

References

This appendix provides reference tools to help readers understand the material in this report. Terms and acronyms used in the report are defined. Information on the types and number of sites at Department of Defense (DoD) installations provides readers with additional insight on past site operations and history. Contact information and Web site addresses will help readers obtain information beyond the scope of the text. Sections included as references are listed here.

Site Types – Definitions	F-2
Site Types – Counts	F-7
Glossary	F-9
Acronyms	F-19
Reporting Requirements Summary	F-23
Web Sites	F-26
Contacts	F-30

Site Types – Definitions

Site Category	Site Type	Site Description*	Primary Contaminants**		
Base Operations/ Engineered Structures	Building Demolition/ Debris Removal	Building demolition/debris removal sites consist of buildings and/or debris that are unsafe and/or must be removed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Asbestos ✦ Construction debris ✦ Lead paint 		
	Contaminated Building	Contaminated building sites result when substances contained within a building are released, resulting in contamination in and around the building.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ POLs ✦ Plating waste ✦ Metals ✦ POL sludge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Asbestos ✦ PCBs ✦ Propellants ✦ Pesticides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Solvents ✦ Acids
	Dip Tank	Dip tanks typically are metal or concrete units located in coating shops. They range in size from 50 gallons to more than 500 gallons. The tanks are used to clean parts before treatment or to coat parts with various materials, including metals and plastics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ POLs ✦ Acids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Metals ✦ Chlorinated solvents 	
	Incinerator	Incinerators typically consist of a furnace and stack unit used for a variety of disposal activities, including the incineration of medical waste or of an installation's dunnage. These units vary in size and may be either freestanding or part of other operations, such as hospitals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Ash ✦ Metals ✦ Ordnance compounds 		
	Maintenance Yard	Maintenance yards consist of paved or unpaved areas where vehicles and other maintenance equipment are stored and often serviced. Typically, maintenance supplies are stored at these units.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ POLs ✦ Solvents ✦ Metals 		
	Oil/Water Separator	Oil/water separators typically are small units that skim oil from stormwater runoff. The oil/water separator site consists of the unit and any associated piping.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ POLs ✦ Solvents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Industrial wastewater ✦ PCBs 	
	Storage Area	Storage area sites are areas where spills and leaks from stored containers or equipment have occurred.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ POLs ✦ Solvents ✦ POL sludge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Metals ✦ Acids ✦ PCBs 	
	Washrack	Washrack sites typically consist of a building, designed for washing vehicles, such as tanks, aircraft, and other military vehicles. This unit also may consist of a paved area where vehicles are washed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ POLs 		

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**Examples of petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POLs) include heating oil, jet fuel, gasoline, and other fuels; examples of solvents include spent paint thinners and degreasing agents.

Site Category	Site Type	Site Description*	Primary Contaminants**	
Storage Tanks	Aboveground Storage Tank	Aboveground storage tank sites result from release of substances to surrounding areas from aboveground tanks, containers, and associated piping.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ POLs ✦ POL sludge 	
	POL Lines	POL distribution lines are used to transport petroleum, oil, and lubricant products from storage to dispensing facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ POLs ✦ POL sludge 	
	Underground Storage Tank	Underground storage tank sites result from the release of substances from underground storage tanks or from piping associated with the tanks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ POLs ✦ POL sludge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Solvents ✦ Metals
	Underground Storage Tank Farm	Underground storage tank farm sites result from the release of substances from the multiple, generally large, underground storage tanks and associated piping that make up a tank farm complex.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ POLs ✦ POL sludge ✦ Solvents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Metals
Industrial Operations	Optical Shop	Optical shops typically consist of laboratory units located within a building. Activities include grinding lenses used in eye glasses or other optical instruments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Solvents 	
	Pesticide Shop	Pesticide shops typically are used to store and prepare large volumes of pesticides and solvents for maintenance activities. The units may be located in a freestanding building or may be attached to another building. Areas near the unit may have been used for the disposal of off-specification pesticides.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Pesticides ✦ Metals ✦ POLs 	
	Plating Shop	Plating shops typically consist of a building, or a room within a building, used for coating metal parts. The unit contains several tanks of solvents that are used in the plating process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Metals ✦ Solvents ✦ Acids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Industrial wastewater
	Sewage Treatment Plant	Sewage treatment plants typically consist of a complex of tanks, piping, and sludge management areas used to treat sanitary sewage generated at an installation. The unit may use chemical or biological treatment methods. Lagoons associated with the biological treatment of sewage may be considered separate units.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Metals ✦ Industrial wastewater ✦ Solvents ✦ POLs 	

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Site Category	Site Type	Site Description*	Primary Contaminants**	
Training Areas	Waste Lines	Waste lines are underground piping used to carry industrial wastes from shop facilities to a wastewater treatment plant.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Solvents ✦ Plating sludge ✦ Metals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Explosive chemicals ✦ Pesticides
	Wastewater Treatment Plant	Waste treatment plant sites result from releases of substances at plants that were used to treat and dispose of domestic and/or industrial wastes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ POLs ✦ Solvents ✦ Plating sludge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Industrial wastewater ✦ Explosive chemicals
	Burn Area	Burn area sites consist of pits or surface areas that were used for open-air incineration of waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Explosives ✦ Propellants ✦ Solvents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ POLs ✦ Ordnance
	Explosive Ordnance Disposal Area	Ordnance disposal areas consist of open-air areas that were used for detonation, demilitarization, burial, or disposal of explosives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ UXO ✦ Metals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Explosive chemicals ✦ Ordnance compounds
	Fire/Crash Training Area	Fire/crash rescue training areas consist of trenches and/or pits where flammable materials were ignited periodically for demonstrations and training exercises.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ POLs ✦ Solvents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ POL sludges ✦ Metals
	Firing Range	Firing ranges consist of large areas of land used for practice firing large artillery or mortars or as a practice bombing range for aircraft. These areas typically are contaminated with unexploded ordnance, which may be found both on and below the ground surface.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Metals ✦ Explosives ✦ UXO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Radionuclides ✦ Ordnance compounds
	Pistol Range	Pistol ranges may be located indoors or outdoors and are used for target practice. Outdoor units include a soil or sandbag berm located behind the targets to prevent bullets from traveling outside the range area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Metals 	
	Small Arms Range	Small arms ranges typically are located outdoors and are used for target practice with small arms, usually 50 caliber or less. The unit may include a soil or sandbag berm or a hill located behind the targets to prevent bullets from traveling outside the range area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Metals ✦ Ordnance compounds 	
	Unexploded Munitions/ Ordnance Area	Unexploded munitions/ordnance areas are areas that have been used for munition and ordnance training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ UXO ✦ Metals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Explosive chemicals ✦ Ordnance compounds
	Radioactive Areas	Mixed Waste Area	Mixed waste areas are used to store or dispose of hazardous wastes that have been mixed with or contaminated by radioisotopes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Solvents ✦ Mixed waste

