

Appendix M: Installation Restoration Program and Military Munitions Response Program Status Tables

The summary status tables in this appendix present the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) category and Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) category data that fulfill statutory reporting requirements for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP). The primary requirement for reporting on environmental restoration activities is stipulated in 10 United States Code §2706(a)(2), which defines the information that must be included in the Defense Environmental Programs (DEP) Annual Report to Congress (ARC). The tables in this appendix are arranged by installation, state, and Department of Defense (DoD) Component and portray various aspects of the program, including cleanup status and funding information, to meet these requirements.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2005, DoD consolidated its IRP and MMRP status tables into a single appendix in the DEP ARC. Prior to FY2005, the IRP and MMRP status tables were reported to Congress in separate appendices. The combined tables allow readers to retrieve site-level status and funding information for both program categories in a more efficient manner. As with the previous annual reports, the IRP category statistics are inclusive of the Building Demolition/Debris Removal Program category, which is a minor category of the DERP.

As evidence of a continually maturing MMRP, the Components began to report results from the application of the Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol (MRSPP) in FY2007. The MRSPP provides a framework for implementing Section 311(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY2002, requiring the Components to assign a relative priority to each munitions response site (MRS) known or suspected to contain unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, or munitions constituents. This relative priority is known as the MRS priority, and is determined based on explosive, chemical warfare materiel, and health hazard evaluations conducted for each MRS. The priority assigned to an MRS may be one of eight numerical MRS priority ratings or one of three alternative ratings: evaluation pending, no longer required, or no known or suspected hazards.

As a transition year, Components had the opportunity to report MRS priorities for sites prioritized under the MRSPP or (considered inclusive within DoD) Risk Assessment Code (RAC) scores for sites awaiting prioritization in accordance with the new requirements in FY2007. In cases where sites were reported with both MRS priorities and RAC scores, the MRS priorities took precedence. Beginning in FY2008, Components reported MRS priorities or alternative ratings for all MRSs.

Figure M-1 graphically illustrates the descriptions of each of the nine status tables in this appendix. A brief description of each of the status tables follows.

Table M-1 provides a data summary of all DERP sites, including all current and former DoD properties.

Table M-2 provides separate summaries of DERP sites at DoD active installations, Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) installations, and Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) properties.

Table M-3 subdivides the DoD active installations presented in Table M-2 by Component (Army, Navy, Air Force, and Defense Logistics Agency [DLA]).

Table M-4 subdivides the BRAC installations presented in Table M-2 by Component (Army, Navy, Air Force, and DLA).

Table M-5 provides separate summaries of DERP sites at DoD active installations, BRAC installations, and FUDS properties located in each U.S. state, territory, and the District of Columbia. Status and cost totals are shown for each U.S. state, territory, and the District of Columbia, with

information for DoD active installations, BRAC installations, and FUDS properties displayed separately.

Table M-6 provides 5-year review status, explanations for significant changes in cost-to-complete (CTC) estimates since FY2007, National Priorities List (NPL) status, BRAC round year(s), site status, and funding information for DoD active installations, BRAC installations, and FUDS properties that meet the following criteria:

- ▶ Investigations or cleanup actions are planned or ongoing
- ▶ Total FY2008 IRP and MMRP estimated CTC is greater than \$10 million.

Figure M-2 provides a more detailed description of the data elements presented in this table.

Table M-7 provides site counts and cost data for DoD active installations, BRAC installations, and FUDS properties that meet the following criteria:

- ▶ Investigations or cleanup actions are planned or ongoing
- ▶ Total FY2008 IRP and MMRP estimated CTC is less than or equal to \$10 million.

Table M-8 lists the total number of sites and costs incurred for DoD active installations, BRAC installations, and FUDS properties that have achieved response complete status at all sites.

Table M-9 provides data by state for installations that have incurred potentially responsible party (PRP) costs of more than \$100,000 through FY2008.

Appendix H: Active Installations Environmental Restoration Progress; Appendix I: BRAC Installations Environmental Restoration Progress; and Appendix J: FUDS Environmental Restoration Progress provide Component summaries of environmental restoration progress for DoD active installations, BRAC installations, and FUDS properties.

