

FY 2016 TEMPLATE
Environmental Collaboration and Conflict Resolution (ECCR)¹
Policy Report to OMB-CEQ

On September 7, 2012, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the Chairman of the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) issued a revised policy memorandum on environmental collaboration and conflict resolution (ECCR). This joint memo builds on, reinforces, and replaces the memo on ECR issued in 2005.

The memorandum requires annual reporting by departments and agencies to OMB and CEQ on progress made each year in implementing the ECCR policy direction to increase the effective use and institutional capacity for ECCR.

ECCR is defined in Section 2 of the 2012 memorandum as:

“ . . . third-party assisted collaborative problem solving and conflict resolution in the context of environmental, public lands, or natural resources issues or conflicts, including matters related to energy, transportation, and water and land management.

The term Environmental Collaboration and Conflict Resolution encompasses a range of assisted collaboration, negotiation, and facilitated dialogue processes and applications. These processes directly engage affected interests and Federal department and agency decision makers in collaborative problem solving and conflict resolution.

Multi-issue, multi-party environmental disputes or controversies often take place in high conflict and low trust settings, where the assistance of impartial facilitators or mediators can be instrumental to reaching agreement and resolution. Such disputes range broadly from policy and regulatory disputes to administrative adjudicatory disputes, civil judicial disputes, intra- and interagency disputes, and disputes with non-Federal persons and entities.

Environmental Collaboration and Conflict Resolution can be applied during policy development or planning in the context of a rulemaking, administrative decision making, enforcement, or litigation with appropriate attention to the particular requirements of those processes. These contexts typically involve situations where a Federal department or agency has ultimate responsibility for decision making and there may be disagreement or conflict among Federal, Tribal, State and local governments and agencies, public interest organizations, citizens groups, and business and industry groups.

Although Environmental Collaboration and Conflict Resolution refers specifically to collaborative and conflict resolution processes aided by third-party neutrals, there is a broad array of partnerships, cooperative arrangements, and unassisted negotiations that Federal agencies may pursue with non-Federal entities to plan, manage, and implement department and agency programs and activities. The Basic Principles for Agency Engagement in Environmental Conflict Resolution and Collaborative Problem Solving are presented in Attachment B. The Basic Principles provide guidance that applies to both Environmental Collaboration and Conflict Resolution and unassisted collaborative problem solving and conflict resolution. This policy recognizes the importance and value of the appropriate use of all forms collaborative problem solving and conflict resolution.”

This annual report format below is provided for the 10th year of reporting in accordance with the memo for activities in FY 2016.

¹ The term ‘ECCR’ includes third-party neutral assistance in environmental collaboration and environmental conflict resolution

The report deadline is February 24, 2017.

We understand that collecting this information may be challenging; however, the departments and agencies are requested to collect this data to the best of their abilities. The 2016 report, along with previous reports, will establish a useful baseline for your department or agency. Departments should submit a single report that includes ECCR information from the agencies and other entities within the department. The information in your report will become part of an analysis of all FY 2016 ECCR reports. You may be contacted for the purpose of clarifying information in your report. For your reference, prior year synthesis reports are available at <http://www.ecr.gov/Resources/FederalECRPolicy/AnnualECRReport.aspx>

FY 13 ECCR Report Template

Name of Department/Agency responding:	U. S. Air Force
Name and Title/Position of person responding:	Patricia Collins, Associate General Counsel
Division/Office of person responding:	Installations, Energy & Environment, Office of the General Counsel
Contact information (phone/email):	patricia.r.collins6.civ@mail.mil
Date this report is being submitted:	February 7, 2017
Name of ECR Forum Representative	Patricia Collins

- ECCR Capacity Building Progress:** Describe steps taken by your department or agency to build programmatic and institutional capacity for environmental collaboration and conflict resolution in FY 2016, including progress made since FY 2012. Include any efforts to establish routine procedures for considering ECCR in specific situations or categories of cases. To the extent your organization wishes to report on any efforts to provide institutional support for non-assisted collaboration efforts include it here. If no steps were taken, please indicate why not.

