

## GLOSSARY

## A

Aboveground Release (as defined by 40 CFR 280 (Volume 7 Reference (as))). Any release to the surface of the land or to surface water. This includes, but is not limited to, releases from the aboveground portion of an underground storage tank (UST) system and aboveground releases associated with overfills and transfer operations as the regulated substance moves to or from a storage tank system.

Aboveground Storage Tank (AST) (as defined by Volume 18 Reference (d)). Includes:

- a. Bunkered tanks. Containers constructed or placed in the ground by cutting the earth and recovering the container in a manner that breaks the surrounding natural grade, or that lie above grade, and are covered with earth, sand, gravel, asphalt, or other material.
- b. Partially buried tank. Storage containers that are partially inserted or constructed in the ground, but not entirely below grade, and not completely covered with earth, sand, gravel, asphalt, or other material.

Acid Rain. The acidic deposition caused by the atmospheric chemical transformation of Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) and Nitrous Oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) emissions.

Action Proponent/Sponsor. The commander, commanding officer, or civilian director of a unit, activity, or organization who initiates a proposal for action, as defined in section 23, part 1508 of Volume 12 Reference (b), and who has command and control authority over the action once it is authorized. For some actions, the action proponent/sponsor will also serve as the decision-making authority for that action. In specific circumstances, the action proponent/sponsor and decision maker may be identified in Navy regulations, other SECNAV Instructions, operational instructions and orders, acquisition instructions, and other sources which set out authority and responsibility within the DON. For acquisition program actions, the Acquisition Program Manager is the action proponent/sponsor. In instances where an entity outside of the installation (e.g., HQMC Aviation) or outside of the Marine Corps (e.g., a utility provider) proposes an action on an installation, the outside entity will be considered the action proponent while the installation CG/CO will serve as the action sponsor and decision maker regarding the implementation of the action on the installation.

Action. Broadly interpreted as any proposal initiated by the Marine Corps, including:

- a. New activities or projects entirely or partly funded, assisted, conducted, regulated, or approved by the Marine Corps.
- b. Substantive changes in continuing actions, such as major changes in operation tempo, areas of use, or in methodology/equipment, where these changes have the potential for significant impact.
- c. Specific projects, such as construction or management activities located in a defined geographic area (e.g., military construction projects, public/private venture projects, special projects, land acquisition, natural resources management projects, and locally funded projects).
- d. Major federal actions as defined by NEPA and the CEQ regulations implementing NEPA. See Volume 12 Reference (f) for additional guidance on determining whether an action may be a major federal action.

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Adaptive Management. Adaptive management is the process of implementing policy decisions as scientifically driven management experiments that test predictions and assumptions and use the resulting information to more effectively manage natural resources improve policy and management decisions. This approach welcomes new ideas, new data, and revision of plans when better approaches are possible.

Adaptive Reuse. A new or different use of a historic property that does not irreversibly alter its character-defining features, is appropriate for the context, and is consistent with the significance and character of the property.

Administrative Closure. Identified areas eligible for only administrative closure have had no known and/or documented military munitions use, and either no longer support operational range activities or are planned to support activities that are not compatible with range activities. Examples of such sites include parking lots, residential buildings, and daycares/schools. Administrative Closure sites also could be sites that were included in MMRP inventory due to an administrative error (duplicate site, previously closed site, site already addressed by the IR Program).

Administrative Record (AR) (as defined by Volume 10 Reference (h)).

a. The lead agency shall establish an AR that contains the documents that form the basis for the selection of a response action. It consists of all documents and materials (including intra-office emails) directly or indirectly considered by the decision maker. Should a decision be challenged, a reviewing court will review the decision primarily (if not solely) based on the administrative record. To this end, commanders/supervisors/officers-in-charge shall ensure that all administrative record documents and materials are properly maintained and readily retrievable upon request.

b. The administrative record shall be retained after the proposed action has taken place in the event that the action is challenged after the fact, in accordance with Volume 12 Reference (u). For CATEXs, the administrative record includes the REIR and the CATEX DM as well as the results of consultations or coordination.

Adverse Effect. Any condition of an action or undertaking that may cause a detrimental change in the quality of the historic, architectural, archaeological, or cultural character of a property that qualifies it for listing in the NRHP, the World Heritage List, or the host nation equivalent of the NRHP. An undertaking is considered to have an adverse effect on a historic or cultural property when any aspect of the undertaking diminishes the integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association of the property that contributes to its significance. Direct adverse effects are caused by the undertaking and occur at the place and time of the undertaking. Indirect adverse effects are those caused by the undertaking that occur later in time or are further removed in distance but are still reasonably foreseeable. It should be noted that these definitions of indirect and direct effects are not the same as direct or indirect impacts as defined by NEPA and will need to be distinguished when included in a NEPA analysis.

Adverse Weather (as defined by Volume 7 Reference (u)). The weather conditions that the operator will consider when identifying response systems and equipment to be deployed in accordance with a response plan. Factors to consider include ice conditions, temperature ranges, weather-related visibility, significant wave height (as specified in Appendix C, Table 1, of Volume 7 Reference (t)), and currents within the areas in which those systems or equipment are intended to function.

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Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) (as defined by Volume 8 Reference (d)). A federal council charged with advising the President, Congress, and other federal agencies, whose function is to encourage private and public interest in historic preservation and archaeological resources protection and to comment on federal agency actions pursuant to Section 106 of Volume 8 Reference (d).

After Action Report (as defined by DoD Instruction 6055.16 (Volume 10 References (u), (m), and (o))). A document required after completion of all munitions response actions involving a DoD Explosives Safety Board-approved MRCSS or MRESS. The installation shall distribute this report to each office that reviewed the MRCSS or MRESS for use in file closeout. The after action report documents that the explosives safety aspects of the response have been completed as outlined in the approved explosive safety submission and addresses the MEC found, effectiveness of the response techniques, any LUCs, LTMgt, provisions for the residual risk, and other pertinent information, as well as the location where information regarding this response has been achieved.

Agricultural Outleasing. The use of DoD lands under a lease to an agency, organization, or person for the purpose of growing crops or grazing domesticated animals.

Air Pollution Emergency Episodes. The accumulation of air pollutants in an area that reaches levels which could, if such levels are sustained or exceeded, lead to a substantial threat to the health of individuals.

Alternative Fuels. Substitutes for traditional petroleum products such as gasoline and diesel fuel. Volume 6 Reference (x) defines alternative fuels to mean methanol, denatured ethanol, and other alcohol; mixtures containing up to 85 percent (but not less than 70 percent) alcohol with the balance consisting of gasoline or other such fuels; natural gas; liquefied petroleum gas; hydrogen; coal-derived fuels; fuels derived from biological materials; electricity; and other substantially nonpetroleum-based fuels.

Ancillary Equipment. Any devices including, but not limited to, piping, fittings, flanges, valves, and pumps used to distribute, measure, or control the flow of regulated substances to and from a storage tank.

Annual Operational Plan. An INRMP management section addendum prepared annually to describe current fiscal year land management projects and their cost.

Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs). Used for establishing the standards for cleanup based on the chemicals involved, the location, the suspected health impacts, or the response action technologies proposed at the site. ARARs are required by section 121(d) of Volume 10 Reference (a), which states that a requirement of other environmental laws may be either "applicable" or "relevant and appropriate" to a remedial action, but not both. A law/regulation is applicable if the legal standard would apply independently of Volume 10 Reference (a), and a law/regulation is relevant and appropriate if it can be applied at the site even though it is not otherwise legally required.

Applicable Requirements (as defined by Volume 10 Reference (h)). Cleanup standards, standards of control, and other substantive requirements, criteria, or limitations promulgated pursuant to federal

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environmental or state environmental or facility siting laws that specifically address a hazardous substance, pollutant, contaminant, remedial action, location, or other circumstance found at a CERCLA site. Only those state standards that are identified by a state in a timely manner and that are more stringent than federal requirements may be applicable.

Applied Biology Program. A network of NAVFAC PMC in the Environmental Business Line that assist Navy and Marine Corps installations with Volume 14 Reference (e) and FGS-based compliance and provide IPM solutions that protect operations, war-fighters, quality of life, property, material and the environment from the adverse effects of living organisms.

Aquifer (as defined by Volume 16 Reference (j)). A geological formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that is capable of yielding a significant amount of water to a well or spring.

Archaeological Resource (as defined by Volume 8 Reference (i)). Any material remains of past human life that are capable of contributing to scientific or humanistic understanding of past human behavior, cultural adaptation, and related topics through the application of scientific or scholarly techniques. To qualify as an “archaeological resource”, the remains have to be at least 100 years old. Archaeological remains less than 100 years old may be eligible for listing on the NRHP and, if so, would be “historic properties” (as that term is defined at 8522) for which compliance in accordance with Volume 8 Reference (d) is required.

Archaeological Survey. A systematic analysis by a professional, meeting Secretary of Interior standards sufficient to allow categorization of archaeological potential to the degree required to make decisions. The Secretary of Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation recognize several techniques, methodologies, and types of surveys to allow a federal land manager to make decisions about property use that are consistent with the legislated intent of protecting important archaeological properties, including archival research, field surveys, reconnaissance surveys, intensive surveys, predictive modeling, sampling methodologies, and special survey techniques such as remote sensing or deep testing.

Architectural Survey and Evaluation. An effort to determine which buildings, structures, works of engineering, industrial facilities, fortifications, and landscapes are eligible for listing on the NRHP. Survey efforts typically involve examination of the historic context of the resource as well as its current integrity.

Area of Potential Effects (APE). The APE for an undertaking is determined in consultation with the SHPO; Native American tribes, Alaska Native villages or corporations, or NHOs; the public; and other interested parties. The APE includes not only the construction or ground disturbance footprint of the undertaking but also the settings of any historic properties that may be impacted by the intrusion of new visual or noise elements.

Article. A manufactured item that is formed to a specific shape or design during manufacture and has functions dependent in whole or in part upon its shape or design during end-use and which does not release, or otherwise result in exposure to, a toxic chemical under normal conditions of use.

Aspect. A characteristic of a practice that can cause an impact to the environment or other resource. Each practice may have several aspects, and each aspect may have several impacts. Standard Marine

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Corps aspects and relationships between practices and aspects are maintained in WEBCASS and in Table 2-1.

Assessment of Effect. A process to determine whether an undertaking may affect in any way the qualities of a property that make it eligible for listing on the NRHP. The assessment is made by the installation's CG/CO in consultation with the SHPO; Native American tribes, Alaska Native villages or corporations, or NHOs; and other interested parties. If the Marine Corps finds that no historic properties are present or affected by the proposed action, it provides documentation to the SHPO and other consulting partners and, barring any objection in 30 days, proceeds with its undertaking. If the Marine Corps finds historic properties are present, it proceeds to assess possible adverse effects based on criteria found in Volume 8 Reference (q). If the SHPO and any consulting partners agree that there will be no adverse effect, the Marine Corps proceeds with the undertaking and any agreed-upon conditions. If the determination is that the action will have an adverse effect, or if the parties cannot agree and the ACHP determines that there is an adverse effect, the agency begins consultation to seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects.

Authority to Advertise. Authority granted by the CMC (LFF)/MCICOM (GF) to an installation to advertise a project. This is the formal commitment of funds by CMC (LFF)/MCICOM (GF).  
Authorized Use List (AUL). The list of all hazardous material necessary to support the requirements of a command, facility, or activity, developed in accordance with DoD specifications.

### B

Base Operating Support (BOS) Funds. Foreseeable, routine, recurring funding requirements that can be reasonably estimated and budgeted for within each installation's BOS account. The Environmental Operating Budget is a subset of installations' BOS funds.

Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC). A Congressionally-authorized process to close and realign military installations to sustain military readiness and improve the defense mission during changing times and requirements. ER activities at closing and realigning installations affected by Navy Memorandum (Volume 10 References (v) and (j)) are funded by Navy BRAC accounts.

Below-Ground Release (as defined by Volume 7 Reference (as)). Any release to the subsurface of the land or to groundwater. This includes, but is not limited to, releases from the below-ground portions of a UST system and below-ground releases associated with overfills and transfer operations as the regulated substance moves to or from a UST system.

Best Available Control Measure. Emission control measures that achieve the greatest possible reduction in the emission of particulate matter.

Best Available Control Technology (BACT). Emission control technology to be applied to new sources which are located in areas that are in attainment of the NAAQS and that trigger NSR for the pollutants emitted from the new sources. States are to apply BACT on a case-by-case basis, taking into account economic considerations. BACT shall be at least as stringent as the NSPS for similar facilities.

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Best Management Practice (BMP) (as defined by Volume 20 Reference (i)). Methods, measures, or practices selected by an agency to meet its nonpoint source control needs. BMPs include, but are not limited to, structural and nonstructural controls and operation and maintenance procedures. BMPs can be applied before, during, and after pollution-producing activities to reduce or eliminate the introduction of pollutants into receiving waters.

Biodiversity. The diversity of life and its processes: living organisms, the genetic differences among them, and the communities and ecosystems in which they occur.

Biological Assessment (as defined by section 402.02 of Volume 11 Reference (ai)). Information prepared by or under the direction of the federal agency concerning listed and proposed species and designated and proposed critical habitat that may be present in the action area and the evaluation of potential effects of the action on such species and habitat. Within Volume 11 Reference (af) are the minimum requirements for inclusion in a biological assessment for regulatory consultation pursuant to Volume 11 Reference (ae).

Budget Review (BR). The annual data call within the environmental community to support the planning, programming, and budgeting portions of the PPBE cycle. The BR establishes unconstrained Environmental Program OPBUD and CMP O&M,MC funding requirements and is used to defend requirements to CMC (LFF)/MCICOM (GF) in the POM process. Installation BR submissions are made via the environmental program database utility, STEP.

By Name Assignment. An automated system used for scheduling and enrolling students in courses offered by military formal schools.

### C

Candidate Species. Any species being considered pursuant to Volume 11 Reference (ae) by the Secretary of the Interior or Commerce for listing as an endangered or threatened species, but not yet the subject of a proposed rule.

Capacitor. A device for accumulating and holding a charge of electricity and consisting of conducting surfaces separated by a dielectric. Types of capacitors are as follows:

- a. Large High Voltage Capacitor (LHVC). A capacitor that contains 1.36 kg (3 lb) or more of dielectric fluid and that operates at 2,000 volts (alternative current or direct current) or above.
- b. Large Low Voltage Capacitor (LLVC). A capacitor that contains 1.36 kg (3 lb) or more of dielectric fluid and that operates below 2,000 volts (alternative current or direct current).
- c. Small Capacitor. A capacitor that contains less than 1.36 kg (3 lb) of dielectric fluid.

Categorical Exclusion (CATEX) (as defined by section 1508.4 of Volume 12 Reference (b)). Categories of actions that DON has determined do not have a significant effect, individually or cumulatively, on the human environment under normal circumstances and for which neither an EA nor an EIS is required. DON CATEXs are provided in section 6, paragraph f of Volume 12 Reference (c).

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Cathodic Protection. A technique to prevent corrosion of a metal surface by making that surface the cathode of an electrochemical cell. For example, a tank system can be cathodically protected through the application of either galvanic anodes or impressed current.

Centrally-Managed Environmental Program (CMP). The CMC (LFF)/MCICOM (GF)-managed O&M,MC program for resourcing Marine Corps enterprise initiatives (e.g., the Environmental Compliance Evaluation Program) and installation non-recurring or emergent requirements. The CMP includes the CMP22 and CMP10 Programs. CMP funds active duty installations only.

Certifying Officials. Professional DoD pest management personnel who are designated in writing by the Service Components to the Executive Director, AFPMB, who review and certify that qualifications of DoD applicators meet DoD standards in Volume 14 Reference (c), authorized by Volume 14 Reference (a).

Clean Fuels. Any fuel such as alcohol or fuel blends containing 85 percent alcohol with gasoline or diesel; natural gas; liquefied petroleum gas; hydrogen; reformulated gasoline and diesel fuel; hydrogen; or any power source, including electricity that meets the clean-fuel requirements and emission standards of Volume 6 Reference (a).

Coastal State (as defined by section 304 of Volume 20 Reference (bd)). A state of the United States in, or bordering on, the Atlantic, Pacific, or Arctic Ocean; the Gulf of Mexico; Long Island Sound; or one or more of the Great Lakes. This term also includes Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, and American Samoa.

Coastal Waters (as defined by section 304 of Volume 20 Reference (bd)). In the Great Lakes area, the waters within the jurisdiction of the United States consisting of the Great Lakes and their connecting waters, harbors, roadsteads, and estuary-type areas, such as bays, shallows, and marshes. In other areas, those waters adjacent to the shorelines containing a measurable quantity or percentage of sea water, including, but not limited to, sounds, bays, lagoons, bayous, ponds, and estuaries.

Coastal Zone (as defined by section 1453.1 of Volume 11 Reference (y)). The coastal waters (including the lands therein and thereunder) and the adjacent shorelands (including the waters therein and thereunder), strongly influenced by each other and in proximity to the shorelines of the several coastal states, and includes islands, transitional and intertidal areas, salt marshes, wetlands, and beaches and ambient air proximal to those waters. The zone extends, in Great Lakes waters, to the international boundary between the United States and Canada and, in other areas, seaward to the outer limit of state title and ownership pursuant to 43 U.S.C 1301 et seq. (Volume 11 Reference (ax)), 48 U.S.C. 731 et seq. (Volume 11 Reference (ay)), 48 U.S.C. 1801 et seq. (Volume 11 Reference (az)), or 48 U.S.C. 1705 et seq. (Volume 11 Reference (ba)), as applicable. The zone extends inland from the shorelines only to the extent necessary to control shorelands, the uses of which have a direct and significant impact on the coastal waters, and to control those geographical areas which are likely to be affected by or vulnerable to sea level rise. Excluded from the coastal zone are lands the use of which is by law subject solely to the discretion of or which is held in trust by the federal government, its officers or agents.

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Collections and Associated Records (as defined by Volume 8 Reference (i)). Collections are material remains that are excavated or removed during a survey, excavation, or other study of a cultural resource and associated records that are prepared or assembled in connection with the survey, excavation, or other study (Section 4(a) of Volume 8 Reference (m)). Associated records are original records (or copies thereof) that are prepared or assembled to document efforts to locate, evaluate, record, study, preserve, or recover a cultural resource (see Section 4(2) of Volume 8 Reference (m)). Associated records that are prepared or assembled in connection with the survey, excavation, or other studies are maintained in accordance with Volume 8 Reference (s).

Commerce Control List Item (CCLI). An item or material found on the CCL. The items listed on the CCL are referred to as “dual-use” items because they have both commercial and military or proliferation applications.

Community Involvement Program. A formal, written proactive public information program developed by each installation. The plan shall take into account the public comment period that precedes final selection of remedial or corrective action. The plan consists of background and history of community involvement at the site, ER Program objectives, community involvement activities to be used to reach the objectives, and a mailing list of involved persons. The plan shall be based on discussions with state and local authorities, civic and community organizations, interested residents, and local news media representatives.

Community Water System (CWS) (as defined by Volume 16 Reference (e)). A PWS which serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents.

