earliest stage of planning or consideration of a proposed undertaking, including comprehensive or area wide planning in which an undertaking may be proposed, the initiating command shall identify properties (Navy, and non-Navy) that are located within the area of potential environmental impact that are included in or eligible for inclusion in either of the National Registers.

(2) The Navy will actively participate in a program to identify and protect historic and cultural properties.

(3) For each historic property identified the Navy representative in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) shall apply the "Criteria of Effect" given in 36 CFR 800 to determine whether the effect of the undertaking is adverse.

(a) If there is an agreed finding that the effect of the undertaking is not adverse, the Navy representative shall document the finding, including evidence of the views of the State Historic Preservation Officer, to the Executive Director of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Unless the Executive Director notes objection to the finding after receipt of adequate documentation, the Navy may proceed with the undertaking.

(b) If there is a finding of adverse effect, or if the Executive Director does not accept a determination of no adverse effect, the Navy shall: (1) request, in writing, the comments of the Advisory Council; (2) notify the State Historic Preservation Office of this request; (3) prepare a preliminary case report; and (4) proceed with the consultation process set forth in 36 CFR 800.

(4) In all cases wherein the consultation process results in a nomination for eligibility or request for placement on the National Register of Historic Places, the subject document shall be forwarded to CNO (Op-45) for subsequent processing to the U. S. Department of the Interior.

10305. Ecological Reserves

a. Discussion

(1) This section provides guidance for the selection, classification, establishment, protection, management, and use of Ecological Reserves and Research Natural Areas under authority designated in 36 CFR 251.23. These procedures should be viewed as a

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developmental stage in the effort to establish a national system of ecological reserves through the cooperation of Federal, state, municipal, and territorial governments; private organizations, and individuals.

(2) Guidance for the establishment of such a system is vested in the Federal Committee on Ecological Reserves (FR Vol. 40, No. 58) under a charter to develop policy and criteria guidance and to encourage adoption by participating agencies. The Department of Defense is a member to the above committee. Selection and subsequent management/protection is an agency function with the above named Federal committee only providing the "umbrella" for listing and subsequent dissemination of broad pertinent information.

(3) An Ecological Reserve Area (ERA) is a physical or biological unit in which current natural conditions are maintained insofar as possible. These conditions are ordinarily achieved by allowing natural, physical, and biological processes to prevail without human intervention. However, under unusual circumstances, deliberate manipulation may be utilized to maintain the unique feature that the ecological reserve area was established to protect.

(4) A Research Natural Area (RNA) is established wherein qualified researchers can measure the long term ecological effects of man's impact. These areas differ from ERA's only in the purpose for which they are established. RNA's are companion areas to ERA's and ideally, they will adjoin each other. The nonmanipulative ERA could serve as a control for the information gathered in RNA study areas. It is not anticipated that a companion RNA would be established for each ERA nor is the establishment of any RNA required.

(5) Selection of ecological reserves should be based on the following criteria:

(a) Areas primarily of interest for their biological features, especially typical or unusual terrestrial and/or aquatic ecosystems and their component physical parameters, their waters and soils, their animal and plant species, and the complex communities and associations into which these are organized;

(b) Areas primarily of interest to their physical features, for example; typical or unusual geological formations.

(c) Areas primarily of interest because of their paleontological importance.

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b. Guidelines and Standards

(1) The Navy will cooperate with the National Science Foundation, other public agencies and such private professional organizations as appropriate, to establish and maintain ecological reserve areas. Use of Research Natural Areas by scientists within and outside the DoD, for certain educational purposes will be encouraged as compatible with the mission of the host facility.

(2) As a general guide, Ecological Reserve Areas should show no evidence of disturbance by man for at least the past 50 years. On rare occasions, however, wherein a valuable ecological community should be preserved, this guide can be waived and the most suitable area selected.

(3) In the management of Ecological Reserve Areas due consideration should be given to protection of habitats of endangered and threatened species. If an area is identified as a critical habitat or is specifically established for protection of a species, activities that adversely affect the habitat or species should be modified as appropriate.

(4) Ecological Reserve Areas should be large enough to provide essentially unmodified conditions in their interior portions. Seldom can smaller tracts be expected to contain or to maintain essentially unmodified conditions unless they are buffered by other areas that are maintained in a relatively stable condition.

(5) In general, physical improvements such as roads, trails, fences, or buildings should not be permitted within a natural or ecological reserve area. Temporary facilities required for research are the exception. Except as essential to fire protection of adjoining lands, no buildings, roads, or trails should be permitted.

(6) Areas should be protected against activities which directly or indirectly modify ecological processes if the area is to be of value for observation and research on plant and animal succession, habitat requirements of species, insect and fungus depredations, soil microbiology, or related phenomena. Activities such as logging, crop harvesting, and uncontrolled grazing by domestic livestock should not be permitted. The criteria for management of both ERA's and NRA's is for protection against inappropriate encroachments.

