
INTRODUCTION

Directions for Defense: A Report of the Commission on Roles and Missions of the Armed Forces states among its national security considerations that, "... regional threats will continue and instabilities will threaten international stability and U.S. interests for a host of national, ethnic, religious, and economic reasons." To that end, the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations and Environment) (ODUSD(I&E)), in partnership with regional Commanders in Chief, engages in military-to-military cooperation with the ministries of Defense of more than 30 nations to reduce regional tensions and strengthen military ties. Environmental cooperation activities enable DoD to better define its roles, missions, and functions to meet these challenges.

International cooperation activities and partnering efforts contribute to interoperability; maintain access to resources, including air, land, and sea, for training and readiness; and foster a global military environmental ethic. Through bilateral and multilateral efforts, the United States partners with foreign militaries, including the former Soviet republics and Asia-Pacific and Central American countries, to better understand how to evaluate, prioritize, and more effectively meet military environmental needs. At the same time, DoD's environmental activities reinforce efforts by militaries in newly democratic states to adjust to concepts such as civilian oversight, public accountability, openness, and cooperation with civilian agencies.

ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION SUPPORTS DoD's MISSION

Defense environmental cooperation supports U.S. national security and military strategies and foreign and Defense policy goals. Through military-to-military cooperation,

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION





Two F/A-18 Hornets from the “Fighting Redcocks” of Strike Fighter Squadron Twenty Two (VFA-22) receive fuel from a British Royal Air Force VC-10 tanker. VFA-22 is assigned to Carrier Airwing Eleven aboard the USS Carl Vinson (CVN 70), which is part of Operation Enduring Freedom.

DoD seeks to foster democratization, regional stability, and strong alliances. Defense environmental cooperation activities promote regional stability by encouraging militaries to discuss regional environmental issues. Discussions about environmental issues in a non-threatening forum help build trust among militaries.

These exchanges also demonstrate that DoD is a trusted ally, a responsible force, and is committed to protecting the environmental resources entrusted to the Military Services by host nations. These efforts help attain and maintain international access to air, land, and sea resources necessary for training and operations.

DoD’s environmental cooperation activities provide opportunities for U.S. government agencies and industries to better understand the needs of foreign militaries and allow access to foreign environmental research data, technologies, and processes.

RAISING STANDARDS BY WORKING TOGETHER

Environmental threats often involve transborder and/or global impacts that require international cooperation. Collecting, analyzing, and sharing environmental information can help establish when and if threats exist, assist policy makers in developing informed policies, and improve global operations.

Environmental protection and conservation of resources are global concerns. Citizens around the world are demanding improvements in their government’s environmental behavior and practices. Militaries are often a prime target for concerned environmental groups. In response to this movement, Defense organizations from foreign nations are requesting environmental cooperation exchanges and partnering activities as an important aspect of their bilateral and multilateral agreements with DoD.

FORCE HEALTH PROTECTION

Environment, safety, and occupational health (ESOH) are important elements in overall force protection. By minimizing losses due to ESOH-related issues, commanders protect people, facilities, equipment, and access to testing and

training facilities and areas. Keeping forces healthy, reducing equipment losses from accidents, and having adequate training and support facilities available help maximize the quantity and quality of forces available for operations. By protecting people, facilities, equipment and access, commanders can improve mission support, force readiness and effectiveness, and cost effectiveness.

ESOH programs have become effective tools for raising the standards and institutional capacity of DoD's allies—both old and new—to meet force health protection needs. These efforts support the development of competent coalition partners who are better able to operate with DoD forces in multinational scenarios, and protect their troops, DoD troops, the local population, and the environment.

Cooperation on common ESOH issues allows DoD access to health-related environmental data. This information enhances strategic preventive medicine and health knowledge that keep DoD forces mission-ready. Current environmental cooperation efforts stress a regional approach, leveraging relatively low-cost activities. Examples of cooperation activities include—

- Delegation exchanges
- Joint analyses of environmental data
- Information sharing
- Bilateral or multilateral development of ESOH products, such as handbooks, which are generic in nature and can be used in promoting ESOH concepts to militaries worldwide
- Hosting or attending conferences that address military ESOH issues in a regional or multilateral context.