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Site Category	Site Type	Site Description*	Primary Contaminants**	
Surface Discharge Areas	Radioactive Waste Area	Radioactive waste areas are used to store or dispose of low-level radioactive materials of various types (for example, radium paint and radioactive instruments and propellants).	✦ Low-level radioactive waste	
	Drainage Ditch	Drainage ditch units typically consist of a natural or man-made ditch used as a runoff control structure for rainfall. The unit also may be used for runoff from other sources, such as process operations. Man-made units may be concrete lined.	✦ POLs ✦ Solvents ✦ PCBs	✦ Metals ✦ Explosive chemicals
	Industrial Discharge	Industrial discharge units consist of a pipe system used to discharge industrial effluent to the environment. The unit may discharge to a natural or man-made water body, a dry creek bed, or other natural feature.	✦ Metals ✦ Industrial wastewater	
	Sewage Effluent Settling Pond	Sewage effluent settling ponds consist of a lagoon, or lagoons, used for settling solids and/or for biological treatment of sewage. The units also may be used as infiltration galleries.	✦ Metals ✦ Ordnance compounds ✦ Solvents	
	Spill Site Area	Spill site areas are small areas where spills from drums, tanks, or other waste storage units have taken place.	✦ POLs ✦ Solvents ✦ Paint ✦ Pesticides	✦ Metals ✦ Acids ✦ PCBs
	Storm Drain	Storm drains typically consist of a natural or man-made drain used as a runoff control structure for rainfall. The unit also may be used for runoff from other sources, such as process operations. Man-made units may be concrete lined.	✦ POLs ✦ Metals ✦ POL sludge	✦ Pesticides ✦ Industrial wastewater ✦ Solvents
	Surface Disposal Area	Surface disposal area sites consist of small areas formerly used for disposal of solid wastes with little or no free liquids. Typical materials include rags, filters, paint cans, small capacitors, and batteries.	✦ POLs ✦ Metals	✦ Solvents ✦ Explosive chemicals
	Surface Impoundment/Lagoon	Surface impoundments/lagoons are unlined depressions, excavations, or diked areas that were used to accumulate liquid waste, waste containing free liquid, or industrial wastewater.	✦ POLs ✦ Solvents ✦ Metals	✦ Industrial wastewater ✦ Ordnance compounds ✦ Explosive chemicals
	Surface Runoff	Surface runoff sites are areas that typically experience sheet runoff from rain. The runoff may contain contaminants, particularly adjacent to industrial areas and airfield aprons.	✦ POLs ✦ Solvents ✦ PCBs	✦ Metals ✦ POL sludge

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Site Category	Site Type	Site Description*	Primary Contaminants**	
Subsurface Disposal Area	Chemical Disposal	Chemical disposal units are areas that have been used for the disposal of chemicals, typically of an unknown type. The unit may be a burial area where bottles or packages of chemicals were placed or an area where liquids were disposed of on the soil.	✦ Unknown contaminants	
	Disposal Pit/Dry Well	Disposal pit/dry well sites consist of small, unlined excavations and structures that were used over a period of time for disposing of small quantities of liquid wastes.	✦ POLs ✦ Metals ✦ Solvents ✦ Acids	✦ Explosive chemicals ✦ Ordnance compounds
	Landfill	Landfill sites typically are areas formerly used for disposing of both domestic and industrial hazardous waste.	✦ POLs ✦ Solvents ✦ Paint	✦ Pesticides ✦ Metals ✦ Ordnance compounds
	Leach Field	Leach fields typically consist of a subsurface area generally associated with septic tanks. The unit serves the purpose of biologically treating sanitary sewage; however, in cases where these units were used at industrial facilities, there is also contamination from non-biodegradable industrial contaminants.	✦ Metals ✦ Solvents	
	Contaminated Media	Contaminated Fill	Contaminated fill areas consist of contaminated fill resulting from excavations for construction, tanks, and other purposes.	✦ POLs ✦ Metals ✦ Paint waste
Contaminated Groundwater		Contaminated groundwater results from various types of releases of known or unknown origin, such as migration of leachate from disposal areas and migration of substances from contaminated surface and subsurface soil.	✦ Metals ✦ Chlorinated ✦ POLs	✦ Nonchlorinated solvents ✦ Explosive chemicals solvents
Contaminated Sediments		Contaminated sediments include sediments of bodies of water that have been contaminated by surface runoff, subsurface migration, or direct discharge of contaminants.	✦ POLs ✦ PCBs ✦ Pesticides	✦ Metals ✦ Solvents ✦ Explosive chemicals
Contaminated Soil Pile		Contaminated soil piles consist of soil that has been staged after an excavation activity.	✦ POLs ✦ Sludge ✦ Metals	✦ Solvents ✦ PCBs ✦ Ordnance compounds
Soil Contaminated After Tank Removal		Soil contaminated after tank removal consists of soil that has been removed during a tank removal operation and staged before treatment.	✦ POLs ✦ POL sludge	

