

**BY ORDER OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE**

AIR FORCE INSTRUCTION 32-9004

21 JULY 1994

Civil Engineering

DISPOSAL OF REAL PROPERTY



COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

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(Mr William Kimball)
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This instruction implements AFPD 32-90, *Real Property Management*, Department of Defense (DoD) Directive 4165.6, *Real Property Acquisition, Management, and Disposal*, September 1, 1987 and DoD Directive 5160.63, *Delegation of Authority Vested in the Secretary of Defense to Take Certain Real Property Actions*, June 3, 1986. It guides the disposal of real property that the Air Force doesn't need to support the mission. It does not cover real property acquired for industrial facilities or property disposed of under authority of the Base Closure and Realignment Acts. It provides procedures to efficiently use real property installed equipment (RPIE) on excess installations. This instruction interfaces with AFI 32-7020, *Environmental Restoration Program*; AFI 32-7061, *Environmental Impact Analysis Process*; AFI 32-7062, *Base Comprehensive Planning*; AFI 32-7064, *Natural Resources Management*; AFI 32-7065, *Cultural Resources Management*; and AFI 32-7066, *Environmental Baseline Surveys in Real Estate Transactions*. **Attachment 1** is a glossary of terms.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This is the initial publication of AFI 32-9004. It combines AFR 87-4, AFR 87-6, and AFR 87-10. It updates and presents procedures and guidance in a more concise manner.

Chapter 1

DISPOSING OF LAND OR LAND INTERESTS WITH OR WITHOUT IMPROVEMENTS

1.1. Declarations of Excess (DE). Base Civil Engineer (BCE) prepares a DE if land or land interests are no longer required to support current or programmed missions. After the facilities board (FB) approves it, submit the DE through the major command (MAJCOM) to the appropriate approval authority. Send DEs above the MAJCOM approval authority through the MAJCOM to the Air Force Real Estate Agency (AFREA/MI). Attachment 2 gives instructions for completing the DE.

1.2. Approval Authority. These authorities must approve the DE:

1.2.1. Congress. Under 10 U.S.C. 2662, the Congress approves disposals with an estimated fair-market value of \$200,000 or more.

1.2.2. The Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Installations) (SAF/MII) approves:

- All fee-owned land disposals with or without improvements.
- Requests for "holds" or "withdrawals" from excess of real property reported to General Services Administration (GSA).
- Leases, easements, and other interests in nonfederal land with a fair-market rental value exceeding \$200,000 per annum.
- Leases, easements, and other interests in nonfederal land with government improvements exceeding \$25,000 in value.

1.2.3. AFREA/MI. Approves GSA leased space outside the National Capitol Region.

1.2.4. MAJCOM. Approves the following or delegates to the installation level:

- Leases, easements, and other interests in nonfederal land with a fair-market value of \$200,000 or less.
- Leased property with or without government improvements that do not exceed a total of \$25,000 in value.

1.2.5. Installation commanders may dispose of excess real property facilities, but not the underlying real estate in whatever manner that best serves the government when the facilities have no estimated value.

1.3. Disposal Commitments. Installation commanders or MAJCOMs must not commit the Air Force to transfers of real property or real property interests outside the government. Refer queries received from outside the government to AFREA/MI.

1.4. Disposing of Timber. MAJCOM must consult the Environmental Resources Division, Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence (AFCEE/ESER), Natural Resources Manager before disposing of land with marketable timber (see AFI 32-7064). However, planned forest products sales on lands reported as excess may continue until the land is disposed of or transferred.

1.4.1. If, after disposal, forested areas are to become, or likely to become, recreation or public park areas, do not clear-cut them. Thinnings, intermediate cuttings, and salvage cuttings within the next 5 years are permissible when already scheduled by forest management.

1.5. Family Housing With Land. Installation commanders must send all requests for disposal of family housing with underlying fee land through the MAJCOM to AFREA/MI. Family housing located on land to be declared excess may not be demolished or otherwise disposed of separately from the land.