[Please refer to the mechanisms and strategies presented in Section 5 and attachment C of the OMB-CEQ ECCR Policy Memo, including but not restricted to any efforts to a) integrate ECCR objectives into agency mission statements, Government Performance and Results Act goals, and strategic planning; b) assure that your agency's infrastructure supports ECCR; c) invest in support, programs, or trainings; and d) focus on accountable performance and achievement. You are encouraged to attach policy statements, plans and other relevant documents.]

ECCR is encompassed within the overall Air Force ADR Program that was established through AF Policy Directives. AF Policy Directive 51-12 specifically references the use of ADR in environmental disputes, in addition to disputes in other subject matter areas. The resources of the Air Force ADR program are, and have been, available to support the use of ECCR and train Air Force personnel in negotiation and communication skills within the context of ECCR.

The Air Force will continue education and training in negotiation and interest-based conflict resolution skills through, inter alia, the following initiatives:

-The Air Force Negotiation Center (AFNC), based at Air University in Montgomery, Alabama, has successfully imbedded negotiation and conflict management skills into every level of commissioned officer and non-commissioned officer Professional Military Education (PME). AFNC is working on imbedding these skills in Civilian Development Education. Additionally, a pilot program is underway to develop negotiation skills at separate organizational units with the goal of negotiation becoming an individual and enterprise-wide corporate capability.

-Training in ECCR has been institutionalized as a module at the Negotiation and Appropriate Dispute Resolution Course (NADRC) conducted annually at the AF JAG School at Maxwell AFB, AL.

2. **ECCR Investments and Benefits**

- a) Please describe any methods your agency uses to identify the (a) investments made in ECCR, and (b) benefits realized when using ECCR. Examples of investments may include ECCR programmatic FTEs, dedicated ECCR budgets, funds spent on contracts to support ECCR cases and programs, etc. Examples of benefits may include cost savings, environmental and natural resource results, furtherance of agency mission, improved working relationship with stakeholders, litigation avoided, timely project progression, etc.

Senior leadership has long recognized the value of ADR and its contribution to mission accomplishment through its creative problem-solving attributes as well as savings in cost and time. ADR is treated by the Air Force as “budget neutral” with a positive impact on mission accomplishment. Air Force leadership fully supports the need for up-front investment in training in the use of collaborative processes and conflict resolution.

ECCR is fully integrated into Air Force budgeting and costs are not separated. The real savings from ECCR is the ability to accomplish mission without dispute-caused interruption. Air Force environmental conflicts and disputes tend to be small in number covering a wide range of issues. The volume is not as high as for agencies with licensing and enforcement as their primary mission.

- b) Please report any (a) quantitative or qualitative investments your agency captured during FY 2016; and (b) quantitative or qualitative results (benefits) you have captured during FY 2016.

(See above.)

- c) What difficulties have you encountered in generating cost and benefit information and how do you plan to address them?

(See above.)

3. **ECCR Use:** Describe the level of ECCR use within your department/agency in FY 2016 by completing the table below. [Please refer to the definition of ECCR from the OMB-CEQ memo as presented on page one of this template. An ECCR “case or project” is an instance of neutral third-party involvement to assist parties in a collaborative or conflict resolution process. In order not to double count processes, please select one category per case for decision making forums and for ECCR applications.

	Total FY 2016 ECCR Cases ²	Decision making forum that was addressing the issues when ECCR was initiated:				ECCR Cases or projects completed ³	ECCR Cases or Projects sponsored ⁴	Interagency ECCR Cases and Projects	
		Federal agency decision	Administrative proceedings /appeals	Judicial proceedings	Other (specify)			Federal only	Including non federal participants
<i>Context for ECCR Applications:</i>									
Policy development	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Planning	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Siting and construction	2	_____	_____	2	_____	1	2	_____	2
Rulemaking	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
License and permit issuance	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Compliance and enforcement action	12	_____	12	_____	_____	_____	12	_____	12
Implementation/monitoring agreements	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Other (specify): _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
TOTAL	14	_____	12	2	_____	1	14	_____	14
		(the sum of the Decision Making Forums should equal Total FY 2016 ECCR Cases)							

² An “ECCR case” is a case in which a third-party neutral was active in a particular matter during FY 2016.

³ A “completed case” means that neutral third party involvement in a particular ECCR case ended during FY 2016. The end of neutral third party involvement does not necessarily mean that the parties have concluded their collaboration/negotiation/dispute resolution process, that all issues are resolved, or that agreement has been reached.