Complex (as defined by Volume 7 Reference (s)). A facility possessing a combination of transportation-related and non-transportation-related components that is subject to the jurisdiction of more than one federal agency pursuant to section 311(j) of Volume 7 Reference (c).

Compliance. Meeting the required environmental standards and conditions in law, statute, permit, established compliance agreement (e.g., the requirements of a compliance schedule under an existing Consent Order/Decree with a federal, state, or local regulatory authority), or policy. This includes E.O.s; federal legislation and regulations; State or local requirements; DoD, DON, and Marine Corps policies; or other governing requirements.

Component Senior Pest Management Consultant (PMC). The professional NAVFAC pest management individual designated in writing by the Service Components to the Executive Director, AFPMB, who is the primary point of contact for the Component’s pest management program, including technical guidance, management oversight, and information requirements.

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

Conformance. A facility is in conformance with established EMS criteria when it meets all applicable EMS requirements or equivalent ISO 14001 framework, has conducted an annual internal EMS audit, and self-declares conformance. HQMC (LFF)/MCICOM (GF)-sponsored Benchmark ECEs validate the self-declaration. Note that a facility may be considered to be in conformance with



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Marine Corps EMS criteria if it has one or more minor nonconformances as long as it establishes and implements a POA&M to correct each nonconformance. An EMS with non-reconciled major nonconformances cannot be considered in conformance.

Conformity. A conformity determination is a certification by the installation that it will comply with all requirements of the SIP. A determination is required only if: emissions levels exceed de minimis levels, defined in section 853(b)(1) or (2) of Volume 6 Reference (r), and the installation is located in a nonattainment or maintenance area.

Connected Piping. All underground piping, including valves, elbows, joints, flanges, and flexible connectors, attached to a tank system through which regulated substances flow. For the purpose of determining how much piping is connected to any individual UST system, the piping that joins two UST systems should be allocated equally between them.

Consecutive System (as defined by Volume 16 Reference (e)). A PWS that receives some or all of its finished water from one or more wholesale systems. Delivery may be through a direct connection or through the distribution system of one or more consecutive systems.

Consensus Determination. A consensus determination is a determination of a property's eligibility for listing on the NRHP made by consensus between the Marine Corps installation and the SHPO. Alternatively, installations or the SHPO can request an official determination of eligibility from the Keeper of the National Register.

Conservation (as defined by Volume 11 Reference (ae)). The use of all methods and procedures which are necessary to bring any endangered species or threatened species to the point at which the measures provided pursuant to this chapter are no longer necessary. Such methods and procedures include, but are not limited to, all activities associated with scientific resources management such as research, census, law enforcement, habitat acquisition and maintenance, propagation, live trapping, and transplantation, and, in the extraordinary case where population pressures within a given ecosystem cannot be otherwise relieved, may include regulated taking. When generally used in this chapter, apart from the discussion in Volume 11 Reference (ae), the planned management, use, and protection of natural resources and cultural resources to provide optimum public benefit, continued productivity and sustainability for present and future generations, and support of the military mission.

Conservation Law Enforcement Officer. A person, having satisfied the minimum conservation officer training requirements and other position prerequisites of Office of the Undersecretary of Defense Memorandum, "Volunteer and Partnership Cost-Share Program," January 12, 1994 (Volume 11 Reference (bb)), serving in an installation position with primary responsibility for enforcing conservation and natural and cultural resources protection laws.

Construction Stormwater (as defined by Volume 20 Reference (b)). The discharge of storm water from construction activities including clearing, grading, and excavating that result in land disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre and less than five acres. Small construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than one acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than one and less than five acres. Small construction activity does not include routine maintenance that is

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performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility.

Consultation. The process of seeking, discussing, and considering the views of others and, where feasible, seeking agreement with them on how cultural resources shall be identified, considered, and managed. Marine Corps installations have a responsibility to consult with internal and external stakeholders on a regular basis. Volume 8 References (d), (l), and (p) require coordination with interested parties and other government agencies, depending on the action involved.

Contaminant (as defined by Volume 16 Reference (e)). Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water, soil or air.

Contiguous Zone (as defined by Volume 7 Reference (s)). The zone established by the United States, pursuant to Article 24 of the Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone, that is contiguous to the territorial sea and that extends nine miles seaward from the outer limit of the territorial area.

Contract Advertisement Forecasts (CAF). A forecast of when environmentally-driven FSRM projects will be ready for contract advertisement and award. The CAF shall be provided by each activity on an annual basis. Regular Program and Straddle Program will be selected based on the execution plan provided on the CAF submission.

Contract or Other Approved Means (as defined by Volume 7 References (u) and (s)).

- a. Written contract or other legally binding agreement between the operator and a response contractor or other spill response organization identifying and ensuring the availability of the specified personnel and equipment within stipulated response times for a specified geographic area.
- b. Certification that specified equipment is owned or operated by the pipeline operator, and that operator personnel and equipment are available within stipulated response times for a specified geographic area.
- c. Active membership in a local or regional oil spill removal organization that has identified specified personnel and equipment to be available within stipulated response times for a specified geographic area.

Control Techniques Guidelines (CTG). Documents published by EPA designed to assist the states/localities in selecting the most appropriate technologies to apply for the control of major sources of air pollution.

Conventional Filtration Treatment (as defined by Volume 16 Reference (e)). A series of processes including coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, and filtration resulting in substantial particulate removal.

Cooperating Agency (as defined by section 1502.5 of Volume 12 Reference (b)). Any federal agency, other than a lead agency, that has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved in a proposal (or any reasonable alternative) for legislation or other major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. A state or local

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agency of similar qualifications or, when the effects are on a reservation, a Native American tribe may, by agreement with the lead agency, become a cooperating agency.

Corrective Action. An action taken to eliminate the cause of a detected noncompliance or nonconformance.

Criteria Pollutant. A pollutant that the EPA Administrator has determined will cause or contribute to air pollution, that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health and welfare and for which air quality criteria have been established. Criteria pollutants include: SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, ozone, Carbon Monoxide (CO), Lead (Pb), and Particulate Matter (PM).

Critical Habitat (as defined by section 1532.5.a of Volume 11 Reference (ae) and section 402.02 of Volume 11 Reference (af)).

a. The term "critical habitat" for a threatened or endangered species means:

(1) the specific areas within the geographical area occupied by the species, at the time it is listed in accordance with the provisions of section 1533 of Volume 11 Reference (ae), on which are found those physical or biological features essential to the conservation of the species and which may require special management considerations or protection; and

(2) specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by the species at the time it is listed in accordance with the provisions of section 1533 of this title, upon a determination by the Secretary that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species.

b. The area designated as critical habitat listed in 50 CFR 17 (Volume 11 Reference (bc) or (au)).

Cultural Items (as defined by Volume 8 Reference (l)). Cultural items mean human remains and:

a. Associated Funerary Objects. Objects that, as a part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with individual human remains either at the time of death or later, and both the human remains and associated funerary objects are presently in the possession or control of a federal agency or museum, except that other items exclusively made for burial purposes or to contain human remains shall be considered as associated funerary objects.

b. Unassociated Funerary Objects. Objects that, as a part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed intentionally with individual human remains either at the time of death or later, where the remains are not in the possession or control of the federal agency or museum and the objects can be identified by a preponderance of the evidence as related to specific individuals or families or to known human remains or, by a preponderance of the evidence, as having been removed from a specific burial site of an individual culturally affiliated with a particular Indian tribe.

c. Sacred Objects. Specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents.

d. Objects of Cultural Patrimony. An object having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group or culture itself, rather than property owned by an individual Native American, and which, therefore, cannot be alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual regardless of whether or not the individual is a member of the Indian tribe or NHO and such object shall have been considered inalienable by such Native American group at the time the object was separated from such group.

Cultural Landscape (as defined by National Park Service, "NPS-28 Cultural Resource Management Guidelines," August 16, 2002 (Volume 8 Reference (ab))). A geographic area, including both cultural

and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. There are four general kinds of cultural landscape, not mutually exclusive:

- a. **Historic Site.** An official location preserved due to its association with a historic event, activity, or person.
- b. **Ethnographic Landscape.** Areas containing natural and cultural resources (e.g., plant and animal communities, geographic features, and structures) that people define as heritage resources, with their own special local names.
- c. **Historic Designed Landscape.** A landscape significant as a design or work of art; was consciously designed and laid out either by a master gardener, landscape architect, architect, or horticulturist to a design principle, or by an owner or other amateur according to a recognized style or tradition; has a historical association with a significant person, trend, or movement in landscape gardening or architecture; or has a significant relationship to the theory or practice of landscape architecture.
- d. **Historic Vernacular Landscape.** A landscape whose use, construction, or physical layout reflects endemic traditions, customs, beliefs, or values; in which the expression of cultural values, social behavior, and individual actions over time is manifested in physical features and materials and their interrelationships, including patterns of spatial organization, land use, circulation, vegetation, structures, and objects; and in which the physical, biological, and cultural features reflect the customs and everyday lives of people.

Cultural Resources Manager (CRM). Ideally, the CRM for each Marine Corps installation shall be a cultural resources professional (e.g., a qualified anthropologist, archaeologist, architectural historian, historical architect, historical landscape architect, historian, or preservation planner) with specialized training and experience that meets the professional standards and qualifications established by the Secretary of the Interior. For large installations or installations with diverse cultural resources issues, the CG/CO is strongly encouraged to appoint a CRM that meets these requirements. For smaller installations or installations with fewer cultural resources issues, management of the cultural resources program is often performed as a collateral duty. In those instances, the CRM can be a staff person not necessarily qualified as a cultural resources professional who performs routine cultural resources compliance functions and contracts out for professional expertise as needed for specific projects. Such an individual shall complete appropriate training to perform the CRM duties.

Cultural Resources Professional. Cultural Resources Professional is a qualified anthropologist, archaeologist, architectural historian, historical architect, historical landscape architect, historian, or preservation planner with specialized training and experience that meets the professional standards and qualifications established by the Secretary of the Interior.

Cultural Resources. A generic term commonly used to include buildings; structures; districts; archaeological sites; historic landscapes; cemeteries; resources of traditional, religious, or cultural interest to Native American tribes, Alaska Native villages or corporations, or NHOs; sacred sites; traditional cultural properties; and objects of significance in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. The term also includes associated documents and records. Definitions for “cultural resources” in overseas locations should follow those provided in host nation laws and statutes.

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Curation. The management and preservation of an archaeological collection, including all associated documentation, according to professional museum and archival practices, in accordance with Volume 8 Reference (m), to ensure long-term care and protection of that collection.

### D

Damages (as defined by section 11.14.1 of 43 CFR 11 (Volume 11 Reference (bd))). The amount of money sought by the natural resource trustee as compensation for injury, destruction, or loss of natural resources as set forth in section 107(a) or 111(b) of 42 U.S.C. §103, also known and referred to in this order as “Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act,” (Volume 11 Reference (be)).

Defense and State Memorandum of Agreement. An agreement entered into between DoD and a state or territory pursuant to Volume 10 Reference (i) to specify the conditions under which DoD will reimburse the state or territory for costs of providing services in direct support for ER,N-funded or BRAC-funded activities.

Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA). DERA accounts are defined by Section 2703(a) of Volume 10 Reference (i); BRAC accounts are defined by sections 2906 and 2906A of Public Law 101-510, “Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990,” (Volume 10 Reference (w)). Funds from DERA are transferred to the Military Services for uses consistent with the DERP and is the sole source of funding from DoD appropriations for ER activities outlined in Volume 10 Reference (g) for DERP, regardless of the statutory authority governing the activity or the date of the release unless otherwise excepted by law. Beginning in Fiscal Year 1997, DERA was devolved to the Military Services. The Navy accounts are called the ER,N account (for active installations) and BRAC account (for BRAC installations).

Design Value. The value (or range), usually measured in parts per million (ppm), used for nonattainment classification of criteria pollutants; it reflects the severity of the nonattainment area.

Designated Uses. Those uses specified in water quality standards for each water body or segment whether or not they are being attained (40 CFR 131 (Volume 20 Reference (bt))). Such uses can include public water supply, contact recreation, noncontact recreation, cold water fishery, warm water fishery, shell fishing, etc.

Determination of Eligibility. A process to determine if a property is eligible for NRHP listing. A property can be determined eligible by consensus agreement between the installation and the SHPO or by determination by the Keeper of the National Register. Decisions by the Keeper cannot be challenged. Volume 8 Reference (d) provides equal protection to resources that are determined eligible for listing on the NRHP and those that are listed on the NRHP. For overseas locations, apply the relevant process outlined in the FGS or host nation cultural resources laws.

Direct Discharge. A pollutant discharge directly into the waters of the United States.

Direct Filtration (as defined by Volume 16 Reference (e)). A series of processes including coagulation and filtration but excluding sedimentation resulting in substantial particulate removal.

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Direct Supervision. Supervision that includes being at the specific location where pest management work is conducted, providing instruction and control, and maintaining a line-of-sight view of the work performed. Certain circumstances may temporarily remove the line-of-sight view of the application of pesticide from the supervisor such as topographic constraints, vegetation constraints, or building structural constraints. Under these temporary circumstances, the supervisor shall be responsible for the actions of the pesticide applicators.

Discarded Military Munition (DMM) (as defined by Volume 10 Reference (i)). Military munitions that have been abandoned without proper disposal or removed from storage in a military magazine or other storage area for the purpose of disposal. The term does not include UXO, military munitions that are being held for future use or planned disposal, or military munitions that have been properly disposed of consistent with applicable environmental law and regulations.

### Discharge.

a. As Defined in Volume 20 Reference (b), NPDES, the addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to waters of the United States from any point source or the addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to the waters of the contiguous zone or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft which is being used as a means of transportation.

b. As defined by 40 CFR 112 (Volume 20 Reference (bu)), the Oil Pollution Act, discharge includes, but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of any pollutant; but excludes the following:

(1) Discharges in compliance with a permit in accordance with section 402 of Volume 7 Reference (c).

(2) Discharges resulting from circumstances identified, reviewed, and included as part of the public record with respect to a permit issued or modified in accordance with section 402 of Volume 7 Reference (c) and subject to a condition in such permit.

(3) Continuous or anticipated intermittent discharges from a point source, identified in a permit or permit application in accordance with section 402 of Volume 7 Reference (c), that are caused by events occurring within the scope of relevant operating or treatment systems.

c. Discharge also means substantial threat of discharge.

Disease Vector. Any animal capable of transmitting the causative agent of a human disease; serving as an intermediate or reservoir host of a pathogenic organism; or producing human discomfort or injury, including (but not limited to) mosquitoes, flies, ticks, mites, other insects, snails, and rodents. It is recognized that certain disease vectors are predominately economic pests that as conditions change may require management or control as a disease vector.

Disinfectant (as defined by Volume 16 Reference (e)). Any oxidant, including but not limited to chlorine, chlorine dioxide, chloramines, and ozone added to water in any part of the treatment or distribution process, that is intended to kill or inactivate pathogenic microorganisms.

Disinsection. The procedure of killing or removing insects from ships or aircraft to prevent their importation into another port or country.

Dispersant (as defined by Volume 7 Reference (r)). Those chemical agents that emulsify, disperse, or solubilize oil into the water column or promote the surface spreading of oil slicks to facilitate dispersal of the oil into the water column.

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Disposal (as defined by 40 CFR 260 (Volume 9 Reference (al))). The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such solid and/or hazardous waste, or any constituent thereof, may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including groundwater.

Disposal Facility (as defined by Volume 9 Reference (al)). A facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste is intentionally placed into or on any land or water, and at which waste will remain after closure. The term disposal facility does not include a corrective action management unit into which remediation wastes are placed.

Disposal Site (as defined by Volume 20 Reference (bk)). An approved and precise geographical area within which the dumping of wastes into the ocean is permitted under conditions specified in permits issued pursuant to sections 102 and 103 of the Clean Water Act.

District. A geographically definable area (urban or rural) that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, structures, buildings, or objects united by plan, physical development, or past events. A district may also comprise individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history.

Document. Information, stored on paper, electronic, or other media, that describes the organization, its goals or intent, or its procedures. Documents are subject to change over time. Examples of documents include the EMS Manual and procedures, the Environmental Policy, current practice inventory and risk data, current objectives and targets, installation plans (e.g., emergency response plans), the installation ECPSOP, and regulatory permits.

Domestic Wastewater (as defined by Volume 20 Reference (ah)). Wastewater from humans or household operations that is discharged to or otherwise enters a treatment works.

Dredged Material (as defined by Volume 20 Reference (az)). Material that is excavated or dredged from waters of the United States.

Dumping. As defined by Volume 20 Reference (bf), a disposal and discharge of material, not including any effluent from any outfall structure, that is regulated pursuant to the provisions of Volume 20 Reference (a), the provisions of section 13 of 33 U.S.C. §403 (Volume 20 Reference (bv)), or the provisions 42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq., also known and referred to in this order as “Atomic Energy Act,” (Volume 20 Reference (bw)). Dumping does not mean a routine discharge of effluent incidental to the propulsion of, or operation of motor-driven equipment on vessels.

## E

Earth Day. Started in 1970 as a movement to raise awareness about the impacts of human activities on the earth, Earth Day is recognized on 22 April. Earth Day involvement provides outreach opportunities with local communities and organizations and general awareness training which meets CETEP general awareness education requirements. All Marine Corps installations are encouraged to host or participate in local Earth Day activities in order to promote general environmental awareness and express the Marine Corps’ commitment to environmental stewardship in the local community.

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Ecological Risk Assessment. An investigation into the actual or potential impacts of contaminants from a Hazardous Waste site on plants and animals other than humans or domesticated species.

Ecosystem Management. A goal-driven approach to managing natural and cultural resources that supports present and future mission requirements; preserves ecosystem integrity; is at a scale compatible with natural processes; is cognizant of natural processes' time scales; recognizes social and economic viability within functioning ecosystems; is adaptable to complex, changing requirements; and is realized through effective partnerships among private, local, state, tribal, and federal interests. Ecosystem management is a process that considers the environment as a complex system functioning as a whole, not as a collection of parts, and recognizes that people and their social and economic needs are a part of the whole.

Ecosystem. A dynamic, natural complex of living organisms interacting with each other and with their associated nonliving environment.

Effluent Limitation (as defined by Volume 20 Reference (b)). Any restriction imposed by the acting director (EPA Regional Administrator or state NPDES-approved program director, as appropriate) on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of pollutants that are discharged from point sources into waters of the United States, the waters of the contiguous zone, or the ocean.

Emerging Contaminant. A contaminant that has a reasonably possible pathway to enter the environment, presents a potential unacceptable human health or environmental risk, and does not have regulatory standards based on peer-reviewed science or the regulatory standards are evolving due to new science, detection capabilities, or pathways.

EMS Audit. A systematic and documented verification process that objectively obtains and evaluates evidence to determine whether an installation's EMS conforms to the Marine Corps EMS criteria and is effectively implemented. The Marine Corps supplement to TEAM guide provides a checklist for performing this audit.

EMS Reporting Module. A reporting program contained in WEBCASS that allows the tracking of EMS conformance or nonconformance (both major and minor) in order to declare EMS conformance.