All DoD summary tables in this appendix include historical Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) cost data, but do not include DTRA site counts. DTRA is not shown separately in this appendix because it no longer has any DERP sites. There may be differences between the information in these tables and the information in other parts of this report. Such discrepancies can be attributed, for the most part, to the way in which project costs have been

Figure M-1 Illustration of Tables M-1 through M-9

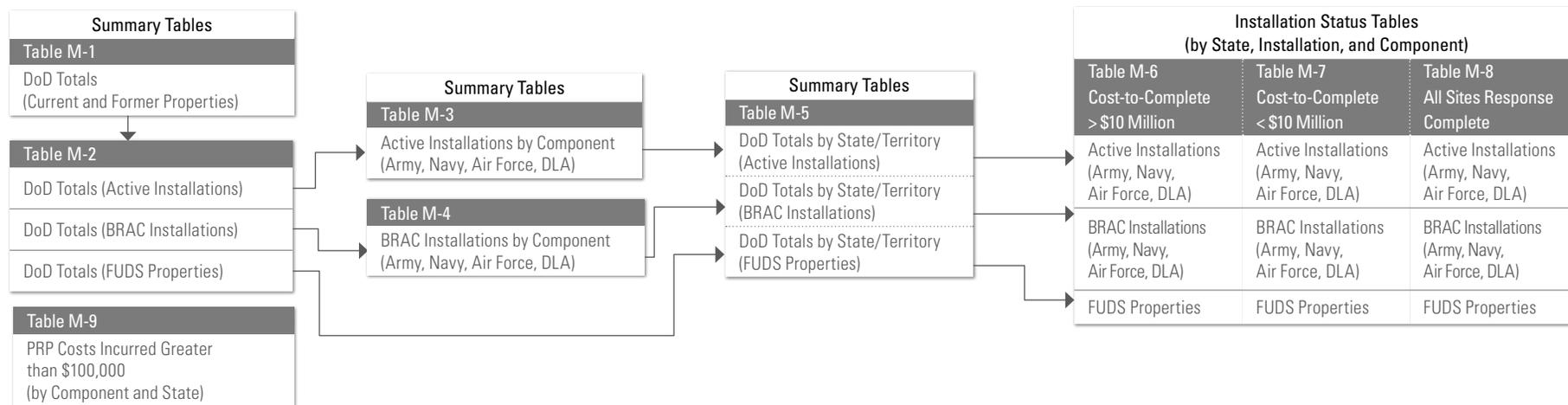


Figure M-2 DERP Data Element Descriptions

Data Element Description	
1	DoD Component Name—identifies the Component responsible for environmental cleanup (Army, Navy, Air Force, DLA, or FUDS).
2	Installation Name—provides the name of the DoD installation or FUDS property.
3	Federal Facility Identification Number—a unique 14-digit alpha numeric identifier used to manage and track each DoD installation and FUDS property.
4	NPL or Proposed NPL—if displayed, indicates that the DoD installation or FUDS property is either listed on or has been proposed for listing on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s NPL. The NPL is the list of national priorities among the known releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants throughout the United States and its territories.
5	BRAC Year—if displayed, indicates that the DoD installation has been identified for closure or realignment under one or more of the five BRAC rounds (1988, 1991, 1993, 1995, and 2005).
6	Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)—if displayed, indicates that a RAB has been established and continues to operate, providing communities affected by DERP activities at the DoD installation or FUDS property with the ability to discuss, evaluate, and exchange information in an open forum.
7	CTC Delta from FY2007—if displayed, indicates that the current funding projection has changed by more than 10 percent as compared to the funding projection reported in FY2007. There are three possible explanations for CTC deltas (which include, but are not limited to, the examples that follow them): technical issues (additional sites identified, incomplete site data, additional or extended remedial action operation [RA-O] required); regulatory issues (changes to an existing cleanup requirement or new regulations); and changes in estimating criteria (addition of cost data that were overlooked or previously unknown, or database updates and corrections).
8	Response Complete (RC)—represents the number of DERP sites at which all restoration objectives have been met. The number of IRP sites that have achieved RC is displayed in the white cell, and the number of MRS that have achieved RC is displayed in the gray cell.
9	Relative Risk Site Evaluation (RRSE) Status—the RRSE framework is a methodology used across DoD to evaluate the relative risk posed by an IRP site in relation to other IRP sites. These cells display the number of IRP sites in each of the following relative risk categories: High, Medium, Low, Not Evaluated, and Not Required.
10	Total IRP Sites—represents the total number of IRP sites at the DoD installation or FUDS property. This number corresponds to the number of sites at RC, plus the number of sites in each of the relative risk categories.
11	MRSPP Status—the MRSPP is used across DoD to assign a relative priority to each MRS, based on potential hazards and site conditions, to rank sites for remediation and funding. These cells display the number of MRSs assigned to each of the eight numerical MRSPP ratings or the following three alternative ratings: evaluation pending, evaluation no longer required, and no known or suspected hazards. A Priority 1 MRS contains the highest potential hazard, while a Priority 8 MRS contains the lowest potential hazard.

