

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

AIR FORCE INSTRUCTION 90-801

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Special Management

**ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY, AND
OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH COUNCILS**



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This instruction implements Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) 90-8, *Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health Management and Risk Management*, by establishing Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health (ESOH) Councils at Headquarters Air Force (HAF), major commands (MAJCOMs), and at installations to ensure a systematic, inter-disciplinary approach to achieve ESOH goals throughout the Air Force. This instruction applies to all civilian employees and uniformed members of the Regular Air Force, Air Force Reserve, and Air National Guard. In instances where the Air Force, Air Force Reserve, or Air National Guard organizations and personnel are tenants to a non-Air Force organization, those personnel will follow the requirements identified in applicable and enforceable agreements in accordance with AFI 25-201, *Intra-Service, Intra-Agency, and Inter-Agency Support Agreements Procedures*. Ensure all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with Air Force Manual 33-363, *Management of Records*, and disposed of in accordance with the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule located in the Air Force Records Information Management System. This publication may be supplemented at any level, but direct supplements must not contain conflicting material or less restrictive guidance. The authorities to waive wing/unit level requirements are identified with a Tier (“T-0, T-1, T-2, T-3”) number following the compliance statement. See AFI 33-360, *Publications and Forms Management*, for a description of the authorities associated with the Tier number. Submit requests for waivers through the chain of command to the appropriate Tier waiver approval authority, or alternately, to the requestor’s commander for non-tiered compliance items. Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the Office of Primary Responsibility using the AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route AF Forms 847 from the field through the

appropriate functional chain of command to SAF/IEE, 1665 Air Force Pentagon, Washington, DC 20330-1665, usaf.pentagon.saf-ie.mbx.workflow@mail.mil.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This document has been revised and needs to be completely reviewed. Major changes include: editing to reduce acronyms and jargon to improve readability, addition of judge advocate to ESOHC membership, and alternative means of compliance for ESOH governance.

Section A—How To Use This Instruction

1. Background. The Air Force will provide safe and healthful workplaces and conduct operations that minimize risk to mission accomplishment. At the same time, the Air Force will preserve resources, protect the environment, and safeguard military and civilian personnel and the public. As the senior Air Force environment, safety, and occupational health council at each level of command, the ESOHC reviews policies and programs, establishes goals, monitors progress, and advises leadership. ESOHCs oversee implementation of AFPD 90-8 and all related guidance.

2. Concept.

2.1. This instruction provides HAF, MAJCOMs or equivalents, which includes the National Guard Bureau and the Air Force Reserve, with a framework to oversee the Core Mission Areas' integration of Air Force ESOH programs at their installations. This framework is defined by the following Air Force issuances: AFPD 90-8 *Environment, Safety & Occupational Health Management and Risk Management*, AFPD 91-2, *Safety Program*, AFPD 32-70 *Environmental Considerations In Air Force Programs and Activities*, AFPD 40-2, *Radioactive Materials (Non-Nuclear Weapons)*, and AFPD 48-1, *Aerospace and Operational Medicine Enterprise (AOME)*. AFI 32-7091, *Environmental Management Outside the United States*.

2.2. The ESOHC should ensure the appropriate level of ESOH assets are sustained, restored, and modernized to achieve the desired mission capability using a risk-based decision making process.

2.3. The ESOHC is the cornerstone of the ESOH program and provides senior leadership involvement and direction at all levels of command to ensure compliance, reduce risk, and continuously improve. The ESOHC annually establishes goals, measures, objectives, and targets and provides additional ESOH guidance to subordinate organizations as required. The ESOHC is the key element in the plan-do-check-act cycle in the Air Force various ESOH Management Systems. At all levels of command, it serves to identify issues that are beyond its span of control and raises those issues with the next higher command level ESOHC for assistance and direction.

*Section B—Requirements and Records***3. Roles and Responsibilities.**

3.1. ESOHC Membership: ESOHC members ensure their areas of responsibility participate in the inter-disciplinary, integrated approach to ESOH issues. All ESOHCs must comply with the responsibilities outlined in Section B.