Endangered Species (as defined by section 1532.6 of Volume 11 Reference (ae)). Any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range other than a species of the Class Insecta determined by the Secretary to constitute a pest whose protection under the provisions of this chapter would present an overwhelming and overriding risk to man.

Enforcement Action. A formal, written notification by EPA or other authorized federal, State, inter-State, regional or local environmental regulatory agency of violation of any applicable statutory or regulatory requirement.

Environment. The navigable waters, waters of the contiguous zone, ocean waters, and any other surface water, groundwater, drinking water supply, land surface or subsurface area, or ambient air



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within the United States or under the jurisdiction of the United States, including man-made structures, indoor air environments, and archaeological and cultural resources.

Environmental Assessment (EA) (as defined by section 1508.9 of Volume 12 Reference (b)). An EA is a concise document that:

- a. Briefly provides sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an EIS or FONSI.
- b. Aids Marine Corps compliance with Volume 12 Reference (a) when no EIS is necessary.
- c. Facilitates preparation of an EIS when one is necessary (i.e., when the contemplated actions are considered to have a potential for significant environmental impact or environmental controversy and, therefore, a FONSI is not appropriate).
- d. Includes brief discussions of the need for the proposal, reasonable alternatives to the proposed action, environmental impacts of the proposed action, and a list of the agencies and persons consulted.

Environmental Compliance Evaluation (ECE) Program. The ECE Program provides the installation CG/CO with an assessment of the command's environmental compliance, associated risk, and, as needed, mandatory or recommended corrective and preventive actions. It provides the Commandant with a broad view of Marine Corps environmental compliance trends. The ECE Program consists of triennial Benchmark ECEs and a continuous installation Self-Audit Program.

a. Annual Validation of the Benchmark Plan of Action and Milestones (POA&M). Installations are required to provide an annual validation of POA&Ms to the CMC (LF)/MCICOM (GF) from the most recent Benchmark ECE until all findings are closed. This validation provides a formal follow-up to previously identified findings and is not to be confused with the Self-Audit Program. Installations are expected to maintain and track corrective actions through the closing of findings.

b. Benchmark ECE. A triennial, systematic, documented, and objective ECE of an installation conducted by CMC (LF)/MCICOM (GF).

c. Self-Audit Program. An installation's annual, systematic, documented, and objective environmental compliance audit. Each installation shall implement a Self-Audit Program. Units and tenants at the installation shall participate in the installation Self-Audit Program. The Self-Audit Program uses WEBCASS as a tool to track compliance.

Environmental Compliance Inspection. A critical evaluation apart from the ECE Program or the installation's Self-Audit Program. An environmental compliance inspection may include a regulatory agency inspection, an IGMC inspection, or non-DoD technical assistance site visit.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) (as defined by section 1502 of Volume 12 Reference (b)). A NEPA document that provides full and fair discussion of potentially significant environmental impacts of major federal actions and informs decision makers and the public of the reasonable alternatives that would avoid or minimize adverse impacts or enhance the quality of the human environment. It is used by federal officials, in conjunction with other relevant materials, to plan actions and make decisions.

a. Draft EIS (DEIS). A document normally prepared for actions potentially having a significant impact on the quality of the human environment or having potentially controversial environmental effects. DEISs are filed with the EPA and distributed to cognizant federal, state, local, and private agencies, organizations, and individuals for review and comment before preparation of a FEIS.

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b. Final EIS (FEIS). A completed statement incorporating all pertinent comments and information provided during public and agency review of the DEIS. Responses to all substantive review comments will be appended to the FEIS. The FEIS is filed with EPA.

c. Supplemental EIS (SEIS) (as defined by section 1502.9 of Volume 12 Reference (b)). A document evaluating changes to either a DEIS or a FEIS necessitated by substantial modifications to the proposed action or significant new circumstances or information that would result in different environmental impacts than those evaluated in the original document. A SEIS may be prepared at any time after the preparation and filing of a DEIS, FEIS, or ROD; it is filed with EPA and distributed to recipients of the DEIS and FEIS.

Environmental Liability (as defined by DoD 7000.14-R Volumes 1-15 (Volume 3 Reference (u))). A probable and measurable future outflow or expenditure of resources that exist as of the financial reporting date for environmental costs resulting from past transactions or events.

Environmental Management Hierarchy (as defined by Volume 1 Reference (q)). The hierarchy for environmental management is as follows:

- a. Pollution should be prevented or reduced at the source whenever possible.
- b. Pollution that cannot be prevented should be recycled in an environmentally safe manner whenever feasible.
- c. Pollution that cannot be prevented or recycled should be treated in an environmentally safe manner whenever feasible.
- d. Disposal or other release into the environment should be used as a last resort and should be conducted in an environmentally safe manner.

Environmental Management Portal (EM Portal). A website located on the Marine Corps Enterprise Information Technology Service hosting facility on the SharePoint 2007 platform. The EM Portal houses environmental documents and records and promotes collaboration across Marine Corps installations.

Environmental Management Program (CMP22). Provides funding for centrally-managed environmental programs and non-recurring or recurring requirements that develop or emerge in the year of execution, which were too late to be considered in the regular PPBE cycle.

Environmental Management System (EMS). A systematic approach for integrating environmental considerations and accountability into day-to-day decision-making and long-term planning processes across all missions, activities, and functions. EMS is the overarching framework for managing environmental programs. The EMS institutionalizes processes for continual environmental improvement and reducing risks to mission through ongoing planning, operational control, monitoring, and preventive or corrective action.

Environmental Pollution. The conditions resulting from the presence of chemical, physical, or biological agents or causes which alter the natural environment, adversely affecting human health or the quality of life, biosystems, structures and equipment, recreational opportunities, or natural beauty.

Environmental Projects Program (CMP10). Provides funding for environmentally-driven, Headquarters authority FSRM projects. These FSRM funds are separate from the facilities FSRM account (CMP1), which is centrally managed by CMC (LF)/MCICOM (GF-2).

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Environmental Requirement. A defined standard pertaining to environmental compliance, P2, or natural/cultural resources, subject to uniform application. Environmental requirements may be in the form of a law, regulation, E.O., policy, ordinance, permit, or other form that prescribes a standard.

Environmental Restoration (ER). The act or process of returning a property or resource to its condition and appearance at a previous point in time through the cleanup of chemical contamination, unexploded ordnance, and/or munitions constituents.

Environmental Restoration, Navy (ER,N) Account (as defined by 10 U.S.C. §2703 (Volume 10 Reference (y))). The DON account used to pay for cleanup of hazardous waste sites in accordance with Volume 10 Reference (g).

Environmental Stewardship. Management and oversight of natural and cultural resources in a manner that minimizes adverse effects on and also preserves and enhances the intrinsic value of those resources for present and future generations.

Environmental Training Needs Assessment. A comprehensive analysis of environmental training needs that serves as a justification for allocating training resources and requests for training services. The analysis also establishes a benchmark for evaluating the efficiency and effectiveness of environmental training efforts.

Environmentally Preferable. Products or services having a lesser or reduced effect on human health and the environment when compared with competing products or services serving the same purpose. This comparison may consider raw materials acquisition, production, manufacturing, packaging, distribution, reuse, operation, maintenance, or product or service disposal.

EPA Hazardous Waste Number (as defined by Volume 9 Reference (al)). The number assigned by EPA to each hazardous waste listed in subpart D of Volume 9 Reference (h), and to each characteristic identified in subpart C of Volume 9 Reference (h).

EPA Identification Number (as defined by Volume 9 Reference (al)). The number assigned by EPA to each generator, transporter, and TSDF.

EPA Identification Number. A 12-digit number assigned to a facility by EPA upon notification of PCB waste activity.

Excavation Zone. The volume containing the tank system and backfill material bounded by the ground surface, walls, and floor of the pit and trenches into which the UST system is placed at the time of installation.

Excluded Materials. Excluded materials may not be sold through a QRP, and the proceeds from their sale will not be returned to a QRP. Excluded items are defined in Volume 17 Reference (n) as well as documents governing sale of surplus property including, but not limited to: DoD 4160.21-M Defense Materiel Disposition Manual and DoDM 4160.28-M-V1 Defense Demilitarization: Program Administration.

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Existing Tank System. A tank system, currently in-place, used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances.

Exotic Species (as defined by E.O. 11987 (Volume 11 Reference (bf))). All species of plants and animals not naturally occurring, either presently or historically, in any ecosystem of the United States.

Explicitly Required Training. Training expressly required by specific laws, regulations, or policies that apply to Marine Corps personnel due to the nature of their work assignments, job functions, or specific licensing or certification requirements mandated by such environmental laws, regulations, or policies.

Explosive Safety Submission. The submission of an MRESS, MRCSS, or both to Marine Corps explosives safety organizations and then to the DoD Explosive Safety Board chair for approval prior to initiating munitions responses that involve intentional physical contact with MEC or CWM; the conduct of ground-disturbing or other intrusive activities in areas known or suspected to contain MEC or CWM; or the potential for an inadvertent release of CWM during a munitions response. These triggers can occur at any phase during a munitions response. The explosive safety submission addresses the explosives safety aspects of a munitions response including, but not limited to, site location, response techniques, the munition with the greatest fragmentation distance, explosives safety arcs or exclusion zones, site conditions, and other pertinent information.

Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS). Any substance listed in Appendix A or B of Volume 7 Reference (ag).

### F

#### Facility.

a. (as defined by Volume 10 Reference (a)). Any building, structure, installation, equipment, pipe or pipeline, well, pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, landfill, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock, aircraft, or any site where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, placed, or otherwise come to be located.

b. (as defined by Volume 7 Reference (ag)). All buildings, equipment, structures, and other stationary items that are located on a single site or on contiguous or adjacent sites and are owned or operated by the same person (or by any person who controls, is controlled by, or under common control with, such person). Includes man-made structures in which chemicals are purposefully placed or removed through human means such that it functions as a containment structure for human use. For purposes of emergency release notification, the term includes motor vehicles, rolling stock, and aircraft.

c. A building, property, parcel, lease, structure, installation, equipment, pipe, or pipeline used in oil storage, processing, transfer, distribution, waste treatment. The boundaries of a facility depend on several site-specific factors, including but not limited to, the ownership or operation of buildings, structures, and equipment on the same site and types of activity at the site. Contiguous or non-contiguous buildings, properties, parcels, leases, structures, installations, pipes, or pipelines under the ownership or operation of the same person may be considered separate facilities.

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Feasibility Study (FS) (as defined by Volume 10 Reference (h)). A study undertaken by the lead agency to develop and evaluate options for remedial action. The FS emphasizes data analysis and is generally performed concurrently and in an interactive fashion with the RI, using data gathered during the RI. The RI data are used to define the objectives of the response action, to develop remedial action alternatives, and to undertake an initial screening and detailed analysis of the alternatives. The term also refers to a report that describes the results of the study.

Federal Facility Agreement (FFA). A formal, negotiated, legal agreement between the Marine Corps and the EPA governing the administrative process defined by Volume 10 References (a) and (c) for cleanup of NPL sites. The FFA is used to satisfy the requirements of an IAG; outlines the working relationship between the Marine Corps, EPA, and, as appropriate, the affected state; and clearly defines mutual obligations during the ER process at DoD NPL sites.

Federal Facility State Remediation Agreement. A two-party, non-regulatory legal agreement between the Marine Corps and the State to govern the CERCLA and RCRA administrative processes and define the responsibilities of each party in the cleanup of non-NPL installations.

Federal Implementation Plan (FIP). A federally-imposed air quality plan which supersedes a SIP due to a state's failure to develop an adequate plan to achieve and maintain the NAAQS.

Federal Land Manager. With respect to public lands, the secretary of the department or head of any other agency or instrumentality of the United States, having primary management authority over such lands, including persons to whom such management authority has been officially delegated.

Federal Preservation Officer (FPO). The individual responsible for coordinating the agency's activities pursuant to Volume 8 Reference (d) and E.O. 11593 (Volume 8 Reference (ac)), including nominating properties under the agency's ownership or control to the NRHP. The DON has an FPO, who has appointed Deputy FPOs for the Navy and the Marine Corps.

Federally Owned Treatment Works (FOTW). A facility that is owned and operated by a department, agency, or instrumentality of the federal government, that treats wastewater, a majority of which is domestic sewage, prior to discharge in accordance with a permit issued under section 1342 of Volume 20 Reference (a).

Fill Material (as defined by Volume 20 Reference (az)). Any material placed in waters of the United States where the material has the effect of replacing any portion of a water of the United States with dry land or changing the bottom elevation of any portion of a water of the United States.

Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) (as defined by section 1508.13 of Volume 12 Reference (b)). A document in which the Marine Corps briefly presents reasons why an action, not otherwise categorically excluded, will not have a significant effect on the human environment and for which an EIS will not be prepared. A FONSI may be one result of the review of an EA. Any mitigation measures required to reduce the impacts of the proposed action to less than significant shall be recorded in the FONSI (e.g., mitigated FONSI).

Finding. Identified deficiency that is not in compliance with an environmental requirement. Findings are identified as Class I, II, III, or Issues.

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a. Class I. A violation of applicable federal, state, or local requirements that could result in a notice of violation (NOV), a fine, or other civil or criminal enforcement action. Findings are caused by noncompliance with applicable federal, state, or local requirements. Class I findings are also caused by actions or situations that, while possibly unregulated, may present an imminent and substantial danger to public health or welfare, prejudice good order and discipline in the armed services, or bring discredit upon the armed services.

b. Class II. Not in compliance with anticipated, future federal, state, or local requirements that could result in an NOV, a fine, or other civil or criminal enforcement action after the date the requirement is enacted.

c. Class III. A finding that would not result in an NOV, a fine, or other civil or criminal enforcement action. Class III findings may be caused by poor management practices and/or failure to follow non-punitive provisions of applicable installation policies, SOPs, Marine Corps Orders, and Department of the Navy and DoD directives. EMS nonconformances are identified as Class III findings.

d. Issues. A finding can be designated as an issue if it is beyond the capability of the installation CG/CO to correct or requires higher headquarters coordination or intervention to resolve. Issues may include a finding common to several installations or units that requires a higher headquarters policy change, intra (or inter)-service support agreements, or findings requiring action on the part of other agencies external to the Marine Corps.

e. Repeat Findings. Repeat findings were previously identified but are subsequently re-identified as a finding. The intent of the repeat designation is to highlight problems that have been identified in the past but have not received adequate corrective action. This could indicate a need for improvement to the installation's corrective action process or that a root cause and preventive action was not sufficiently identified to prevent the problem from recurring. Repeats may be identified from Benchmark ECEs or other internal/external audits. Relative to the EMS, repeats may indicate systemic issues, resulting in major nonconformances. WEBCASS allows evaluators to identify and track repeat findings; these findings are considered a higher compliance risk.

Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments (as defined by Volume 7 Reference (s)). Areas that may be identified by either their legal designation or by evaluations of Area Committees (for planning) or members of the federal OSC spill response structure (during responses). These areas may include wetlands, national and state parks, critical habitats for endangered/threatened species, wilderness and natural resource areas, marine sanctuaries and estuarine reserves, conservation areas, preserves, wildlife areas, wildlife refuges, wild and scenic rivers, recreational areas, national forests, federal and state lands that are research national areas, heritage program areas, land trust areas, and historic and archaeological sites and parks. These areas may also include unique habitats such as aquaculture sites and agricultural surface water intakes, bird nesting areas, critical biological resource areas, designated migratory routes, and designated seasonal habitats.

Fish and Wildlife Management. A coordinated program of actions for conserving, enhancing, and regulating indigenous wildlife and its habitats, including conserving protected species and non-game species, managing and harvesting game species, reducing bird aircraft strike hazards, and controlling animal damage.

Five-Year Review. The installation will conduct a five-year review if a remedial action results in hazardous substances and pollutants or contaminants remaining at the site above levels allowing unlimited use and unrestricted exposure. The installation will complete the first review no later than

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five years after the initiation of the remedial action for the first installation restoration (IR) site or MRS at the installation or BRAC location.

Flow-through Process Tank. A tank that forms an integral part of a production process through which there is a steady, variable, recurring, or intermittent flow of materials during the operation of the process. Flow-through process tanks do not include tanks used for the storage of material prior to their introduction into the production process or for the storage of finished products or byproducts from the production process.

Fluid (as defined by Volume 16 Reference (i)). Any material or substance which flows or moves, whether as a semisolid, liquid, sludge, gas, or in any other form or state.

Fluorescent Light Ballast. A device that electrically controls fluorescent light fixtures and that includes a capacitor containing 0.1 kg (0.22 lb) or less of dielectric.

Foreign Governing Standards (FGS). Country-specific substantive provisions, typically technical limitations on effluent, discharges, or specific management practices with which installations shall comply. Volume 15 Reference (b) is derived from Volume 15 Reference (c), host nation substantive pollution control laws of general applicability, applicable treaties and United States law with extraterritorial application.

Foreign Nation. Any geographic area (e.g., land, water, and airspace) that is under the jurisdiction of one or more foreign government(s), any area that is under military occupation by the United States alone or jointly with any other foreign government, and any area that is the responsibility of an international organization of governments. The term, "Foreign Nation," includes contiguous zones and fisheries zones of foreign nations. The term, "Foreign Government," includes governments (regardless of whether they are recognized by the United States), political factions, and organizations that exercise governmental power outside the United States.

Forest Management. A coordinated program of actions for ensuring that the health, vigor, and diversity of forest ecosystems are maintained while providing a diverse, quality military training environment, and sustaining the production of forest products. Major forest management actions include forest administration, timber management, timber inventory, reforestation, timber stand improvement, timber access road construction and maintenance, IPM, and fire management.

Forest Products. All plant materials in wooded areas that have commercial value.

Free Product. A regulated substance that is present as a non-aqueous phase liquid (i.e., liquid not dissolved in water).

### G

Game Species. Fish and wildlife that may be harvested in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local laws.

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Generator (as defined by Volume 9 Reference (al)). Any person, by site, whose act or process produces hazardous waste identified or listed in Volume 9 Reference (h), or whose act first causes a hazardous waste to become subject to regulation.

Generator (as defined by Volume 16 Reference (i)). Any person, by site location, whose act or process produces HW identified or listed in 40 CFR 261 Volume 16 Reference (z).

Global Commons. The geographical areas outside the jurisdiction of any nation, including the oceans outside territorial limits and Antarctica. Global Commons do not include contiguous zones and fisheries zones of foreign nations.

Government-Owned, Contractor-Operated (GOCO) Plants/Facilities. A separate category of government-owned real property not residing on, or under the jurisdiction of, government-owned and controlled real property, such as military installations. GOCO facilities consist of government-owned and controlled real property that are jurisdictionally separated from and dedicated to a contractor operation under contract.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG). Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere, including carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>), HFCs, PFCs, and other fluorinated gases.

Groundwater (as defined by Volume 16 Reference (i)). Water below the land surface in a zone of saturation.

Groundwater Under the Influence of Surface Water (as defined by Volume 16 Reference (e)). Any water beneath the surface of the ground with:

- a. Significant occurrence of insects or other macro-organisms, algae, or large diameter pathogens such as *Giardia lamblia*.
- b. Significant and rapid shifts in water characteristics such as turbidity, temperature, conductivity, or pH which closely correlate to climatological or surface water conditions.