(7) Areas should be identified in appropriate administrative records as to location, purpose, and objectives. Their boundaries should be marked in the field. Signs that tend to attract sightseers, and casual visitors should be avoided.

(8) All Ecological Reserve Areas and Research Natural Areas identified are to be nominated by the command having management responsibilities and are to be documented by approved establishment reports. Nomination report outlines will be provided by the natural resources manager at the cognizant NAVFACENGCOM field division.

(a) Each Ecological Reserve Area should be governed by a Research Use and Management Master Plan which is compatible with the establishment objectives. The Plan should specifically address: (1) criteria followed in its selection; (2) use objectives and restrictions; (3) management objectives and maintenance details, especially those that will influence or interfere with established ecological processes; (4) protection objectives and practices; (5) data base from which management decisions are derived; and (6) compatibility of establishment and management-use objectives.

(10) A list of the names (title of position) and addresses of principal contacts with general responsibility for administering and protecting the surrounding physical area (outside the activity) and that of the principal contact responsible for approval and coordination of observational or applied research on the area shall be maintained. For Ecological Reserve Areas, the administrator and protector usually is the commanding officer, or his designate. For Research Natural Areas the commanding officer, or his designate, is responsible for administering and protecting the physical area and research with technical coordination provided by the NAVFACENGCOM EFD.

10306. Coastal Areas

a. Discussion. The Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, PL 92-583, establishes a national policy to preserve, protect, develop, and where possible, restore and enhance the resources of the coastal zone of the United States. DOD Instruction 4165.59 of 29 December 1975 authorized the Navy to implement programs to achieve the objectives of PL 92-538. The Navy will cooperate and provide information on Navy programs within the coastal zone to states responsible for developing state CZM plans. Naval operations, activities, projects or programs affecting coastal lands or waters shall insure that such undertakings, to the maximum extent practicable, comply with state approved coastal zone programs.

b. Guidelines and Standards

(1) All natural resources management programs on naval installations in the coastal zone have potential effects on

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the coastal zone and should be reviewed for consistency with approved State Coastal Zone Management Plans. The Navy shall develop, in cooperation with a designated state agency, a set of criteria and standards for judging the consistency of natural resource management programs with respect to approved state management programs. Consistency determinations shall be made in accordance with provisions of PL 92-583.

(2) Agricultural outlease of real property affecting land or water uses in the coastal zone shall provide a certification that the proposed use complies with the coastal state's approved program and that such usage will be conducted in a manner consistent with the program.

(3) Technical assistance requested by the states to assist their implementation of CZM will be provided to the extent practicable. Data collected by the Navy on subjects such as beach erosion, hydrology, meteorology, and navigation may be useful for coastal zone planning and shall be made available.

10307. Youth Programs

a. Discussion

(1) The Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1970 (PL-91-378) and as amended in 1972 (PL-92-597) authorizes the establishment of the Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) program to further the development and maintenance of the natural resources of the United States by employing young men and women to work on conservation projects in the healthful outdoors on public lands. A memorandum of understanding between the Secretary of the Interior and Secretary Defense of sets forth responsibilities for program implementation on military lands. The objectives of the YCC program are to provide: (a) gainful employment of youth (ages 15-18) during the summer months in a healthful outdoor atmosphere; (b) opportunity for understanding and appreciating the Nation's natural resources and heritage; and (c) further development of natural resource conservation programs for the American people.

(2) The Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977 (PL-95-93) establishes a Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC) to provide employment and other benefits to youths who would not otherwise be currently and productively employed. The YACC performs useful conservation work and assists in completing other projects of a public nature on public lands. A memorandum of understanding between the Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Defense of 28 September 1978 sets forth responsibilities for program implementation on military lands.

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b. Guidelines and Standards

(1) The Department of the Interior (DOI) will advise the Department of Defense of the military installations where it desires to operate YCC and YACC camps; train an operating staff at each installation; provide orientation for the staff; recruit and select camp enrollees; supervise all activities of participating youth in accordance with YCC and YACC policy; pay camp staff and enrollees; carry out conservation related work projects; reimburse the DoD for incremental cost of facilities, subsistence supplies, services, and equipment utilized in support of YCC programs; administer lost claim provisions of Title 28 U.S.C. relating to compensation for work injuries as both pertain to enrollees in the program; and advise DoD of support requirements for YCC and YACC camps located on military lands.

(2) The Chief of Naval Operations will cooperate with and support the YCC and the YACC to the maximum extent possible within the limits of available resources and to the extent that the YCC and YACC will not interfere with assigned military missions. NAVFACENGCOM will provide overall planning, direction, and technical assistance related to these youth programs.

(3) The Navy will cooperate with the Department of Agriculture in sponsoring YCC and YACC camps funded and administered by the U. S. Forest Service in accordance with PL 92-597 of 1972 and PL 95-93 of 1977.