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Site Types – Counts

	Site Type	Army		Navy		Air Force		DLA		DTRA		FUDS	
		Total Sites	Sites in Progress	Total Sites	Sites in Progress	Total Sites	Sites in Progress	Total Sites	Sites in Progress	Total Sites	Sites in Progress	Total Sites	Sites in Progress
Base Operations/Engineered Structures	Building Demolition/Debris Removal	28	7	24	14	30	24	0	0	0	0	382	131
	Contaminated Building	721	117	61	34	53	11	61	5	0	0	36	13
	Dip Tank	44	3	5	4	5	4	5	1	0	0	0	0
	Incinerator	98	24	19	7	8	4	5	0	0	0	7	3
	Maintenance Yard	137	38	55	42	34	18	2	1	0	0	1	1
	Oil/Water Separator	419	15	44	15	106	37	2	0	0	0	1	0
	Storage Area	2,790	200	578	241	225	86	116	59	0	0	60	19
	Washrack	198	24	11	5	24	15	2	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	4,435	428	797	362	485	199	193	66	0	0	488	168	
Storage Tanks	Aboveground Storage Tank	330	29	85	53	95	42	13	3	0	0	118	53
	POL (Petroleum/Oil/Lubricants) Lines	31	15	76	44	123	78	10	2	0	0	28	6
	Underground Storage Tank	1,336	90	774	280	1,061	341	65	16	0	0	751	225
	Underground Tank Farm	81	15	91	48	24	15	1	0	0	0	28	6
TOTAL	1,778	149	1,026	425	1,303	476	89	21	0	0	925	290	
Industrial Operations	Optical Shop	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pesticide Shop	52	12	17	9	12	5	6	0	0	0	1	1
	Plating Shop	8	3	15	13	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Sewage Treatment Plant	70	13	12	5	40	21	1	0	0	0	5	2
	Waste Lines	144	31	70	42	36	23	3	0	0	0	4	2
	Waste Treatment Plant	237	42	37	19	55	27	0	0	0	0	4	3
TOTAL	513	102	151	88	146	78	11	0	0	0	15	8	
Training Areas	Burn Area	223	95	68	39	26	10	19	6	0	0	25	20
	Explosive Ordnance Disposal Area	159	59	49	31	36	13	0	0	0	0	75	57
	Fire/Crash Training Area	91	32	128	71	332	175	3	1	0	0	10	7
	Firing Range	83	17	17	6	16	10	0	0	0	0	105	71
	Pistol Range	20	6	9	1	4	2	4	2	0	0	2	0
	Small Arms Range	69	12	5	3	15	11	0	0	0	0	42	17
	Unexploded Munitions & Ordnance Area	166	52	48	29	41	26	0	0	0	0	898	521
TOTAL	811	273	324	180	470	247	26	9	0	0	1,157	693	
Radioactive Areas	Mixed Waste Area	28	5	45	22	12	10	2	0	0	0	10	5
	Radioactive Waste Area	39	5	10	2	84	26	0	0	0	0	7	4
	TOTAL	67	10	55	24	96	36	2	0	0	0	17	9

	Site Type	Army		Navy		Air Force		DLA		DTRA		FUDS	
		Total Sites	Sites in Progress	Total Sites	Sites in Progress	Total Sites	Sites in Progress	Total Sites	Sites in Progress	Total Sites	Sites in Progress	Total Sites	Sites in Progress
Surface Discharge Areas	Drainage Ditch	39	17	24	12	35	17	4	4	0	0	2	1
	Industrial Discharge	117	74	20	11	17	10	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Sewage Effluent Settling Pond	16	2	3	1	7	2	0	0	0	0	3	2
	Spill Site Area	741	174	426	184	1,570	814	43	12	1	1	18	12
	Storm Drain	24	7	13	10	96	71	6	2	0	0	3	2
	Surface Disposal Area	579	125	698	278	388	188	6	1	0	0	39	19
	Surface Impoundment/Lagoon	288	97	101	50	43	26	9	4	0	0	28	14
	Surface Runoff	50	7	12	4	12	7	0	0	0	0	4	1
TOTAL	1,854	503	1,297	550	2,168	1,135	68	23	1	1	99	53	
Subsurface Disposal Area	Chemical Disposal	74	49	5	4	40	25	0	0	0	0	15	6
	Disposal Pit and Dry Well	353	104	145	69	547	242	49	26	0	0	20	11
	Landfill	910	369	426	270	820	413	17	8	0	0	20	11
	Leach Field	59	24	9	6	15	10	1	1	0	0	1	0
	TOTAL	1,396	546	585	349	1,422	690	67	35	0	0	56	28
Contaminated Media	Contaminated Fill	59	19	34	19	13	5	79	3	0	0	111	61
	Contaminated Groundwater	206	139	111	73	52	43	18	16	0	0	224	118
	Contaminated Sediments	150	53	123	68	35	17	15	1	0	0	69	30
	Contaminated Soil Pile	47	21	15	9	11	6	20	0	0	0	25	11
	Soil Contamination After Tank Removal	68	13	9	7	13	6	31	7	0	0	117	58
	TOTAL	530	245	292	176	124	77	163	27	0	0	546	278
Other	Other	863	30	81	54	3	3	33	10	0	0	1162	608
	TOTAL	863	30	81	54	3	3	33	10	0	0	1,162	608
GRAND TOTAL		12,247	2,286	4,608	2,208	6,217	2,941	652	191	1	1	4,465	2,135

Glossary

- Administrative Record** CERCLA requires establishment of an administrative record, which is a compilation of decision documents and supporting materials that together form the basis for the selection of a response action. The administrative record should include all the final documents that are a part of the decision-making process.
- Air Sparging** A remedial process in which pressurized air is injected below the groundwater table for removal of contaminants through volatilization.
- Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs)** Other laws and requirements that must be met in complying with CERCLA. ARARs include cleanup standards, standards of control, and other substantive environmental protection criteria for hazardous substances, as specified by federal and state law and regulations.
- Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)** A DoD program that focuses on compliance and cleanup efforts at military installations undergoing closure or realignment. The Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) goal within the BRAC program is to conduct environmental remediation as efficiently as possible to speed transfer to and reuse by the community.
- Bioslurping** A process used to extract free-phase fuel from groundwater. The bioslurper uses a vacuum to draw petroleum to a well, then “slurps” the petroleum from the top of the groundwater. The vacuum action also draws air into the soil, which promotes microbial biodegradation. Bioslurping removes the contamination source and cleans up the contaminated soil as well.
- Bioventing** A process by which oxygen is delivered to contaminated unsaturated soil by forced air movement (extraction or injection) to stimulate biodegradation by increasing oxygen concentrations.
- BRAC Cleanup Plan (BCP)** A plan developed by a closing or realigning installation’s cleanup team to map the restoration work needed to make property available for transfer. The BCP includes schedules and estimated costs for the environmental restoration work needed to support the transfer and reuse of property at an installation.
- BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT)** A group composed of the DoD BRAC Environmental Coordinator, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and state remedial project managers that coordinates fast-track cleanup at BRAC installations. The BCT is the primary forum for addressing issues that affect the execution of cleanup to facilitate reuse. The purpose of the BCT is to adopt a common-sense approach to environmental cleanup by developing common goals and then make decisions and set priorities based on these goals.

