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Army in Europe
Regulation 200-100

Headquarters
United States Army Installation Management Command,
Europe Region
Sembach, Germany

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Environmental Quality
Environmental Management

For the Commander:

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Document Management

Summary. This regulation prescribes environmental policy, standards, and responsibilities for Army in Europe units in the USAREUR area of operation.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Army in Europe.

Records Management. Records created as a result of processes prescribed by this regulation must be identified, maintained, and disposed of according to AR 25-400-2. Record titles and descriptions are on the Army Records Information Management System website at <https://www.arims.army.mil>.

Supplementation. Organizations will not supplement this regulation without approval of the Facilities and Construction Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineer (ODCSENGR), HQ USAREUR.

Suggested Improvements. The proponent of this regulation is the Facilities and Construction Division, ODCSENGR, HQ USAREUR (mil 537-4835). Users may suggest improvements to this regulation by sending DA Form 2028 to the ODCSENGR (AEEN-FC), HQ USAREUR, Unit 29351, Box 109, APO AE 09014-9351.

Distribution. This regulation is available only electronically and is posted in the Army in Europe Library & Publishing System at <https://aepubs.army.mil/>.

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SECTION I GENERAL

1. PURPOSE

a. This regulation—

(1) Implements DOD and U.S. Army policy for preserving, protecting, conserving, and restoring the quality of the environment in the USAREUR area of responsibility (AOR).

(2) Must be used in conjunction with host-nation (HN) laws and regulations, applicable final governing standards (FGS), the Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD) (DOD 4715.05-G), and other applicable DOD regulations.

b. The U.S. Army is committed to ensuring that environmental stewardship is an integral part of all U.S. Army activities. In support of this commitment, Army in Europe organizations will strive to achieve the following six Army goals:

(1) Foster an ethic that goes beyond environmental compliance to sustainability.

(2) Strengthen Army operational capability by reducing the Army's environmental footprint through more sustainable practices.

(3) Meet current and future training, testing, and other mission requirements by sustaining land, air, and water resources.

(4) Minimize adverse effects and total ownership costs of Army systems, materiel, facilities, and operations by integrating the principles and practices of sustainability.

(5) Enhance the well-being of Soldiers, Civilians, Families, neighbors, and communities through leadership in sustainability, as well as by enhancing HN relations.

(6) Use innovative technology and the principles of sustainability to meet user needs and anticipate future Army challenges.

c. The goal of the Army Environmental Program in foreign countries is to ensure that the U.S. Army remains in compliance with applicable regulations and standards to preserve, protect, and sustain environmental quality and human health, and to ensure long-term access to natural resources that are vital to U.S. interests.

d. This regulation provides an overview of environmental programs and requirements for units and installations in the USAREUR AOR. It does not provide a complete list of requirements or detailed guidance on complying with environmental laws and regulations. To fully manage environmental programs, commanders must consult applicable regulations and guidance referenced throughout this regulation. This regulation must be used with applicable international agreements (for example, NATO Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA)); the OEBGD; applicable FGS; U.S. Army regulations; and HN laws for preserving, protecting, sustaining, and restoring the quality of the environment. This regulation also integrates the concepts of pollution prevention, natural and cultural resources, remediation, and sections of the NATO SOFA, the Supplementary Agreement (SA) to the NATO SOFA, and other bilateral and multinational agreements that may apply in each nation where U.S. Army units are located.

e. This regulation defines the Army's general environmental requirements overseas and must be used with [AE Regulation 200-1](#), [AE Regulation 200-2](#), [AE Pamphlet 420-100](#), [AE Pamphlet 525-200](#), and the FGS for the appropriate country if applicable. If no FGS applies, the OEBGD will be used as the basic environmental guide. This regulation applies to USAREUR and tenant units, garrisons, and to all units within the USAREUR AOR on installations or exercises where USAREUR is the lead environmental component.

f. All references to legal requirements in this regulation are intended to refer to executive orders, laws, and regulations that apply to the U.S. Army overseas. Leaders must consult with their command legal advisors or staff judge advocates (SJAs) on the applicability of laws, regulations, the NATO SOFA, the SA to the NATO SOFA, and other international agreements. Similarly, permits, agreements, and enforcement actions (especially reports of potential liability) require early and close coordination with command legal advisors or SJAs. The requirement to consult with legal counsel is essential to meeting the requirements of this regulation.

2. REFERENCES

[Appendix A](#) lists references.

3. EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS

The [glossary](#) defines abbreviations and terms.

SECTION II

MAIN OPERATING BASES

4. INTENT

The intent of regulations that govern main operating bases (MOBs) ([glossary](#)) is to further the six Army environmental goals ([para 1b](#)), implement the FGS where applicable, and enforce other DOD policy for preserving, protecting, conserving, sustaining, and restoring the quality of the environment.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS

IMCOM-Europe is responsible for all regulations and standards governing installations for which IMCOM-Europe is responsible. The designations of these installations usually mirror the locations in Europe designated as MOBs in the Global Defense Posture (GDP) Enduring Locations Master List and under control of the Army as the Lead Environmental Component. HQDA, however, determines which organization is responsible for each installation. [AE Regulation 200-1](#) provides further information and guidance.