10308. Animal Disease Eradication Program

a. Discussion. The Department of Agriculture Animal Disease Eradication Program is a control measure for animal and poultry disease outbreaks which may either threaten the resources of the United States or man. The Department of Defense has agreed to support the Secretary of Agriculture in any emergency action in the areas of equipment, supplies and/or personnel services as available and consistent with defense priorities. Further, the DoD has designated the Department of the Army as the action agency in developing, coordinating and executing participation by all military agencies in the program. The Department of the Navy, Air Force and the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) are requested to supply such support as deemed necessary by the Department of the Army. The Commanding General, United States Forces Command (USAFORSCOM) has subsequently been designated the action agent.

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b. Guidelines and Standards

(1) U. S. Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) AFOP-PL Animal Disease Eradication Plan (FADEP) dated 14 November 1975 is the overall DoD directive implementing the Animal Disease Eradication Program.

(2) Costs incurred will be reimbursed to the Department of Defense by the Department of Agriculture. Procedures for reporting expenses incurred are as outlined in the NAVCOMPT Manual, paragraph 035800.

c. Specific Responsibilities

(1) Upon the determination that an animal disease outbreak has occurred in CONUS requiring emergency action or extensive resources to combat, the Director of the Animal Disease Eradication Division, Agriculture Research Service (ARS) will contact USAFORSCOM and request Department of Defense support. If an animal disease outbreak occurs in Alaska or Hawaii, the Department of Agriculture will request assistance from the Department of Army who will directly task CINCPAC. In either case, an ARS inspector in charge of the field unit in the disease area will be designated.

(a) CINCPAC. Upon a request for assistance from the Department of the Army, CINCPAC will designate an Army component commander to provide the necessary support. The designated Army component commander may call upon the other Services to provide resources.

(b) USAFORSCOM. Upon receipt of the request from ARS, USAFORSCOM will task a CONUS Army commander in whose area the disease outbreak occurred to provide the assistance required.

(c) CONUS Army Commanders. The CONUS Army commander tasked to provide assistance may call upon all DOD agencies within his area to provide the resources required.

(d) Department of the Navy Activities. Area coordinators are to provide resources as requested by the CONUS army commander or designated Army commander in Alaska or Hawaii in the area of equipment, supply, and personnel resources requested, as available and consistent with defense priorities. Area coordinators are authorized to task shore activities and commands to provide these resources.

(e) Area coordinators will make efforts to ensure that the Department of the Navy is tasked to provide no more than an equitable portion of the total resources required.

(f) Area coordinators may call upon Marine Corps commands and units (except Fleet Marine Forces) to provide an equitable portion of the resources requested.

(g) A complete accounting of all Department of the Navy equipment and supplies utilized in this program will be maintained by the area coordinators. Reimbursement by the Department of Agriculture will be made for expendable supplies. The Agricultural Research Service is responsible for the decontamination and repair of equipment utilized in this program prior to its return.

(h) Area coordinators are authorized direct liaison with all concerned. Information copies of all correspondence will be forwarded to the Chief of Naval Operations (OP-45). Any matter which cannot be resolved with the cognizant CONUS Army commander will be referred to the Chief of Naval Operations and Commandant of the Marine Corps, if Marine Corps resources are involved.

d. Command and Control

(1) Military support of the Emergency Animal disease Eradication Program has been given the code name OPERATION SAFE WAY.

(2) Overall direction of a disease eradication operation will be vested in the inspector in charge of the field unit designated by the Agricultural Research Service.

(3) Operational control of personnel assigned to a disease eradication operation will remain with the respective Service unit leaders.

(4) Unit commanders and responsible officers will ensure that continual custody and responsibility for equipment and supplies loaned or used in these operations will be assigned to a specific individual or individuals.

(5) Administrative control of personnel assigned to a disease eradication operation will remain with parent commands insofar as practicable.

(6) Continual liaison will be maintained with the designated Army representatives.

e. Reports

(1) Area coordinators will submit reports as required by the area Army commanders. Copies of reports will be forwarded to the Chief of Naval Operations (Op-45).

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(2) Weekly situation summaries if not required by Army commanders will be forwarded by message to the Chief of Naval Operations (Op-45). Information addressees will be included, as appropriate. All reports will include in the subject line the code name OPERATION SAFE WAY.

(3) Test exercises. Periodic test exercises will be conducted when the Department of Agriculture determines a need exists for evaluating the effectiveness of communications and procurement operations of this program. The exercises will determine the availability of supplies and equipment that may be needed in an actual emergency without actual delivery. Navy shore activities will participate in these exercises in accordance with exercise directives and this instruction. Reimbursement of actual costs incurred in the exercises will be requested in accordance with established guidelines. Correspondence in connection with the exercises will contain in the subject line the code word EXERCISE SAFE WAY.