- CERCLA** See Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act.
- Characterization** Facility or site sampling, monitoring, and analysis to determine the extent and nature of a contaminant release. Site characterization is the first step in acquiring the necessary technical information to develop, screen, analyze, and select appropriate cleanup techniques.
- Clean Air Act (CAA)** The CAA's purpose is to "protect and enhance the quality of the Nation's air resources." Its primary programs regulate the release of contaminants to air from new and existing polluting facilities.
- Cleanup** The act of constructing and implementing interim removal and remedial activities and a final remedy.
- Clean Water Act (CWA)** The CWA's objective is to "restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters." One of the act's major enforcement tools is the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit.
- Closure Plan** Documentation prepared under RCRA to guide the deactivation, stabilization, and surveillance of a waste management unit or facility.
- Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act of 1992 (CERFA)** Law requiring the federal government to identify, for each facility, real property that is not contaminated and that offers the greatest opportunity for expedited reuse and redevelopment by the community. Real property identified under CERFA must be free of hazardous substances and petroleum products, or the remediation of contamination by such substances should be expedited to facilitate transfer of the property to the public.
- Community Redevelopment Plans** These community-prepared plans identify the desired and anticipated reuse of excess installation property. The plans help direct environmental restoration efforts in areas with the greatest potential for reuse and for providing economic benefit to the community.
- Community Relations Plan (CRP)** The plan for community relations activities that will be used to meet stated objectives at an installation. A CRP must be developed and implemented for all removal actions and remedial actions at Installation Restoration Program sites, except emergency responses.
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)** A federal statute that establishes a comprehensive framework for identifying, investigating, and cleaning up past releases of hazardous substances to the environment. It provides the statutory authority for cleanup of hazardous substances that could endanger public health, public welfare, or the environment.

- Corrective Action Plan** A plan that describes and explains the remedial measures to be taken at a leaking underground storage tank site.
- Corrective Measures Implementation** The RCRA corrective action phase in which the selected cleanup technology is constructed, installed, implemented, and/or operated until confirmatory sampling and analysis indicate that cleanup levels have been reached. Similar to a CERCLA remedial action.
- Corrective Measures Study** A RCRA corrective action phase in which alternative cleanup technologies are evaluated in relation to specific site characteristics, such as contaminants, soil conditions, and hydrogeologic conditions. Similar to a CERCLA remedial investigation.
- Defense Planning Guidance (DPG)** The DPG establishes goals and milestones for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program. The goals include protecting human health and the environment and making BRAC property environmentally suitable for transfer and reuse. Measures of Merit are performance metrics established to gauge progress toward these goals.
- Defense Site Environmental Restoration Tracking System** A database system used to track environmental restoration activities at active, closing, and realigning installations. The system collects and maintains site-related information about environmental restoration and provides reports that detail information at the DoD Component level.
- Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS)** Survey identifying real and excess property that can be considered uncontaminated as defined by CERFA. In addition to documenting uncontaminated property, the EBS numerically describes the environmental condition of the remaining property according to its status in the restoration process. The EBS is based on CERFA requirements, and is used to identify property available for transfer to the community.
- Feasibility Study (FS)** A step in the CERCLA environmental restoration process. The objectives of the FS are to identify alternatives for remediation and to select and describe a remedial action that satisfies the ARARs for mitigating confirmed environmental contamination. Successful completion of the FS should lead to unimpeded development of a remedial design for implementation of the selected remedial actions.
- Federal Facility Agreement (FFA)** A legal agreement between DoD and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency concerning the cleanup of sites on the National Priorities List. This agreement is intended to establish roles, responsibilities, and schedules and to improve communication among all parties. An FFA becomes an interagency agreement when the statutory requirements are incorporated into the document.

- Finding of Suitability to Lease (FOSL)** The process that documents the determination that BRAC property can be leased, even while cleanup is under way. The FOSL also identifies any applicable restrictions that must accompany the lease and provides a statement of notice and access requirements under CERCLA and other lease restrictions, as appropriate.
- Finding of Suitability to Transfer (FOST)** The process that documents the determination that BRAC property is environmentally suitable for transfer by deed for an intended use. The FOST also identifies any applicable restrictions on future use and provides a statement of the notice, covenant, and access requirements under CERCLA.
- Five-Year Review** If waste is left in place at a site, a review of the remedial action under CERCLA that must take place at least every five years after the remedial action is initiated to verify the effectiveness of the remedy.
- Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS)** FUDS are properties (1) that DoD or one of its Components formerly owned or leased and (2) on which DoD is responsible for cleaning up any contamination. The FUDS program is implemented by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The remediation process at FUDS parallels the installation environmental restoration process.
- Groundwater Remediation** Treatment of groundwater to remove pollutants.
- Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA)** HSWA refers to the 1984 amendments to RCRA, providing authority for the investigation and cleanup of waste sites, creating a corrective action program for cleanup substantially similar to that under CERCLA, although some of the requirements are different. HSWA also created the Underground Storage Tank Program.
- Hazardous Waste** As defined by RCRA, a solid waste or a combination of solid wastes that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment if improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed.
- Information Repository** An installation's repository for copies of Installation Restoration Program (IRP) items that are made available to the public, including brochures, fact sheets, press releases, documents in the administrative record, information on the IRP, and the applicable laws. The repository should be available to the public during removal actions and remedial actions at hazardous waste sites and should be located at or near the site of the response action.