3.2. Headquarters Air Force (HAF): The ESOHC will be co-chaired by SAF/IE and the Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force. The membership will include representatives from the appropriate Secretariat and Air Staff two-letter offices who will appoint a primary and an alternate member. The members must be a general officer or a member of the Senior Executive Service. The ESOHC chairpersons designate other members to serve on the ESOHC as required. SAF/IEE will serve as executive secretary. HAF will ensure ESOHCs are established at MAJCOMs and will monitor their compliance with this Air Force instruction and other directives (para. 2.1.) as applicable to ESOH management and oversight. Under the authority of the HAF ESOHC, an Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health Steering Committee (ESOHSC) may be chartered to function as the headquarters ESOH working group.

3.2.1. HAF ESOHSC: The ESOHSC will be chaired by SAF/IEE. **(T-1)**.

3.2.2. The membership will include representatives from the appropriate Secretariat and Air Staff two-letter offices at the O-6 or GS-15 level who have decision making authority. The ESOHSC chairperson will include a judge advocate as a member and may designate other members to serve on the ESOHSC as required. **(T-1)**.

3.2.3. Headquarters Air Force (HAF) will:

3.2.3.1. Conduct ESOHC meetings as needed and determined by the ESOHC Co-Chairs.

3.2.3.2. Direct the ESOHSC to:

3.2.3.2.1. Identify to the Air Force corporate structure issues critical to mission capability and the impact of resource allocation decisions on the ESOH.

3.2.3.2.2. Review adequacy of policies, resources, and performance in meeting goals and make recommendations to the Chief of Staff on changes required.

3.2.3.2.3. Work with other HAF two-letter offices and Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center (AFIMSC) to develop guidance for emerging legislation and regulations, maintaining and improving the various Air Force ESOH Management Systems, and provide an annual management system assessment based on the developed measures of effectiveness and annual reports from MAJCOM ESOHCs to the Secretary of the Air Force and Chief of Staff. **(T-0)**.

3.2.3.2.4. Oversee ESOH Management Systems implementation and effectiveness to ensure continual improvement is consistent with Air Force ESOH risk-based performance goals and objectives.

3.2.3.2.5. Champion inclusion of Air Force-unique ESOH needs in the development of the core function support plans, initial capabilities documents,

capability development documents, and capability production documents.

3.3. MAJCOMs: The commander will serve as the chairperson, but may delegate to the vice commander. The ESOHC membership will include representatives from the appropriate two-letter offices. Each appropriate directorate/staff office designates a primary and an alternate member with decision-making authority to serve on the ESOHC. The ESOHC chairperson will include a judge advocate as a member and may designate other members to serve on the ESOHC as required. **(T-1)**. The chairperson will appoint the executive secretary. MAJCOMs will ensure ESOHCs are established at all installations within the command of the MAJCOMs and monitor their compliance with this AFI and other directives (para. 2.1.) as applicable to ESOH management and oversight. The ESOHC monitors progress toward achieving higher headquarters goals, reports progress, and raises issues to higher headquarters for assistance/resolution. Under the authority of the MAJCOM ESOHC, an ESOHSC may be chartered to function as the MAJCOM ESOH working group.

3.3.1. MAJCOM ESOHSC: The ESOHSC will be chaired by an O-6/GS-15 or above and appointed by the MAJCOM commander. **(T-1)**.

3.3.2. The membership will include representatives from the appropriate two-letter offices as determined by the chairperson. The ESOHSC chairperson will include a judge advocate as a member and may designate other members to serve on the ESOHSC as required. **(T-1)**.

3.3.3. Major Commands (MAJCOMs) will:

3.3.3.1. Establish an ESOHC to act as the primary executive council to ensure ESOH management decisions enhance mission capability. ESOHC chair may direct a MAJCOM ESOHSC to execute the duties of the MAJCOM ESOHC.

3.3.3.1.1. An ESOHC or ESOHSC must meet at least semi-annually and are encouraged to meet face-to-face but may use other avenues, such as virtually (e.g., video tele-conferences or Defense Collaboration Services). If an ESOHSC is established, the ESOHC may meet as needed, as determined by the ESOHC Chair.

3.3.3.1.2. MAJCOMs may develop alternative means of compliance for ESOH governance. Those wishing to deviate from conducting an ESOHC must notify SAF/IEE of their intent including a description of their alternative. The alternate method must still include an annual review of ESOH asset management performance to ensure continual improvement of management systems and mission performance. **(T-0)**. As the owners of installations, MAJCOMs remain accountable for all ESOH mission and compliance requirements irrespective of whether they have organic staff or rely on other agencies such as the Air Force Civil Engineer Center for their support.