Data Element Description, cont.	
12	Total MMRP Sites—represents the total number of MRSs at the DoD installation or FUDS property. This number corresponds to the number of sites assigned to each of the eight numerical MRSP ratings, plus the number of sites assigned to each of the three alternative ratings.
13	Five-Year Review Status—provides the status of the 5-year review for the DoD installation or FUDS property, where such review is required. A 5-year review may be completed, underway, planned for the future, or any combination thereof. It is important to note that a 5-year review may be required for selected DERP sites, not necessarily all sites at an installation or property.
14	Study—comprised of three investigation phases: preliminary assessment (PA), site inspection (SI), and remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS). A PA is a review of existing information to determine if a hazardous substance, pollutant, and contaminant release(s) requires additional investigation or action. An SI is an on-site investigation to augment the data collected in the PA and determine the need for further action. The RI/FS characterizes the site and evaluates various alternatives for remediation of the site.
15	Interim Remedial Action (IRA)—a remedial action undertaken prior to selection of the final remedy as a component of a larger remedy at a DERP site.
16	Design—includes developing the design plans for and specifications of the selected alternative at a DERP site.
17	Remedial Action Construction (RA-C)—represents the period of time that a response action is being implemented, but is not yet operating as designed. At the end of this phase of work, a remedy is in place.
18	RA-O—represents the period of time a selected remedy must operate before achieving remedial action objectives. At the end of this phase of work, the response is complete.
19	Long-Term Management (LTM)—includes activities such as environmental monitoring, review of site conditions, and maintenance of a remedial action to ensure continued protection as designed once a DERP site achieves RC.
20	Phases Completed—represents the number of DERP sites that have completed each phase. The number of IRP sites associated with each phase is displayed in the white cells, and the number of MRSs associated with each phase is displayed in the gray cells.
21	Phases Underway—represents the number of DERP sites with each phase underway as of the end of FY2008. The number of IRP sites associated with each phase is displayed in the white cells, and the number of MRSs associated with each phase is displayed in the gray cells.
22	Phases Planned for the Future—represents the number of DERP sites with each phase planned for FY2009 and beyond. All DERP sites require at least one of the three investigation phases that comprise the study phase (PA, SI, and RI/FS), but they may not require all of the remaining phases (IRA, design, RA-C, RA-O, and LTM); thus, adding up the number of sites with study completed, underway and planned for the future matches the total number of sites, while adding up the number of sites with each of the remaining phases completed, underway and planned for the future generally does not. The number of IRP sites associated with each phase is displayed in the white cells, and the number of MRSs associated with each phase is displayed in the gray cells.
23	Schedule Impact in FY2008—if displayed, indicates that the schedule for a phase was impacted in FY2008. The reasons a schedule may be impacted include technical, contracting, personnel, regulatory, and funding issues. Reasons for impacts to IRP cleanup are displayed in the white cells, and reasons for impacts to MMRP cleanup are displayed in the gray cells.
24	Costs Through FY2008—represents funding allocated to DERP sites for each phase from the time cleanup activities were initiated through FY2008, in thousands of dollars. Funding to date for IRP sites is displayed in the white cells, and funding to date for MRSs is displayed in the gray cells. Note that the MMRP was established in 2001; prior to that, costs related to addressing sites contaminated with unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, and munitions constituents were included with IRP costs.
25	FY2008 Funds Obligated—represents funding allocated to DERP sites for each phase in FY2008, in thousands of dollars. FY2008 funding for IRP sites is displayed in the white cells, and FY2008 funding for MRSs is displayed in the gray cells.
26	FY2009 Execution Planned—represents funding projected for allocation to DERP sites for each phase in FY2009, in thousands of dollars. Projected funding for IRP sites is displayed in the white cells, and projected funding for MRSs is displayed in the gray cells.
27	FY2010 Planning Estimate—represents funding projected for allocation to DERP sites for each phase in FY2010, in thousands of dollars. Projected funding for IRP sites is displayed in the white cells, and projected funding for MRSs is displayed in the gray cells.
28	Estimated Costs FY2011 Through FY2015—represents funding projected for allocation to DERP sites in each year from FY2011 through FY2015, in thousands of dollars. Projected funding for IRP sites is displayed in the white cells, and projected funding for MRSs is displayed in the gray cells.
29	IRP and MMRP CTC—represents funding projected for allocation to DERP sites from FY2009 through completion of cleanup activities, including LTM, in thousands of dollars. The CTC for IRP sites is displayed in the white cell, and the CTC for MRSs is displayed in the gray cell.
30	Total CTC—represents funding projected for allocation to DERP sites from FY2009 through completion of IRP and MMRP cleanup activities, including LTM, in thousands of dollars.
31	IRP/MMRP Progress—describes IRP and MMRP cleanup progress made during FY2008, and IRP and MMRP cleanup activities planned for the next two years. If the DoD installation or FUDS property requires an installation narrative, reference to that narrative is provided in this section.