⁴ Sponsored - to be a sponsor of an ECCR case means that an agency is contributing financial or in-kind resources (e.g., a staff mediator's time) to provide the neutral third party's services for that case. More than one sponsor is possible for a given ECCR case.

Note: If you subtract completed ECCR cases from Total FY 2016 cases it should equal total ongoing cases. If you subtract sponsored ECCR cases from Total FY 2016 ECCR cases it should equal total cases in which your agency or department participated but did not sponsor. If you subtract the combined interagency ECCR cases from Total FY 2016 cases it should equal total cases that involved only your agency or department with no other federal agency involvement.

4. ECCR Case Example

Using the template below, provide a description of an ECCR case completed in FY 2016.

Name/Identification of Problem/Conflict

Overview of problem/conflict and timeline, including reference to the nature and timing of the third-party assistance, and how the ECCR effort was funded

CERCLA clean-up cost recovery dispute at a former California Air National Guard Station (Airport) was successfully settled with mediation. In 2005, the Regional Water Quality Control Board presented draft Clean Up and Abatement Orders to the Air Force (AF), Army Corps of Engineers, and four private companies for TCE found near the Airport. Later, two municipalities and a water utility district were brought into the dispute. The private parties conducted (with AF assistance) extensive groundwater studies showing that the TCE source was likely not the Airport. All the parties jointly selected and paid for the services of The Honorable Carl West from JAMS. The parties had great incentive to reach a settlement due to the limited window of opportunity to contribute funds to a scheduled intercept project for treating contaminated waters and protecting a significant aquifer to the South. Any separate remedy would have cost significantly more for similar benefits. AF settled for less than 10 % of the total cost of remediation and less than the costs and fees that would have been incurred if this case was litigated.

Summary of how the problem or conflict was addressed using ECCR, including details of any innovative approaches to ECCR, and how the principles for engagement in ECCR outlined in the policy memo were used

Extensive historical and hydrological research helped the parties determine the likely sources of contamination and allowed additional parties to be brought into the dispute. This data formed the support for allocating liability. The private parties funded much of the research but all of the parties contributed information to the settlement process and the mediator was extremely helpful in getting the municipalities to provide an alternate water supply to affected residents. AF showed its willingness to contribute to the settlement effort by supporting research that identified a wastewater treatment plant as a separate source and by funding one of the four investigation wells. The municipalities took over responsibility for the replacement water supply from the private parties and anticipate future piping to the affected area. Replacement water was a significant cost and ongoing responsibility and the mediator was very helpful in bringing the municipalities into the settlement.

Identify the key beneficial outcomes of this case, including references to likely alternative decision making forums and how the outcomes differed as a result of ECCR

Intercepting water from the contaminated aquifer and preventing further contamination to the South was critical and the settling parties were able to have the most positive impact from their contributions by providing funding to a capture zone that was in progress. Had the settlement not happened in time to fund this project, any independent intercept project would have been much more costly and perhaps not as beneficial. The litigation costs to defend this complex, multi-party action in federal court would far exceed the settlement.

Reflections on the lessons learned from the use of ECCR

Collaborating with similarly situated parties saved costs and developed better historical and hydrologic information. The data was critical in establishing the source of the contamination in the creek and pointing to the wastewater plant's source contribution. Selecting a mediator respected by all parties helped people to take a fresh look at the situation and to see the benefits of settlement. Everyone had an interest in reaching settlement in time to join in the ongoing aquifer protection project. Having candid, honest representatives also helped the process.

5. Other ECCR Notable Cases: Briefly describe any other notable ECCR cases in the past fiscal year. (Optional)

Unlike regulatory or licensing agencies, the Air Force does not have a large volume of cases and many of the cases span multiple years.

6. Priority Uses of ECCR:

Please describe your agency's efforts to address priority or emerging areas of conflict and cross-cutting challenges either individually or in coordination with other agencies. For example, consider the following areas: NEPA, ESA, CERCLA, energy development, energy transmission, CWA 404 permitting, tribal consultation, environmental justice, management of ocean resources, infrastructure development, National Historic Preservation Act, other priority areas.

