ARMY RESTORATION STATUS AND PROGRESS

Environmental protection and restoration in the Army is a reflection of the high ethical values of our men and women in uniform and the Nation they have pledged to "protect and defend." Finding the path where both military readiness and environmental stewardship are reinforced and improved by one another is a narrow and treacherous path, but it is the path we must take, and want to take, as responsible defenders and citizens of the United States.

— Raymond J. Fatz, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army for Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health

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The Army continues to make progress in successfully cleaning up sites and in ensuring land is ready for new uses. Commitment to protecting human health and the environment remains the primary focus of the Army's environmental restoration program. This commitment continues to endure through the many challenges faced by today's Army.

In December 2001, Secretary of the Army, Thomas E. White, announced the streamlining of the staff at the Pentagon and the centralization of installation management. On October 1, 2002, the Army established the Installation Management Agency (IMA), under the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM), to provide command and control of all Army garrisons and all installation management services. Garrison commanders will now report to the IMA regional directors. This transformation of installation management is part of the larger Army transformation that began in 1999. Environmental restoration funding for installations will come through the IMA instead of through major commands. This will allow for standardized

funding levels and will free up the major commands to focus on their primary missions. The Army's Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) will be centrally managed through the ACSIM, with the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations and Environment (ASA(I&E)) providing policy and oversight.

Goals and Priorities

The Army is focused on achieving program completion. While reporting program progress against program goals , the Army continues to seek the most efficient strategy for achieving program completion. The Army continuously seeks ways to reduce cost and to emphasize contracting strategies to guarantee site completion (see the bar charts on page 101).

In fiscal year 2002 (FY02), the Army maintained steady, level funding by obligating $387 million from the Environmental Restoration, Army (ER, Army) account for restoration activities at active Army installations. This included $9.9 million for the Army's Military Munitions Response program (MMRP). Of this $9.9 million, $4.3 million was spent on the Army Range Inventory ($2.6 million attributed to sites in Appendix C of this report), $1.8 million was spent on a response action at Fort Bliss, and $3.8 million was spent on programmatic items related to initiation of the MMRP. The funding charts on page 102 outline the Army's environmental funding profile through FY04. In FY02, the Army's Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) program was budgeted at $156 million for restoration activities at closing installations. This includes $33.8 million for MMRP in FY02.

The FY03-to-completion financial liability for the active Installation Restoration program (IRP) remained roughly the same as last year's cost-to-complete (CTC) estimate of $3.36 billion. This indicates a growth of approximately $400 million to compensate for the FY02 obligated funds. This increase is due mainly to the addition of new requirements and to an increase in remedial actions operations (RA-O) costs. The FY03-to-completion financial liability for the BRAC environmental restoration program is estimated at approximately $858 million, including MMRP costs. While only a slight decrease over last year's $1 billion CTC estimate, concern over the increased costs for response actions for unexploded ordnance (UXO), discarded military munitions, and

Focus on the Facts ARMY

IN FY02…

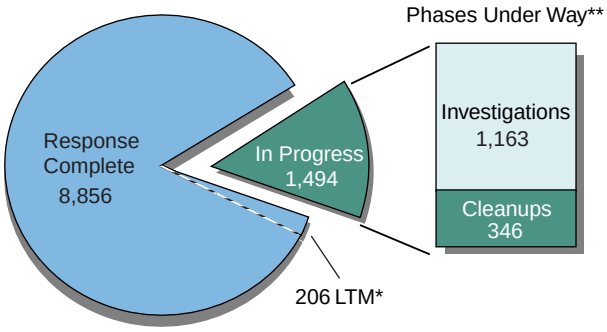
- The Army achieved remedy in place (RIP) or response complete* (RC) at 173 active-installation sites.
- The Army achieved RIP or RC at 91 BRAC sites.
- Twelve active installations (including National Guard and Army Reserve facilities) and three BRAC installations achieved RIP or RC at all sites on the installation.
- The number of BRAC sites not evaluated for relative risk was reduced from six to one.

THROUGH FY02…

- The Army has identified 10,350 potentially contaminated sites at 1,080 active installations (see Active Site Status chart). Of these sites, 8,856 require no further remedial action, although some may require long-term monitoring.
- The Army has restoration activities planned or under way at 1,494 active-installation sites.
- The Army has identified 1,901 potentially contaminated restoration sites (not including MMRP sites at 118 BRAC installations (see BRAC Site Status chart). The Army has restoration activities planned or under way at 255 of the 1,901 sites. In addition, 1,646 require no further action other than long-term monitoring.
- The Army has completed 1,064 remedial action construction (RA-C) and has 96 RA-O under way at active installations. The Army has completed 414 BRAC RA-C and has 10 RA-O under way.
- The Army has completed 1,745 interim actions at 711 active-installation sites, and 415 interim actions at 188 BRAC installation sites.
- The Army has 58 BRAC and 105 active sites that potentially require a munitions response under MMRP. MMRP is addressed in support of reuse and property transfer at 23 BRAC installations. Thirty of these BRAC sites require no further action other than long-term management (LTM).