SECTION III

FORWARD OPERATING SITES

6. INTENT

The intent of environmental standards for forward operating sites (FOSs) ([glossary](#)) is to ensure the U.S. Army is in compliance with applicable regulations and standards to preserve, protect, and sustain environmental quality and human health. Environmental standards are also intended to protect the U.S. Government from future claims.

7. CONTINGENCY LOCATIONS AND COOPERATIVE SECURITY LOCATIONS

If considered a contingency operation location, the site will be treated as an off-installation exercise location as prescribed by [section IV of this regulation](#). For the purposes of this regulation, cooperative security locations (CSLs) ([glossary](#)) will be regulated as FOSs.

8. ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS FOR CONSTRUCTION

[AE Pamphlet 420-100](#) lists all environmental standards for constructing FOSs.

9. ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS FOR FOS OPERATIONS

[AE Regulation 200-2](#) lists all environmental standards for operating FOSs.

10. ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS FOR DECONSTRUCTION

[AE Pamphlet 525-200](#) lists all environmental standards for deconstructing FOSs.

11. ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION

Based on the requirements of DOD Instruction 4715.08 and USEUCOM Directive 80-2, [AE Pamphlet 525-200](#) lists all standards for environmental remediation during and after the deconstruction of FOSs.

SECTION IV

OFF-INSTALLATION EXERCISES AND CONTINGENCY LOCATIONS

12. INTENT

The intent of standards for off-installation exercises is to ensure the U.S. Army is in compliance with applicable regulations and standards to preserve, protect, and sustain environmental quality and human health. These standards also protect the U.S. Government from future claims.

13. ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS

[AE Regulation 200-2](#) lists all environmental standards for off-installation exercises.

SECTION V

ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER SELECTION AND TRAINING

14. INTENT

The intent of required training is to designate and qualify individuals within organizations to act as advisors to the commander on environmental issues, and to act as POCs for HQ USAREUR and other organizations for environmental standards, requirements, and reporting. This section only covers required training for FOS operations and off-installation exercises. [AE Regulation 200-1](#) prescribes IMCOM-Europe training requirements.

15. TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Environmental officers (EOs) must be appointed in writing and must be staff sergeants or above. [Table 1](#) lists training requirements.

16. TRAINING DESCRIPTIONS

All EOs require the following training:

a. Phase I Training. This is a 40-hour online course specifically for the Army in Europe. The training includes environmental-compliance topics applicable to the organization and organizational compliance-assessment tools and techniques. EOs must complete this training once a year in order to maintain their certification. This involves taking and passing the final exam. The minimum passing score is 70 percent. The online training is at <http://imcom-e.eo-training.com>.

b. Phase II Training. Phase II training must be conducted face to face. To ensure EOs understand country-specific requirements, the training should be conducted in person; but on a case-by-case basis, the training may be conducted by video-teleconference with the Environmental Engineer, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineer, HQ USAREUR. Phase II training will cover the following topics:

Table 1 EO Training Requirements		
Requirements	MOBs, FOSs, and CSLs	Off-Installation Exercises and Contingency Locations
An EO must be appointed in writing	One primary and one alternate EO must be appointed at each unit down to and including each company.	<p><i>Exercises:</i> 30 days before the exercise, one primary and one alternate EO must be appointed for each unit that will take part in the exercise.</p> <p><i>Contingency Locations:</i> One primary and one alternate EO must be appointed at each unit down to and including each company.</p>
Phase I Environmental Training	All EOs	All EOs must complete Phase I training 30 days before the exercise.
Phase II Environmental Training	Not required	All EOs must complete Phase II training 30 days before the exercise.
HW Storage	All personnel who handle HW	All personnel who handle HW
Transportation of Hazardous Material, HW, and Dangerous Goods	All personnel involved in the transportation of hazardous material, HW, and dangerous goods	All personnel involved in the transportation of hazardous material, HW, and dangerous goods
POL Management	All personnel who handle POL	All personnel who handle POL
SWPP Training	All EOs	All EOs
Additional Specialized Training	As required	As required

- (1) Country-specific regulations and policy.
- (2) Specific spill-prevention plans. EOs must be prepared to discuss their plans.
- (3) The requirements of the environmental baseline survey and environmental closure reports.

- (4) Storm water pollution-prevention (SWPP) plans. This includes—
 - (a) Best management practices for SWPP.
 - (b) How hazardous waste (HW) affects SWPP planning.
- (5) Petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL). This includes—
 - (a) Operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent discharges of POL.
 - (b) Procedures for discharging POL.
 - (c) General POL facility operations.
 - (d) POL-facility spill plans.
- (6) Dangerous goods. This includes—
 - (a) Unit commander duties.
 - (b) Unit dangerous goods advisor duties.

c. HW Training. Personnel who handle HW must receive HW training once a year. Annual training will consist of methods for storing hazardous material and HW, turn-in procedures for HW, the HW disposal process, job-related HW requirements, and measures to take during emergencies. For specific guidance on HW training, units should contact their higher headquarters.

d. Specialized Training. Additional specialized environmental training may be required for some personnel (for example, firefighters, personnel who handle pressurized cylinders). Specialized training may also be required for personnel who routinely—

- (1) Use personal protective equipment.
- (2) Enter confined spaces.
- (3) Are exposed to blood-borne pathogens.