3.3.3.2. Appoint an executive secretary who will be responsible for all committee arrangements, establish the meeting schedule, develop and distribute the agenda in advance, serve as the meeting facilitator, record, and publish committee minutes.

3.3.3.3. Address appropriate topics to meet ESOHC responsibilities and consider additional topics from Attachment 2 or other topics as appropriate, as determined by the chairperson.

3.3.3.4. Champion inclusion of ESOH in program action directives, operational plans, initial capabilities documents, capability development documents, capability production documents, program objective memorandums and budget execution submissions, where applicable.

3.3.3.5. Review implementing ESOH guidance and make recommendations to HAF on required changes. For overseas installations, review environmental provisions of all applicable international agreements and obligations.

3.3.3.6. Develop, approve, and monitor ESOH risk-based performance goals, measures, and objectives.

3.3.3.7. Report annually the progress on ESOH goals as defined by next higher level ESOHC and any issues requiring higher level assistance or direction. MAJCOM ESOHCs should seek assistance from AFIMSC for input on the environmental assessment and any reports sent to HAF. **(T-0)**.

3.3.3.8. Provide guidance and oversight for implementing, maintaining, and improving Air Force ESOH management systems to installations as required.

3.3.3.9. Report annually to the next higher level ESOHC on the effectiveness of the management systems (based on the measures of effectiveness developed by the HAF ESOHSC), evaluate high-risk and/or problematic open findings and track progress to correct validated deficiencies until closure. MAJCOM ESOHCs should seek assistance from AFIMSC for input on the environmental assessment and any report sent to HAF.

3.3.3.10. Report and track instances where a mission or operation has been, or is expected to be negatively impacted because of ESOH restrictions; and actions taken to affect change or eliminate the impact.

3.3.3.11. Review program management reviews from each (Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health) discipline at least annually. MAJCOM ESOHCs should seek assistance from AFIMSC for input on the environmental assessment and any report sent to HAF.

3.3.3.12. Sign ESOHC and/or ESOHSC minutes which must include an annual program management review from each discipline.

3.4. Installations:

3.4.1. The installation commander will serve as the chairperson, but may delegate chairmanship to the vice commander. **(T-1)**.

3.4.2. ESOHC membership will include group and squadron commanders, as well as legal representation, tenant organizations and representatives from each (Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health) discipline including all safety disciplines, deemed necessary by the chairperson. **(T-3)**.

3.4.3. The membership will be identified in writing (e.g., the installation supplement to this AFI or appointment letter signed by the installation commander). **(T-3)**.

3.4.4. The chairperson will appoint the executive secretary. **(T-2)**.

3.4.5. The Designated Employee Representative will be invited to participate unless representation is otherwise covered under management-labor contracts. **(T-1)**.

3.4.6. The ESOHC will report progress and raise issues to higher headquarters for assistance/resolution as warranted. **(T-2)**.

3.4.7. Installations will:

3.4.7.1. Establish an ESOHC that meets at least semi-annually to act as the primary executive council to ensure ESOH management decisions enhance mission capability. **(T-1)**. ESOHCs are encouraged to meet face-to-face but may use other avenues to conduct their ESOHC meetings, such as virtually (e.g., video tele-conferences or Defense Collaboration Services).

3.4.7.2. Appoint an executive secretary who will be responsible for all committee arrangements, establish the meeting schedule, develop and distribute the agenda in advance, serve as the meeting facilitator, record, and publish committee minutes. **(T-3)**.

3.4.7.3. Ensure a systematic, interdisciplinary approach to ESOH and ensure core mission areas integrate this approach into planning, budgeting and decision making. **(T-2)**.

3.4.7.4. Use risk-assessment methodology to identify and prioritize requirements that maximize mission performance and minimize ESOH risk and cost. **(T-2)**. This methodology should include preventative actions based on compliance trends from inspections. **(T-2)**.

3.4.7.5. Address appropriate topics to meet ESOHC responsibilities and consider additional topics from Attachment 2 or other topics as appropriate, as determined by the chairperson.

3.4.7.6. Establish sub-groups and/or utilize existing working groups such as the Hazardous Material Management Process Team, Environmental Management System Cross-Functional Team, Drinking Water Working Group, Occupational Environmental Health Working Group, Aerospace Medicine Council, Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants (POL) Tank Cross-Functional Team, and others. **(T-3)**. Establish these groups to ensure oversight in implementing, maintaining, and improving each (Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health) discipline's management system. **(T-3)**.