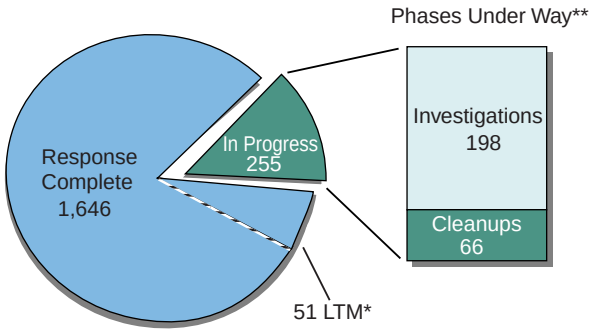
Note: The data presented in the Army Facts above reflect updated and revised data as of the end of FY02.
*RC from investigation includes projects where funding was used to perform preliminary assessments, site inspections, engineering evaluations/cost analysis, and/or remedial investigation/feasibility study phase efforts and found the site did not pose a risk to human health and the environment. RC from cleanup includes projects where risks to human health and the environment have been eliminated or decreased.

Active IRP Site Status
(as of September 30, 2002)



Total Sites: 10,350

BRAC IRP Site Status
(as of September 30, 2002)



Total Sites: 1,901

*LTM is a subset of Response Complete.
**Phases Under Way may not add up to Sites in Progress because some sites have multiple phases under way.
***Investigations and Cleanup Under Way may not add up to Total MMRP Sites because some sites have multiple phases under way.

Active and BRAC MMRP Site Status***

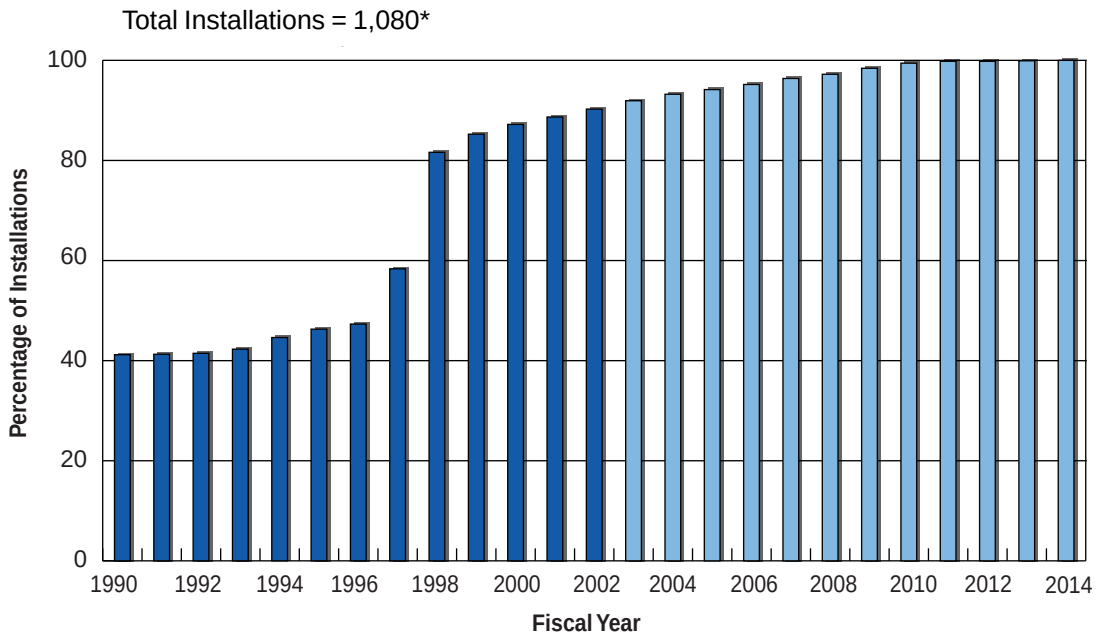
Investigations Under Way	18
Cleanup Under Way	9
LTM Under Way	1
Response Complete	30
Sites Under Way in Future	105
Total MMRP Sites	163

munitions constituents (MC) continues. These CTC estimates do not include anticipated program management costs. Trends in CTC are shown in the bar charts on page 102.

Organization and Management

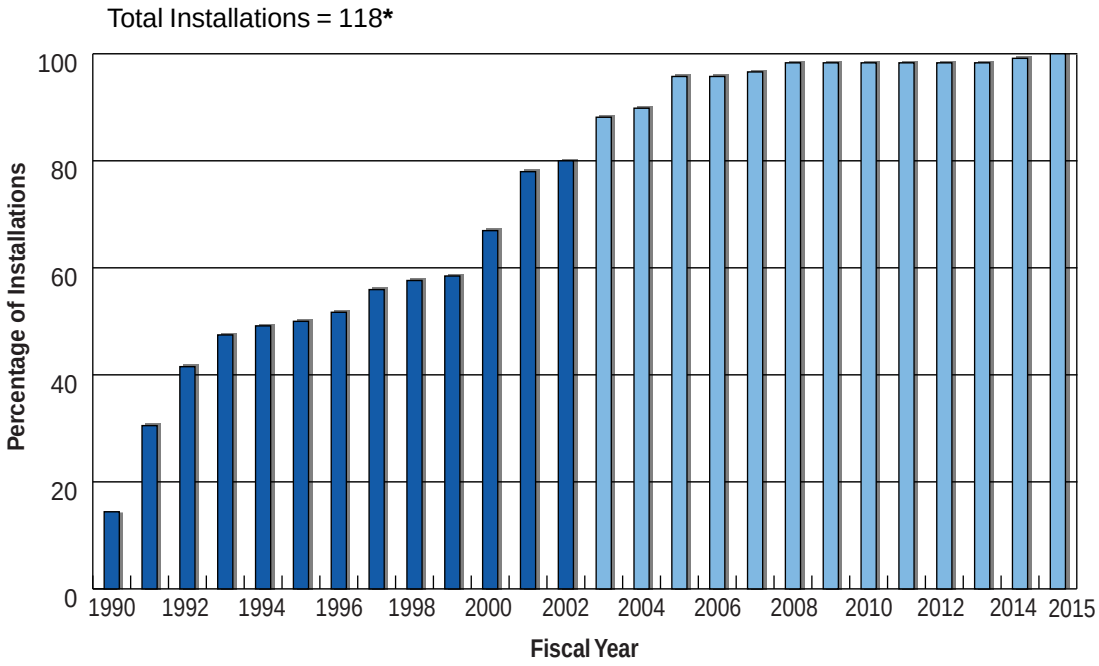
The Army's environmental restoration program is managed under the ASA(I&E) and the ACSIM. In addition to managing active-installation and BRAC environmental restoration programs, the ASA(I&E) and ACSIM oversee the management of the Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) program (refer to FUDS chapter for further information). In FY02, funds for active installations were managed by the major Army commands. Starting in FY03, funds will be centrally managed by the U.S. Army Environmental Center (USAEC), a field operating agency of the ACSIM's Director of Environmental Programs. Funds for BRAC installations are managed through the ACSIM's BRAC Office. In both the active and BRAC programs, Army installations are