1.6. Report of Excess Real Property. Excess facilities and related land and improvements are reported to GSA on separate SFs 118, **Report of Excess Real Property**; 118A, **Buildings, Structures, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Facilities**; 118B, **Land** (*Used only by CONUS, Alaska, and Hawaii*); and 118C, **Related Personal Property**. Secure and protect all RPIE. Mark all property removed for storage and return it to the unit for disposal by GSA. Use a DD Form 1149, **Requisition and Invoice/Shipping Document**, to list related personal property. List Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) or nonappropriated fund (NAF) personal property on a separate SFs 118C. (See AFI 34-205, *Non-Appropriated Fund Capital and Facility Requirements*.)

1.6.1. When the BCE accepts DD Form 1149, establish a file for each building containing the form and its related documents.

1.6.2. Do not remove any related personal property listed on SF 118C from the reported excess real property without prior GSA approval. Approved additions or deletions from the Report of Excess are identified by submitting a "corrected" SF 118C to GSA.

1.7. Environmental Compliance. The real estate office identifies proposed transactions early to the environmental office to ensure timely completion of environmental requirements. Include the environmental compliance documents in the real estate transaction records throughout the real estate transaction. Maintain the completed environmental compliance documents as part of the real estate transaction records. See **Attachment 2** for a list of documents required in the DE package. The Environmental Office accomplishes actions in paragraphs 1.7.1 through 1.7.4 as required.

1.7.1. Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP). Prepares the EIAP documentation if analysis is required according to AFI 32-7061.

1.7.2. Cultural Resources. Consultations with the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation are required for historic and prehistoric real property such as archeological sites. Refer to AFI 32-7065.

1.7.3. Natural Resources. Consultations with regulatory agencies are required if real property includes wetlands, floodplains, coastal zones, or threatened or endangered species. Refer to AFI 32-7064. When property located in floodplains or wetlands is proposed for disposal (to nonfederal public or private parties; or for lease, easement or right-of-way), reference restrictions identified under federal, state, or local regulations and attach any other appropriate restrictions to the uses of the property in the conveyance.

1.7.4. Contamination. The Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS) documents the nature and magnitude of the environmental contamination of property or interests in property considered for disposal (as well as acquisition, interagency transfer or outgrant). Make real property records available for the preparation of the EBS according to AFI 32-7066. Pursuant to the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA), P.L. 102-426, October 19, 1992, the appropriate state Environmental Protection Agency or its equivalent must concur with the EBS. Additionally, if the excess property is located on an installation contained on the National Priorities List (NPL), the regional federal Environmental Protection Agency office must concur with the EBS findings.

1.8. Withdrawn Public Land. If the Air Force has no further need for withdrawn or reserved public land, AFREA/MI will obtain SAF/MII approval (see paragraph 1.2.2.) and direct the Corps of Engineers file a "notice of intention to relinquish" with the state office of the Bureau of Land Management. Send information copies of executed instruments to the MAJCOM, GSA, and AFREA/MI.

1.9. Screening Real Property. Once the appropriate authority has determined that the real property is excess to Air Force requirements, other DoD services and federal agencies must have a chance to acquire the real property if they can show a valid need. The MAJCOM prepares a Notice of Availability and circulates it to all military activities within a 50-mile radius.

1.9.1. AFREA/MI coordinates DEs with the Bases and Units Division, Deputy Chief of Staff, for Plans and Operations (HQ USAF/XOOB), Departments of the Army and Navy, and defense agencies to determine if another MAJCOM or DoD element needs the property.

1.9.2. Do not screen leased space assigned by GSA if annual rental is \$25,000 or less. Also, you do not have to provide screening if the government uses, occupies, or controls excess property under a lease, permit, easement, or similar legal instrument in which:

- The excess property has a remaining lease term of less than 9 months.
- The lease precludes transfer to another activity.
- The property contains offices or storage space of 2,500 square feet or less.

1.9.3. Screen properties listed in 1.9.1 if government improvements are located on premises.

1.9.4. If no DoD element wants the property, continue disposal as described in paragraph 1.9. However, if another MAJCOM needs the property, transfer it as described in AFI 32-9005, *Establishing, Accounting and Reporting Real Property*.

1.9.5. If no DoD element needs the property, GSA screens the property with other federal agencies.

1.10. Responsibilities for Disposal After Screening:

1.10.1. Within the limits of authority in paragraph 1.2.4., MAJCOMs will:

- Authorize disposal.
- Direct the Corps of Engineers to initiate disposal.
- Give AFREA/MI an information copy of the disposal directive.