- Initial Site Characterization** A term used under the RCRA Underground Storage Tank (UST) Program to describe the collection of site information, such as the nature and estimated quantity of contaminant releases; surrounding populations; water quality, use, and well locations; stormwater and wastewater systems; climatology; land use; results of the site check and initial abatement measures; and results of any free-product removals. Similar to a CERCLA preliminary assessment, the site characterization should be performed after the discovery of a release from a UST.
- Installation Restoration Program** Program designed to clean up contamination associated with DoD facilities. Includes identification, investigation, and cleanup of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants as defined by CERCLA; DoD-unique materials; and petroleum/oil/lubricants contamination at operating and closing or realigning installations (including off-installation areas to which contamination has migrated) and at FUDS.
- Interagency Agreement (IAG)** A formal document in which two or more federal agencies agree to cooperate. For any installation listed on the National Priorities List, the Component must enter into an IAG within 180 days of the required U.S. Environmental Protection Agency review of the remedial investigation and feasibility study. This IAG must identify all remedial actions required at the site.
- Interim Action (IA)** An early measure to reduce the risk of releases of hazardous substances before the initiation of more complicated, comprehensive, and long-term cleanup remedies. Examples of IAs are placing fences around contaminated areas and removing and treating or disposing of contaminated soil. This report uses the term interim action to refer to both interim remedial actions and removal actions.
- Interim Remedial Action** An interim measure that can be implemented at any time in the restoration process and that is designed to abate contamination until the final remedial action can be implemented.
- Investigation** Analysis used to characterize the nature, extent, and risk of releases of hazardous substances into the environment and to develop and select a cleanup remedy.
- Land Use Controls** Physical, legal, or administrative mechanisms that restrict or limit access to contaminated property in order to reduce risk to human health and the environment. Examples include posting signs or constructing fences around contaminated areas and restricting incompatible land uses through restrictive covenants.
- Land Reuse Plan** A plan that identifies the proposed land use for given portions of surplus DoD property.
- Local Redevelopment Authority** Any authority or instrumentality established by a state or local government and recognized by the Secretary of Defense, through the Office of Economic Adjustment, as the entity responsible for developing the redevelopment plan with respect to an installation, or for directing implementation of the plan.

Long-Term Monitoring	Comprehensive evaluation of a site or sites through physical and/or electronic sampling and analysis to demonstrate that a particular remedial action has worked or is continuing to work or to show a continual low concentration of contaminants that does not require remedial action.
Maximum Contaminant Level	Concentration limits established by the Safe Drinking Water Act for certain elements and pollutants that may occur in drinking water.
National Contingency Plan (NCP)	The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, commonly referred to as the NCP, is a set of regulations describing the procedures that lead agencies must follow when implementing CERCLA and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.
National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Analysis	An analysis conducted to evaluate an installation's disposal decisions in terms of their environmental impact. The NEPA analysis is useful to the community's planning efforts and the installation's property disposal decisions. It is used to support DoD decisions on transferring property for community reuse.
National Priorities List	A formal list of the nation's highest risk hazardous waste sites, as established by CERCLA.
Natural Attenuation	A passive remedial approach that depends on natural processes to degrade and dissipate contaminants in soil and groundwater. Processes involved in natural attenuation include aerobic and anaerobic biodegradation, dispersion, volatilization, and adsorption. Natural attenuation is also known as passive bioremediation, intrinsic bioremediation, or intrinsic remediation.
No Further Action	Phrase applying to any site where risks due to contamination no longer exist and where no additional remedial action is required.
No Further Remedial Action Planned	Phrase referring to sites at which no further site evaluation is warranted, according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or the governing authority.
Not Required	A relative-risk evaluation category. Sites that have Remedy-in-Place, Response Complete, or no-further-action-required designations do not require relative-risk evaluation. These sites are categorized as not required.
Off-Base Contamination	Contaminants found to be migrating off the installation or coming onto the installation from off-base sources.
Operable Unit (OU)	An OU is a discrete part of a response action, such as groundwater cleanup or removal of contaminated soil. The cleanup of a site can be divided into a number of operable units depending on the complexity of the problems associated with the site.

- Preliminary Assessment (PA)** The PA is a limited-scope investigation designed to distinguish sites that pose little or no threat to human health and the environment from sites that require further investigation. The PA typically is based on installation records searches, visual site inspections, and interviews with personnel. The PA formerly was referred to as an initial assessment study.
- RCRA** See Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).
- RCRA Corrective Action** The RCRA corrective action program is a cleanup program designed to ensure the remediation of hazardous releases associated with RCRA-regulated facilities. The program is enforced principally through the statutory authorities established by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 and is similar to CERCLA's cleanup process in the NCP.
- RCRA Facility Assessment Program** Initial RCRA process for determining whether corrective action is warranted for a RCRA past practice or for defining what additional data must be gathered to make this determination. Similar to a CERCLA preliminary assessment.
- RCRA Facility Investigation** RCRA process for determining the extent of hazardous waste contamination. Similar to a CERCLA remedial investigation.
- Record of Decision** The document containing the final decision and agreement among the installation, the state, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency concerning selection of the remedial action at a site or a group of sites.
- Remedial Action** CERCLA phase in which the selected cleanup technology is constructed, installed, implemented, and/or operated until confirmatory sampling and analysis indicate that cleanup levels have been reached.
- Remedial Action Construction** This phase is similar to the steps from the beginning of the remedial action through construction completion under CERCLA. It indicates that the necessary remedial action equipment is being put in place at the site.
- Remedial Action Operations (RA-O)** This phase is similar to CERCLA's long-term response action. It refers to the period when a remedy is being operated but cleanup goals have not yet been reached. Not all remedies require RA-O.
- Remedial Design** CERCLA phase during which construction parameters and equipment specifications for a selected cleanup technology are defined on the basis of the unique characteristics of the site.