Active Installations Achieving Final Remedy in Place or Response Complete
(cumulative and projected, FY90 through completion)



*Excludes MMRP Sites

BRAC Installations Achieving Final Remedy in Place or Response Complete
(cumulative and projected, FY90 through completion)



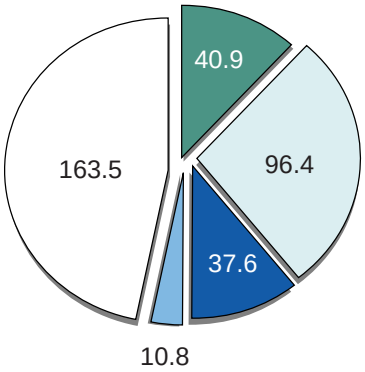
*Excludes MMRP sites.

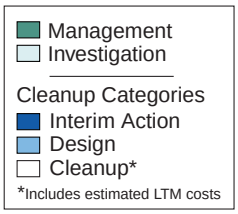
Army Environmental Restoration Funding Profile

(in millions of dollars)

FY01 Army Funds Obligated

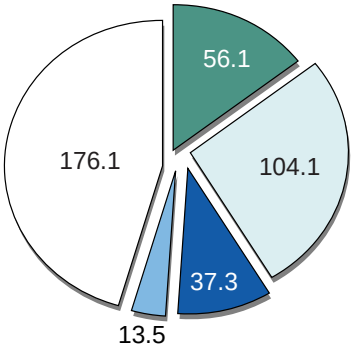
Total = $349.2 million





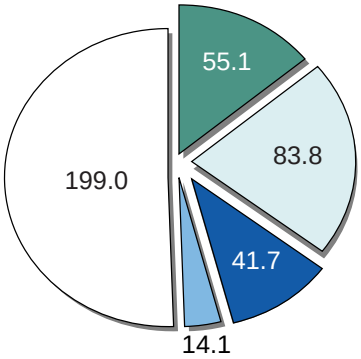
FY02 Army Funds Obligated

Total = $387.1 million



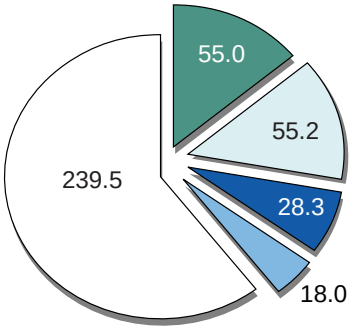
FY03 Army Execution Planned

Total = $394.4 million*



FY04 Army Planning Estimate

Total = $396.0 million

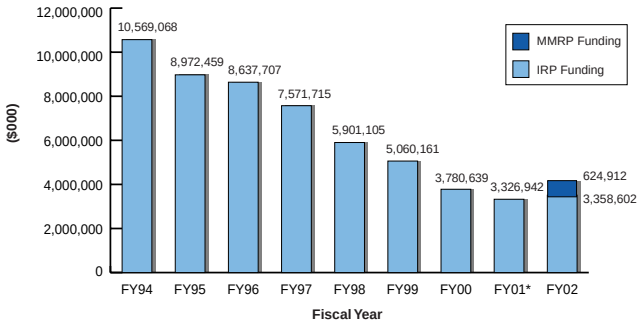


Due to rounding, category subtotals may not equal fiscal year totals. Funding charts do not include unexploded ordnance costs.

* Includes $741K recovered that Army requested to execute in FY03.

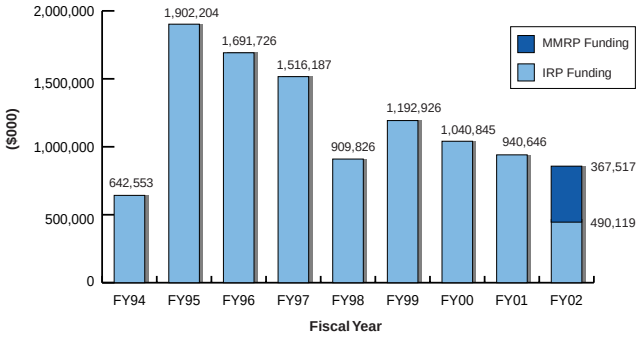
Army ER Cost-to-Complete Trends

(in $000)