1.10.2. Disposals not within the limits of authority in paragraph 1.2.4., AFREA/MI will:

- Obtain SAF/MII approval, if required.
- Submit a disposal report to the Congressional Armed Services Committee.
- Issue a preliminary real estate disposal directive to the Chief of Engineers.

1.11. Accountability and Care of Excess Real Property. The Air Force must retain accountability and protect excess property from vandalism and theft until the disposal has been completed at all levels.

Chapter 2

DISPOSING OF EXCESS OR DETERIORATED BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS ON NONEXCESS LAND

2.1. Base Civil Engineer (BCE) Responsibilities. BCEs set up building disposal programs as part of their long-range plans in installation Base Comprehensive Plans (see AFI 32-7062, *Base Comprehensive Planning*).

2.2. Criteria for Disposing of Buildings on Nonexcess Land. Installation commanders must dispose of any unneeded or deteriorated building on nonexcess land if such buildings meet one or more of the following conditions:

- Deterioration beyond the point of economical repair.
- Building interferes with a site approved for construction.
- Dangerous to people, likely to damage adjoining structures, or creates a nuisance.
- Requires more than normal maintenance, and its disposal will not create a deficiency.
- Design is obsolete and it cannot be reasonably altered or economically used.

2.3. When To Submit AF Form 300, Facility Disposal. The Facilities Board must confirm that buildings or other improvements on nonexcess land meet the criteria of paragraph 2.2. After confirmation, installation real property personnel will:

- Determine, with the assistance of the environmental office, if facilities contain hazardous or toxic materials.
- Determine if the facility is subject to the reporting requirements of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act.
- Submit AF Form 300 to the appropriate authority for approval.

2.4. Approval Authority for AF Form 300. MAJCOMs have the authority to approve disposal of all buildings and other improvements on nonexcess land except as noted in paragraph 2.4.3. Commands issue approval through AF Form 300.

2.4.1. A MAJCOM may redelegate any portion of its disposal authority to an intermediate or installation commander, except as noted in paragraph 2.4.3. and buildings destroyed by fire. An approved Military Construction Program (MILCON) project may authorize disposal of facilities committed to the Congress by the installation.

2.4.2. This does not include those identified by the Directorate of Plans and Programs (HQ USAF/CEP) as requiring Secretary of the Air Force approval. Identify MCP projects on the AF Form 300.

2.4.3. Regardless of their fair-market value, disposal of the following facilities requires submittal of AF Forms 300 through the MAJCOM to the appropriate offices for approval:

- Chapel facilities: to the Chief of Chaplains (HQ USAF/HC).
- Hospital and Medical facilities: to the Surgeon General (HQ USAF/SGSF).
- Munitions storage and handling facilities. On property exceeding 40,000 SF: to Deputy Chief of Staff Logistics (HQ USAF/LGMW).

- Hazardous waste storage, treatment, or disposal facilities: to Directorate of Environmental Quality (HQ USAF/CEV).

2.5. Buildings Committed to the Congress. The Air Force commits to dispose of substandard buildings when the Congress approves the construction of replacement facilities. Such buildings are identified as disposal commitments after a replacement building is constructed, on DD Form 1391, **FY__ Military Construction Program**, or during congressional testimony. If the Air Force subsequently needs to retain a committed building, the MAJCOM's civil engineer may issue a waiver for retention or substitution of another building. Use AF Form 3217, **Commitments to Dispose of Buildings FY __ MCP**, to monitor the disposal of buildings committed to the Congress.

2.6. Disposing of Family Housing Without Land. MAJCOMS must closely monitor the demolition or disposal of family housing.

2.6.1. If you have family housing that blocks new construction, submit AF Form 300 to the Chief or Deputy Chief, Directorate of Plans and Programs, Office of the Civil Engineer (HQ USAF/CEP).

2.6.2. Do not demolish family housing unless the underlying land is badly needed or the building has no salvage value or value for offsite removal. If you dispose of family housing without the underlying land, make every effort to sell the buildings. Credit the proceeds to the family housing account (57X0704).