Many of the ECCR cases reported continue to involve CERCLA and land use.
(See answer below.)

7. Non-Third-Party-assisted Collaboration Processes: Briefly describe other significant uses of environmental collaboration that your agency has undertaken in FY 2016 to anticipate, prevent, better manage, or resolve environmental issues and conflicts that do not include a third-party neutral.

Throughout FY16, Air Force participated on 80 Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs), the great majority of which do not utilize third party neutrals. These advisory boards include community and regulator representatives and employ collaborative decision making processes for many cleanup issues.

Air Force has Regional Environmental Coordinators for all EPA Regions and serves as DOD lead in EPA Regions 2, 6 & 10. Air Force has chaired partnering sessions and participated in working groups with Federal and State partners to address installation, regulatory and environmental compliance matters in NY, NJ, WA, OR, ID, AK, CA & TX and other States as well as on working groups for the Chesapeake Bay, for Federal Climate Partners, and for implementation of the E.O. on Sustainability. Air Force is also active in the Western Regional Partnership focused on collaboration between Federal, State and Tribal leadership in AZ, CA, NV, NM, and UT to develop solutions that protect natural resources while promoting sustainability, homeland security and military readiness. Air Force Regional Environmental Offices also hold frequent partnering meetings in States with Air Force installations in order to address planning and compliance issues. The Air Force participates in the Western States Water Council's Federal Agency Support Team addressing drought, climate change, water availability and energy issues, as well as participating in the CA/NV Drought Monitor Groups.

Air Force participates in numerous partnering and collaborative groups including the California Desert Renewable Energy and Conservation Plan effort working with Federal, State and local stakeholders to resolve potential conflicting land use in the Mojave Desert as well as on the Southeastern Region Partnership for Planning and Sustainability. Air Force works with BLM on many issues including renewable energy development and energy transmission line siting.

Some examples include: 1) A partnership agreement between State and Federal agencies in AK, where eroding landfills were successfully stabilized and cleaned up and input was provided on soil and groundwater cleanup regulations; 2) In CA, technical staff from Air Force Civil Engineer Center facilitated meetings on reservoir operations with the Dept. of Water Resources in order to prevent infrastructure damage at an Air Reserve Base; and 3) Throughout the country, the Air Force conducted three, well received, Regional Restoration Summits with EPA and State regulators to reinvigorate collaboration and partnering and enhance communications. Parties are considering expanding to a multi-service approach in the future.

8. **Comments and Suggestions re: Reporting:** Please comment on any difficulties you encountered in collecting these data and if and how you overcame them. Please provide suggestions for improving these questions in the future.

Previous years comments remain applicable. We strongly urge that next year this is done through a more simplified report format for agencies whose mission focus is not licensing, permitting, or environmental enforcement.

Please attach any additional information as warranted.

Report due February 24, 2017.

Submit report electronically to: kavanaugh@udall.gov

**Basic Principles for Agency Engagement in
Environmental Conflict Resolution and Collaborative Problem Solving**

Informed Commitment	Confirm willingness and availability of appropriate agency leadership and staff at all levels to commit to principles of engagement; ensure commitment to participate in good faith with open mindset to new perspectives
Balanced, Voluntary Representation	Ensure balanced inclusion of affected/concerned interests; all parties should be willing and able to participate and select their own representatives
Group Autonomy	Engage with all participants in developing and governing process; including choice of consensus-based decision rules; seek assistance as needed from impartial facilitator/mediator selected by and accountable to all parties
Informed Process	Seek agreement on how to share, test and apply relevant information (scientific, cultural, technical, etc.) among participants; ensure relevant information is accessible and understandable by all participants
Accountability	Participate in the process directly, fully, and in good faith; be accountable to all participants, as well as agency representatives and the public
Openness	Ensure all participants and public are fully informed in a timely manner of the purpose and objectives of process; communicate agency authorities, requirements and constraints; uphold confidentiality rules and agreements as required for particular proceedings
Timeliness	Ensure timely decisions and outcomes
Implementation	Ensure decisions are implementable consistent with federal law and policy; parties should commit to identify roles and responsibilities necessary to implement agreement; parties should agree in advance on the consequences of a party being unable to provide necessary resources or implement agreement; ensure parties will take steps to implement and obtain resources necessary to agreement