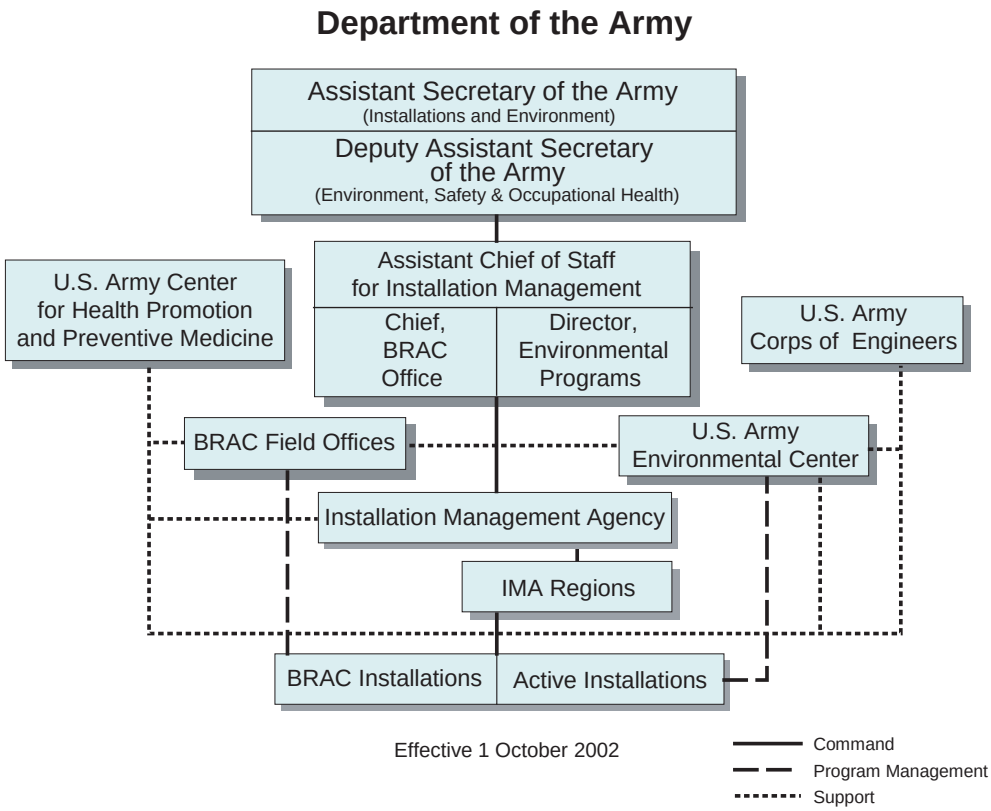
Army BRAC Cost-to-Complete Trends

(in $000)



Note: Funding represents site level data and does not include management and support or other miscellaneous costs not directly attributable to specific sites.
*FY01 excludes estimates for closed ranges.

the focal point of all restoration activities. The installation environmental coordinator manages the day-to-day activities, which are executed primarily under contract through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The USAEC provides program management support and oversight for ACSIM, while the U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine plays a key role in providing risk assessment expertise and review of decision documents. The Army hierarchy chart below outlines the Department of the Army.



Program Accomplishments

The Army surpassed the FY02 program goal of having 50 percent high relative-risk sites achieve RIP/RC by achieving RIP/RC at 54 percent at active installations.

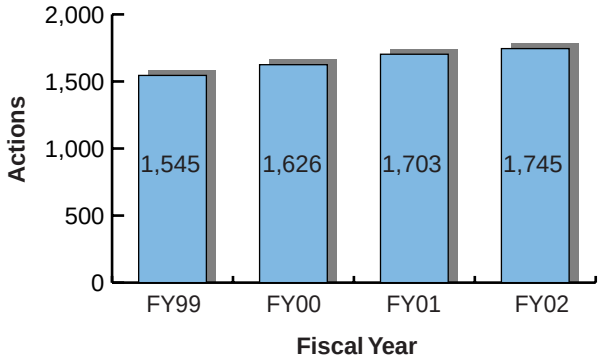
Both the active and BRAC installations continue to progress toward completion of restoration activities in a cost-effective and efficient manner. In FY02, 12 installations,

including 7 active installations, 3 Reserve centers, and 2 National Guard facilities achieved RIP/RC status in the active IRP. Three installations achieved RIP/RC in the BRAC environmental restoration program. These accomplishments brought the FY02 total for Army installations reaching RIP/RC to 89 percent for its active IRP and 80 percent for its BRAC environmental restoration program. The bar charts on page 105 summarize the Army's accomplishments towards implementing interim actions and achieving RC at both BRAC and active installations.

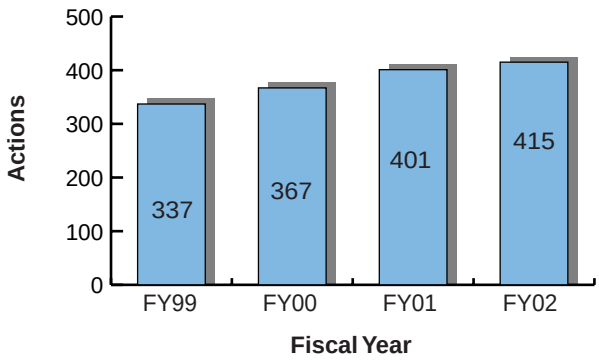
In the active IRP, 99 percent of high relative-risk sites will meet the program goal of attaining RIP/RC by the end of FY07. Nineteen sites at seven installations are currently projected to miss this goal. The Army will review the schedules for these 19 sites, to determine if they can be accelerated, and the funding requirements to determine if reprioritization is necessary. The Army is projecting to meet the interim goal of having medium relative-risk sites attain RIP/RC by FY11, and all installations are projected to meet the final goal of having all sites reach RIP/RC by FY14. The Relative-Risk Ranking charts on page 106 illustrate the Army's progress.