RESPONDING TO ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES IN CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CASPIAN BASIN

During March 2001, the Commander in Chief, U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM), conducted an environmental conference for Central Asia and Caspian Basin states. The conference identified environmental threats to regional security, military environmental stewardship, and cooperative contingency planning that these threats require. During the conference, USCENTCOM stressed the importance of environmental engagement by

pointing out that the United States would not have access to Central Asian bases to fight the war on terrorism were it not for relationships established through the environmental partnership.

This conference, the second in a series of environmental conferences for USCENTCOM areas of responsibility, brought together senior military and civilian leaders from Central Asia and the Caspian Basin states, international academics, the private sector, governmental and military subject matter experts, and nongovernmental organizations to examine critical environmental issues of common interest. The objectives of the conference included—

- Clarifying how environmental issues are central to the security of the region
- Identifying major regional environmental challenges
- Demonstrating how military environmental responsibilities promote regional stability
- Exploring areas for military regional cooperation
- Identifying other activities that promote regional cooperation and enhance peaceful engagement.



Sean Heaney (right), Director of Technical Support Department, PWC Norfolk, retrieves a bailer to show a layer of oil on groundwater at NAS Norfolk. Observing (left to right) are Arctic Military Environmental Cooperation partners, Lieutenant General Boris Niolaevich Alekseyev; Rear Admiral Vladimir M. Reshetkin; Ms. Anastasia Walker, interpreter; Rear Admiral Larry C. Baucom; and (crouching) Rear Admiral Ole-Gerhard Ron.

ARCTIC MILITARY ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION PARTNERS WORK TO REHABILITATE ARCTIC LANDS

For more than four decades, Cold War adversaries established naval and air bases, early warning radar sites, and weapons ranges in the fragile Arctic ecosystem. Today, the United States, Russia, and Norway are working cooperatively on eight nuclear and two non-nuclear projects to protect the fragile Arctic environment from military waste. These projects include—

- Constructing a 40-ton prototype cask to store and transport spent nuclear submarine fuel
- Designing and building 100 containers to store solid low-level radioactive waste to meet or exceed International Atomic Energy Agency standards
- Developing radiological monitoring equipment for ballistic missile submarine deactivation sites

- Developing methods to clean up released materials at Arctic military sites
- Developing methods to treat liquid discharge from vessels operating in the Arctic.

The Arctic Military Environmental Cooperation project is currently scheduled to end by September 30, 2002. Member countries have discussed project closeout procedures. However, the parties are also discussing an extension of the program and expansion into the Pacific.

FUNDING

During FY 2001, DoD invested \$2.4 million for travel, information exchanges, conference support, guidebooks, and studies as part of the international defense environmental cooperation program. The regional Unified Commands, as well as the Military Services, the ODUSD(I&E), and other Defense agencies expended these and other funds to support environmental cooperation efforts. Additional funding sources include Defense-wide and Military Service operation and maintenance funds, Warsaw Initiative Funds, Traditional Commander in Chief Activities Funds, and Office of the Secretary of Defense Studies Funds. These organizations plan to invest almost \$3.2 million in FY 2003 (Figures 35 and 36) for similar activities. Of this amount, \$2.9 million will come from the Defense Environmental Cooperation request in the President's FY 2003 budget.

SUMMARY

DoD's international environmental cooperation activities support U.S. and DoD policy objectives and provide tools for shaping the international environment in a non-threatening, low cost, highly effective approach. DoD is responding to the stated needs and cooperation opportunities of foreign militaries who recognize the importance of environmental stewardship in conducting their activities. DoD helps build trust, openness, and a global environmental ethic through the Defense environmental cooperation program, ensuring the success of its mission.