SECTION VI ORGANIZATIONAL INSPECTION PROGRAM

17. INTENT

The unit organizational inspection program (OIP) must ensure units that control fixed sites and exercises are engaging in environmentally sustainable practices and are in compliance with all applicable rules and regulations. Sites will be inspected yearly under the OIP. Exercises are inspected while in progress. The unit responsible for the site or the exercise is responsible for the inspection. IMCOM-Europe manages MOBs with a unique set of checklists and inspection requirements. [AE Regulation 200-1](#) and local garrison regulations provide further information about inspections managed by IMCOM-Europe.

18. INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

[AE Regulation 200-1](#) and garrison-specific environmental programs prescribe inspection requirements for MOBs. [AE Regulation 200-2](#) prescribes inspection requirements for all off-garrison locations including FOSs and exercise locations.

**APPENDIX A
REFERENCES**

NATO Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) and Supplementary Agreement to the NATO SOFA

29 Code of Federal Regulations 1910, Occupational Safety and Health Standards

49 United States Code 5107, HAZMAT Employee Training Requirements and Grants

DOD Instruction (DODI) 4715.05, Environmental Compliance at Installations Outside the United States

DODI 4715.05-G, Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document

DODI 4715.08, Remediation of Environmental Contamination Outside the United States

DOD 4160.21-M, Defense Materiel Disposition Manual

AR 200-1, Environmental Protection and Enhancement

AR 25-400-2, The Army Records Information Management System (ARIMS)

FM 3-34.5, Environmental Considerations

ATP 3-37.10, Base Camps

USEUCOM Directive 80-2, Environmental Executive Agent Remediation Policy

USEUCOM Compliance Instruction 4804.01, Environmental Security

[AE Regulation 55-4](#), Safe Movement of Hazardous Goods by Surface Modes

[AE Regulation 55-50](#), Command Dangerous Goods Program

[AE Regulation 200-1](#), Army in Europe Environmental Quality Program

[AE Regulation 200-2](#), Environmental Guidance for Military Exercises

[AE Pamphlet 420-100](#), Standards for Forward Operating Sites

[AE Pamphlet 525-200](#), Base Camp Closure Guide

GLOSSARY

SECTION I ABBREVIATIONS

AE	Army in Europe
AOR	area of responsibility
AR	Army regulation
ATP	allied tactical publication
CSL	cooperative security location
DA	Department of the Army
DOD	Department of Defense
DODI	Department of Defense instruction
EO	environmental officer
FGS	final governing standards
FOS	forward operating site
GDP	Global Defense Posture
HN	host nation
HQDA	Headquarters Department of the Army
HQ USAREUR	Headquarters, United States Army Europe
HW	hazardous waste
IMCOM-Europe	United States Army Installation Management Command, Europe Region
MOB	main operating base
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
ODCSENGR	Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Engineer, Headquarters, United States Army Europe
OEBGD	Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document
OIP	organizational inspection program
POC	point of contact
POL	petroleum, oil, and lubricants
SA	Supplementary Agreement [to the NATO SOFA]
SJA	staff judge advocate
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SWPP	storm water pollution-prevention
U.S.	United States
USAREUR	United States Army Europe
USEUCOM	United States European Command

SECTION II TERMS

cooperative security location (CSL)

An enduring Global Defense Posture location characterized by the periodic presence of rotational U.S. Forces with little or no permanent U.S. military presence or U.S.-owned infrastructure. CSLs are used for a range of missions and are capable of supporting surge requirements for contingencies. CSLs may feature a small permanent presence of assigned support personnel (military or civilian (including contractors)). CSLs typically have a host-nation infrastructure, but may require a U.S.-funded infrastructure to meet operational requirements. CSLs are used for missions such as security cooperation and building partner capacity, and they can support an increased force presence during contingencies of limited duration.

forward operating site (FOS)

An enduring Global Defense Posture location characterized by the sustained presence of rotational U.S. Forces with infrastructure and quality-of-life amenities consistent with that presence. FOSs are capable of providing forward staging for operational missions and support to regional contingencies. FOSs consist of U.S.-controlled, host-nation government-owned real property, and may feature a small permanent presence of assigned support personnel (military or civilian (including contractors)). FOSs often support the staging of prepositioned equipment and can serve as regional hubs in support of regional contingencies.

main operating base (MOB)

An enduring Global Defense Posture location characterized by the presence of permanently assigned U.S. Forces and a robust infrastructure that typically includes command and control, highly developed force-protection measures, hardened facilities, and significant quality-of-life amenities, which often include Family support facilities. MOBs consist of U.S.-controlled, host-nation government-owned real property and represent primary training and deployment locations for the U.S. military overseas. MOBs can support both small- and large-scale operations and global contingencies. Within the meaning of environmental policy, garrisons are an example of an MOB.