In the BRAC program, the Army made progress toward completing investigations and remedial actions. The Army currently has 87 percent of it sites attaining RIP/RC, an improvement over last year's status of 81 percent. Based upon data, the Army projects it will achieve the FY01 goal of attaining RIP/RC at 90 percent of sites in FY03, an extension of 2 years. The Army is projecting that 96 percent of installations will achieve the FY05 BRAC goal of attaining 100 percent RIP/RC. Based upon current projections, the Army will miss the FY05 goal by 51 sites at 7 installations. This is an increase over the FY02 projection of 27 sites at 5 installations. Installations that will miss this goal are: Fort McClellan, Alabama; Fort Ord, California; Red River Army Depot, Texas; Pueblo Chemical Depot, Colorado; Savanna Depot Activity, Illinois; Camp Bonneville, Washington; and Fort Wingate Depot Activity, New Mexico. Complex technical issues are the primary reason these installations will miss this goal. The Army is monitoring these installations closely and working with the regulators to ensure program progress.

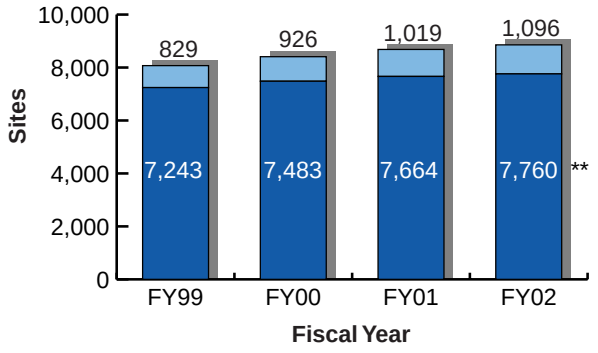
Cumulative Interim Actions Completed at Active IRP Sites*



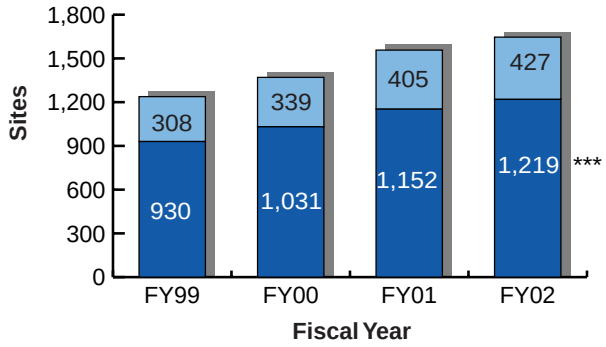
Cumulative Interim Actions Completed at BRAC IRP Sites*

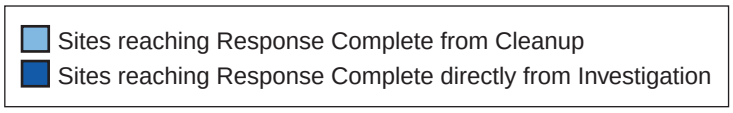


Active Sites with Response Complete*



BRAC Sites with Response Complete*



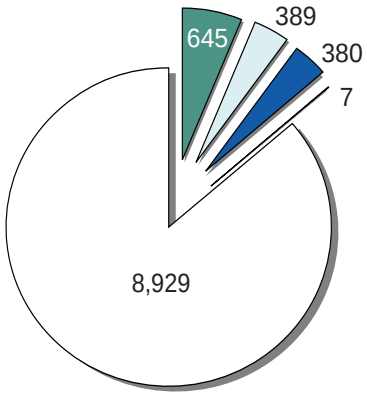


* FY99 through FY01 totals have been updated since the previous Annual Report to reflect new and revised data as of FY02. BRAC totals exclude 58 MMRP sites.
**Includes 193 sites that had IRAs conducted prior to the completion of the studies.
***Includes 73 sites that had IRAs conducted prior to the completion of the studies.

The Army continues to partner with stakeholders and to work closely with regulators to ensure that cleanup goals are reached. Letterkenny Army Depot partnered with regulatory and community representatives through complicated negotiations on groundbreaking regulatory and technical issues in order to facilitate land transfer to the Letterkenny Industrial Development Authority. The USAEC and Fort Wingate's environmental staff partnered with Navajo and Zuni tribal representatives to ensure safe access to sites of historic, religious, and cultural significance during environmental restoration of open burn/open detonation areas.

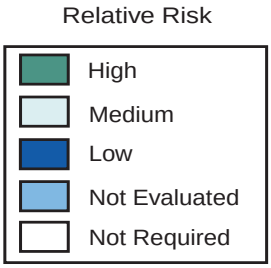
Fort Wainwright has achieved the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) construction complete milestone for all operable units. The EPA considers their signing of the preliminary closeout report as a significant accomplishment in NPL site cleanup. This signed preliminary closeout report documents that all remedial actions at Fort Wainwright are constructed, operational, and functioning. Reaching this milestone at Fort Wainwright is a "national success story." Fort Wainwright will pursue NPL delisting in FY03. Sacramento Army Depot also achieved EPA construction complete in FY02.

Relative-Risk Ranking for Active Sites in Progress

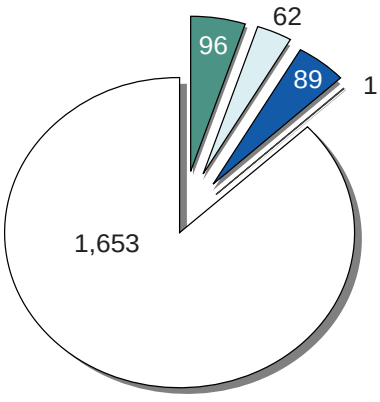


Total Sites = 10,350*

*Excludes 105 MMRP sites.