Grounds. All land areas not occupied by buildings, structures, pavements, and other facilities. Grounds may be classified as improved (those near buildings), semi-improved (those near runways and roads), or unimproved.

## H

Habitat (as defined by 32 CFR 190.3 (Volume 11 Reference (bg))). An area where a plant or animal species lives, grows, and reproduces, and the environment that satisfies their life requirements.

Harmful Quantity (as defined by Volume 7 Reference (aj)). Any quantity of discharged oil that violates state water quality standards, causes a film or sheen on the water's surface, or leaves sludge or emulsion beneath the surface.

Hazard Ranking System (as defined by Volume 10 Reference (h)). The method used by EPA to evaluate the relative potential of hazardous substance releases to cause health or safety problems, or ecological or environmental damage.



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Hazardous Chemical (HC) (as defined by Volume 7 Reference (ag)).

a. Any chemical which is classified as a physical hazard or a health hazard, a simple asphyxiant, combustible dust, pyrophoric gas, or hazard not otherwise classified as defined by section 1200(c) of Volume 7 Reference (z), except that such a term does not include the following substances:

(1) Any food, food additive, color additive, drug, or cosmetic regulated by the Food and Drug Administration.

(2) Any substance present as a solid in any manufactured item to the extent exposure to the substance does not occur under normal conditions of use.

(3) Any substance to the extent it is used:

(a) For personal, family, or household purposes, or is present in the same form and concentration as a product packaged for distribution and use by the general public. Present in the same form and concentration as a product packaged for distribution and use by the general public means a substance packaged in a similar manner and present in the same concentration as the substance when packaged for use by the general public, whether or not it is intended for distribution to the general public or used for the same purpose as when it is packaged for use by the general public;

(b). In a research laboratory or a hospital or other medical facility under the direct supervision of a technically qualified individual; or

(c). In routine agricultural operations or is a fertilizer held for sale by a retailer to the ultimate customer.

b. A substance possessing toxic, reactive, flammable, or explosive properties and specified by:

(1) A process that involves a chemical at or above the specified threshold quantities listed in appendix A to section 119 of 29 CFR 1910 (Volume 9 Reference (am)).

(2) A process that involves a Category 1 flammable gas (as defined in section 1200(c) of Volume 9 Reference (am)) or a flammable liquid with a flashpoint below 37.8 °C (100 °F) onsite in one location, in a quantity of 4535.9 kg (10,000 lb) or more except for:

(a) Hydrogen fuels used solely for workplace consumption as a fuel (e.g., propane used for comfort heating, gasoline for vehicle refueling) if such fuels are not a part of a process containing another highly hazardous chemical covered by this standard.

(b) Flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 37.8 °C (100 °F) stored in atmospheric tanks that are kept below their normal boiling point without benefit of chilling or refrigeration.

Hazardous Material (HM).

a. In general, any material that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may pose a substantial hazard to human health or the environment. Included in this definition are all EHSs, HCs, HSs, and toxic chemicals.

b. For the following list of hazardous materials, consult other hazard-specific guidance (instructions or directives) that take precedence over this Manual: ammunition, weapons, explosives and explosive-actuated devices, propellants, pyrotechnics, chemical and biological warfare materials, medical and pharmaceutical materials, medical waste and infectious materials, bulk fuels, radioactive materials, and other materials such as asbestos and mercury.

c. As defined by 49 CFR 171 (Volume 7 Reference (at)), any substance or material that has been determined by the Secretary of Transportation to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce and which has been so designated. The term includes HSs, HWs, marine pollutants, and elevated temperature materials as defined in Volume 7 Reference (at); materials designated as hazardous, as defined by the provisions of section 101 of 49

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CFR 172 (Volume 7 Reference (au)); and materials that meet the defining criteria for hazard classes and divisions in 49 CFR 173 (Volume 7 Reference (av)).

d. Any other hazard-specific guidance (instructions or directives) takes precedence over this instruction for control purposes of HM. Such materials include ammunition, weapons, explosives and explosive-actuated devices, propellants, pyrotechnics, chemical and biological warfare materials, medical and pharmaceutical materials, medical waste and infectious materials, bulk fuels, radioactive materials, and other materials such as asbestos and mercury. These materials should also be considered hazardous and personnel exposure may occur incident to manufacture, storage, use, and demilitarization of these items.

Hazardous Substance (HS) (as defined by Volume 7 References (r) and (at)).

a. As defined by section 101(14) of Volume 7 Reference (e), an HS is:

(1) Any substance designated pursuant to section 311(b)(2)(A) of Volume 7 Reference (c).

(2) An element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated pursuant to section 102 of Volume 7 Reference (e).

(3) Any HW having the characteristics identified by or listed pursuant to section 3001 of Volume 7 Reference (k), but not including any waste the regulation of which, in accordance with Volume 7 Reference (k), has been suspended by Act of Congress.

(4) Any toxic pollutant listed in section 307(a) of Volume 7 Reference (c).

(5) Any hazardous air pollutant listed in section 112 of Volume 7 Reference (g).

(6) Any imminently HC substance or mixture with respect to which the EPA Regional Administrator has taken action pursuant to section 7 of Volume 7 Reference (m).

(7) The term does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof, that is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as an HS under (1) through (6) above; and the term does not include natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied natural gas, or synthetic gas usable for fuel (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas).

b. As defined by Volume 7 Reference (at), an HS is a material, including its mixtures and solutions, that:

(1) Is listed in Appendix A to section 101 of Volume 7 Reference (au).

(2) Is in a quantity, in one package, that equals or exceeds the RQ listed in Appendix A to section 101 of Volume 7 Reference (au).

(3) When in a mixture or solution:

(a) For radionuclides, conforms to paragraph 7 of Appendix A to section 101 of R Volume 7 Reference (au).

(b) For other than radionuclides, is in a concentration by weight that equals or exceeds the concentration corresponding to the RQ of the material, as shown in the table provided in section 8 of Volume 7 Reference (at).

c. Any material that is regulated as hazardous material pursuant to section 173.2 of Volume 9 Reference (i), which requires a SDS (formerly known as MSDS) pursuant to Volume 9 Reference (am); or any material which during end use, treatment, handling, packaging, storage, transportation, or disposal meets or has components that meet or have the potential to meet the definition of hazardous waste as defined by subparts A, B, C, or D of Volume 9 Reference (h).

Hazardous Substance (HS) UST System. Any UST system that contains a HS as defined by section 101(14) of 42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq. (also known and referred to in this order as “Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act,” (CERCLA) as amended) (Volume 18 Reference (aa)) (but not including any substance regulated as a hazardous waste under subtitle C of

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Volume 18 Reference (b)) or any mixture of such substances and petroleum in a UST system that does not constitute a petroleum UST system.

#### Hazardous Waste.

a. (as defined by Sections 9601 et seq. of Title 42, United States Code (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) (also known and referred to in this order as Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, (CERCLA) as amended) (Volume 21 Reference (m))). In general, a solid waste is a hazardous waste if: (1) it is, or contains, a hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of Volume 21 Reference (c); or (2) it exhibits characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and/or toxicity.

b. Any solid waste that, because of quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, may:

(1). Cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or a serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness.

(2). Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed, excluding infectious and radioactive waste; if infectious or radioactive wastes are mixed with EPA/state regulated hazardous waste, then the mixture remains regulated as a hazardous waste. Hazardous waste does not include hazardous material with an expired shelf life unless designated as such by DLA Disposition Services.

Hazardous Waste Management. The systematic control of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, and disposal of hazardous waste. The term also includes the reduction of the hazardous waste effect on the environment and processes to recover resources from them.

Hazardous Waste Military Munitions. Military munitions that meet the definition of a hazardous waste as defined in Volume 21 Reference (j).

Headquarters Authority for Environmentally-Driven Facilities Sustainment, Repair, and Modernization (FSRM). The part of the CMP for developing, prioritizing, and funding environmentally-driven FSRM for active duty only projects at Marine Corps installations. This program is for environmental FSRM projects that exceed an installation's local funding authority as identified in Table 3-2. More information can be found in Volume 3 Reference (b).

Headquarters Environmental Impact Review Board (HQEIRB). A selected group of SMEs established at the CMC (LF)/MCICOM (GF) to review and assess the content of submitted EISs and selected EAs. The HQEIRB reviews environmental documentation for completeness, accuracy and, in the case of the legal counsel, legal sufficiency. For EAs, the HQEIRB provides direction to the Installation/Command/Region CG/CO to either sign a FONSI or prepare an EIS. For EISs, the HQEIRB provides a recommendation to the ASN EI&E to approve publication of the NOI, DEIS, and FEIS, and signature of the ROD. The HQEIRB may also send EAs or EISs back to the Installation/Command/Region for revision.

Heating Oil. Petroleum that is Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5 (light and heavy), and 6 (technical grades); other residual fuel oils (including Navy Special Fuel Oil and Bunker C); and other fuels when used as substitutes for one of these fuel oils. Heating oil is typically used in the operation of heating

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equipment, boilers, or furnaces. Oil, as defined by 40 CFR 122.2 (Volume 18 Reference (ab)), is oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, or oil refuse.

Historic Property (as defined by Volume 8 Reference (d) and Volume 15 Reference (a)). Any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, landscape, traditional cultural property, or object included on, or eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, including artifacts, records, and material remains related to such a property or resource. For overseas locations, Section 402 of Volume 8 Reference (d)/ Volume 15 Reference (c)) extends this definition to include any resources on the World Heritage List or on a host nation's equivalent to the NRHP.

Human Environment (as defined by sections 8 and 14, part 1508 of Volume 12 Reference (b)). The natural and physical environment and the relationship of people with that environment. Includes but is not limited to natural resources, ecosystem functions, cultural and historic resources, aesthetics, socio-economics, and public safety.

Hydraulic Lift Tank. A tank holding hydraulic fluid for a closed-loop mechanical system that uses compressed air or hydraulic fluid to operate lifts, elevators, and other similar devices.

### I

Impact. Any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial, resulting from practices and aspects. A list of standard Marine Corps impacts is maintained in WEBCASS and listed in Table 2-1.

Impacts (as defined by sections 1508.7 to 1508.8 of Volume 12 Reference (b)). Impacts are synonymous with effects and include direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts.

a. Direct Effect. Effect caused by an action that occurs at the same time and place as the action.

b. Indirect Effect. Effect caused by an action that occurs later in time or farther removed in distance from the action. Indirect impacts include:

(1) Growth-inducing effects.

(2) Effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density, or growth rate.

(3) Related effects on the human environment, including the natural and physical environment.

c. Cumulative Effects (as defined by section 1502.7 of Volume 12 Reference (b)). Impacts that result from the incremental impact of an action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions, regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) undertakes such actions. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over time.

Implicitly Required Training. Instruction or information that is not expressly required by laws, regulations, or policies, but that can be reasonably inferred as being required to maintain compliance or that is determined through EMS to reduce overall environmental risk.

In or Near Commercial Buildings. Within the interior of, on the roof of, attached to the exterior wall of, in an adjacent parking area serving, or within 30 meters of a nonindustrial, nonsubstation commercial building, including, but not limited to, civilian or military personnel assembly buildings, hospitals, and clinics; living quarters; stores; and educational facilities.

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Indirect Discharge. A nondomestic discharge introducing pollutants to a POTW or FOTW, as defined by Volume 20 Reference (b). For the purposes of this Order, an indirect discharger would include any industrial activity that discharges non-domestic wastewater or waste into a Marine Corps Owned Treatment Works.

Industrial Stormwater (as defined by Volume 20 Reference (b)). The discharge from any conveyance that is used for collecting and conveying storm water and that is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant.

Industrial Wastewater (as defined by Volume 20 Reference (ah)). Wastewater generated in a commercial or industrial process.

Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant (IWTP). A wastewater treatment facility that treats exclusively non-domestic wastewater.

Injection Well (as defined by Volume 16 Reference (i)). A well into which fluids are injected.

### Injury.

a. (as defined by Volume 7 Reference (s)). A measurable adverse change, either long- or short-term, in the chemical or physical quality or the viability of a natural resource resulting either directly or indirectly from exposure to a discharge, or exposure to a product of reactions resulting from a discharge.

b. (as defined by section 11.14.v of Volume 11 Reference (bd)). A measurable adverse change, either long- or short-term, in the chemical or physical quality or the viability of a natural resource resulting either directly or indirectly from exposure to a discharge of oil or release of a hazardous substance, or exposure to a product of reactions resulting from the discharge of oil or release of a hazardous substance. As used in Volume 11 Reference (bd), injury encompasses the phrases “injury,” “destruction,” and “loss.” Injury definitions applicable to specific resources are provided in section 11.62 of Volume 11 Reference (bd).

Inland Area (as defined by Volume 7 Reference (t)). The area shoreward of the boundary lines defined in 46 CFR 7 (Volume 7 Reference (aw)) except in the Gulf of Mexico. In the Gulf of Mexico, it means the area shoreward of the lines of demarcation (COLREG lines) defined in sections 740-850 of 33 CFR 80 (Volume 7 Reference (ax)). The inland area does not include the Great Lakes.

Inland Zone (as defined by Volume 7 Reference (r)). The environment inland of the coastal zone (excluding the Great Lakes) and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers. The term “island zone” delineates an area of federal responsibility for response action. Precise boundaries are determined by EPA and Coast Guard agreements and identified in federal regional contingency plans.

Installation Integrated Pest Management Coordinator. The individual officially designated by the installation commander to coordinate and oversee the installation pest management program and installation IPMP, including in-house, formally contracted and GPC-contracted operations; housing, facilities, and environmental operations; and pesticide applications for grounds maintenance, leased property, golf course and other recreational area operations, natural resources, forestry operations,

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and self-help and retail pesticide sales. IPM coordinators shall be certified as pesticide applicators if their job responsibilities require them to apply or supervise the use of pesticides and shall have the educational background, technical knowledge, and management skills to implement and oversee the pest management program.

Installation. Base, camp, post, station, yard, center, or other activity owned and operated by and/or for the Marine Corps (or other DoD service). This includes any leased facility where Marine Corps activities have real property maintenance requirements. Military departments or DoD activities that are located within the confines of another installation and occupying portions of the land, buildings, and structures of the main installation are considered to be tenants.

Installation (Overseas). Permanent, installation force structure facilities under the operational control of the Secretary of a military department or the DoD that is located outside the United States and outside any territory, commonwealth, or possession of the United States. Installations overseas do NOT include temporary, contingency operation or deployment support facilities.

Installation/Command Environmental Impact Review Board (EIRB). A selected group of SMEs appointed by the CG/CO of the installation Command within which the proposed action will be implemented. The composition of this EIRB will include a cross-section of the command and, where appropriate, other Marine Corps commands/units and tenants. Members of the Board should include the counsel or staff judge advocate; the heads of facilities, environment, and operations/training; the comptroller; public affairs; community plans and liaison office; and any others as determined by the installation or Command CG/CO. The EIRB will ensure that the documentation is in compliance with Volume 12 Reference (a) or (d). The EIRB reviews environmental documentation for completeness, accuracy and, in the case of the legal counsel, legal sufficiency. The EIRB is primarily convened to review EAs and EISs but should periodically review decisions to categorically exclude actions to ensure that such decisions are being applied consistently and in compliance with paragraph 12301 of this chapter. For EAs, the EIRB provides a recommendation to the installation or Command CG/CO to either sign a FONSI or prepare an EIS. For EISs, the EIRB provides a recommendation to the installation or Command CG/CO to approve moving the EIS forward to the Regional EIRB or HQEIRB or sending it back for revision.

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP). A 5-year plan developed, signed, and implemented by an installation commander to provide for the management of cultural resources in a way that maximizes beneficial effects on such resources and minimizes adverse effects without impeding the mission of the installation and its tenants.

Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP). A planning document using ecosystem management principles directing the management and conservation of installation natural resources.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM). A planned program, incorporating continuous monitoring, education, recordkeeping, and communication to prevent pests and disease vectors from causing unacceptable damage to operations, people, property, materiel, or the environment. IPM uses targeted, sustainable (effective, economical, and environmentally sound) methods, including education, habitat modification, biological control, genetic control, cultural control, mechanical control, physical control, regulatory control, and where necessary, the judicious use of least-hazardous pesticides.

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Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP). A long-range, comprehensive installation planning and operational document that establishes the strategy and methods for conducting a safe, effective, and environmentally sound IPM program. Written IPMPs are required as a means of establishing and implementing an installation pest management program.

Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) Hierarchy. National policy established by the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 that “pollution should be prevented or reduced at the source whenever feasible; pollution that cannot be prevented should be recycled in an environmentally safe manner, whenever feasible; pollution that cannot be prevented or recycled should be treated in an environmentally safe manner whenever feasible; and disposal or other release into the environment should be employed only as a last resort and should be conducted in an environmentally safe manner.” When assessing solutions to compliance requirements, installations and commands shall employ ISWM hierarchy, emphasizing as described in 17301.b.

Interagency Agreement (IAG). An agreement between EPA and the Marine Corps to ensure the expeditious completion of remedial actions (section 120(e) of Volume 10 Reference (a)). IAGs are required for installations listed on the NPL and shall include a review of alternative remedial actions, the selection of a remedial action by the Marine Corps and EPA, a schedule for the completion of each remedial action, and arrangements for long-term operation and maintenance of the facility.

Interim Remedial Action (as defined by Volume 10 Reference (g)). A remedial action undertaken prior to the selection of the final remedy as part of a larger remedy.

Invasive Species (as defined by E.O. 13112 (Volume 11 Reference (bh))). An alien species whose introduction does, or is likely to cause, economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

J

K

L

Land Use Controls (LUCs) (as defined by Volume 10 Reference (g)). Any type of physical, legal, or administrative mechanism that restricts the use of or limits access to real property to prevent or reduce risks to human health and the environment. Physical mechanisms encompass a variety of engineered remedies to contain or reduce contamination and physical barriers, such as fences or signs, to limit access to property. The legal mechanisms used for LUCs are generally the same as those used for institutional controls as discussed in the NCP. Legal mechanisms include restrictive covenants, negative easements, equitable servitudes, and deed notices. Administrative mechanisms include notices, adopted local land use plans and ordinances, construction permitting, or other land use management systems to ensure compliance with use restrictions.

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#### Lead Agency.

a. As defined by section 1502.16 Volume 12 Reference (b), the agency or agencies preparing or having taken primary responsibility for preparing an EIS.

b. The agency with the delegated authority to plan and implement response actions in accordance with Volume 10 References (a) and (c). DON is always the lead agency for response actions on Navy and Marine Corps real property.

Lead Service Line (as defined by Volume 16 Reference (e)). A service line made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet and any lead pigtail, gooseneck, or other fitting which is connected to such lead line.

Liquid Trap. Sumps, well cellars, and other traps used in association with oil and gas production, and gathering and extraction operations (including gas production plants) for the purpose of collecting oil, water, and other liquids. These liquid traps may temporarily collect liquids for subsequent disposition or reinjection into a production or pipeline stream, or may collect and separate liquids from a gas stream.

