

Analysis of the "Military Ecological Environment Protection Regulations" on the Armed Police Force the Impact of the Construction Projects

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Abstract: The newly revised Regulations on the Ecological environment Protection of the Military have put forward higher requirements for the ecological and environmental protection of the military, and also have a certain impact on the specific implementation of each link of the construction project of the armed police force. An article introduces the basic situation of the armed police force project construction, addressing how the Army's Ecological Environment Protection Ordinance pertains to the provisions of such projects. Combining the practical experience of the first ecological environment protection work in armed police force construction projects, it analyzes the impact of the newly revised regulations on these projects. Furthermore, the article proposes corresponding measures to ensure that armed police force departments at all levels, from project approval to acceptance and use, can better implement environmental protection work in each link. The aim is to achieve the new goals of ecological environment protection in army construction projects.

1. Introduction

In the current context of promoting "two construction" initiatives, some of the armed police force's camps and security facilities still cannot meet the actual needs of officers and soldiers. In line with enhancing the troops' combat capabilities, meeting the demands of training, and improving the concept of office and living security levels, the armed police forces have seen a significant increase in the scale and number of new engineering construction projects in recent years. Specifically, in 2023 alone, the armed police forces in the eastern region initiated 19 new construction projects.

To better regulate the army ecological environment protection work, protect and improve the military area environment quality, promote the army ecological civilization construction, according to the national ecological environment protection law, on August 23, 2024, the executive meeting of the central military commission examined and approved the army ecological environment protection regulations (hereinafter referred to as the regulations), effective as of October 1, 2024. This paper analyzes the impact of the regulation on the construction projects of the armed police

force, expounds the differences between the construction links before and after the implementation of the regulation, and gives the constructive implementation measures of the regulation by the units at all levels.

2. Basic information on the construction projects of the Armed Police force

The construction projects of the armed police force are mainly divided into two management modes: self-construction and agent construction. The self-built project is managed by each unit itself, and the agent construction project is uniformly organized and implemented by the Engineering agent construction Management Office of the Logistics Department of the People's Armed Police Force. The next five areas of the project department are responsible for the daily management of the agent construction project. Compared with the PLA projects, the PAPF has fewer single large projects, but some projects are located in remote areas, and with the high construction difficulty, the treatment of environmental problems is more complex.

2.1 Characteristics of the PAPF construction projects

The main tasks of the armed police forces differ significantly from those of the People's Liberation Army (PLA). Unlike the PLA, which has a concentrated layout and joint training characteristics, the armed police forces are relatively concentrated in terms of their colleges, universities, and institutes, but their camps are dispersed. Within these camps, there are teams, brigades, and squadrons located simultaneously. Due to the needs of their missions, the distribution of these camps is relatively widespread. Therefore, the overall scale of construction projects for the armed police forces is not large, and they exhibit the characteristics of scattered locations.

At present, the PAPF and the Internal Health Corps are mainly responsible of sensitive and key targets and urban armed patrols, the mobile corps is mainly responsible of emergency handling and anti-terrorism tasks, and the Coast Guard Corps is mainly responsible of maritime rights protection and law enforcement. In terms of site selection, restricted by the nature of the task, the PAPF, especially the internal guard squadron and the coast Guard law enforcement station, can respond quickly to emergencies, and set up barracks adjacent to duty targets and law enforcement waters. However, a considerable part of the duty targets and task sea areas are relatively remote, which are often located in nature reserves, endangered animal habitats, cultural relics reserves, scenic spots and frequent natural disasters, which requires all units to do a good job in ecological environment protection while carrying out project construction.

2.2 Environmental protection status of the construction project of the PAF

In recent years, with the continuous strengthening of President Xi and the ecological and environmental authorities for ecological protection supervision measures, the military construction projects are no longer a blank area for the government environmental supervision authorities to enforce the law. Different from the "extensive" self-construction management mode of the early military projects, the construction projects of the armed F with a total investment of more than 10 million yuan have been organized and implemented by the agent construction office, and the environmental awareness and measures of all levels of the army have been greatly improved compared with the original. In the project review stage, the armed police force also requires the reporting units to fully consider the protection of the ecological environment in the site selection planning, before the project review units need to obtain the environmental review opinions approved by the competent department with the approval authority [1]. However, for small construction projects below the quota, they are managed by each unit itself. How to do well the

ecological and environmental protection during the construction of such projects.

3. Regulations in the construction

The newly promulgated regulations specify the environmental impact assessment, approval, pollution prevention and control and management during the construction period, which are mainly reflected in the following four aspects.