Relative-Risk Ranking for BRAC Sites in Progress



Total Sites = 1,901*

*Excludes 58 MMRP sites.

Focus on the Field
ARMY

Sudbury Annex National Priority List Deletion

In January 2002, Sudbury Annex, formerly a part of Fort Devens, became the first EPA Region I installation to be deleted from the NPL. This accomplishment reflects the professionalism and dedication shown by those involved in the cleanup. Under the BRAC process, representatives from the Devens Reserve Forces Training Area BRAC Environmental Office, the New England District Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the EPA, and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection worked together as the BRAC cleanup team (BCT). Combining their efforts with guidance and funding support from the U.S. Army Forces Command BRAC Office, the BCT ensured all BRAC cleanup requirements were met, expediting reuse of the facility. "Taking a site off the Superfund is a sign of real accomplishment," said Robert W. Varney, regional administrator for EPA's New England office. "Some 2,200 acres have been turned over to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to manage as the Assabet River National Wildlife Refuge—a real gem in the middle of the suburbs. Residents should be pleased that initial studies showing dangerous levels of contamination have been replaced by new studies showing the effectiveness of cleanup activities."

Management Initiatives and Improvements

Guaranteed Fixed-Price Remediation Contracting

The Army is leading the DoD cleanup community in using guaranteed fixed-price remediation (GFPR) contracting to save taxpayer dollars and to restore sites more quickly. GFPR is a performance-based contracting vehicle in which the contractor guarantees successful completion of a specific environmental remediation requirement (including regulatory site closure). The Army and its contractor agree in advance on a fixed price for the contract award, do not allow changes to the contract, and the contractor buys insurance to cover any unforeseen costs.

When GFPR costs are compared to the estimated CTC plus the additional costs incurred by standard contracts, a minimum 14 percent savings is realized. As a comparison, 40 GFPR contracts analyzed in the private sector realized an average cost savings of 50 percent.

The Rio Vista, Calif., U.S. Army Reserve Center was the first site to use GFPR to complete regulatory closure.

Besides cost savings, GFPRs also save time. When compared with original cleanup plans, GFPR timelines tend to be half as long. Although too early to confirm the actual time saved, 40 private sector GFPRs have shown an average of 45 percent acceleration to site closure.

The DoD Business Initiative Council (BIC) has championed the Army's GFPR initiative (reforming DoD business operations to allow savings to be reallocated to higher priority efforts). The Secretary of Defense approved GFPR as a BIC initiative in September 2002, requiring the Services to maximize the use of GFPR contracts whenever feasible.

The Army leads the other Services in GFPR implementation, with cleanups under GFPR contracts under way at nine installations. Installation-wide cleanups at active installations are being performed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas and Fort Gordon, Georgia. Installation-wide cleanup at BRAC installations are being performed at Camp Pedricktown, New Jersey; Fort Sheridan, Illinois; Hingham Annex, Massachusetts; U.S Disciplinary Barrocks, Lompoc, California; and Rio Vista Army Reserve Center, California. The Army is also using GFPR contracts to address selected BRAC sites at Fort Devens, Massachusetts and Fort Pickett, Virginia. Given the $89 million original planned cost of these nine cleanups, the Army has avoided $12.5 million using GFPR contracting at these installations.

The Office of the Director of Environmental Programs, the USAEC and the USACE are jointly identifying additional GFPRs to implement in FY03. The process to identify potential GFPR candidates continues to be refined.

Financial Liability Reporting Improvements

The Army made great strides in improving its financial liability reporting, with 90 percent compliance achieved by September 2002 and full compliance expected by

October 2003. The Army will launch a new consolidated reporting system in FY03 providing fully auditable financial liability data for all Army restoration efforts. This new system will combine the Defense Site Environmental Restoration Tracking System and the Restoration Cost-to-Complete System. In FY03, this system will also receive information on MMRP sites. The Army is ensuring that adequate supporting documentation and audit trails are maintained by implementing CTC estimate reviews for all installations. Reviews were conducted at 41 installations in FY02; 42 reviews are planned for FY03. The Army also initiated installation-level training on financial liability reporting in FY02 that will continue through FY03.

Technical Review and Assistance

The Army is providing specialized technical assistance to installations through technical reviews, workshops, and assistance field visits. Assistance may be provided on an issue, a project, a site, or an installation's entire restoration program. The Army implemented new technical assistance initiatives in FY02 at Camp Bonneville, Washington; Camp Bullis, Texas; and Fort Des Moines, Iowa. Installations with ongoing efforts include Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland; Anniston Army Depot (AD), Alabama; Fort Wingate, New Mexico; Joliet Army Ammunition Plant (AAP), Illinois; Lake City AAP, Missouri; Longhorn AAP, Texas; Milan AAP, Tennessee; Picatinny Arsenal, New Jersey; Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Colorado; Stratford Army Engine Plant, Connecticut; and Volunteer AAP, Tennessee.

Since the ACSIM initiated the Independent Technical Review (ITR) program in FY98, the USAEC has been systematically conducting ITRs for selected BRAC and active IRP sites. An ITR is a third party, project-level technical review that provides recommendations concerning investigations and cleanup plans. The ITR's objective is to ensure the implementation of cost-effective investigations and remedies while meeting the Army's obligation to protect human health and the environment. Top experts from a variety of environmental disciplines review specific projects to determine whether the investigative approach, proposed actions, proposed monitoring plans, and exit strategies are technically sound. Army decision makers use ITR recommendations to help determine appropriate courses of action. The USAEC also provides follow-up technical assistance to address specific issues identified during the reviews.