- Remedial Investigation (RI)** CERCLA process for determining the extent of hazardous substance contamination and, as appropriate, for conducting treatability studies. The RI provides site-specific information for the feasibility study.
- Remedial Project Manager (RPM)** The person assigned to manage remedial actions or other response actions taken (or needed) at sites in the Installation Restoration Program (IRP). The RPM is responsible for coordinating, directing, and reviewing IRP work; ensuring compliance with the National Contingency Plan; and recommending action on decisions.
- Remedy in Place** Designation that a final remedial action has been constructed and implemented and is operating as planned in the remedial design. An example of a remedy in place is a pump-and-treat system that is installed, is operating as designed, and will continue to operate until cleanup levels have been attained. Because operation of the remedy is ongoing, the site cannot be considered Response Complete.
- Removal Action** Part of the response process for, and often the first response to, an actual or threatened contaminant release. A removal action will employ any means necessary to abate, minimize, stabilize, mitigate, or eliminate the release or threat of release.
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)** RCRA was enacted in 1976 to address the issue of how to safely manage and dispose of the huge volumes of municipal and industrial waste generated nationwide. Specifically, the RCRA program regulates solid waste recycling and disposal; federal procurement of products containing recycled materials; waste minimization; hazardous waste generators and transporters; hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities; and underground storage tanks.
- Response Complete (RC)** Term indicating that the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) actions at a site or installation are deemed complete and that the site or installation is no longer a threat to public health or the environment. RC also can mean that the DoD Component is satisfied that IRP actions at a site are complete and that the proper authorities have been or are being notified, where necessary, of this determination. Long-term monitoring can still occur after a site achieves the RC milestone.
- Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)** An advisory group for the environmental restoration process that includes members of the public, the installation, and regulatory agencies. The purpose of a RAB is to gain effective input from stakeholders on cleanup activities and to increase installation responsiveness to community environmental restoration concerns.
- Restoration Management Information System** A database designed to manage information pertaining to the Installation Restoration Program. By using this management tool, key personnel can track cleanup progress and expenditures throughout the restoration process for any site on any installation.

- Site Inspection** A CERCLA process for acquiring the necessary data for confirming the existence of environmental contamination at identified potential sites and for assessing the associated potential risks to human health, human welfare, and the environment. The data collected at each site must be sufficient to support the decision to either continue with a remedial investigation and feasibility study or to remove the site from further investigation.
- Soil Vapor Extraction** A process that treats unsaturated soil contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs). It induces the VOCs to flow through the soil to an extraction well by applying a vacuum device to the extraction wells, creating a pressure gradient that causes diffusion. The process includes a system for handling the gases. This technology is also known as in situ soil venting, in situ volatilization, enhanced volatilization, or soil vacuum extraction.
- Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU)** Any unit at a RCRA facility from which hazardous constituents might migrate, irrespective of whether the unit was intended for management of solid or hazardous waste. SWMU types include, but are not limited to, container storage areas, tanks, surface impoundments, waste piles, land treatment units, landfills, incinerators, injection wells, recycling operations, miscellaneous units, and releases from such units.
- Technical Assistance Grants** Specific allotments (of up to \$50,000 for a single recipient) that are made available by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to any group of individuals that may be affected by a release or threatened release at an installation that is listed on the National Priorities List under the National Contingency Plan. Such grants may be used to obtain technical assistance in interpreting information about the nature of the hazard, document review, remedy selection, construction of the remedial action, operation and maintenance, or removal action at such an installation.
- Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP)** A DoD program designed to assist community members of Restoration Advisory Boards and technical review committees in participating more fully in the cleanup process affecting DoD installations and FUDS. TAPP allows community members to obtain objective, independent scientific and engineering support concerning the restoration process through the issuance of government purchase orders to small businesses. TAPP purchase orders are limited to \$25,000 or 1 percent of restoration cost to complete (the total cost of installation cleanup) annually.

Technical Review Committee (TRC) A group of technical experts that is responsible for reviewing technical reports and data for a site. A TRC is established at an installation for the purpose of reviewing and commenting on actions and proposed actions concerning releases or threatened releases at the installation. The TRC consists of at least one representative from the installation, a representative of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, appropriate state and local authorities, and a public representative of the community involved.

Underground Storage Tank (UST) Program The UST Program regulates tanks that store either petroleum products or hazardous substances. RCRA Subtitle I establishes requirements for the management of USTs that contain petroleum products or any substance defined as hazardous under CERCLA. Investigation and cleanup of past contamination at UST sites are eligible for funding under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program.

Acronyms

AEC	Army Environmental Center	CMI	Corrective Measures Implementation
AFB	Air Force Base	CMS	Corrective Measures Study
AFBCA	Air Force Base Conversion Agency	CRP	Community Relations Plan
AFCEE	Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence	CS	Confirmation Study
AOC	Area of Concern	CWM	Chemical Weapons/Munitions
ARAR	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirement	CY	Calendar Year
AREE	Area Requiring Environmental Evaluation	DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
ARTT	Alternative Restoration Technology Team	DERA	Defense Environmental Restoration Account
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank	DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	DERTF	Defense Environmental Response Task Force
BCP	BRAC Cleanup Plan	DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
BCT	BRAC Cleanup Team	DNA	Defense Nuclear Agency
BD/DR	Building Demolition and Debris Removal	DNAPL	Dense Nonaqueous Phase Liquid
BEC	BRAC Environmental Coordinator	DoD	Department of Defense
BES	Budget Estimate Submission	DOE	Department of Energy
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure	DON	Department of Navy
BTEX	Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylene (solvents)	DPG	Defense Planning Guidance
CA	Cooperative Agreement; Corrective Action	DRMO	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office
CAP	Corrective Action Plan	DSERTS	Defense Site Environmental Restoration Tracking System
CAR	Contamination Assessment Report	DSMOA	Defense and State Memorandum of Agreement
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act	DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency
CERFA	Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act	DUSD(I&E)	Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations & Environment)
CMD	Corrective Measures Design	EA	Environmental Assessment