3.1 The level of environmental impact assessment

Article 32 of the Regulations specifies the levels of environmental impact assessment to be conducted for the construction projects that may affect the ecological environment. "The environmental impact assessment; environmental impact assessment; the environmental impact assessment is included in the environmental impact registration form and simple analysis of the environmental impact." [2]

3.2 Preparation and approval of environmental impact assessment documents

Different from the previous mode of eia work relying on local units, the new regulations specify that "the local professional institutions with the corresponding confidentiality qualification; the top secret construction project shall be entrusted by the military professional organization, and the local professional institutions or personnel with the corresponding confidentiality qualification to assist the completion." [2]

In the examination and approval process of EIA, Article 34 of the Regulations specifies that "For construction projects approved by the CMC, and the environmental impact report and report forms shall be approved by the departments responsible for the construction of military facilities; the environmental impact registration form shall be filled in by the military facilities for the record." [2]

The environmental impact assessment of the construction project shall be carried out in the feasibility demonstration stage of the construction project and completed before the commencement of the project. Projects without the environmental impact assessment or the environmental impact assessment documents are not approved shall not be started, which is consistent with the relevant regulations of the current Armed Police force. In the regulation, it is clear that "before the construction project approval, a preliminary assessment should be made on whether the project construction will have a great impact on the environment, so as to prevent the subversive impact caused by the failure of the environmental impact assessment approval in the later stage. In the preliminary assessment, the ecological and environmental protection measures and financial requirements shall be put forward simultaneously." [2]

After the environmental impact assessment documents, major changes of some construction projects, article 35 requires the construction unit shall submit environmental impact assessment documents, more than five years from the date of eia approval of the project, shall be again in accordance with the programming and approval of environmental impact assessment documents.

3.3 Environmental protection acceptance and environmental impact post-assessment

In the environmental protection acceptance process, Article 36 of the Regulations clearly states: "The project construction unit shall complete the environmental protection acceptance work according to the environmental impact assessment report, and the relevant departments responsible for the examination and approval of the eia documents shall review the acceptance process." [2]

For construction lasted long projects, if during construction or operation does not conform to the requirements of the environmental impact assessment approval, article 37 of the regulations established the construction unit of the environmental impact assessment correction mechanism, requires the construction unit to take corrective measures immediately, and to the original eia preparation unit and project examination and approval authority to report for the record.

3.4 Environmental protection and pollution prevention and control

During the construction of the implementation of military facilities, it is often accompanied by the damage to water, soil, natural vegetation and other ecological environment. In the past, after the construction of the armed police force usually does not pay much attention to the work of ecological environment restoration and compensation, Article 18 of the Regulations puts forward clear requirements.

Due to its unique attributes, the military project is mainly designed with reference to the national military standards. During the construction process, it did not pass the acceptance of the local quality supervision station, and some national military standards failed to be timely updated and integrated with the local corresponding standards, leading to the low adoption of many environmentally friendly and resource-saving new materials and new processes for the current military project. In this regard, the pollution and damage to the ecological environment caused by the noise and harmful substances generated during the construction of military facilities should be reduced.

4. The impact of the regulations on the armed police construction projects

The environmental protection requirements for armed police force construction projects are primarily based on local specifications and regulations. The promulgation of regulations specifically for armed police force construction projects has not significantly altered the overall environmental impact assessment (EIA) process missed by such projects compared to the current situation of the armed police forces. However, there have been refinements in the planning and acceptance stages. During the project approval process, there has been a significant optimization compared to the previous requirement of complete approval by the local environmental protection department. At the same time, stricter requirements have been put forward for environmental protection and pollution prevention.

4.1 Impact on the evaluation level and the approval

In the current project approval review guidelines, the level of environmental impact assessment is only divided into the level of "may cause mild environmental impact", and it is clear that renovation and expansion and new projects of less than 5,000 square meters. Under this, the regulation further refines the level of "little environmental impact" and puts forward corresponding requirements, without dividing the nature of the project and the construction scale. This standardizes the requirements for the small and micro projects of the PAPF located in areas with high environmental protection requirements. After the promulgation of the regulations, such projects can no longer be exempted from environmental impact assessment due to the small construction scale, but can distinguish the requirements of whether the projects will have much impact on the ecological environment.

At present, the PLA projects are approved by the PLA fleet and the group Army. The PAPF still relies on the ecological and environmental authorities of the local government in the approval of the eia report. At the project approval stage, the PAPF requires the projects that need to carry out

environmental assessment to issue the opinions of the local environmental protection authorities, otherwise the project review report will not be provided. This has greatly extended the project approval cycle for the local projects with high approval level and long approval cycle, such as the national protection areas, occupying the red line of ecological protection or involving the adjustment of sea area function zoning. It is especially unfriendly to some urgent construction projects, which is not convenient to start projects quickly and form combat effectiveness as soon as possible. New regulations optimize the eia for examination and approval link, the armed police forces like the people's liberation army, according to the project approval level to the corresponding military facilities construction department examination and approval or for the record, no longer submitted to the competent department of local ecological environment for examination and approval, to ensure the strict in the approval at the same time, greatly improve the efficiency of the eia examination and approval, further accelerate the project.