Load or Loading. As defined by Volume 20 Reference (i), an amount of matter (material) or thermal energy that is introduced into a receiving water. Loading can be either man-caused (pollutant loading) or natural (natural background loading).

Local Authority for FSRM (Locally-Managed Funds for Environmental Minor Repair and Construction (M1/R1)). Any FSRM project that is within an installation's local funding authority as identified in Table 3-2.

Long-term Management (LTMgt) (as defined by Volume 10 Reference (g)). Environmental monitoring, review of site conditions, and maintenance of a remedial action to ensure continued protection as designed once a site achieves RC. LTMgt includes the operations and maintenance measures required to maintain the effectiveness of response actions. LTMgt should be used until no further ER response actions are appropriate or anticipated. Examples of LTMgt include landfill cap maintenance, leachate disposal, fence monitoring and repair, performance of five-year reviews, and LUC maintenance.

Low Impact Development (LID). To help protect and restore water quality, LID comprises a set of approaches and practices that are designed to reduce runoff of water and pollutants from the site at which they are generated. By means of infiltration, evapotranspiration, and reuse of rainwater, LID techniques manage water and water pollutants at the source and thereby prevent or reduce the impact of development on rivers, streams, lakes, coastal waters, and groundwater.

Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER). That rate of emissions that reflects the most stringent emission limitation contained in the implementation plan of any state for such class or category of source, or the most stringent emission limitation achieved in practice by such class or category of source, whichever is more stringent. The application of an LAER will not permit a proposed new or modified source to emit any pollutant in excess of the amount allowable under the applicable NSPS.

M



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Maintenance Area. Any geographic region of the United States previously designated nonattainment pursuant to Volume 6 Reference (i) and subsequently redesignated to attainment subject to the requirement to develop a maintenance plan under section 175A of Volume 6 Reference (a).

Major Modification. Any physical or operational method change of a major stationary source that would result in a significant net emissions increase of any pollutant regulated by Volume 6 Reference (a).

Major Nonconformance. A systemic weakness within the EMS that indicates the EMS is either failing or close to failure, or an issue that could lead to increased risk to mission. Major nonconformances may occur as a result of any of the following:

- a. Failure to develop an Environmental Management Procedure for one of the 17 EMS elements.
- b. Failure to substantially implement a key procedure.
- c. Failure to correct, or demonstrate steps to prevent the recurrence of previous nonconformances.
- d. Multiple (systemic) minor nonconformances noted in one of the 17 EMS elements.
- e. An issue that is not correctable in a timely manner (no greater than one year) at current funding or staffing levels.

Major Source. Any source capable of emitting more than a threshold amount of a particular pollutant per year. The threshold amounts vary according to the attainment classification of the area in which the source is located and the pollutant (or pollutants). Volume 6 Reference (n) contains EPA issued guidance on major source issues.

Management Practices. Management practices are general recommendations that promote more effective, efficient, and safe ways to maintain environmental compliance and conformance. These may reference practices and procedures identified at other Marine Corps or federal installations.

Managing Activity. An administrative element assigned to manage the recycling program including personnel, funds, and equipment.

Marine Corps Environmental Program Database Utility. STEP or its successor system; a web-enabled application for tracking Marine Corps resource requirements and associated costs.

Material (as defined by Volume 20 Reference (bf)). Matter of any kind or description, including, but not limited to, dredged material; solid waste; incinerator residue; garbage; sewage; sewage sludge; munitions, radiological, chemical, and biological warfare agents; radioactive materials; chemicals; biological and laboratory waste; wrecked or discarded equipment; rock; sand; excavation debris; and industrial, municipal, agricultural, and other waste. This term does not include sewage from vessels as defined in section 312 of Volume 20 Reference (a).

Material Documented as an Explosive Hazard (MDEH) (as defined by Volume 21 Reference (a)). MPPEH that cannot be documented as MDAS, that has been assessed and documented as to the maximum explosive hazards the material is known or suspected to present, and for which the chain of custody has been established and maintained. This material is no longer considered to be MPPEH.

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Material Documented as Safe (MDAS) (as defined by Volume 21 Reference (a)). MPPEH that has been assessed and documented as not presenting an explosive hazard and for which the chain of custody has been established and maintained. This material is no longer considered to be MPPEH.

Material Potentially Posing an Explosive Hazard (MPPEH) (as defined by Volume 21 Reference (a)). Material owned or controlled by the DoD that, prior to determination of its explosives safety status, potentially contains explosives or munitions (e.g., munitions containers and packaging material; munitions debris remaining after munitions use, demilitarization, or disposal; and range-related debris) or potentially contains a high enough concentration of explosives that the material presents an explosive hazard (e.g., equipment, drainage systems, holding tanks, piping, or ventilation ducts that were associated with munitions production, demilitarization, or disposal operations). Excluded from MPPEH are munitions within the DoD-established munitions management system, non-munitions-related material (e.g., horseshoes, rebar, other solid objects), munitions-related solid metal fragments that do not realistically present an explosive hazard, and other items that may present explosion hazards that are not munitions and are not intended for use as munitions (e.g., gasoline cans, compressed gas cylinders).

Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT). Emissions control technology which achieves the maximum emission reduction possible. MACT is applicable only to major sources of pollutants listed as HAPs under section 112 of Volume 6 Reference (a).

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) (as defined by Volume 16 Reference (e)). The maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water which is delivered to the free-flowing outlet of the ultimate user, except in cases where the maximum permissible level is measured at the point of entry to the distribution system.

Maximum Extent Practicable (as defined by Volume 7 References (s), (t), and (u)).

a. The limitations used to determine oil spill planning resources and response times for on-water recovery, shoreline protection, and cleanup for worst case discharges from onshore non-transportation-related facilities in adverse weather.

b. The planned capability to respond to a worst case discharge in adverse weather, as contained in a response plan that meets the criteria in subpart F of Volume 7 Reference (t) or in a specific plan approved by the cognizant Captain of the Port.

c. The limits of available technology and the practical and technical limit on a pipeline operator in planning the response resources required to provide the on-water recovery capability and the shoreline protection and cleanup capability to conduct response activities for a worst case discharge from a pipeline in adverse weather.

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). An MOA is a document developed by a federal agency, in cooperation with the SHPO/Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO), the public, and other consulting parties, to specify how the adverse effects of an undertaking pursuant to Section 106 of Volume 8 Reference (d) will be resolved. An MOA stipulates measures to reduce adverse effects or accepts the effects as being unavoidable and in the public interest.

Military Construction (MILCON). The appropriation that funds single undertakings with funding costs in excess of \$1,000,000 that include all construction necessary to produce complete and usable

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facilities, or complete and usable improvements to existing facilities. MILCON projects shall receive Congressional approval in both authorization and appropriations laws before construction can begin.

Military Munitions (as defined by 10 U.S.C. §101 (Volume 10 Reference (z), Volume 21 Reference (m), and Volume 9 Reference (al)). All ammunition products and components produced for or used by or for the DoD or the U.S. armed forces for national defense and security, including ammunition products or components under the control of DoD, the U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Energy (DOE), and the National Guard personnel. The term “military munitions,” includes confined gaseous, liquid, and solid propellants; explosives; pyrotechnics; chemical and riot control agents; smokes; and incendiaries used by DoD components. The term includes bulk explosives and chemical warfare agents, chemical munitions, rockets, guided and ballistic missiles, bombs, warheads, mortar rounds, artillery ammunition, small arms ammunition, grenades, mines, torpedoes, depth charges, cluster munitions and dispensers, demolition charges, and devices and components thereof. The term does not include wholly inert items, improvised explosive devices, and nuclear weapons, nuclear devices, and nuclear components thereof. However, the term does include non-nuclear components of nuclear devices, managed under the DOE nuclear weapons program after all required sanitization operations pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §2011, also known and referred to in this order as “Atomic Energy Act,” (Volume 9 Reference (an)), as amended, have been completed.

Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP). The MMRP focuses on protecting human health and the environment from hazards and risks associated with MEC and MC. The MMRP cleanup process follows the CERCLA process and incorporates unique explosives safety requirements that may occur during the munitions response process. For guidance on how to enter a site into MMRP, refer to figures 10-2 and 10-3.

Military Range (as defined by Volume 21 Reference (b)). A designated land or water area set aside, managed, and used to conduct research on, develop, test, and evaluate military munitions and explosives, other ordnance, or weapon systems, or to train military personnel in their use and handling. Ranges include firing lines and positions, maneuver areas, firing lanes, test pads, detonation pads, impact areas, and buffer zones with restricted access and exclusionary areas. This definition does not include airspace, water, or land areas underlying airspace used for training, testing, or research and development where military munitions have not been used.

Minor Nonconformance. An isolated EMS shortcoming that should not, by itself, cause the EMS to fail or cause an increase in risk to mission. A minor nonconformance may occur as a result of any of the following:

- a. Failure to address some (but not all) requirements in an installation's procedures.
- b. Failure to implement some parts of a procedure.
- c. Inconsistent or inaccurate implementation of a procedure.

Mitigation (as defined by section 1508.20 of Volume 12 Reference (b)). Activities that would lessen or modify the adverse impacts associated with a proposed action. The Marine Corps further defines mitigation as those actions required under the terms of a permit or other requirement identified in the FONSI or ROD, not to include BMPs or standard conservation measures specified in plans such as the INRMP or a sediment and erosion control plan. Mitigation includes:

- a. Avoiding the impact altogether by not taking a certain action or parts of an action; this mitigation measure is preferred.

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- b. Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation.
  - c. Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment.
  - d. Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action.
  - e. Compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.
- Tracking for implementation of mitigation measures is accomplished through an annual data call and through the Environmental Compliance Evaluation audit process.

Mitigation Implementation Plan (as defined by 76 FR 3843 (Volume 12 Reference (ai))). A concise document required for each EA/FONSI and EIS/ROD with mitigation requirements that identifies the process and organizations responsible for ensuring mitigation is implemented.

Mitigation System (as defined by Volume 7 Reference (w)). Specific activities, technologies, or equipment designed or deployed to capture or control substances upon loss of containment to minimize exposure to the public or environment.

Mitigation. In cultural resources management, mitigation is a means of lessening the adverse effects of an undertaking on properties listed on or eligible for listing on the NRHP or cultural properties listed on the World Heritage List or on a host nation equivalent of the NRHP. Mitigation can include limiting the magnitude of the action or part of the action; repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected resource; recovering and recording data from the resource that may be destroyed or substantially altered; or relocating the action. Mitigation can also include compensatory measures, such as purchase of preservation easements, funding of related research, or development of public education products.

Monitoring. Thorough inspections or surveys conducted on a regular basis to determine the presence and prevalence of pests or disease vectors.

Motor Vehicle. Any self-propelled vehicle designed for transporting persons or property on a street or highway.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) (as defined by Volume 20 Reference (b)). A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains):

- a. Owned or operated by a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to state law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under state law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States;
- b. Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
- c. Which is not a combined sewer; and
- d. Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)

Municipal Solid Waste Landfills (MSWLFs). A discrete area of land or an excavation that receives household waste and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile as those terms are defined under section 2 of Volume 17 Reference (g). An MSWLF also

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may receive other types of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act subtitle D wastes, such as commercial SW, non-hazardous biosolids, small quantity generator waste, and industrial solid waste. Such a landfill may be publicly or privately owned. An MSWLF may be a new MSWLF, an existing MSWLF, or a lateral expansion.

Municipal Stormwater (as defined by Volume 20 Reference (b)). Stormwater discharges through a MS4.

Munition List Items (MLIs). MLIs are military items that are controlled by the military department and require special handling during disposal in order to prevent any unauthorized use by purchasers. These items are assigned demilitarization codes when they enter into the DoD inventory, and the items range from major weapon systems (tanks) to key components of related weapon systems (spring mechanisms in fire arms).

Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) (as defined by Volume 10 Reference (p)). Distinguishes specific categories of military munitions that may pose unique explosives safety risks, such as UXO, DMM, and munitions constituents (e.g., TNT, RDX), present in high enough concentrations to pose an explosive hazard.

Munitions Constituent (as defined by 10 U.S.C. §2710((e)(3)) (also known and referred to in this order as “National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA)”) (Volume 21 Reference (n) and by Volume 10 Reference (i). Any materials originating from UXO, discarded military munitions, or other military munitions, including explosive and non-explosive materials and emission, degradation, or breakdown elements of such ordnance or munitions.

Munitions Response (as defined by Volume 10 Reference (p)). Response actions, including investigation, removal actions, and remedial actions, to address the explosives safety, human health, or environmental risks presented by UXO, DMM, or MC, or to support a determination that no removal or remedial action is required.

Munitions Response Sites (MRSs) (as defined by Volume 10 Reference (p)). A discrete location within a munitions response area (any area on a defense site that is known or suspected to contain UXO, DMM, or MC) that is known to require a munitions response.

### N

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Air quality standards that EPA has established for six criteria pollutants in order to provide an adequate margin of safety in protecting the general health and welfare of the public.

National Historic Landmark (NHL). A historic property designated by the Secretary of the Interior as having exceptional significance in the Nation's history and which is subject to the most stringent preservation requirements.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) (as defined by Volume 20 Reference (b)). The national program for issuing, modifying, revoking, reissuing, terminating, monitoring, and enforcing permits and for imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements pursuant to sections

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307, 318, 402, and 405 of Volume 20 Reference (a). The term includes approved state, interstate, or tribal programs. NPDES programs are either EPA or state programs. State programs shall be approved and authorized by EPA.

National Priorities List (NPL) (as defined by Volume 10 Reference (h)). The list, compiled by EPA pursuant to section 105 of Volume 10 Reference (a), of uncontrolled hazardous substance releases in the United States that are priorities for long-term remedial evaluation and response.

National Register Criteria (as defined by 36 CFR 60 (Volume 8 Reference (ad))). The criteria, pursuant to Volume 8 Reference (ad), established by the Secretary of the Interior for use in evaluating the eligibility of properties for listing on the NRHP.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (as defined by Reference (ad)). A nationwide listing of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of national, State, or local significance in American history, architecture, engineering, landscape, archaeology, or culture that is maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. NRHP listings shall meet the criteria found in Section 4 of Volume 8 Reference (ad). For overseas locations, refer to either the World Heritage List or the host nation's equivalent to the NRHP.

National Response Team (NRT). Responsible for national response and preparedness planning, for coordinating regional planning, and for providing policy guidance and support to RRTs in addressing oil discharges and releases of HSs, pollutants, or contaminants. The NRT's membership consists of representatives from 16 federal agencies including, DoD.

Native Alaskan Tribes (as defined by 43 U.S.C. §§1601-1629h (Volume 8 Reference (ae))). Any tribe, band, nation, or other organized Alaska Native village or corporation as defined in, or established by, Volume 8 Reference (ae) that is recognized as eligible for special programs and services provided by the United States to Native Alaskans because of their status as Indians. Such acknowledged or "federally recognized" Indian tribes exist as unique political entities in a government-to-government relationship with the United States. The Bureau of Indian Affairs maintains the list of federally-recognized Indian tribes.

Native American Tribe (as defined by Volume 8 Reference (ae)). Any tribe, band, nation, or other organized American Indian group or community of Indians as defined in, or established by, Volume 8 Reference (ae) that is recognized as eligible for special programs and services provided by the United States to Native Americans because of their status as Indians. Such acknowledged or "federally recognized" Indian tribes exist as unique political entities in a government-to-government relationship with the United States. The Bureau of Indian Affairs maintains the list of federally-recognized Indian tribes.

Native Hawaiian Organization (NHO) (as defined by Volume 8 Reference (q)). An NHO is defined as any organization that:

- a. Serves and represents the interests of Native Hawaiians.
- b. Has as a primary and stated purpose to provide services to Native Hawaiians.
- c. Has demonstrated expertise in aspects of historic preservation that are culturally significant to Native Hawaiians. The term includes, but is not limited to, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs of the

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State of Hawaii and Hui Malama I Na Kupuna O Hawai'i Nei, an organization incorporated in accordance with the laws of the State of Hawaii.

Native Hawaiian. Any descendant of the aboriginal people who, prior to 1778, occupied and exercised sovereignty in the area that now constitutes the State of Hawaii.

#### Natural Resources.

a. (as defined by DoD Instruction 4715.03 (Volume 1 Reference (r))). All elements of nature and their environments of soil, sediments, air, and water. Those consist of two general types, as follows: earth resources (nonliving resources such as minerals and soil components) and biological resources (living resources such as plants and animals).

b. (as defined by Volume 7 Reference (aq)). The land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, groundwater, drinking water supplies, and other such resources belonging to, managed by, held in trust by, appertaining to, or otherwise controlled by the United States (including the resources of the Exclusive Economic Zone), any state or local government or Indian tribe, or any foreign government.

Natural Resources Trustee. Federal trustees are those agencies which have statutory responsibility to protect or manage natural resources or stewardship responsibility as a manager of federally-owned land. State agencies and Native American tribes also may be trustees.

Naval Working Capital Fund (NWCF). A revolving fund that finances DON activities, providing products and services on a reimbursable basis, based on a customer-provider relationship between operating units and NWCF support organizations. If these funds are not used during the FY, they revert back to the central NWCF account at the end of the FY and are charged back in the rates to their customers.

Navigable Waters (as defined by Volume 7 Reference (s) and Volume 20 Reference (a). The waters of the United States, including the territorial seas. This term includes:

a. All waters that are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.

b. All interstate waters, including interstate wetlands.

c. All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairies, potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds; the use, degradation, or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce, including any such waters:

(1) That are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes.

(2) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce.

(3) That are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce.

d. All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this paragraph.

e. Tributaries of waters identified above in (a) through (d).

f. The territorial sea.

g. Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified above in (a) through (d).

h. Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of Volume 7 Reference (c) (other than cooling ponds, which also meet the criteria of

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this definition), are not waters of the United States. Navigable waters do not include prior converted cropland.

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) or Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources. National emission standards that limit the amount of pollution allowed from new or modified sources.

New Source Review (NSR). State program for reviewing major sources and modifications prior to construction in both nonattainment and PSD program areas.

New Tank System. A tank system that will be used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances that does not currently exist.

No Further Response Action Planned (NFRAP). Sites that do not warrant moving further in the site evaluation process are designated as NFRAP. The primary criterion for NFRAP is a determination that the site does not pose a significant threat to public health or the environment. An NFRAP decision can be made at several points in the ER process but shall be documented and may be reversed if future information reveals that additional remedial activities are warranted.

Nonattainment Area. An area which fails to meet the NAAQS for one or more of the criteria pollutants.

Noncommunity Water System (as defined by Volume 16 Reference (e)). A PWS that is not a CWS.

Nongame Species (as defined by Volume 11 Reference (bg)). Species not harvested for recreation or subsistence purposes.

Nonliquid PCBs. Materials containing PCBs that, by visual inspection, do not flow at room temperature (25°C or 77°F), or from which no liquid passes when a 100-gram or 100-milliliter representative sample is placed in a mesh number 60 Å 5 percent paint filter and allowed to drain at room temperature for 5 minutes.