2.6.3. When requesting approval to dispose of family housing located on the site of new construction, state the approved MCP project title, fiscal year approved, and construction start date. Try to sell these units for offsite removal before construction begins, rather than including their demolition in new construction contracts.

2.7. Screening Excess Buildings and Improvements on Nonexcess Land. Do not screen this property if removal from the land is physically impractical or if it warrants salvage in place. If removal is practical and the value of the improvements is \$25,000 or less, MAJCOMS screen property with other DoD elements within a 50-mile radius. This does not include facilities listed in paragraph 2.4.3.

2.7.1. AFREA/MI ascertains whether other DoD element needs the excess buildings which are beyond the MAJCOM's approval authority.

2.8. Donation of Buildings and Improvements on Nonexcess Land. When excess buildings and improvements on nonexcess land has no commercial value, they can be donated to any agency of the Federal Government or to a "public body." Prior to donation, ensure that there is no reasonable prospect of selling them.

2.8.1. Buildings and improvements on nonexcess land may not be donated to any private person or philanthropic, nonprofit, or patriotic organization such as a church, Boy Scout group, or the American Legion. See 10 U.S.C. 483(h).

2.9. Transferring Excess Buildings or Improvements on Nonexcess Land. Use DD Form 1354, **Transfer and Acceptance of Military Real Property**, to document the transfer of real property within the Air Force or other DoD components. When transferring real property between military departments exceed MAJCOM authority, AFREA/MI asks the Chief of Engineers to do the transfer. See AFI 32-9001, *Acquisition of Real Property*, for details.

2.10. Disposing of Property by Sale or Salvage. The BCE determines facility values. The estimated value may be reduced by the cost required to restore the land.

2.10.1. Upon receiving MAJCOM approval, when an excess facility has an estimated value not exceeding \$25,000, the BCE submits AF Form 300 to the DE requesting disposal by sale. Excess facilities having an estimated value exceeding \$25,000 are forwarded to AFRA/MI for approval.

2.10.2. After you send AF Form 300 to the DE, do not remove any installed equipment from the facility.

2.10.3. If the site requires extensive restoration, such as removal of slabs, piers, reseeding, or leveling, the BCE may have this work done in-house or by contract. This need not be part of the disposal-by-sale contract.

2.10.4. If the disposal is not completed within 6 months after MAJCOM approves AF Form 300, the BCE must report the delay to the MAJCOM and give the new scheduled disposal date.

2.11. Disposing of Improvements in the Way of New Construction. If the improvements have a value of less than \$25,000, the MAJCOM may approve the disposal.

2.11.1. If the improvements are valued at over \$25,000, the MAJCOM sends AF Form 300 to AFREA/MI.

2.11.2. If the improvements are on a site being acquired for military construction, disposal will occur when the property is acquired.

2.12. Abandoning In-Place Facilities on Nonexcess Land. Normally, buildings and above-ground structures are not abandoned "in place." However, facilities such as underground utility lines, fuel tanks, roads, sidewalks, and vehicle parking areas, can be abandoned in place under these conditions:

- The facility will be rendered unusable by new construction.
- Cost of removal would exceed the salvage value.
- The facility has deteriorated and cannot be repaired or rehabilitated.
- It does not pose or create a hazard to health or safety and cannot be removed at reasonable expense.
- It is located under or in such close proximity to existing structures that damage to the structure could occur.

2.12.1. In compliance with existing state and local environmental laws, the Air Force surveys facilities abandoned in place to make sure no health or safety hazards exist. Flush, clean, and seal underground tanks to prevent accidental use. Underground tanks to be abandoned in place must be filled with a solid inert material (see AFI 32-7044). Cap water wells abandoned in place to prevent contamination or accident. Mark the location and description of all of facilities abandoned in place on the Base Comprehensive Plan (see AFI 32-7062).

2.13. Disposing of Buildings Containing Asbestos. Before planning for the disposal of a building, the installation commander, bioenvironmental engineering personnel, and BCE must work together to:

- Conduct an asbestos survey and prepare a report of findings for each building.
- Certify in writing that the building contains or does not contain asbestos.