captured in the past. For example, at particular installations, costs for interim actions and designs were often combined with the costs for actual cleanup, and costs for projects that covered multiple installations (such as preliminary assessments) may not have been allocated to each installation where the assessments took place. Additionally, the tables in this appendix do not contain program management and other support costs, only cleanup process costs, as these support costs are not managed at the site level.

The number of installations reported in Tables M-1 and M-2 represents the number of installations funded by each Component. Note that the number of installations reported in these tables may exceed the number of actual installations because:

- ▶ Installations may be funded by more than one DoD Component
- ▶ Prior-year Environmental Restoration (ER) funding may be reported for installations that are now funded completely by the BRAC program
- ▶ Current and future ER and BRAC funding may be reported for one installation with both ER and BRAC sites.

A list of the total number of DERP-eligible installations and FUDS properties reported by each DoD Component in FY2008 is shown in Figure M-3.

Figure M-4 reports installations that received funding for restoration activities from more than one Component in FY2008.

Although BRAC installations are funded primarily by the BRAC account, some of these installations may also receive ER funding because both ER and BRAC sites are being addressed at those installations. Figure M-5 lists installations closed or realigned under BRAC that received both BRAC and ER funding in FY2008.

Figure M-3 Eligible DERP Installations and Properties

Component	Number of Installations/Properties
Army	1,250
Navy	254
Air Force	302
Defense Logistics Agency	7
Formerly Used Defense Sites	2,820
Total	4,633

Figure M-4 Installations Funded by Multiple Components

Installation	FFID
Massachusetts Military Reservation (MMR)	MA157282448700

Figure M-5 Installations Receiving ER and BRAC Funding

Army	
Installation	FFID
Devens Reserve Training Facility	MA121042027000
Fort Buchanan	PR22140RQ32700
Fort George G. Meade	MD321022056700
Fort Greely	AK021452215500
Indiana Army Ammunition Plant	IN521382044300
Letterkenny Army Depot	PA321382050300
Red River Army Depot	TX621382073800
Sierra Army Depot	CA921382084300
Tooele Army Depot	UT821382089400
Navy	
Installation	FFID
Barbers Point NAS	HI917002432600
Concord NWS	CA917002452800
Guam FISC	GU917002753200
Guam NAVACTS	GU917002758300
Key West NAS	FL417002295200
Long Beach NS San Pedro	CA917002755400
Memphis NAS	TN417002260000
Air Force	
Installation	FFID
Grissom Air Force Base	IN557212447200
March Air Force Base	CA957212452700