3.4.7.7. Champion inclusion of ESOH in program action directives, operational plans, initial capabilities documents, capability development documents, capability production documents, program objective memorandum, and budget execution submissions, where applicable. **(T-2)**.

3.4.7.8. Review implementing ESOH guidance and make recommendations on required changes. **(T-2)**.

- 3.4.7.9. Develop, approve, and monitor ESOH risk-based performance goals, and objectives. **(T-1)**.
- 3.4.7.10. Report annually on the progress of ESOH goals as defined by next higher level ESOHC and any issues requiring higher level assistance or direction until closure. **(T-1)**.
- 3.4.7.11. Report annually to the next higher level ESOHC on the effectiveness of the management systems, evaluate high risk and/or problematic open findings, and track progress to correct validated deficiencies. **(T-1)**.
- 3.4.7.11.1. Review Program Management Reviews from each (Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health) discipline at least annually.
- 3.4.7.11.2. Management system conformance evaluation includes review of unit effectiveness inspections results under the AF Inspection System.
- 3.4.7.12. Report on installation's master hazard abatement plan and highlight risk assessment codes (RACs) coded 1 through 3 that will not be corrected within 60 days. **(T-1)**. Risk assessment codes are addressed in AFI 91-202, *The US Air Force Mishap Prevention Program*
- 3.4.7.13. Report and track instances where a mission or operation has been, or is expected to be negatively impacted because of ESOH restrictions; and actions taken to affect change, or eliminate the impact. **(T-1)**.
- 3.4.7.14. Provide signed ESOHC minutes which must include an annual Program Management Review from each discipline. **(T-1)**.
- 3.5. Air National Guard ESOH Steering Committee: Air National Guard installations with more than 200 full-time personnel will establish an ESOHC, but based on available resources, may adjust the frequency of meetings through coordination and concurrence with the Air National Guard ESOH Steering Committee. **(T-1)**.
- 3.6. AF Installation and Mission Support Center will:
- 3.6.1. Provide civil engineering program management, resourcing and support to HAF, MAJCOMs, and installation to include calling into ESOHCs or ESOHSCs as required.
- 3.6.2. Provide MAJCOM and installation ESOHCs or ESOHSCs the appropriate environmental functional oversight, analysis, reporting and subject matter expertise needed to fulfill the "Environment" portion of the ESOH activities outlined in this AFI.
- 3.6.3. Support the HAF ESOHSC by providing reports on environmental performance and contributing to the preparation of an annual Environmental Management System assessment.

4. Records.

- 4.1. Preparation: Within 30 days following an ESOHC meeting, the executive secretary prepares and coordinates minutes. The minutes will summarize substance and outcome of all discussions. **(T-3)**.
- 4.2. Privileged Information. Privileged safety information should not be discussed during the meeting unless everyone has been properly trained and at no time should privileged

information be published in the minutes. The preparing organization must comply with instructions for handling and release of privileged information in accordance with AFI 91-204, *Safety Investigations and Hazard Reporting*. **(T-1)**.

4.3. Distribution: Executive secretary will forward ESOH minutes to all council members. Secretaries shall forward copies of subordinate ESOHC minutes to all primary council members. **(T-3)**. Distribution will comply with Section 5.2.

4.3.1. HAF ESOHC will distribute minutes to direct reporting units and field operating agency commanders and MAJCOM ESOHC executive secretaries. **(T-1)**.

4.3.2. MAJCOM and Installation ESOHC will distribute minutes to next higher level ESOHC executive secretary. **(T-1)**.

4.4. Executive secretaries will keep the ESOHC minutes and related documents per AFI 33-364, Records Disposition— Procedures and Responsibilities and AFMAN 33-363. **(T-1)**.