4.2 Impact on acceptance and post-environmental assessment

At the current stage of the construction project of the PAPF, the acceptance team mainly focuses on the construction quality, planning compliance and actual use experience, and often ignores the acceptance of the environmental protection targets set in the eia report. While clarifying that the eia is approved or recorded by the military facilities construction department at the same level, the regulation simultaneously adds the inspection and acceptance process of the department, which avoids the phenomenon that the eia only pays attention to the approval and lacks supervision and implementation, and greatly restricts the construction units to effectively implement the environmental protection work.

In the past, some construction projects failed to be started or postponed for a long time due to various objective reasons, so the environmental protection measures approved at the project approval stage may no longer meet the environmental protection requirements [4]. In this regard, the regulations also innovatively put forward the environmental impact post-assessment mechanism, which makes new requirements for the normal renewal of environmental protection measures of construction units under such special circumstances.

4.3 Influence of environmental protection and pollution prevention and control

At present, the construction projects of the armed police force rarely list the environmental protection funds [3] separately in the design assignment book, which is in objective contradiction with the environmental protection needs of a considerable proportion of the projects. In this regard, Article 18 and Article 35 of the Regulations specify that ecological and environmental protection measures and funding needs should be put forward simultaneously in the preparation of eia plans, so as to ensure that there are actual funds to implement environmental protection requirements.

In the design stage, the construction projects of the PAPF are mainly designed with reference to the national military standard and standard atlas, often ignoring the environment-friendly design concepts, construction methods and new materials such as sponge city and prefabricated construction technology widely promoted in the local area. Article 19 of the regulation has vigorously advocated this, and it is believed that with the gradual renewal of the military mark, the above content will become a new trend of military construction. In addition, in the construction of hydraulic engineering, the large number of surface vessels should be strengthened during the period of the port, which is also emphasized in Article 44 of the Regulations.

5. Measures and suggestions on implementing the regulations on construction projects

After the promulgation of the Regulations, the logistics support departments at all levels of the PAPF should implement the requirements in accordance with the law, fully improve the awareness of ecological environmental protection during the project construction, and timely understand and guide the solution of the ecological environmental protection difficulties of grass-roots units in the process of project construction. The PAPF should transmit the importance of ecological and environmental protection from top to bottom, actively publicize and implement policies and regulations, and jointly promote the high-quality development of project construction and ecological and environmental protection.

5.1 Revise and improve relevant regulations and systems

After the promulgation of the Regulations, a series of supporting rules and regulations, such as the project approval work guide and the project approval review guide of the Armed Police Force, need to be updated and improved in accordance with the regulations. At the same time, the ecological and environmental protection requirements should be detailed and issued to units at all levels for study and implementation. The government should gradually update the environmentally friendly design concept and construction technology in accordance with national military standards, and vigorously promote their application in future construction projects of the armed police force.

5.2 Establish multi-channel environmental supervision means

The regulations require that the logistics support departments of units at or above the military level shall report the annual ecological environment protection situation of their own units to the logistics support departments of the higher units before the end of each year in combination with relevant work. Accordingly, the armed police force may require each unit to summarize and report its own annual ecological environmental protection situation, and publicly criticize the environmental pollution and ecological damage caused by illegal acts according to the circumstances, and order them to make rectification. At the same time, the main responsible persons and relevant responsible persons shall be investigated for responsibility. In addition, military logistics support agencies should establish a coordination mechanism for ecological and environmental protection with relevant national agencies, provincial military commands and local governments, hold regular consultation meetings, implement joint law enforcement actions, realize information sharing, and jointly discuss major ecological and environmental protection issues related to the country and the region.

5.3 Improve the quality of the examination and approval and supervision personnel

The PAPF should incorporate the ecological and environmental protection education into the regular management education content, use various forms and means to strengthen the publicity and education, and popularize the knowledge of ecological and environmental protection. It is necessary to accelerate the training of managerial and technical personnel engaged in ecological and environmental protection, and enable them to acquire corresponding professional knowledge through college training or on-the-job education [5]. Among them, professional and technical personnel engaged in military environmental monitoring, environmental impact assessment and operation of pollution prevention and control facilities should obtain corresponding qualifications.

6. Conclusion

With the full implementation of the newly revised Regulations on Military Ecological and Environmental Protection, the armed police force needs to learn and understand the connotation of the regulations in time, and strive to promote the new repair and renewal of the national military standards, so as to better serve and guide the construction of the armed police projects at all levels and prevent the occurrence of ecological environment damage. Units at all levels of the PAPF should also combine their own characteristics, improve the quality of professional personnel and the awareness of ecological environmental protection, pay attention to the implementation of ecological environmental protection work, and contribute to the whole process of the ecological environmental protection work of the construction project of the PAPF.

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