Figure 35
Summary of International Travel, Pilot Studies, and Conferences/Meetings
(Current \$000)

TYPE OF EXPENDITURE	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Approp.	FY 2003 Request
Conferences/Meetings	\$1,011	\$1,045	\$1,042	\$1,562	\$1,184
Pilot Studies	\$454	\$480	\$711	\$389	\$1,303
Travel	\$164	\$305	\$667	\$735	\$715
Subtotal	\$1,629	\$1,830	\$2,420	\$2,686	\$3,202

Figure 36
International Travel, Pilot Studies, and Conferences/Meetings:
International Environmental Cooperation
(Current \$000)

COMPONENT	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Approp.	FY 2003 Request
Missile Defense Agency (formerly Ballistic Missile Defense Organization)						
	Conferences/Meetings	—	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Pilot Studies	—	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Travel	—	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Subtotal	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Defense Health Program						
	Conferences/Meetings	—	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Pilot Studies	—	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Travel	—	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Subtotal	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Defense Logistics Agency						
	Conferences/Meetings	—	\$5	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Pilot Studies	—	\$75	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Travel	—	\$98	\$389	\$396	\$416
	Subtotal	\$0	\$178	\$389	\$396	\$416
National Security Agency						
	Conferences/Meetings	—	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Pilot Studies	—	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Travel	—	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Subtotal	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
ODUSD(I&E)/Safety and Occupational Health						
	Conferences/Meetings	\$867	\$515	\$450	\$922	\$623
	Pilot Studies	\$204	\$180	\$661	\$299	\$1,200
	Travel	\$85	\$82	\$43	\$61	\$100
	Subtotal	\$1,156	\$777	\$1,154	\$1,282	\$1,923
U.S. Air Force						
	Conferences/Meetings	\$51	\$205	\$4	\$5	\$5
	Pilot Studies	\$250	\$76	\$50	\$50	\$0
	Travel	\$20	\$49	\$61	\$59	\$12
	Subtotal	\$321	\$330	\$115	\$114	\$17
U.S. Army						
	Conferences/Meetings	—	\$0	\$0		
	Pilot Studies	—	\$149	\$0	\$40	\$103
	Travel	—	\$10	\$4	\$5	\$2
	Subtotal	\$0	\$159	\$4	\$45	\$105

Figure 36 (continued)
International Travel, Pilot Studies, and Conferences/Meetings:
International Environmental Cooperation

COMPONENT	TYPE OF EXPENDITURE	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Approp.	FY 2003 Request
U.S. Central Command						
	Conferences/Meetings	—	—	\$250	\$250	\$250
	Pilot Studies	—	—	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Travel	—	—	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Subtotal	\$0	\$0	\$250	\$250	\$250
U.S. European Command						
	Conferences/Meetings	\$71	\$270	\$270	\$300	\$300
	Pilot Studies	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Travel	\$0	\$5	\$5	\$5	\$5
	Subtotal	\$71	\$275	\$275	\$305	\$305
U.S. Joint Forces Command						
	Conferences/Meetings	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4	\$5
	Pilot Studies	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Travel	\$9	\$3	\$12	\$15	\$18
	Subtotal	\$9	\$3	\$12	\$19	\$23
U.S. Navy						
	Conferences/Meetings	\$2	\$0	\$0	\$1	\$1
	Pilot Studies	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Travel	\$50	\$58	\$120	\$130	\$132
	Subtotal	\$52	\$58	\$120	\$131	\$133
U.S. Pacific Command						
	Conferences/Meetings	—	—	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Pilot Studies	—	—	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Travel	—	—	\$3	\$14	\$30
	Subtotal	\$0	\$0	\$3	\$14	\$30
U.S. Southern Command						
	Conferences/Meetings	\$20	\$50	\$68	\$80	\$0
	Pilot Studies	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Travel	\$0	\$0	\$30	\$50	\$0
	Subtotal	\$20	\$50	\$98	\$130	\$0
DoD Total						
	Conferences/Meetings	\$1,011	\$1,045	\$1,042	\$1,562	\$1,184
	Pilot Studies	\$454	\$480	\$711	\$389	\$1,303
	Travel	\$164	\$305	\$667	\$735	\$715
		\$1,629	\$1,830	\$2,420	\$2,686	\$3,202

* Travel is related to conferences, meetings, and pilot studies.