The Army is improving and accelerating the restoration decision-making process at installations by conducting a Principles of Environmental Restoration (PER) Workshop. The workshop teaches restoration project teams how to effectively apply four main principles—effective project team communication and cooperation; clear, concise, and accurate problem definition; early identification of likely response action; and management of uncertainty. The PER facilitates application to real sites and focuses on use of conceptual site models and data quality objectives to clearly define problems, establish decision criteria, and identify data required to make decisions.

Groundwater Extraction and Treatment Effectiveness Review

The groundwater extraction and treatment effectiveness reviews (GWETERs) continued to help the Army optimize its groundwater treatment systems. GWETER experts evaluate the conditions at sites currently operating pump-and-treat systems to determine a more cost-effective alternative to existing systems. For example, because the understanding of natural attenuation processes has matured over the past decade, the practice of allowing pollutants to degrade naturally has gained wider acceptance among regulators and the public. By optimizing its existing systems and setting proper cleanup objectives, the Army could realize a cost avoidance $100 million over the next 10 years.

The Army implemented new GWETERs in FY02 at Camp Bullis, Texas; Lake City AAP, Missouri; Milan AAP, Tennessee; Red River AD, Texas; and Tarheel Army Missile Plant, North Carolina. Installations with ongoing GWETER programs include Fort Wingate AD, New Mexico; Pueblo Chemical Depot, Colorado; Sacramento AD, California; Stratford Army Engine Plant, Connecticut; Tooele AD, Utah; and Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C.

Information and Technology Transfer

By partnering with the U.S. Geological Survey and Sandia Laboratories, the USAEC is meeting the Army's critical requirement to accurately measure subsurface groundwater flow at contaminated sites. Since FY99, the USAEC has managed and funded evaluations of borehole methods for subsurface horizontal groundwater flow characterization. In FY02, the USAEC completed its validation of several new

technologies through field comparison, site characterization, and laboratory simulation. Comparisons of new horizontal flowmeters used in porous soil are planned for FY03.

In FY00, the USAEC initiated its "Workshop in Borehole Geophysics and Hydrophysics for Environmental and Geotechnical Applications" and has co-hosted its presentation with six USACE districts. Response to the workshop has been exceptional; in FY02 the workshop received course accreditation from the Colorado School of Mines. Several accomplishments in the Army's FY02 cleanup program stem from the workshop. Camp Crowder saved $15 million by performing complex karst pathway delineation. A new low-flow flowmeter technology was successfully demonstrated at Tooele AD. A long-standing groundwater flow dispute was resolved at Watervliet Arsenal, breaking a 10-year regulatory deadlock. USACE vastly improved quantitative analysis of the Floridian Aquifer. Installations were able to map contaminate migration pathways not normally considered by regulators.

Standardized Unexploded Ordnance Sites Program

The Army's Standardized UXO Sites program actively supports the operation, restoration, and transfer of DoD ranges. The Army and the Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program fund this program. The goal is to advance UXO detection and discrimination technologies and to support the fielding of cost-effective systems that can be used with a high degree of confidence. The program uses standardized tests, procedures, and facilities to help ensure critical UXO technology performance parameters are accurate and repeatable. The use of standardized UXO technology demonstration sites allows users to test sensor and system performance, compare results, and gather cost and performance data. The first of two standardized UXO technology demonstration sites opened in FY02 at Aberdeen Proving Ground through the partnership efforts of the USAEC, the Aberdeen Test Center, and the Corps of Engineers Engineer Research and Development Center. The second demonstration site, which is located at Yuma Proving Ground, will open in FY03.

Standardized UXO technology demonstration sites provide technology developers and users the ability to gather data on sensor and system performance.

Environmental Restoration Information System

The Army fielded its Environmental Restoration Information System (ERIS) in FY02 to meet data needs for the next several years. ERIS offers the dexterity and sophistication to manage environmental data, provide decision makers with powerful analytical tools, and help to ensure restoration success. ERIS is a web-based database system for the storage of Army environmental restoration field data. It allows users to perform data analysis using tools such as modeling and an incorporated web-based Geographical Information System. In addition, the ERIS will help fulfill the Army's requirement under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) to retain environmental data for 50 years.

ERIS identifies research and development needs, eases burdens on installations for data calls, and provides faster access to data for decision making. ERIS provides the Army a central repository for installation chemical, geological, geographical and remedial action data. The database contains converted data from the Installation Restoration Data Management Information System (IRDMIS), which is a DoD system for environmental sampling data that is no longer in use. ERIS allows remedial project managers, engineers, chemists, geologists, geographers, and laboratories easy and rapid data entry and retrieval, and provides Army users access to the latest analytical tools. Users have near real-time access to all their historical data for fate and transport modeling, data sorting and screening, statistical analysis, risk assessment, and reporting. ERIS training and testing of ERIS Version 2.0 began in FY02 and will continue through FY03.

Military Munitions Response Program

The Army implemented its Range Inventory Program in FY00, designating the USAEC as project manager with ACSIM and the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans providing oversight. The Army's range inventory process was divided into 3 phases—Phase 1, a survey of all ranges; Phase 2, a detailed inventory of all operational ranges (formally referred to as active and inactive ranges); and Phase 3, a detailed inventory of all former ranges (formally referred to as closed, transferred, and transferring ranges) and defense sites with known or suspected UXO, discarded military munitions,

or with MC. The Army completed Phase 1 in FY01. Phase 2 will be completed early in FY03. The Army began Phase 3 in early FY02 and expects to complete it in early FY04. The Army Range Inventory Database (ARID), implemented during Phase 2 of the inventory, will contain all of the Army's site-level range data by the end of FY04.