- Start decontamination, if necessary.
 - Consult the bioenvironmental engineer before completing an Invitation for Bids (IFB).
- 2.13.1. The bioenvironmental engineer, must advise the building manager and the installation real property officer when asbestos is determined present in the building.
- 2.13.2. In soliciting bids, include all applicable safety and health clauses.

Chapter 3

REMOVING AND REUSING RPIE

3.1. Removing and Reusing RPIE. To ensure efficient use of real property installed equipment at excess facilities, the base commander makes the equipment available for possible reuse at other Air Force installations. Items must satisfy an OSD-approved budget-year requirement and be "need to buy" items or each item must satisfy a requirement for a project in the future year defense program. The RPIE is then removed or held in storage for approved projects.

3.1.1. HQ USAF/CE asks the Air Force Civil Engineering Support Agency (AFCESA) to inventory, evaluate, and screen selected items of installed equipment for removal and reuse. After AFCESA inventories the items:

- BCE completes AF Form 539, **Installed Equipment Inventory Worksheet**.
- AFCESA reviews AF Form 539 to evaluate items.
- AFCESA lists available items for reuse on AF Form 540, **Real Property Installed Equipment Availability List**, and sends it to all MAJCOMs installations within a 500-mile radius.
- MAJCOMS review AF Form 540 and respond within 60 days.

3.2. Approval Procedure. AFCESA consolidates the requirements and sends AF Form 540 to AFREA/MI for approval. After approval, AFREA/MI sends a copy of AF Form 540 to AFCESA and to the MAJCOM responsible for the RPIE.

3.2.1. The MAJCOM asks the installation to place items "on hold" to make sure they are salvaged when the facility is reported to the GSA as excess.

3.2.2. AFCESA/DMC helps the MAJCOM remove, overhaul, pack, ship and coordinate the transfer of accountability for items on "hold" for other MAJCOMs. The gaining MAJCOM uses DD Form 1149 to document acceptance of RPIE items and to account for them on the base real property records.

3.2.3. HQ AFESC/DEC screens all equipment not specifically earmarked for a known project for possible inclusion in the excess RPIE "hold" program.

3.2.4. After HQ USAF/CE approval and with the assistance of MAJCOM or NGB, AFCEE arranges to remove, overhaul, pack, crate, and ship items that fill requirements annotated on the AF Form 540.

3.3. Storage of "Hold" Items. HQ AFCESA/DMC ships "hold" items listed on the approved AF Form 540 to a preselected depot or storage point.

3.3.1. AFCESA/DMC inspects "hold" items and keeps them in storage. Designated "hold" items that stay in place remain on the base real property records. HQ AFCESA/DMC oversees items stored at Civil Engineering Maintenance and Inspection Repair Team (CEMIRT) locations. If a "hold" item is stored at the installation that needs it, the BCE shows accountability on the Custody Receipt Listing.

3.4. Cost of Removing, Overhauling, and Shipping Equipment. HQ AFCESA/DMC charges the cost of removing, overhauling, and shipping equipment to funds allocated to the project for which the item is used. Ship the items directly to the requestor. HQ AFCESA/DMC funds the cost of removing and shipping items placed in a depot or held in storage. Later shipments are funded as outlined in AFI 65-601, volume 1, *US Air Force Budget Policies and Procedures*.

Chapter 4

DISPOSAL OF REAL PROPERTY OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES, THE COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO, AND TERRITORIAL AREAS ADMINISTERED BY THE UNITED STATES

4.1. DoD Policy on Foreign Property. All disposals of foreign excess real property must comply with *DoD Policy and Procedures for the Return or Realignment of Overseas Sites, dated November 19, 1993*, and AFI 10-504, *Overseas Basing Realignment*s.

4.2. How To Submit a DE or AF Form 300. For excess real property outside the United States, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and Territorial Areas Administered by the United States, the MAJCOM will submit to AFREA/MI a DE including:

- Recommendations of the Army and/or Navy and theater commander.
- Recommendations of the theater commander if the value is more than \$25,000 or value is established by special delegation.
- A copy of each legal instrument that effects relinquishment of a leasehold or other interest.