EBS	Environmental Baseline Survey	HHRA	Human Health Risk Assessment
EDC	Economic Development Conveyance	HRS	Hazard Ranking System
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis	HSWA	Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments
EFD/A	Engineering Field Division/Activity	HTRW	Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement	IA	Interim Action
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	IAG	Interagency Agreement
ERA	Ecological Risk Assessment	IAS	Initial Assessment Study
ESD	Explanation of Significant Differences	IR	Installation Restoration
ESI	Expanded Site Inspection	IRA	Interim Remedial Action
ESTCP	Environmental Security Technology Certification Program	IRP	Installation Restoration Program
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration	ISC	Initial Site Characterization
FFA	Federal Facility Agreement	IWTP	Industrial Wastewater Treatment Program
FFCA	Federal Facilities Compliance Act	LFI	Limited Field Investigations
FFID	Federal Facility Identification Number	LNAPL	Light Nonaqueous Phase Liquid
FFS	Focused Feasibility Study	LRA	Local Redevelopment Authority
FOSET	Finding of Suitability for Early Transfer	LRP	Land Reuse Plan
FOSL	Finding of Suitability to Lease	LTM	Long-Term Monitoring
FOST	Finding of Suitability to Transfer	LUC	Land Use Control
FS	Feasibility Study	MCAS	Marine Corps Air Station
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites	MCB	Marine Corps Base
FY	Fiscal Year	MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
GIS	Geographic Information System	MCLB	Marine Corps Logistics Base
GPR	Ground-Penetrating Radar	MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
GPS	Global Positioning System	MoM	Measure of Merit
GWTP	Groundwater Treatment Plant	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
		NAS	Naval Air Station

NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
NAVFAC	Naval Facilities Engineering Command	PCE	Tetrachloroethene
NAWC	Naval Air Warfare Center	PCP	Pentachlorophenol
NAWS	Naval Air Weapons Station	PHA	Public Health Assessment
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan	POL	Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants
NCS	Naval Communication Station	POM	Program Objective Memorandum
NELP	Navy Environmental Leadership Program	PPBS	Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act	ppm	Parts per Million
NFA	No Further Action	PRAP	Proposed Remedial Action Plan
NFESC	Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center	PRP	Potentially Responsible Party
NFRAP	No Further Remedial Action Planned	PSE	Preliminary Source Evaluation
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	RA	Remedial Action
NPL	National Priorities List	RA-C	Remedial Action Construction
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission	RA-O	Remedial Action Operations
NTCRA	Non-Time-Critical Removal Action	RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
NWIRP	Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant	RAC	Removal Action Contract
O&M	Operation and Maintenance	RAP	Remedial Action Plan
OB/OD	Open Burning/Open Detonation	RBCA	Risk-Based Corrective Action
OEW	Ordnance and Explosives Waste	RC	Response Complete
OMB	Office of Management and Budget	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
OP&S	Operating Properly and Successfully	RD	Remedial Design
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense	RDX	Cyclonite/Hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro- 1,3,4-triazine (an explosive)
OU	Operable Unit	RFA	RCRA Facility Assessment
PA	Preliminary Assessment	RFI	RCRA Facility Investigation
PAH	Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons	RI	Remedial Investigation

RIP	Remedy in Place	TS	Treatability Study
RMIS	Restoration Management Information System	TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
ROD	Record of Decision	USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
RPM	Remedial Project Manager	USD(A&T)	Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition and Technology)
RRSE	Relative-Risk Site Evaluation	USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
RSE	Removal Site Evaluation	USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
SADBU	Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	UST	Underground Storage Tank
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986	UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
SBA	Small Business Administration	VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
SEBS	Supplemental Environmental Baseline Survey	VSI	Visual Site Inspection
SERDP	Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program		
SI	Site Inspection		
SSEBS	Site-Specific Environmental Baseline Survey		
SSI	Screening Site Inspection		
SVE	Soil Vapor Extraction		
SWMU	Solid Waste Management Unit		
TAG	Technical Assistance Grant		
TAPP	Technical Assistance for Public Participation		
TCA	Trichloroethane		
TCE	Trichloroethylene (also called Trichloroethene)		
TCRA	Time-Critical Removal Action		
TERC	Total Environmental Restoration Contract		
TNT	Trinitrotoluene		
TPH	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons		
TRC	Technical Review Committee		

Reporting Requirements Summary

CERCLA §120(e)(5); 42 U.S.C. §9620(e)(5)

Location in DERP Annual Report to Congress

Each department, agency, or instrumentality responsible for compliance with this section shall furnish an annual report to Congress concerning its progress in implementing the requirements of this section. Such reports shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

- A) A report on the progress in reaching interagency agreements under this section.
- B) The specific cost estimates and budgetary proposals involved in each interagency agreement.
- C) A brief summary of the public comments regarding each proposed interagency agreement.
- D) A description of the instances in which no agreement was reached.

Appendix C: Interagency Agreements, DSMOAs, ATSDR, and Cooperative Agreements

- E) A report on progress in conducting investigations and studies under paragraph (1).
- F) A report on progress in conducting remedial actions.
- G) A report on progress in conducting remedial actions at facilities that are not listed on the National Priorities List.

Appendix B: Program Status Tables

With respect to instances in which no agreement was reached within the required time period, the department, agency, or instrumentality filing the report under this paragraph shall include in such report an explanation of the reasons why no agreement was reached. The annual report required by this paragraph shall also contain a detailed description on a state-by-state basis of the status of each facility subject to this section, including a description of the hazard presented by each facility, plans and schedules for initiating and completing response action, enforcement status (where appropriate), and an explanation of any postponements or failure to complete response action. Such report shall also be submitted to the affected states.

Appendix A: Installation Narrative Summaries
 Appendix B: Program Status Tables
 Appendix C: Interagency Agreements, DSMOAs, ATSDR, and Cooperative Agreements

CERCLA §121(c); 42 U.S.C. §9621(c)

If the President selects a remedial action that results in any hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining at the site, the President shall review such remedial action no less often than each 5 years after the initiation of such remedial action to assure that human health and the environment are being protected by the remedial action being implemented. In addition, if upon such review it is the judgment of the President that action is appropriate at such site in accordance with section 9604 or 9606 of this title, the President shall take or require such action. The President shall report to the Congress a list of facilities for which such review is required, the results of all such reviews, and any actions taken as a result of such reviews.