The Army is using its Phase 3 range inventory process to determine MMRP site eligibility for those ranges and sites identified during the inventory. Concurrently, the Army is modifying its environmental data reporting system to incorporate the new MMRP data elements. The Army expects to have this system available to the field in July 2003. Army MMRP site data will be transferred from the ARID to the revised environmental data reporting system to facilitate periodic updating at the installation level. By the end of FY02, 96 percent of BRAC installations had completed the Phase 3 inventory and 100 percent auditable site-level data was used to estimate a CTC of $368 million. By the end of FY02, 14 percent of active Army installations had completed the Phase 3 inventory and auditable site-level data was used to estimate a CTC of $625 million for those identified MMRP sites. By December 2003, all active installations are scheduled to have complete inventories. By the end of FY04, the Army plans to have complete site-level data, including auditable cost-estimates, available for use to plan, program, and budget for every active installation in ARID and the new environmental data reporting system. To meet immediate Army needs, the Army is developing MMRP guidance to identify both MMRP activities that are eligible for environmental restoration funding and initial program activities to address explosives safety issues. While the Army develops formal guidance and tools to assist the installations in executing their MMRP, the Army is developing a "Commander's MMRP Guide for Active Army Installations." This guidance is intended to be a "how-to" manual for implementing the MMRP.

Additionally, in FY02 the Army funded its first munitions response under the MMRP. The Army funded a munitions response that will remove UXO from the surface of approximately 800 acres of the closed Castner Firing Range at the U.S. Army Air Defense Artillery Center, Fort Bliss, Texas. In FY03, as funding permits, the Army will fund high priority MMRP projects.

Community Outreach

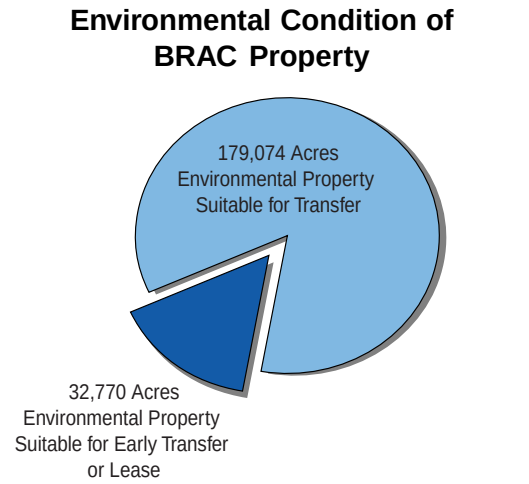
The Army continues to ensure outreach to all stakeholders, including regulatory and community members. Currently, 64 operating Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs) hold regular meetings to keep local communities informed of restoration efforts; 7 have adjourned. As the MMRP is implemented, the Army plans to determine interest in establishing RABs at installations with newly identified MMRP sites. Installations have approved 11 applications for technical assistance for public participation (TAPP) contracts to assist the RABs. TAPP projects have been completed at eight installations. Installation Action Plan workshops that bring together Army, regulatory, and community stakeholders to review installation strategies (including projected schedules and costs) for program completion were conducted at 45 active installations. Many installations continue to participate in formal tiered partnering with state regulators and the EPA. The DoD Regional Environmental Offices also continue to provide regulatory interaction. The Army's outreach efforts in the environmental restoration arena extend beyond our nation's boundaries to international forums. In FY02, an overview of a cooperative effort between the USAEC and Argonne National Laboratories to use geophysical imaging during in-situ remediation at Hunter Army Airfield was selected for presentation at a worldwide environmental conference to be held in Japan in January 2003.

BRAC Highlights

The BRAC Program is focused on restoring DoD property for reuse. In FY02, over 7,000 acres were transferred. In FY03, the major emphasis will continue to be on transfer of property. When cleanup is not complete, the Army will, to the extent possible, use its Early Transfer Authority to provide early access for the ultimate redevelopment and reuse of such property. Reference the Environmental Condition of BRAC Property chart for Army's progress.

At Fort Ord, California, the Army, the EPA, and the California State Department of Toxic Substance Control signed an Interim Action Record of Decision (ROD) for UXO removal areas deemed critical for accelerated mitigation either due to their proximity to developed areas or their potential threat to restoration workers. The ROD includes use of prescribed burns to clear vegetation that is hindering the safe removal of UXO.

A finding of suitability for early transfer was completed at Presidio of Monterey (Fort Ord Annex). This will allow for the early transfer and reuse of 647 acres at the barracks and main garrison area.



At Oakland Army Base, California, the Army entered into an Environmental Services Cooperative Agreement (ESCA) with the local redevelopment authority (LRA). This will facilitate the early transfer of this property in FY03. This agreement transfers cleanup responsibility to the LRA and will allow the LRA to integrate cleanup with their redevelopment. The ESCA limits the Army's environmental remediation cost growth liability through the use of environmental insurance and accelerates the transfer of property.

The Army awarded a GFPR contract at Fort Pickett, Virginia, that will accelerate regulatory closure and transfer of the parcel. The award amount of $2.9 million was 20 percent less than the independent government cost estimate. The use of GFPR limits the Army's environmental remediation cost growth liability through the use of environmental insurance and accelerates the transfer of property.