JOHN W. HENDERSON, EX-IV, SAF/IE
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force
(Installations, Environment and Energy)

Attachment 1**GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION*****References***

Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1910.1200, *OSHA HAZCOM Standard*, current edition

AFPD 32-70, *Environmental Considerations In Air Force Programs and Activities*, 30 July 2018

AFPD 40-2, *Radioactive Materials (Non-Nuclear Weapons)*, 19 June 2019

AFPD 48-1, *Aerospace and Operational Medicine Enterprise (AOME)*, 7 June 2019

AFPD 90-8, *Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health Management and Risk Management*, 14 March 2017

AFPD 91-2, *Safety Programs*, 1 May 2017

AFI 32-7086, *Hazardous Materials Management*, 4 February 2015

AFI 33-360, *Publications and Forms Management*, 1 December 2015

AFI 33-364, *Records Disposition—Procedures and Responsibilities*, 22 December 2006

AFI 91-202, *The US Air Force Mishap Prevention Program*, 29 April 2019

AFI 91-204, *Safety Investigations and Hazard Reporting*, 27 April 2018

AFMAN 33-363, *Management of Records*, 1 March 2008

ISO 14001:2015 Environmental Management Systems

Prescribed Forms

None

Adopted Forms

AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*,

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFI—Air Force Instruction

AFIMSC—Air Force Installation and Mission Support Center

AFPD—Air Force Policy Directive

ESOH—Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health

ESOHC—Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health Council

ESOHSC—Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health Steering Committee

EMS—Environmental Management System

HAF—Headquarters Air Force

MAJCOM—Major Command

PMR—Program Management Review

RACs—Risk Assessment Codes

TRI—Toxic Release Inventory

Terms

Budget Execution Submission—Is the two-year Department of Defense components' s budget submissions to the Office of the Secretary of Defense showing budget requirements for inclusion in the department of defense budget during the Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) process.

Capability Development Documents—Provides operational performance attributes, including supportability, for those responsible for the acquisition of military equipment in the military of the United States.

Capability Production Documents—Captures the information necessary to support production, testing, and development of an affordable and supportable increment within an acquisition strategy.

Confined Space—A space large enough and configured so a worker can enter and perform assigned work; has limited or restricted means for entry or exit (for example: tanks, vessels, silos, storage bins, hoppers, vaults, manholes and pits); and is not designed for continuous human occupancy.

Core Function Support Plans—MAJCOM and core function lead staffs develop these plans to support annual refinement of the fiscally constrained 30-year Resource Allocation Plan, capability gap prioritization, capabilities investment, and science and technology priorities. Core function support plans provide detailed analysis in support of the AF Strategy and Strategic Master Plan objectives and an entry into the Strategy, Planning and Programming Process.

Core Mission Areas—For the purposes of this AFI and Air Force Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health programs, the term “Core Mission Areas” refers to the following organizations at every level of command (where they exist): Operations, Maintenance, Mission Support, Medical, and Acquisition

Designated Employee Representative—An individual selected by civilian employees, either directly or through an exclusive representation bargaining agreement, to represent them as a member of the ESOHC.

Direct Reporting Unit—Units that are outside of the normal AF organizational structure, lacking a parent group and/or wing. For these units, any requirements normally satisfied at the group or wing level moves up to the first available organization in the chain.

Enduring Location—A location is enduring when Department of Defense intends to maintain access and use of that location for the foreseeable future. The following types of sites are considered enduring for U.S. government purposes: main operating base, forward operating site and cooperative security location. All three types of locations may be composed of more than one distinct site. Enduring locations are published in the Office of the Secretary of Defense-approved Enduring Location Master List.

Environmental Impact Analysis Process—The Air Force’s process that defines a systematic, interdisciplinary approach to making environmentally informed decisions, consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act and the President's Council on Environmental Quality Regulations for implementing National Environmental Policy Act.

Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health—Includes environmental programs (pollution prevention, conservation, clean-up, etc.), environmental health, fire protection, safety, and occupational health disciplines.

Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health Councils—The group that reviews policies and programs, establishes goals, monitors progress, and advises leadership.

Environmental Health—The discipline and program concerned with identifying and preventing illness and injury due to exposure to hazardous chemical, physical, and biological agents that may be encountered in the ambient environment – air, water, or soil at in-garrison and deployed locations.

Environmental Management System—An EMS is a systemic approach to handling environmental issues within an organization. The AF EMS is based on the ISO 14001 standard. It provides a continual cycle of planning, implementing, reviewing, and improving the process and actions that an organization undertakes to identify and correct deficiencies and improve environmental (and overall) performance.

Field Operating Agency—A subdivision of the Air Force, directly subordinate to a HQ USAF functional manager. Field operating agencies perform field activities beyond the scope of any of the major commands. Their activities are specialized or associated with an Air Force wide mission.

