

on the continued operation of a particular facility being in the interests of national security and upon the requirements of Executive Order 11752. Such requests will be forwarded through channels to HQDA (DAEN-ZCE), WASH DC 20310 for necessary action.

§ 650.96 Transportation Control Plans.

(a) In addition to regulating the emissions from fixed sources, it may be necessary for a State to impose controls over transportation in order to achieve national ambient air standards. Large metropolitan areas, such as Los Angeles, California and Baltimore, Maryland are having to resort to such measures because the major portion of air pollution in those areas is caused by motor vehicles.

(b) Military installations and activities located within the area defined in EPA approved Transportation Control Plans are required to cooperate with local authorities in reducing vehicular traffic consistent with military requirements. Although the overall requirement is to reduce both military and civilian traffic, primary emphasis should be on reducing the use of privately owned vehicles. Consequently, Installation Transportation Control Plans which may be required for a particular region by Federal Regulations should be prepared and implemented as deemed necessary. Various control measures that will be considered include:

- (1) Instituting a command carpooling with carpool locator program,
- (2) Encouraging the use or expansion of public transportation service,
- (3) Restricting available parking areas to promote carpooling,
- (4) Issuing preferred parking spaces to carpool cars, and
- (5) Encourage the use of bicycles/walking for short on-post trips.

(c) Information regarding the existence of approved metropolitan Transportation Control Plans may be obtained from local air pollution control authorities or the Regional EPA Administrator.

§ 650.97 Air pollution emergency episode plans.

(a) Army installations or activities located in areas susceptible to air pol-

lution episodes (smog conditions) will cooperate with local authorities in reducing air emissions during such emergency periods. Specific contingency plans are to be developed and coordinated with the local air pollution emergency episode plans to provide for:

- (1) The curtailment of all but essential services;
- (2) To provide for required mission activities;
- (3) Announcement of notification procedures; and
- (4) Instructions on those control measures to be invoked during the various phases of such episodes. The following control measures are to be considered in such contingency plans:
 - (i) Restrict use of private automobiles by requiring carpools or use of mass transit facilities.
 - (ii) Conduct an educational program on the hazards of air pollution episodes.
 - (iii) Publicize episode warnings and notification procedures.
 - (iv) Postpone all except mission-essential activities which produce air emissions; (e.g., vehicle use, operation of incinerators, etc.).
 - (v) Grant personnel administrative leave, but only as a last resort. This action will be coordinated with other DOD and Federal installations in the affected area.

(b) The shutdown or reduction of activities should be well coordinated with all installation personnel. The plan will be implemented on a test basis upon completion and should be reviewed and tested on a biannual basis thereafter.

(c) Government assets provided a contractor managing a Government-owned facility, are subject to the same use restrictions during an air pollution emergency episode as those imposed on a contractor by a State on the use of his private assets.

TABLE 4-1—RELATED PUBLICATIONS

Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 1857 et seq., as amended by the Air Quality Act of 1967, Pub. L. 90-148, by the Clean Air Amendments of 1970, Pub. L. 91-604, and by Technical Amendments to the Clean Air Act, Pub. L. 92-157).
AR 11-28 Economic Analysis and Program Evaluation of Resources Management.

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AR 37-40 Army Production Base Support Program Report (RCS CSGLD-1123(R1) (MIN))
AR 40-4 Army Medical Department Facilities/ Activities.
AR 70-15 Product Improvement of Materiel.
AR 210-50 Family Housing Management.
AR 405-45 Inventory of Army Military Real Property.
AR 415-15 MCA Program Development.
AR 415-25 Real Property Facilities for Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RHTE).
AR 415-35 Minor Construction.
AR 420-10 General Provisions, Organization, Functions, and Personnel.
AR 750-20 Prevention, Control, and Abatement of Pollution from Mobile Equipment.

Subpart E—Solid Waste Management

GENERAL

§ 650.105 Purpose.

This chapter defines Department of the Army policy, assigns responsibilities, and establishes procedures for the management of waste and resource recovery and recycling programs under the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976) and DOD Directive 4165.60.

§ 650.106 Goal.

Procure and use Army material resources in a manner that will minimize waste production and conserve natural resources. Reuse or recycling and reprocessing will be accomplished to the maximum extent practicable.

§ 650.107 Objective.

Specific objectives of the Army Solid Waste Management Program include:

(a) Design and procure materiel of such configuration that the end item or its components can be economically restored, reconstituted, or converted to other uses, when the end item and its packaging are no longer suitable for their original purposes.

(b) Dispose of unserviceable or excess materiel through property disposal channels or by some other means that would enable these resources to be recovered and reintroduces into the manufacturing process or reclaimed for

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other purposes, including use as an energy source.

(c) Dispose of wastes not capable of being economically recycled or otherwise reclaimed, in a manner that will avoid or minimize pollution of the environment.

§ 650.108 Policy.

(a) Solid and other waste materials will be recovered and recycled to the maximum extent practicable.

(b) The quantities of solid and other waste materials will be reduced at the source wherever possible (e.g., through the use of minimum packaging, the increased use of returnable or reuseable containers, source separation for recycling, and other such reducing measures).

(c) The use of joint or regional resource recovery facilities, is encouraged when it will be advantageous to the Army.

(d) Optional recycling programs are those which are managed and operated by the Managing Activity (para 1-3f, AR 420-47) but are not required by AR 420-47. These programs are encouraged, and may either complement an installation operated program or be the sole recycling activity, provided that: (1) Such actions will not conflict with the mandatory aspects of Source Separation and Recovery Programs required by AR 420-47, (2) the end result is to further the recycling of trash and waste materials, and (3) the annual cost to the Government is not greater than that of the normal solid waste disposal system.

(e) Contracts for solid and other waste materials disposal services shall include provisions for recycling, whenever practicable.

(f) Design, procurement, and use of materials will be accomplished in such a manner that it minimizes the generation of waste to the greatest extent feasible.

(g) All appropriate DA installations and activities will cooperate to the extent practicable in beneficial civilian community-conducted recycling programs.

(h) Ultimate disposal of solid waste by landfill or incineration will be done in accordance with chapter 3, AR 420-47.