4.3. Property Subject to International Agreement. If an international agreement affects the disposal, coordinate the disposal with US Department of State representatives. (If there are any policy implications associated with the disposal of real property affected by an international agreement, you must also coordinate with ONSD (P). You can usually dispose of the property before the agreed term expires unless:

- It can be retained at no significant cost.
- You would have to negotiate a new agreement to reacquire the same or an alternative property.

4.4. Buildings and Improvements to be Destroyed or Donated to a Public Body. MAJCOMs may dispose of buildings and improvements that the Air Force does not need as follows:

- Salvage or sell the property under conditions of international agreement and Air Force policy.
- Donate it to a foreign counterpart of a public body, if the host government agrees and if the organization meets the conditions for donation.

RODNEY A. COLEMAN

The Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Manpower,
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Attachment 1

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Terms

Acquired Land—Land obtained from any private or public source. Land withdrawn from the public domain is not considered acquired land.

Contaminated Real Property—Property contaminated by live ordnance, chemical or biological warfare agents, radioactive material, or other hazardous substances.

Declaration of Excess (DE)—A narrative description of real property that the Air Force no longer needs for current or programmed missions.

Disposal—For purposes of this instruction, any authorized method of permanently relinquishing Air Force control of, responsibility for, or any real property interest in, a piece of real property.

District Engineer—A member of the US Army Corps of Engineers, who, under AFI 32-9006, *Army and Air Force Basic Real Estate Agreements* (Joint), normally acts as the Air Force real estate agent for an assigned geographic area (for example, Baltimore District Engineer).

Estimated Current Value—The estimated current fair-market value of buildings or improvements is established by the base civil engineer (BCE); the estimate is not established by a formal appraisal. The BCE adjusts this value to allow for the cost of site restoration.

Excess Real Property—Air Force real property that has been screened within the Air Force and with other military departments and defense agencies and that is excess to Department of Defense requirements.

Historic Real Property—Real property having significant characteristics relating to American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or culture that, under 16 U.S.C. 470 et seq., make it eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Industrial Facility—Any Air Force-owned, -leased, or -controlled real property facility that a contractor uses to fulfill government research, development, test, evaluation, production, maintenance, or modification contracts, or to store production machinery and equipment in support of such activity.

International Agreement Property—Real property held under the terms of an agreement between the United States and another country.

Public Body—Any state, territory, or possession of the United States; also, any political subdivision, agency, or instrumentality of these (including the District of Columbia).

Public Lands—Any land and interest in land owned by the United States within its boundaries and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management regardless of how the United States acquired ownership. The term does not include:

- Lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf.
- Lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos (43 U.S.C. 1702 [e]). (See "Withdrawn Land.")

Real Property—Lands, buildings, structures, utilities systems, improvements, and appurtenances thereto. Includes real property installed equipment attached to and made part of buildings and structures

(such as heating systems) but not movable equipment (such as plant equipment).

SAF/MII—The Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Installations).

Screening—Circulating a notice of availability of real property to determine whether another federal agency needs it.

Site Restoration—Returning the land to a usable condition. This includes removing unnecessary sidewalks, withdrawing surface foundations, filling excavations, mitigating hazardous substance contamination, and reseeding or resodding the affected ground area.

Surplus Real Property—Real property that GSA has screened through all federal agencies, and officially been determined not needed by the Federal Government.

Transfer—As used in this instruction, a real estate action that transfers the custody and control of real property and its related personal property from one Air Force activity to another, or to another military department or federal agency.

Wetlands—Areas that are inundated by surface or ground water often enough to support, and under normal circumstances do or would support, a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil for growth and reproduction. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas such as sloughs, potholes, wet meadows, river overflows, mud flats, and natural ponds.

Withdrawn Land—Public land that has been set aside or designated for a specific public purpose, such as a national park, wildlife refuge, or national defense use. Withdrawal of public lands generally segregates them from lease, sale, settlement, or other dispositions under the public land laws.

Attachment 2

FORMAT FOR DECLARATION OF EXCESS (DE) REAL PROPERTY (LAND, LAND INTERESTS, AND LEASEHOLDS)

A2.1. Declaration of Excess Form (DE). At the request of the of the real estate function, the installation environmental office provides required information. Upon receiving the DE, the MAJCOM, environmental office will review and approve information and documents prior to the MAJCOM real estate function forwarding the package to AFREA/MI. The DE package must include the following environmental information and documents:

A2.1.1. Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP) Documents. If this analysis is required, include the Categorical Exclusion, Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact or Environmental Impact Statement and the Record of Decision in the DE package.