Hazardous Material (HAZMAT)—AFI 32-7086, *Hazardous Materials Management* defines the term HAZMAT as including all items covered under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) (or other host nation, federal, state, or local) reporting requirement, the OSHA HAZCOM Standard, all Class I and Class II Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS), and materials which can reasonably be anticipated to generate a hazardous waste (e.g., an expired shelf-life pharmaceutical item). The AFI 32-7086 definition does not include munitions or Consumer Use Items exempted by the OSHA HAZCOM Standard.

Initial Capabilities Document—Documents the need for a materiel approach, or an approach that is a combination of materiel and non-materiel to a specific capability gap.

Installation—An enduring location consisting of a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, or other Department of Defense activity under the authority of the Secretary of a Military Department or the Secretary of Defense.

ISO 14001—An environmental standard published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). It provides the framework and guidance for organizations that need to systematize and improve their environmental management efforts.

Major Commands (MAJCOMs)—A major Air Force subdivision, including reserve and guard, with a specific portion of the overall mission and directly subordinate to Headquarters Air Force.

Occupational Health—The discipline and program concerned with identifying potential hazards in the workplace and preventing illness resulting from work-related factors. It includes the prevention of illness during deployments to reduce disease and non-battle injury-rates.

Operational Plan—A detailed plan that provides a clear picture to achieve the organization's goals.

Plan-Do-Check-Act Cycle—A four-step management method used to ensure continual program improvement.

Program Action Directives—are generated at the Air Staff level and are used to direct MAJCOM development of programming plans/programming messages for program actions already in the President's Budget or which are to be worked into the President's Budget through standard processes.

Program Objective Memorandum—A biannual memorandum submitted to the Secretary of Defense from each military department and defense agency. It proposes total program requirements for the next six years. It includes rationale for planned changes from the approved future years' defense program baseline within the fiscal guidance issued by the Secretary of Defense.

Risk—A combination of the probability and severity of a loss or an adverse impact resulting from exposure to hazards. The greater the risk, the more likely it will cause a drain on resource capability and negatively affect the mission.

Risk Management—The systematic process of identifying hazards, assessing risk, analyzing risk control options and measures, making control decisions, implementing control decisions, formally accepting residual risks, and supervising/reviewing the activity for effectiveness.

Safety—The discipline and program concerned with the prevention of any active or latent condition that can cause mission degradation, injury or death to personnel, or damage to, or loss of, systems, equipment, facilities, or property.

Sustain, Restore & Modernize—Principle used to ensure a calculated level of investment targeted to preserve and improve all infrastructures, including natural (previously applied only to built infrastructure).

Attachment 2**ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY, AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH COUNCIL
DISCUSSION TOPICS****Figure A2.1. Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health Council Discussion Topics.**

1. Annual review of the ESOH management system conformance
2. Annual Program Management Review summary for Environmental, Occupational and Environmental Health, and Safety (which includes PMRs from occupational, flight, weapons and space safety)
3. Review annual ESOH and fire protection health goals and objectives
4. Review installation Occupational Environmental Health Site Assessment annually and other site-specific environmental health exposure information
5. Summary of inspection, assessment, and evaluation results
6. Environmental Health and Safety Issues involving Military Housing Privatized Initiative
7. Letters from regulatory agencies (such as inspection reports and notices of noncompliance with environmental requirements and consent orders)
8. Review accident and incident trends (including dangerous goods movements), safety initiatives and private sector and other governmental agency best practices
9. Review changes in ESOH program guidelines and administrative orders
10. Review of the installation master hazard abatement program and analysis of hazard reports
11. Analysis of mishap experience
12. Status of Occupational Health Medical Examination Program and occupational illnesses
13. Review Environmental Impact Analysis Process undertakings for consideration early in the planning process to include planning; programming; resource requirements; and potential impacts. For completed projects, review completion status of mitigation efforts
14. Summary of MAJCOM's status in maintaining environmental standards (e.g., International Organization for Standardization 14000 Environmental Management System Standards) as reported by installations and measured through the Air Force Inspection System Unit Effectiveness Inspection process
15. Status and progress in meeting compliance schedules
16. Summary of Federal Employee Compensation Act Working Group report
17. Status of Respiratory Protection, Confined Space, Drinking Water, and Radiation Protection Programs
18. Unfulfilled compliance agreements
19. Briefing on compensation program charge-back costs and continuation of pay costs for both Department of the Air Force and Numbered Air Force mishaps