Nonpoint Source Discharges. Discharges, typically in the form of runoffs that are not conveyed through a single point source. Major operations that result in nonpoint source discharges include agricultural activities, grazing, timber harvesting, construction, range activities, and improper waste disposal practices.

Nonpoint Source Pollution. Any source of water pollution that does not meet the Chapter 11 Reference (z) definition of point source. Nonpoint source pollution is normally associated with diffuse runoff from rainfall or snowmelt.

Non-Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Transformer. Any transformer that contains PCB concentrations at less than 50 ppm; except any transformer that has been converted from a PCB transformer or a PCB-contaminated transformer cannot be classified as a non-PCB transformer until reclassification has occurred pursuant to section 30 in Volume 19 Reference (b).



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Nonroad Engine. An internal combustion engine (including the fuel system) that is not used in a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition, or that is not subject to standards for stationary internal combustion engines, or emission standards for new motor vehicles or new motor vehicle engines.

Nonroad Vehicle. A vehicle that is powered by a nonroad engine and that is not a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition.

Nontransient Noncommunity Water System (NTNCWS) (as defined by Volume 16 Reference (e)). A PWS, known as a nontransient, noncommunity water system, that is not a CWS and that regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons for over 6 months per year.

Noxious Weeds (as defined by section 7702 of 7 U.S.C. §§7701-7772 (Volume 11 Reference (bi))). Any plant or plant product that can directly or indirectly injure or cause damage to crops (including nursery stock or plant products), livestock, poultry, or other interests of agriculture, irrigation, navigation, the natural resources of the United States, the public health, or the environment.

Nuisance Pests. Insects, arthropods, and other organisms that do not cause economic damage or adversely affect human health, but occasionally cause minor annoyance to humans.

### O

Objective. A documented statement of an attainable end-state. Objectives support the Environmental Policy and shall be achievable, measurable, and quantifiable, when practical.

Ocean Waters (as defined by Volume 20 Reference (bf)). Waters of the open seas lying seaward of the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured, including the waters of the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, and the oceans.

Off-Road Vehicle (as defined in E.O. 11644 (Volume 11 Reference (av))). 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 fire, military, emergency or law enforcement vehicle when used for emergency purposes, and any combat or combat support vehicle when used for national defense purposes, and
- c. any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized by the Marine Corps under a permit, lease, license, or contract.

Offsets. Emission reductions obtained from one source in order to compensate for increased emissions from another.

Offsite (as defined by Volume 7 Reference (w)). Areas beyond the property boundary of the stationary source, and areas within the property boundary to which the public has routine and unrestricted access during or outside business hours.

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Offsite Consequence Analysis. A qualitative or quantitative analysis of a range of accidental releases, including worst case releases, to determine offsite effects including potential exposures of affected populations.

Oil (as defined by Volume 7 Reference (u)). Oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, vegetable oil, animal oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

Oil Spill Removal Organization (as defined by Volume 7 Reference (u)). An entity that provides response resources.

On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) (as defined by 40 CFR 113 (Volume 7 Reference (ay))). The single federal representative designated pursuant to Volume 7 Reference (r) and identified in approved Regional OHSSCPs.

Onshore Facility (as defined by Volume 7 Reference (s)). Any facility of any kind located in, on, or under any land within the United States, other than submerged land.

Onsite Supervision. Supervision that includes being physically located on the installation, but not necessarily at the specific work site, during the work performance and able to be contacted and to be present at the work site within 30 minutes.

Operable Unit (OU) (as defined by Volume 10 Reference (h)). A discrete action that comprises an incremental step toward comprehensively addressing site problems. This discrete portion of a remedial response manages migration or eliminates or mitigates a release, threat of a release, or pathway of exposure. The cleanup of a site can be divided into a number of OUs, depending on the complexity of the problems associated with the site. OUs may address geographical portions of a site, specific site problems, or initial phases of an action, or may consist of any set of actions performed over time or any actions that are concurrent but located in different parts of a site.

Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps (O&M,MC). The Marine Corps operation and maintenance appropriation, which is the primary source of environmental project funds for active-duty installations and units. (See paragraph 3301.c for further details.)

Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserves (O&M,MCR). The Marine Corps operation and maintenance appropriation for Reserve installations and activities.

Operational Range (as defined by Volume 21 Reference (b)). A military range that is used for range operations and activities; or a military range that is not currently being used but is still considered to be a range, is under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the DoD, and has not been put to a new use that is incompatible with range activities. Operational ranges include both “Active Ranges” (i.e., currently in service or use) and “Inactive Ranges” (i.e., not in current use or service).

Operational Readiness. The umbrella term and supporting program that encompasses all the resources required of a unit to maintain readiness standards.

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Operator. Any person in control of or having responsibility for the daily operation of a storage tank system.

Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment (as defined by Volume 16 Reference (e)). For the purpose of subpart I, the corrosion control treatment that minimizes the lead and copper concentrations at users' taps while insuring that the treatment does not cause the water system to violate any NPDWR.

Outdoor Recreation (as defined by Volume 11 Reference (bg)). Program, activity, or opportunity dependent on the natural environment. Examples are picnicking, bird watching, off-road vehicle use, hiking, wildlife and scenic river use, and primitive camping. Developed or constructed facilities such as golf courses, tennis courts, riding stables, lodging facilities, boat launching ramps, and marinas are not included.

Overfill Release. A release that occurs when a tank is filled beyond its capacity, resulting in a discharge of a regulated substance to the environment.

Overseas Environmental Baseline Guidance Document (OEBGD). Volume 15 Reference (c) is a current compendium of criteria, based on consideration of laws generally applicable to similarly situated DoD installations within the United States, which are designated to protect the environment at DoD installations outside United States territory.

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

Owner or Operator (as defined by Volume 16 Reference (i)). The owner or operator of any "facility or activity" subject to regulation under the UIC program.

Owner. Any person who owns a storage tank system used for storage, use, or dispensing of a regulated substance.

Oxygenated Gasoline. Gasoline that is blended with any one of a number of additives in order to increase the oxygen content, resulting in more complete combustion and reduced emissions.

Ozone Depleting Substances (ODSs). Any chemical that is listed as a Class I or Class II substance in section 602 of Volume 6 Reference (a).

Ozone. The major constituent of "smog," ozone, is formed when VOCs and NO<sub>x</sub> react in sunlight. The atmosphere has two distinct layers of ozone. For air quality purposes, interest rests in the formation and transport of ground level ozone. At ground level, ozone has been shown to adversely affect the respiratory system and has proven to be the primary criteria pollutant which has caused regions to be declared in nonattainment of the NAAQS. At altitudes above 7 miles, stratospheric ozone plays a vital role in blocking out dangerous ultraviolet radiation. Recent evidence of a decline in ozone levels has resulted in a worldwide call for the banning of ODSs.

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Particulate Matter (PM). A criteria air pollutant that includes dust, soot, and other small materials that are released into, and is transported by, the air. PM10 is that portion of the total suspended PM with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less. PM2.5 is that portion of PM with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 microns or less.

PCB Article Container. Any package, can, bottle, bag, barrel, drum, tank, or other device used to contain PCB articles or PCB equipment and whose surface(s) has not been in direct contact with PCBs.

PCB Article. Any manufactured article, other than a PCB container, that contains PCBs and whose surface(s) has been in direct contact with PCBs. This includes capacitors, transformers, electric motors, pumps, pipes, and other manufactured items.

PCB Bulk Product Waste. Any waste derived from manufactured products containing PCBs in a nonliquid state, regardless of current concentration, where the PCB concentration at the time of designation for disposal was 50 ppm or greater.

PCB Container. Any package, can, bottle, bag, barrel, drum, tank, or other device that contains PCBs or PCB articles and whose surface(s) has been in direct contact with PCBs.

PCB Equipment. Any manufactured item, other than a PCB container or a PCB article container, which contains a PCB article or other PCB equipment, and includes: microwave ovens, electronic equipment, and fluorescent light ballasts and fixtures.

PCB Item. Any PCB article, PCB article container, PCB container, PCB equipment, or anything that deliberately or unintentionally contains any PCB or PCBs.

PCB Leak. Any instance in which a PCB article, PCB container, or PCB equipment has any PCBs on any portion of its external surface.

PCB Remediated Waste. Waste containing PCBs as a result of a spill, release, or other unauthorized disposal.

PCB Transformer. Any transformer that contains PCB concentrations of 500 ppm or greater.

PCB Waste Generator. Any person whose act or process produces PCBs that are regulated for disposal, whose act first causes PCBs or PCB items to become subject to disposal requirements, or who has physical control over the PCBs when a decision is made that the use of the PCBs has been terminated.

PCB. Any chemical substance that is limited to the biphenyl molecule that has been chlorinated to varying degrees, or any combination of substances that contains such substance.

PCB-Contaminated Electrical Equipment (as defined by Volume 19 Reference (b)). Any electrical equipment (e.g., transformers, capacitors, circuit breakers, reclosers, voltage regulators, switches, electromagnets, and cable) that contain PCB concentrations between 50 and 500 ppm in the

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contaminating fluid. In the absence of liquids, electrical equipment is PCB-Contaminated if it has PCBs between 10 and 100 µg/100 cm<sup>2</sup> as measured by a standard wipe test.

#### Permit.

a. As defined by Volume 20 Reference (b), in accordance with NPDES, an authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by EPA or an approved state to implement the requirements of Volume 20 Reference (b), 40 CFR 123 (Volume 20 Reference (bx)), and 40 CFR 124 (Volume 20 Reference (by)). Permit includes an NPDES general permit but does not include any permit that has not yet been the subject of final agency action, such as a draft permit or a proposed permit.

b. As defined by 40 CFR 232 (Volume 20 Reference (bz)), in accordance with section 404 program of Volume 20 Reference (a), a written authorization issued by an approved state to implement the requirements of Volume 20 Reference (bc) or by the Marine Corps under Volume 20 References (aw) through (bb), (br), 33 CFR 326 (Volume 20 Reference (ca)), 33 CFR 327 (Volume 20 Reference (cb)), 33 CFR 328 (Volume 20 Reference (cc)), and 33 CFR 329 (Volume 20 Reference (cd)), which includes general permits as well as individual permits.

c. As defined by Volume 16 Reference (i), an authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by the EPA or an approved state to implement the requirements of the UIC Program. The permit includes “area” permit and “emergency” permit, but does not include UIC authorization by rule or any permit which has not yet been the subject of final agency action, such as a draft permit.

Personal Relief. Pest management control efforts made by Marine Corps personnel or their family members at their own expense for the control of pests in accordance with DoD and Marine Corps pest management policy.

Pest Management Consultant (PMC). A professional, with a degree in a biological science, who has rigorous college-level entomology training, such as a NAVFAC civilian entomologist (applied biologist) or BUMED-commissioned medical entomologist who has command program oversight responsibilities, provides guidance, and information on the management of pest management programs for commands and installations.

Pest Management Materiel. Equipment or pesticides used to monitor, prevent, or control pests and disease vectors. Equipment examples include all pesticide dispersal equipment, traps, nets, and pest-attracting or pest-repelling devices.

Pest Management Performance Assessment Representative (PMPAR). Formerly Pest Control Quality Assurance Evaluators; installation personnel trained in contract performance assessment and pest management at a DoD-sponsored course, whose duties include surveillance of commercial pest management services to ensure performance complies with contract specifications and legal requirements.

Pest Management. The prevention and control of disease vectors and pests that may adversely affect the Marine Corps mission or military operations, human health and well-being, or structures, materiel, or property.

Pesticide Applicator. Any individual who applies pesticides or supervises the use of pesticides by others.

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a. **Certified Pesticide Applicator.** Any individual who applies pesticides or supervises the use of pesticides and who has been authorized to do so by successfully completing a training program approved by the EPA, followed by formal certification by DoD or a state. Outside Continental United States, and DoD provisions described in subsection 2.6 of Volume 14 Reference (a) apply to individuals who apply pesticides or supervise the use of pesticides.

b. **DoD-Certified Pesticide Applicators.** DoD military or civilian personnel certified in accordance with Volume 14 Reference (c), authorized by Volume 14 Reference (a).

c. **State-Certified Pesticide Applicators.** Persons certified in accordance with Volume 14 Reference (e) by a state with an EPA-approved certification plan.

d. **Uncertified Pesticide Applicators.** Those individuals who have not successfully completed certification training. Uncertified military and DoD civilian personnel who are in training to become certified pesticide applicators may apply pesticides when under direct line-of-sight supervision of a DoD-certified pesticide applicator. Uncertified personnel may apply self-help pesticides when the operation has been approved by a command PMC.

**Pesticide Cancellation.** An action by EPA that may limit the use of a pesticide. The EPA often issues instructions with the pesticide cancellations providing information on the proper disposition of cancelled pesticides.

**Pesticide Facility.** The building and areas designated for handling and storing pesticides.

**Pesticide.** Any substance or mixture of substances, including biological control agents, that may prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate pests and are specifically labeled for use by EPA. Also, any substance or mixture of substances used as a plant regulator, defoliant, desiccant, disinfectant, or biocide. (See paragraph 14525). Note: AFPMB does not review or approve disinfectants or biocides.

**Pests.** Arthropods, birds, rodents, nematodes, fungi, bacteria, viruses, algae, snails, marine borers, snakes, weeds, and other organisms (except for human or animal disease-causing organisms) that adversely affect readiness, military operations, or the well-being of personnel and animals; attack or damage real property, supplies, equipment, or vegetation; or are otherwise undesirable.

**Petroleum** (as defined by Volume 18 Reference (b)). Petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof, which is liquid at standard conditions of temperature and pressure (60° F and 14.7 per square inch absolute).

**Petroleum UST System.** A UST system that contains petroleum or a mixture of petroleum with minimum quantities of other regulated substances. Such systems include those containing motor fuels, jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, petroleum solvents, and used oils.

**Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE).** The DoD process through which all Marine Corps resource requirements, including the environmental program, are identified, defended, planned, programmed, budgeted, and funded.

**Point Source** (as defined by Volume 20 Reference (b)). Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including, but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection

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system, and vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural stormwater runoff.

Point-of-Entry Treatment Device (as defined by Volume 16 Reference (e)). A treatment device applied to the drinking water entering a house or building for the purpose of reducing contaminants in the drinking water distributed throughout the house or building.

Pollutant (as defined by Volume 20 Reference (b)). Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water. A pollutant is not "sewage from vessels" as defined in section 312 of Volume 20 Reference (a); or water, gas, or other material that is injected into a well to facilitate production of oil or gas; or water derived in association with oil or gas production and disposed of in a well. In this case, the well used to facilitate production or for disposal purposes is one approved by authority of the state in which the well is located; however, the state must determine that such injection or disposal will not result in the degradation of ground or surface water resources.

Pollution Prevention (P2). Use of processes, materials, or products that avoid, reduce, or control pollution, which may include recycling, treatment, process changes, control mechanisms, more efficient use of resources and material substitution.

Positive Finding. An installation practice that is proactive, exceeds normal standards, and is an exemplary way of addressing environmental requirements. HQMC (LFF)/MCICOM (GF) may use positive findings to communicate best management practices to other installations throughout the Marine Corps.

Potable Water. Water that has been examined and treated to meet the proper standards and declared by responsible authorities to be fit for drinking.

Potentially Responsible Party (PRP). A generator, transporter, or site owner or operator who may be responsible for a hazardous waste site. This term is usually used in connection with off-installation sites.

Practice Owner. The command, unit, or office responsible for day-to-day implementation of a practice. Practice owners have the authority to accomplish or support their mission by implementing the practice and, thus, have the responsibility for procedures needed to keep it under control.

Practice. A unit process, operation, or product that supports the mission and has or can have aspects that can impact environmental or other resources. Standard Marine Corps practice types are listed in Table 2-1.

Preliminary Assessment (PA) (as defined by Volume 10 Reference (h)). PA, as defined by CERCLA, means review of existing information and an off-site reconnaissance, if appropriate, to determine if a release may require additional investigation or action. A PA may include an on-site reconnaissance, if appropriate.

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Pretreatment. The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to or in lieu of discharging or introducing such pollutants into a POTW. The reduction or alteration may be accomplished by physical, chemical, or biological processes; operational process changes; material substitutions; or by other approved means.

Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Program. Emission control program under NSR which applies to attainment areas.

Preventive Action. Action taken to eliminate the root cause of detected noncompliance and nonconformance.

Program Objectives Memorandum (POM) (as defined by Volume 3 Reference (u)). The final product of the programming process within the Department of Defense, the Components displays the resource allocation decisions of the Military Departments in response to and in accordance with Strategic Planning Guidance and Joint Programming Guidance.

Programmatic Agreement (PA). A written agreement among the federal agency, SHPO, ACHP, Native American tribes, or NHOs that stipulates how to carry out a program or a class of undertakings, repetitive in nature or similar in effect, so as to avoid or mitigate adverse effects on cultural resources. A PA is used to streamline compliance with Section 106 of Volume 8 Reference (d). PAs cannot be used for compliance with other federal statutes.

Proposal (as defined by section 1508.23 Volume 12 Reference (b)). A "proposal" exists at that stage in development of an action when the action proponent/sponsor has a goal and is actively preparing to make a decision on one or more alternative means of accomplishing that goal and the effects can be meaningfully evaluated. A proposal may exist in fact as well as by agency declaration that one exists.

Public Water System (PWS) (as defined by Volume 16 Reference (e)). A system for the provision of piped water for human consumption, if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. This term includes:

- a. Any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities under control of the operator of such system and used primarily in connection with such system.
- b. Any collection or pretreatment storage facilities not under such control which are used primarily in connection with such system.

Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW). As defined by Volume 20 Reference (b), any device or system (including recycling and reclamation) used in the treatment of municipal sewerage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature that is owned by a state or municipality. This definition includes sewers, pipes, or other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW providing treatment.

## Q

Qualified Individual (as defined by Volume 7 Reference (u)). An English-speaking representative of an operator, located in the United States, available on a 24-hour basis, and with full authority to activate and contract with required oil spill removal organization(s), activate personnel and



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equipment maintained by the operator, act as a liaison with the OSC, and obligate any funds required to carry out all required or directed oil response activities.

Qualified Recycling Program (QRP). An organized operation that diverts or recovers scrap or waste streams, and that identifies, segregates, and maintains the integrity of the recyclable materials in order to maintain or enhance the marketability of the materials.

Quantifiable Level/Level of Detection. For PCB analysis, it is 2 µg/gram (2 ppm) from any resolvable gas chromatographic peak.

### R

Radon. A heavy, colorless, odorless, radioactive gas formed by the decay of radium. Radon can be found in soils, rocks, and some groundwater supplies, and can seep into buildings.

Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT). Emissions control technology that achieves the lowest possible emissions level given technological and economic considerations. RACT is applied to existing stationary sources in nonattainment areas and often involves the installation of new control equipment on older sources.