A2.1.2. Consultations. If consultations with regulatory agencies, such as the Environmental Protection Agency, are required, ensure copies of associated correspondence are included in the DE package.

A2.1.3. Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS). This document or a statement of waiver is required for all transactions. The appropriate state Environmental Protection Agency, or its equivalent, correspondence concurring with the EBS findings must be included in the DE. Additionally, if the property is contained on the National Priority List, correspondence from the Regional Federal Environmental Protection Agency concurring with the EBS findings must be included in the DE.

A2.1.4. The DE must include these certificates:

- Notice of Contamination or Finding of No Contamination.
- PCB Clearance.
- Asbestos Clearance.

A2.1.5. A base map showing locations of all underground storage tanks, a description of what has been done to keep underground tanks from leaking, and a statement outlining any restrictions on their future use.

A2.2. Reason for Declaring Excess. Explain why the property was determined to be excess to current and programmed mission requirements (for example, installation survey, Executive Order 12512 Survey, or change in mission). Include a statement that the installation does not plan to acquire any property at or near this location in the foreseeable future.

A2.3. Location and Identification of Land and Improvements. Provide a map, and a property description if available indicating the land area and a list of buildings and other facilities that are recommended for excess. Identify any wetlands and flood plains on the map.

A2.4. Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act. Explain what efforts you have made to screen the property for use by the homeless and whether a homeless assistance provider has expressed interest in the property.

A2.5. Present Use. Describe how the property was historically or most recently or is currently being used.

A2.6. Screening. Describe how the installation screened other defense services and agencies and state whether anyone wanted the property.

A2.7. Outgrants. Attach a list of all outleases, easements, permits, and similar legal agreements. This list should include the document number, beginning and ending date of agreement, and general description of property. If available, attach a copy of the initial outgrant document and any supplemental agreements.

A2.8. Recommended Disposal Date. Give the date that the property is no longer required and identify any known obstacles to disposal.

A2.9. Caretaker Costs. Describe what security and maintenance the property needs and how much it would cost.

A2.10. Restoration. Describe what needs to be restored and how much it would cost. Tell whether MAJCOM or installation funds are available for this purpose.

A2.11. Brief History. Indicate when the installation was first activated. Describe how it was acquired and any subsequent significant events.

A2.12. Future Use. Identify any interest that the Air Force plans to retain (for example, clearance, road, aviation easement). Say whether there has been any local interest in the future use of the property.

A2.13. Minerals. List any known minerals that are located within the excess area.

A2.14. Historic, Archaeological, Wetlands and Endangered Species. Include historic, archaeological, wetlands, and endangered species information in the Environmental Assessment (see paragraph A2.1.1).

A2.15. AF Form 1192, USAF Installation Characteristics Report. If an entire installation is being recommended for excess, submit an original and two copies of this report showing the installation as "excess."

A2.16. Hazardous Ordnance Contaminated Land. Land recommended for disposal that has potentially hazardous ordnance contamination (primarily Air Force ranges) also requires:

A2.16.1. Decontamination in accordance with AFI 32-3002.

A2.16.2. A certificate of clearance must be prepared in accordance with AFI 32-3002 and approved by the Department of Defense Explosive Safety Board (DDESB). Send the certificate with the Report of Excess (SF 118) to the General Services Administration.

A2.17. Real Property and Real Property Installed Equipment (RPIE) of the Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) and Nonappropriated Fund (NAF) Facilities. Identify all real property

and RPIE of the AAFES and NAF activities. State whether the owner wants to remove or receive appropriate compensation for their owned property at fair-market value from the receiving agency or individual. Sell these items either by direct negotiation between AAFES or NAF and the receiver, or under special sales conditions and values that the owner includes in the Declaration of Excess.

NOTE:

This reporting requirement is exempt from licensing according to AFI 37-124, *The Information Collections and Reports Management Program; Controlling Internal, Public, and Interagency Air Force Information Collections*.