Record of Decision (ROD).

a. As defined by Volume 10 Reference (g), A written record that documents the remedial action plan for a site addressed pursuant to CERCLA authority and serves to certify that the remedy selection process was carried out in accordance with CERCLA and, to the extent practicable, with the NCP; describe the technical parameters of the remedy, specifying the methods selected to protect human health and the environment, including treatment, LUCs, and cleanup levels; and provide the public with a consolidated summary of information about the site and the chosen remedy, including the rationale behind the selection.

b. As used in Volume 12, a concise public document providing a rationale for the alternative selected for implementation as presented in a FEIS. The document, as proposed by the action proponent/sponsor, will be finalized by CMC (LF)/MCICOM (GF) on behalf of the HQEIRB and will state the decision, identify the alternatives considered (including those that were environmentally preferable), and discuss all factors, including non-environmental considerations, that influenced the decision. The ROD will commit the action proponent/sponsor to the appropriate mitigation, if applicable, to minimize environmental harm, and to identify those measures that were considered, but not selected, for implementation. Additionally, any monitoring program associated with selected mitigation measures will be addressed.

Record. Information, stored on paper, electronic, or other media, that states results achieved or provides evidence of activities performed. Records are not subject to change and, once created, cannot be modified. Examples of records include regulatory monitoring records, routine practice monitoring/inspection records, results of tracking objectives and targets, and results of past EMS and compliance audits.

Recordation. Measured drawings, photographs, and other techniques that are undertaken to provide a permanent record of resources that shall be destroyed or substantially altered and are prepared pursuant to Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record guidelines.

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Recovered Material (as defined by 42 U.S.C. §6903 (Volume 17 Reference (v)). Waste materials and by-products that have been recovered or diverted from solid waste; but such term does not include those materials and by-products generated from and commonly used within an original manufacturing process.

Recyclable Materials. Recyclable materials can include, but are not limited to, high quality paper and paper products, mixed paper, newspaper, cardboard, plastic, metal cans, glass, used oil (except when the oil is HW), batteries, and tires. In addition, scrap (including ferrous and non-ferrous scrap), firing range-expended brass, and mixed metals gleaned from firing range cleanup that do not require demilitarization and that are MLIs or SLIs may be included in a QRP. Expended brass shall be crushed, shredded, or otherwise destroyed prior to public sale.

Recycling. As defined by EPA, the recovery of useful materials, such as paper, glass, plastic, and metals, from the trash to use to make new products, reducing the amount of virgin raw materials needed.

Recycling Facility. Any physical plant that processes non-hazardous, commercial, or institutional solid waste biologically, chemically, or physically; and recovers useful products, such as shredded fuel, combustible oil or gas, steam, metal, and glass, for resale or reuse.

Reformulated Gasoline. Gasoline that has undergone special processing in order to meet performance requirements for NOx emissions, oxygen content, benzene, heavy metals, and volatility.

Regional EIRB. A selected group of SMEs appointed by the Commanding General (CG) of the Region (i.e., MCIEAST, MCIWEST, MCIPAC, MCINCR). The board reviews environmental documentation to determine if the potential for environmental degradation or public controversy exists and the recommended level of NEPA documentation. The composition of this EIRB will include a cross-section of the Regional command. Members of the Board should include the counsel or staff judge advocate; the heads of facilities, environment, and operations/training; the comptroller; public affairs; community plans and liaison office; and any others as determined by the CG of the Region. The EIRB will ensure that the documentation is in compliance with Volume 12 Reference (a) prior to forwarding it to CMC (LF)/MCICOM (GF) for review.

Registered Pesticide. A pesticide registered by EPA for sale and use within the United States.

Regulated Substance.

- a. Any substance as defined by section 101(14) of Volume 14 Reference (aa), but not including any substance regulated as a HW under subtitle C of Volume 14 Reference (b).
- b. Petroleum, as defined by section 18517 of this Order.
- c. The term "regulated substance" includes, but is not limited to, petroleum and petroleum-based substances consisting of a complex blend of hydrocarbons derived from crude oil through processes of separation, conversion, upgrading, and finishing, such as motor fuels, jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, petroleum solvents, and used oils.

Relative Risk. The evaluation of individual sites to determine high, medium, or low relative risk to human health and the environment, based on contaminant hazards, migration pathways, and receptors, in accordance with Volume 10 Reference (k). Risk reduction is the movement of any site

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from a higher to a lower risk category because of natural attenuation or interim remedial, remedial, or removal actions taken.

### Release.

a. As defined by Volume 10 Reference (a)), any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment (including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles containing any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant) of any HC, EHS, or CERCLA HS. A release excludes the following: any release that results in exposure to persons solely within a workplace, specifically a claim that such persons made; emissions from the engine exhaust of a motor vehicle, rolling stock, aircraft, vessel, or pipeline pumping station engine; release of source, byproduct, or special nuclear material from a nuclear incident or any processing site that meets the conditions specified in Volume 10 Reference (a); and the normal application of fertilizer. In Volume 10 Reference (e), release also means a threat of a release.

b. The term excludes:

(1) Any release that results in exposure to persons solely within a workplace, with respect to a claim which such persons may assert against the employer of such persons.

(2) Emissions from the engine exhaust of a motor vehicle, rolling stock, aircraft, vessel, or pipeline pumping station engine.

(3) Release of source, byproduct, or special nuclear material from a nuclear incident, as those terms as defined by Volume 18 Reference (h), if such release is subject to requirements with respect to financial protection established by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission pursuant to section 170 of Volume 18 Reference (h), or for the purposes of section 104 of Volume 18 Reference (aa), or any other response action or any release of source, byproduct, or special nuclear material from any processing site pursuant to section 7912(a)(1) or section 7942(a) of 42 U.S.C. 7901 et seq. (Volume 18 Reference (ac)).

iv) The normal application of fertilizer.

Release Detection. Determining whether a release of a regulated substance has occurred from a UST system into the environment or into the interstitial space between the UST system and its secondary barrier or containment.

Remedial Action (as defined by Volume 18 Reference (h)). Action consistent with permanent remedy taken instead of, or in addition to, removal actions in the event of a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance into the environment, to prevent or minimize the release of hazardous substances so that they do not migrate to cause substantial danger to present or future public health or welfare or the environment. The term includes, but is not limited to, such actions at the location of the release as storage; confinement; perimeter protection using dikes, trenches, or ditches; clay cover; neutralization; cleanup of released hazardous substances and associated contaminated materials; recycling or reuse; diversion; destruction; segregation of reactive wastes; dredging or excavations; repair or replacement of leaking containers; collection of leachate and runoff; on-site treatment or incineration; provision of alternative water supplies; any monitoring reasonably required to assure that such actions protect the public health and welfare and the environment; and, where appropriate, post-removal site control activities. The term includes the costs of permanent relocation of residents and businesses and community facilities (including the cost of providing “alternative land of equivalent value” to an Indian tribe pursuant to section 126(b) of Volume 10 Reference (a)) where EPA determines that, alone or in combination with other

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measures, such relocation is more cost-effective than, and environmentally preferable to, the transportation, storage, treatment, destruction, or secure disposition offsite of such hazardous substances, or may otherwise be necessary to protect the public health or welfare. The term includes off-site transport and off-site storage, treatment, destruction, or secure disposition of hazardous substances and associated contaminated materials. For the purpose of the NCP, the term also includes enforcement activities related thereto.

a. Remedial Action-Construction (RA-C). RA-C is the period of time in which a response action is being implemented and the final remedy is being constructed, but is not yet operating as designed. RA-Cs may include final remedies such as a soil removal or landfill cap, in which case the site would be considered an RC at the end of the RA-C phase; or the RA-C may be the construction of an active remediation system (pump and treat, soil vapor, or extraction) that will have to be operated for an extended period prior to meeting the remedial objectives. In the latter case, once construction of the system is complete, it is considered a RIP. This phase may also include any construction related to the implementation of LUCs.

b. Remedial Action-Operation (RA-O). The period of time that a selected remedy shall operate before achieving remedial action objectives (i.e., operation and maintenance activities required after the RA-C is completed, before RA-C objectives have been met, and before RC has been achieved). Monitoring programs on a site during the RA-O are part of the RA-O phase versus the LTMgt phase.

Remedial Design (RD) (as defined by Volume 10 Reference (h)). The technical analysis and procedures which follow the selection of remedy for a site and result in a detailed set of plans and specifications for implementation of the remedial action.

Remedial Investigation (RI) (as defined by Volume 10 Reference (h)). A process undertaken by the lead agency to determine the nature and extent of the problem presented by the release. The RI emphasizes data collection and site characterization, and is generally performed concurrently and in an interactive fashion with the FS. The RI includes sampling and monitoring, as necessary, and includes the gathering of sufficient information to determine the necessity for remedial action and to support the evaluation of remedial alternatives.

Remedy in Place (RIP). RIP is that point in time when the final remedial action has been constructed, is functional, and is operating as planned in the remedial design. Because remedial action objectives have not been met, the site cannot be RC.

Removal Action. A near-term action taken to address hazardous substance releases that require an expeditious response. Removal actions are often the first response to a release or threatened release.

Remove or Removal (as defined by Volume 7 Reference (ay)). The removal of oil from the water and shorelines or the taking of such other actions the federal OSC may determine to be necessary to minimize or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare, including, but not limited to, fish, shellfish, wildlife, public and private property, shorelines, and beaches.

Reportable Quantity (RQ) (as defined by Volume 7 References (ak), (ag), and (at))

a. Quantities that may be harmful as set forth in section 3 of Volume 7 Reference (ak), the discharge of which is a violation of section 311(b)(3) of Volume 7 Reference (c), and requires notice as set forth in section 21 of Volume 7 Reference (ak).

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- b. That quantity, as set forth in Volume 7 Reference (aq), the release of which requires notification pursuant to Volume 7 Reference (an).
- c. For any CERCLA HS, the RQ established in table 302.4 of Volume 7 Reference (an), for such substance. For any EHS, RQ means the quantity established in Appendices A and B of Volume 7 Reference (ag) for such substance. Unless and until superseded by regulations establishing an RQ for newly listed EHSs or CERCLA HS, a weight of 1 pound shall be the RQ.
- d. The quantity specified in column 2 of the Appendix to section 101 in Volume 7 Reference (ax) for any material identified in column 1 of that Appendix.
- e. The threshold quantity of a hazardous substance that shall be reported if released. Section 102 of Volume 10 Reference (a) requires that EPA establish and revise a list of hazardous substances and their associated RQs; this list is contained in part 4 of 40 CFR 302 (Volume 10 Reference (aa)).

Request for Environmental Impact Review (REIR). A standard form prescribed by the installation Commander to document the need for environmental analysis and compliance with Volume 12 Reference (a). This can include installation or command specific forms that serve the same purpose as the REIR (e.g., PEIR). Sample forms are located in Appendix I.

Requirement. Legislation, regulation, or policy issued by any Executive, federal, state, local, DoD, DON, or Marine Corps authority that addresses environmental considerations and requires action by Marine Corps personnel.

Response Activities (as defined by Volume 7 Reference (u)). The containment and removal of oil from the water and shorelines, the temporary storage and disposal of recovered oil, or actions taken to minimize or mitigate damage to the environment.

Response Complete (RC) (as defined by Volume 10 Reference (g)). A milestone signifying that the remedial action objectives have been met for a site, determination has been documented, and regulatory agreement has been sought. RC signifies that DoD has determined at the end of the preliminary assessment, site inspection, or remedial investigation that no additional response action is required; the site has achieved RIP and the required RA-O has achieved the remedial action objectives; or where there is no RA-O phase, the RA-C has achieved the remedial action objectives. LTMgt may occur after RC is achieved.

Responsible Party (as defined by Volume 7 Reference (aq)).

- a. In the demise of a vessel, any person owning, operating, or chartering the vessel.
- b. In the case of an onshore facility (other than a pipeline), any person owning or operating the facility except a federal agency, state, municipality, commission, or political subdivision of a state or any interstate body that, as the owner, transfers possession and right to use the property to another person by lease, assignment, or permit.
- c. In the case of a pipeline, any person owning or operating the pipeline.

Restoration. The act or process of accurately recovering the form and details of property and its setting as it appeared at a particular period of time.

- a. As defined by Volume 7 Reference (aq)), any action (or alternative) or combination of actions (or alternatives) to restore, rehabilitate, replace, or acquire the equivalent of injured natural resources and services.

Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) (as defined by 32 CFR 203 (Volume 10 Reference (ab))). The RAB is a forum of representatives of DoD, the local community, and EPA and/or state, local, and tribal officials to discuss and exchange information about the installation's ER Program. The RAB provides stakeholders an opportunity to make their views known, review progress, and participate in dialogue with the decision makers.

Restricted-Use Pesticide. A pesticide that the Administrator of the EPA (in accordance with Volume 14 Reference (e)) or a state regulatory agency determines to have the potential to cause unreasonable and adverse effects on the environment or human health when applied in accordance with its directions for use and therefore requires additional regulatory restrictions.

Retrofill. To remove PCB or PCB-contaminated dielectric fluid and to replace it with PCB, PCB-contaminated, or non-PCB dielectric fluid.

Risk to Mission. Potential or actual impacts on mission readiness resulting from the occurrence of aspects of practices operated aboard Marine Corps facilities. Mission impacts occur through four risk pathways: environmental impacts, adverse regulatory exposure, adverse public perception, or health and safety impacts. Risk ranking can be used to determine significant aspects of practices and prioritize resources.

Runoff. Water that drains overland from any part of a facility.

S

Safety Data Sheet. Formerly Material Safety Data Sheet; a document (OSHA form 174, or equivalent) that accompanies a hazardous material, providing the handler with chemical information on ingredients, handling instructions, potential hazards, and manufacturer address and emergency contact information.

Sanitary Survey (as defined by Volume 16 Reference (e)). An onsite review of the water source, facilities, equipment, operation, and maintenance of a PWS for the purpose of evaluating the adequacy of such source, facilities, equipment, operation, and maintenance for producing and distributing safe drinking water.

Scope (as defined by section 1501.7 Volume 12 Reference (b)). "Scope" consists of the range of actions, alternatives, and impacts to be considered in an EA or an EIS. The scope of an individual EA or EIS may depend on its relationships to other EAs or EISs. To determine the scope of an EA or an EIS, the action proponent/sponsor shall consider three types of actions, three types of alternatives, and three types of impacts. They include:

- a. Actions (other than unconnected single actions) that may be:
  - (1) Connected actions, which means that they are closely related and, therefore, should be discussed in the same impact statement. Actions are "connected" if they:
    - (a) Automatically trigger other actions that may require EISs.
    - (b) Cannot or will not proceed unless other actions are taken previously or simultaneously.
    - (c) Are interdependent parts of a larger action and depend on the larger action for their justification.

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(2) Cumulative actions, which when viewed with other proposed actions, have cumulatively significant impacts and should, therefore, be discussed in the same impact statement.

(3) Similar actions, which when viewed with other reasonably foreseeable or proposed agency actions, have similarities that provide a basis for evaluating their environmental consequences together, such as common timing or geography. An action proponent/sponsor may wish to analyze these actions in the same EA or EIS. It should do so when the best way to assess adequately the combined impacts of similar actions is to treat them in a single EA or EIS.

b. Alternatives, which include:

(1) No Action.

(2) Other reasonable courses of action.

(3) Mitigation measures (not in the proposed action).

c. Impacts, which may be:

(1) Direct.

(2) Indirect.

(3) Cumulative.

Scoping (as defined by section 1501.7 of Volume 12 Reference (b)). An early and open process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action.

Sediment. Solid material, such as clay, gravel, mud, silt, sand, and organic matter, that moves from its site of origin and settles to the bottom of a water course or water body.

Septage (as defined by Volume 20 Reference (b)). The liquid and solid material pumped from a septic tank, cesspool, or similar domestic sewage treatment system, or from a holding tank when the system is cleaned or maintained.

Septic Tank. A watertight, covered receptacle designed to receive or process, through liquid separation or biological digestion, the sewage discharged from a building sewer. The effluent from such a receptacle is distributed through the soil, and settled solids and scum from the tank are pumped out periodically and hauled to a treatment facility.

Sewage Sludge (as defined by Volume 20 Reference (b)). Any solid, semisolid, or liquid residue removed during the treatment of municipal wastewater or domestic sewage. It includes, but is not limited to, solids removed during primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment; scum, septage, portable toilet pumpings; type III marine sanitation device pumpings; and sewage sludge products. Sewage sludge does not include grit or screenings, or ash generated during incineration of sewage sludge.

Sewage Sludge Use or Disposal Practice. As defined by Volume 20 Reference (b), the collection, storage, treatment, transportation, processing, monitoring, use, or disposal of sewage sludge.

Sheen (as defined by Volume 7 Reference (aj)). An iridescent appearance on the surface of water.

Significant Accidental Release. Any accidental release of a regulated substance that has caused or has the potential to cause offsite consequences such as death, injury, or adverse effects to human

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health or the environment, or to cause the public to seek shelter or be evacuated to avoid such consequences.

Significant Aspect. An aspect determined by the installation to result or potentially result in at least one significant environmental impact.

Significant Impact. An impact determined by the installation to result or potentially result in a significant change to the environment.

Significant Practice. A practice determined by the installation to result or potentially result in a significant environmental impact due to its association with a significant aspect.

Significantly (as defined by section 1508.27 of Volume 12 Reference (b)). "Significantly" as used in NEPA requires consideration of both context and intensity:

a. Context. This means that the significance of an action shall be analyzed in several contexts, such as society as a whole (human, national), the affected region, the affected interests, and the locality. Significance varies with the setting of the proposed action. For instance, in the case of a site-specific action, significance would usually depend upon the effects in the locale rather than in the world as a whole. Both short- and long-term effects are relevant.

b. Intensity. This refers to the severity of impact. Responsible officials shall bear in mind that more than one agency may make decisions about partial aspects of a major action. The following should be considered in evaluating intensity:

(1) Impacts that may be both beneficial and adverse. A significant effect may exist even if the federal agency believes that on balance the effect will be beneficial.

(2) The degree to which the proposed action affects public health or safety.

(3) Unique characteristics of the geographic area, such as proximity to cultural resources, park lands, prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas.

(4) The degree to which the effects on the quality of the human environment are likely to be highly controversial.

(5) The degree to which the possible effects on the human environment are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks.

(6) The degree to which the action may establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects or represents a decision in principle about a future consideration.

(7) Whether the action is related to other actions with individually insignificant, but cumulatively significant impacts. Significance exists if it is reasonable to anticipate a cumulatively significant impact on the environment. Significance cannot be avoided by terming an action temporary or by breaking it down into small component parts.

(8) The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, landscapes, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP or may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources.

(9) The degree to which the action may adversely affect an endangered or threatened species or its habitat that has been determined to be critical under Volume 12 Reference (j).

(10) Whether the action threatens a violation of federal, state, or local law or requirements imposed for the protection of the environment.

Site (as defined by Volume 10 Reference (g)). A distinct area of an installation containing one or more releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances treated as a discrete entity or



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consolidated grouping for response purposes. Installations may have more than one site. Formerly used defense site (FUDS) projects are the same as sites.

Site Closeout (SC) (as defined by Volume 10 Reference (g)). The stage at which DoD has completed active management and monitoring at an ER site and no additional ER funds will be expended at the site. SC occurs when ER goals have been achieved that allow UU/UE of the property (e.g., no further LTMgt, including LUCs, is required). Also may be a NFA.

Site Inspection (SI) (as defined by Volume 10 Reference (h)). An on-site investigation to determine whether there is a release or potential release and the nature of the associated threats. The purpose is to augment the data collected in the preliminary assessment and to generate, if necessary, sampling and other field data to determine if further action or investigation is appropriate.

Solid Waste (as defined by Volume 21 Reference (k)). A solid waste is any discarded material that is not excluded by section (a) of 40 CFR 261.4 Volume 21 (Reference (o)), or that is not excluded by a variance granted in accordance with sections 30 and 31 of Volume 21 Reference (k), or that is not excluded by a non-waste determination as defined by sections 30 and 34 of Volume 21 Reference (k).

Solid Waste Management Unit. In RCRA corrective action, any unit in which wastes have been placed at any time, regardless of whether the unit was designed to accept solid waste or hazardous waste. Such units could include old landfills, wastewater treatment tanks, and leaking process or waste collection sewers.

Solid Waste. Any garbage, refuse, trash, rubbish, sludge, waste, or scrap from commercial, agricultural, industrial, or residential activities. This classification does not include any of those materials that are identified as HW.

Source Reduction (as defined by 42 U.S.C. 6601 et seq. (Volume 9 Reference (ao))). Any practice that:

- a. Reduces the amount of any HS, pollutant, or contaminant entering any waste stream or otherwise released into the environment (including fugitive emissions) prior to recycling, treatment, and disposal.
- b. Reduces the hazards to public health and the environment associated with the release of such substances, pollutants, or contaminants.
- c. Includes equipment or technology modification; process or procedure modification; reformulation or redesign of products; substitution of raw materials; and improvements in housekeeping, maintenance, training, or inventory control.
- d. Source reduction does not entail any form of waste management (e.g., recycling, treatment, and disposal).

Source Separation. The separation of recyclable materials at their point of generation by the generator.

Species At Risk (SAR). Includes species on lists maintained by USFWS, NMFS, and state agencies as threatened or endangered, IUCN Red List, or are candidates for such lists. SAR also include

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species that could be added to any such list due to current status, and whose conservation, if not addressed, would severely impact the military mission.

Spill Event (as defined by Volume 7 Reference (aj)). A discharge of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines in harmful quantities.

Spill Management Team. The personnel identified to staff the organizational structure identified in a response plan to manage response plan implementation.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). A written procedure that instructs practice owners on the environmentally-sound operation of a practice. SOPs should be integrated into existing technical procedures or Manuals for operation of practices when feasible, but may need to be distributed or posted in the work place as separate documents.

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The person who has been designated in each State to administer the State Historic Preservation Program, including identifying and nominating eligible properties to the NRHP and otherwise administering applications for listing historic properties on the NRHP. For overseas locations, refer to the host nation's cultural resources laws or policies to identify the equivalent agency.

State Implementation Plan (SIP). A plan developed by each state to implement and enforce regulations in order to achieve and maintain the NAAQS within that state.

Stationary Source. Generally, any source of an air pollutant except those emissions resulting directly from an internal combustion engine for transportation purposes or from a nonroad engine or nonroad vehicle as defined in section 216 of Volume 6 Reference (a).

Status of Force Agreements. Agreements concerning the stationing or operation of forces in a host country. These actions include multilateral or bilateral stationing for operating and installation rights agreements.

Stewardship. The responsibility to inventory, manage, conserve, protect, and enhance natural resources entrusted to one's care in a way that respects the intrinsic value of those resources, and the needs of present and future generations.

Stormwater or Wastewater Collection System. Piping, pumps, conduits, and any other equipment necessary to collect and transport the flow of surface water runoff resulting from precipitation or domestic, commercial, or industrial wastewater. The collection of stormwater and wastewater does not include treatment except where incidental to conveyance.

Stormwater. The portion of precipitation that does not naturally percolate into the ground or evaporate but flows via overland flows, channels, or pipes into a defined surface water channel or stormwater system during and immediately following a storm event.

Straddle Program. Includes CMP10 projects authorized from the semi-annual CAF that have a scheduled bid opening date in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year. Provides HQMC (LFF)/MCICOM (GF) the flexibility of using either current year or following year funds. The

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number of projects approved for the Straddle Program is determined by the amount of additional funds that are expected to be available and shall be obligated before the year-end.

Strategic List Items. These items, under the jurisdiction of the Export Administration Regulations, U.S. Department of Commerce, have been assigned a code letter “A” or “B” following the Export Control Classification Number on the Commerce Control List, 15 CFR 774 (Volume 17 Reference (w)), and include both military and commercial items. They are controlled due to national security, foreign policy controls, nuclear proliferation, missile technology, chemical and biological warfare, and short supply.

Supplier of Water (as defined by Volume 16 Reference (e)). Any person who owns or operates a public PWS.

Surface Water (as defined by Volume 16 Reference (e)). All water which is open to the atmosphere and subject to surface runoff.

Surveillance. Thorough inspections or surveys made before or after pest management treatments to determine the presence and prevalence of pests or disease vectors.

Sustainability. Defined in Chapter 1 of this Order.

Sustainable Acquisition (as defined by DoD, “Updated Green Procurement Program (GPP) Strategy,” December 2, 2008 (Volume 1 Reference (s))). Volume 1 Reference (s) defines sustainable acquisition or “Green Procurement” as the “purchase of environmentally preferable products and services in accordance with federally-mandated ‘green’ procurement preference programs.” Green procurement includes the acquisition of recycled content products, environmentally preferable products and services, biobased products, energy and water efficient products, alternative fuel vehicles and alternative fuels, products using renewable energy, and alternatives to hazardous or toxic chemicals.

Sustainable Practices. Section 2 of Volume 2 Reference (a) directs federal agencies to implement sustainable practices for:

- a. Improvement in energy efficiency and reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.
- b. Use of renewable energy.
- c. Reduction in water consumption.
- d. Sustainable acquisition.
- e. Reduction of the use and disposal of toxic and hazardous chemicals and materials.
- f. Pollution and waste prevention/diversion and recycling programs.
- g. High performance and sustainable buildings.
- h. Vehicle fleet management.
- i. Participation in regional and local transportation planning.
- j. Electronics stewardship.

Sustainable Procurement. Products or services that have a lesser or reduced effect on human health and the environment when compared with competing products or services that serve the same purpose. This comparison may consider raw materials acquisition, production, manufacturing,

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packaging, distribution, reuse, operation, maintenance, or disposal of the product or service. Components of sustainable procurement are described in 17303.b.

### T

Target. A detailed performance requirement that sets a limit, usually a quantity, and/or a time frame, for the achievement of objectives. An objective may have more than one target.

Technical Guide. A manual prepared by the AFPMB on specific pest management and disease vector control topics. Technical guides are available from the AFPMB website. Most technical guides are guidance on specific pest management and disease vector control topics designed to help rather than enforce, and are not DoD policy. However, those cited in DoD policy issuances do carry the weight of DoD policy.

Technical Review Committee (as defined by Volume 10 Reference (ab)). A group comprised of DoD, EPA, state and local authorities, and a public representative of the community formed to meet the requirements of 10 U.S.C. 2705(c), DoD Environmental Restoration Program. Primarily functioning to review IR documents, these committees are being expanded and modified at installations where interest or need necessitates the creation of a RAB.

Tenant. An authorized governmental activity located on an installation that is not part of the host organization.

Terrestrial System Management. Programs and techniques to manage lands, including soil conservation, erosion control, nonpoint source pollution, habitat restoration, control of noxious weeds and poisonous plants, agricultural outleasing, grassland/rangeland management, landscaping, and grounds maintenance.

Territorial Sea (as defined by Volume 20 Reference (av)). The belt of seas measured from the baseline, in accordance with the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone (the line of ordinary low water located along the coast that is in direct contact with the open sea and the line marking the seaward limits of inland waters), and extending seaward at a distance of 3 nautical miles.

Territorial Seas (as defined by Volume 7 Reference (al)). The belt of the seas measured from the line of ordinary low water, along that portion of the coast which is in direct contact with the open sea and the line marking the seaward limit of inland waters, and extending seaward a distance of three miles.

The Environmental Assessment Manual (TEAM) Guide Checklists. TEAM Guide is an audit protocol that lists environmental compliance requirements and provides auditing guidance for federal and state/territory environmental requirements. The TEAM Guide checklists are maintained by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for the military services.

The Environmental Assessment Manual (TEAM) Guide. An audit protocol that lists environmental compliance requirements (checklists) and provides auditing guidance for overseas environmental requirements.

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Third-Party Site (as defined by Volume 10 Reference (g)). A site never owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by the United States Government; never under DoD jurisdiction; and where DoD is a potentially responsible party.

Threatened Species (as defined by section 1532.20 of Volume 11 Reference (ae)). Any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ). The established amount of an EHS which, when present onsite at a facility in excess of the threshold limit, requires reporting pursuant to sections 302, 311, and 312 of Volume 7 Reference (a). TPQs are listed in appendices A and B of Volume 7 Reference (ag).

Tier I Qualified Facility. A facility that (1) has 10,000 gal or less in aggregate aboveground oil storage capacity; (2) has no individual aboveground oil containers greater than 5,000 gal; and (3) within 3 years prior to the plan certification date, has not had a single discharge of oil to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines exceeding 1,000 gal or two discharges of oil to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines each exceeding 42 gal within any 12-month period.

Tier II Qualified Facility. A facility that (1) has 10,000 gal or less in aggregate aboveground oil storage capacity; (2) has any individual aboveground oil containers greater than 5,000 gal; and (3) within 3 years prior to the plan certification date, has not had a single discharge of oil to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines exceeding 1,000 gal or two discharges of oil to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines each exceeding 42 gal within any 12-month period.

Title V Operating Permit. A federally-enforceable document issued by the states to major sources, sources subject to NSPS, sources subject to any standard in accordance with section 112(d) of Volume 6 Reference (a), and sources subject to NSR. This document defines emission standards, operational procedures, and all obligations of the source pursuant to Volume 6 Reference (a).

Total Maximum Daily Load (as defined by Volume 19 Reference (i)). The sum of the individual WLAs for point sources and LAs for nonpoint sources and natural background. If a receiving water has only one point source discharger, the TMDL is the sum of that point source WLA plus the LAs for any nonpoint sources of pollution and natural background sources, tributaries, or adjacent segments. TMDLs can be expressed in terms of either mass per time, toxicity, or other appropriate measure. If Best Management Practices (BMPs) or other nonpoint source pollution controls make more stringent load allocations practicable, then wasteload allocations can be made less stringent. Thus, the TMDL process provides for nonpoint source control tradeoffs.

Totally Enclosed Manner. Any manner that will ensure no exposure of human beings or the environment to any concentration of PCBs.

Toxic Chemical. Chemicals on the list in Committee Print Number 99-169 of the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, titled "Toxic Chemicals Subject to Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986." Any substance listed in 40 CFR 372 (Volume 9 Reference (ap)).

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Toxic Pollutant. Any pollutant listed as toxic pursuant to section 307(a)(1) of Volume 20 Reference (a) or, in the case of sludge use or disposal practices, any pollutant identified in regulations implementing section 405(d) of Volume 20 References (a) and (b). Toxic pollutants include those that have been determined by EPA as causing death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutations, physical deformities, or physiological malfunctions.

Treatment (as defined by Volume 9 Reference (al)). Treatment is any method, technique, or process, including neutralization, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste so as to neutralize such waste; or so as to recover energy or material resources from the waste; or so as to render such waste non-hazardous or less hazardous, safer to transport, store, or dispose of, or amenable for recovery, amenable for storage, or reduced in volume.

Treatment Works Treating Domestic Sewage (as defined by Volume 20 Reference (b)). A POTW, FOTW, or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system, regardless of ownership, used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated for the disposal of sewage sludge.

Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facility (TSDF). Any facility that currently or plans to treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes. TSDFs shall obtain a RCRA permit.

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO). A THPO appointed or designated in accordance with Volume 8 Reference (d) is the official representative of a tribe for the purposes of Section 106.

### U

Underground Injection (as defined by Volume 20 Reference (am)). A well injection consisting of the subsurface emplacement of fluids through a bored, drilled, or driven well, or through a dug well, where the depth of the well dug is greater than the largest surface dimension.

Underground Injection Control (UIC) (as defined by Volume 16 Reference (i)). The regulation of the injection of fluids into the subsurface through a well to protect ground water for potential use as drinking water.

Underground Storage Tanks (USTs). All tank systems containing regulated substances for which the tank volume, including piping, is 10 percent or more beneath the surface of the ground. The following tank systems are excluded from federal UST regulations:

- a. Any UST system holding a HW listed or identified in accordance with subtitle C of Volume 18 Reference (b), or a mixture of such a HW and other regulated substances.
- b. Any wastewater treatment tank system that is part of a wastewater treatment facility pursuant to sections 402 or 307(b) of Volume 18 Reference (l).
- c. Equipment or machinery that contains regulated substances for operational purposes, such as hydraulic lift tanks and electrical equipment tanks.
- d. Any UST system that has a capacity of 110 gal or less.
- e. Any UST system that contains a minimum concentration of regulated substances.
- f. Any UST emergency spill or overflow containment system that is expeditiously emptied after use.

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- g. Any residential tank containing motor fuel for noncommercial use with a capacity of 1,100 gal or less.
- h. Any tank storing heating oil for consumptive use on the premises.
- i. Any tank system on or above the floor of underground areas, such as basements or tunnels.
- j. Any septic tank, stormwater, or wastewater collection system.
- k. Any flow-through process tank.

Undertaking. Any project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with federal financial assistance; those requiring a federal permit, license, or approval; and those subject to State or local regulations administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a federal agency.

Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) (as defined by Volume 10 Reference (z)). Military munitions that have been primed, fused, armed, or otherwise prepared for action; have been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material; and remain unexploded either by malfunction, design, or any other cause.

Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (UHW) System. The UHW is a set of forms, reports, and procedures designed to seamlessly track hazardous waste from the time it leaves the generator facility where it was produced, until it reaches the offsite waste management facility that will store, treat, or dispose of the hazardous waste.

United States. All states, territories, and possessions of the United States and all waters and airspace subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

- a. As defined by Volume 7 Reference (aj), the States, the District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Upgrade. The addition or retrofit of a system with cathodic protection, lining, or spill and overflow controls to improve the ability of a UST system to prevent the release of product.

UST/AST System. The UST/AST and any connected underground piping, underground ancillary equipment, and containment system, if any.

## V

Value (as defined by Volume 7 Reference (aq)). The maximum amount of goods, services, or money an individual is willing to give up to obtain a specific good or service, or the minimum amount of goods, services, or money an individual is willing to accept to forgo a specific good or service.

Vapor Intrusion (as defined by Volume 10 Reference (g)). The migration of volatile chemical releases from subsurface media (i.e., soil, soil gas, and groundwater) into overlying structures.

Vessel (as defined by Volume 7 Reference (s)). Every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water, other than a public vessel.

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Volatile Organic Compound (VOC). A VOC is a photo chemically reactive organic compound which evaporates readily under normal temperature and pressure conditions. As a result of the tendency to evaporate readily, VOCs are primary contributors to the formation of ground level ozone.

### W

Waste Military Munition (WMM) (as defined by Volume 21 Reference (b)). A military munition is a “waste” military munition if it has been identified as a solid waste, as defined by Subpart M sections 266.202 of Volume 21 Reference (j), or a hazardous waste, as defined by Subparts C or D of Volume 21 Reference (o). In general, WMMs are hazardous waste when they exhibit the hazardous waste characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity or are listed as a hazardous waste.

Waste Office Paper. Materials such as letterhead, copy paper, miscellaneous business forms, stationary, typing paper, tablet sheets, and computer printouts and cards. Classified wastes are explicitly excluded, except when applicable security directives allow their inclusion.

Waste to Energy (as defined in EPA Energy Recovery from Waste Website (Volume 17 Reference (x))). The conversion of non-recyclable waste materials into useable heat, electricity, or fuel through a variety of processes, including combustion, gasification, pyrolyzation, anaerobic digestion, and landfill gas recovery.

Wasteload Allocation (as defined by Volume 20 Reference (i)). The portion of receiving water's loading capacity that is allocated to one of its existing or future point sources of pollution.

Wastewater Treatment Tank. A tank that is designed to receive and treat influent wastewater through physical, chemical, or biological methods.

Water Quality Standards (as defined by Volume 20 Reference (i)). Provisions of state or federal law consisting of a designated use or uses for the waters of the United States and water quality criteria for such waters based upon such uses.

Waters of the United States (as defined by 33 CFR 328.3 (Volume 11 Reference (bj)) and 40 CFR 122.2 (Volume 11 Reference (bk))). Waters of the United States includes:

- a. All waters which are currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
- b. All interstate waters including interstate wetlands;
- c. All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds, the use, degradation or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters:
  - (1) Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes; or
  - (2) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or
  - (3) Which are used or could be used for industrial purpose by industries in interstate commerce;



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(4) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under the definition;

(5) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section;

(6) The territorial seas;

(7) Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (6) of this section.

(8) Waters of the United States do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of the Volume 11 Reference (z), the final authority regarding Volume 11 Reference (z) jurisdiction remains with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

d. Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of CWA (other than cooling ponds as defined in 40 CFR 423.11(m) which also meet the criteria of this definition) are not waters of the United States.

### Watershed.

a. A watershed is a drainage area or basin in which all precipitation and other waters drain or flow to a marsh, stream, river, lake, or groundwater.

b. An area where rain, snow, sediment, and dissolved material drains to a river, lake, wetland, or other common point body of water.

Web-based Compliance Assessment and Sustainment Software (WEBCASS). A web application to document environmental compliance and EMS conformance deficiencies and manage corrective action plans.

Well (as defined by Volume 16 Reference (i)). A bored, drilled, or driven shaft; or a dug hole, whose depth is greater than the largest surface dimension.

Wellhead Protection Area (as defined by Volume 11 Reference (a), section 1428(e)). The surface and subsurface area surrounding a water well or well field supplying a PWS through which contaminants are reasonably likely to move and to reach such water well or well field.

Wetlands (as defined by Volume 11 References (bj) and (bk)). Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. Jurisdictional wetlands, those that are regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under Section 404 of CWA (Volume 11 Reference (z)), must exhibit all three characteristics listed above. The USFWS definition of wetlands only requires one of these characteristics.

Whole Effluent Toxicity (as defined by Volume 20 Reference (b)). The aggregate toxic effect of an effluent measured directly by a toxicity test. Toxicity tests can be conducted to measure "acute" and "chronic" toxic effect.

Worst Case Discharge (as defined by Volume 7 Reference (u)). The largest foreseeable discharge of oil, including a discharge from fire or explosion, in adverse weather conditions. This volume will be determined by each pipeline operator for each response zone and is calculated according to section 105 of Volume 7 Reference (u).

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Worst Case Release (as defined by Volume 7 Reference (w)). The release of the largest quantity of a regulated substance from a vessel or process line failure that results in the greatest distance to an endpoint defined in section 22(a) of Volume 7 Reference (w).

X

Y

Z