Appendix A: Installation Narrative Summaries
 Appendix B: Program Status Tables

SARA §211; 10 U.S.C. §2706**Location in DERP Annual Report
to Congress****(a) Report on Environmental Restoration Activities.**

- 1) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Congress each year, not later than 45 days after the date on which the President submits to the Congress the budget for a fiscal year, a report on the progress made by the Secretary in carrying out environmental restoration activities at military installations.
- 2) Each such report shall include, with respect to environmental restoration activities for each military installation, the following:

- A) A statement of the number of sites at which a hazardous substance has been identified.
- B) A statement of the status of the response actions proposed for or initiated at the military installation.
- C) A statement of the total cost estimated for such response actions.
- D) A statement of the amount of funds obligated by the Secretary for such response actions, and the progress made in implementing the response actions during the fiscal year preceding the year in which the report is submitted, including an explanation of
 - i) any cost overruns for such response actions, if the amount of funds obligated for such response actions exceeds the estimated cost for those response actions by the greater of 15 percent of the estimated cost or \$10,000,000; and
 - ii) any deviation in the schedule (including a milestone schedule specified in an agreement, order, or mandate) for such response action of more than 180 days.
- E) A statement of the amount of funds allocated by the Secretary for, and the anticipated progress in implementing, such response actions during the fiscal year in which the report is submitted.
- F) A statement of the amount of funds requested for such response action for the five fiscal years following the fiscal year in which the report is submitted, and the anticipated progress in implementing such response actions for the fiscal year for which the budget is submitted.
- G) A statement of the total costs incurred for such response actions as of the date of submission of the report.
- H) A statement of the estimated cost of completing all environmental restoration activities at the military installation.
- I) A statement of the estimated schedule for completing all environmental restoration activities at the military installation.
- J) A statement of the activities, if any, including expenditures for administration and technical assistance under section 2705 of this title, of the technical review committee or restoration advisory board established for the installation under such section during the preceding fiscal year.

Appendix B: Program Status Tables

Appendix G: Restoration Advisory Board Appendix

10 U.S.C. §2702 (Note); FY98 National Defense Authorization Act**Location in DERP Annual Report
to Congress**

In the annual report required under title 10, United States Code §2706(a), the Secretary shall include the following information with respect to cooperative agreements entered into under this section:

- 1) The number of such partnerships.
- 2) A description of the nature of the technology involved in each such partnership.
- 3) A list of all partners in such partnerships.

Appendix A: Installation Narrative Summaries
Appendix C: Interagency Agreements,
DSMOAs, ATSDR, and
Cooperative Agreements

Web Sites

WEB SITE	DESCRIPTION	INTERNET LOCATION
DoD Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Home Page	BRAC information, policy and guidance documents, points of contact, fact sheets, tools, and other BRAC-related publications	http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/brac/index.html
Defense Environmental Restoration Task Force (DERTF) Home Page	Provides reports and activities of the DERTF	http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/brac/dertf.html
Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) Report to Congress	Online copy of the 1994 through 2000 DERP Reports to Congress	http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/envdocs.html
Devolvement of the Defense Environmental Restoration Account	Description of the benefits of disbursing funds to each Service and providing answers to questions and congressional concerns	http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/derpreport96/vol1/fact1.html
DoD Environmental Cleanup Home Page	Web resource for up-to-date information on DoD's billion dollar cleanup program	http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/index.html
DoD Relative-Risk Site Evaluation Primer	Provides information on the relative-risk site evaluation framework used by DoD and detailed instructions on conducting relative-risk evaluations	http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/re/risk/re/risk.html
Proposed Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Rule	DoD's 1996 proposed rule, which is awaiting finalization	http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/rab/rab_fedr.html
Final Technical Assistance for Public Participation Rule	DoD's final rule on facilitating public participation in the DERP	http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/rab/63fr_tapp.html
RAB Information Home Page	Provides list of publications and information about RABs	http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/rab/
RAB Resource Book	Provides a summary of DoD policy on various aspects of establishing and operating RABs and lists several other sources of information	http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/rab/rabresource/
Directory of RABs	Lists all active and inactive RABs and points of contact for each RAB	http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/rab/rabdir/index.html

	WEB SITE	DESCRIPTION	INTERNET LOCATION
Army	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Environmental Division	Provides general information on all aspects of the USACE	http://hq.environmental.usace.army.mil/
	Office of Director of Environmental Programs—Army	Includes the Army's environmental mission and policy statement as well as recent Army news and links	http://www.hqda.army.mil/acsimweb/env/
	U.S. Army Environmental Center (USAEC)	Provides general information on all aspects of the USAEC	http://aec.army.mil
	U.S. Army BRAC Office	Provides general information on all aspects of the BRAC program as well as recent news and data	http://www.hqda.army.mil/acsimweb/brac/braco.htm
Navy	Department of the Navy Environmental Program	Includes the Navy's environmental mission and policy statement, recent news, and links to other Navy and environmental sites	http://enviro.navy.mil/
	Department of Navy 5-Year Environmental Restoration Plan	A look at the Navy's plan for identifying and assessing potential areas of environmental contamination from FY99 through FY03	http://5yrplan.nfesc.navy.mil/
	Navy Environmental Leadership Program	Provides information on the program and lists other resources, including recent publications	http://nelp.navy.mil
	Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center Environmental Services	Provides general information about the center, assistance with environmental compliance, and links to relevant documents	http://enviro.nfesc.navy.mil/
Air Force	Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence (AFCEE)	Provides general information about AFCEE and its products and services	http://www.afcee.brooks.af.mil/
	Air Force Environmental Home Page	Includes the Air Force's environmental mission and policy statement, as well as recent news	http://www.af.mil/environment/
	Air Force Base Conversion Agency	Provides general information about the Air Force BRAC program and BRAC bases	http://www.afbca.hq.af.mil/
	PRO-ACT	Air Force's environmental information clearinghouse and research service	http://www.afcee.brooks.af.mil/pro-act

	WEB SITE	DESCRIPTION	INTERNET LOCATION
DLA	DLA Environmental and Safety Directorate (DSS-E)	Provides information about the DSS-E and links to DLA and other resources	http://www.dla.mil/dss/dss-e/
	Hazardous Technical Information Services (HTIS)	HTIS is a support function, operated by DLA, that provides consultation services to DoD personnel worldwide	http://www.dscr.dla.mil/htis/htis.htm
FUDS	FUDS	A USACE-sponsored site that describes FUDS projects	http://hq.environmental.usace.army.mil/programs/fuds/fuds.html
U.S. EPA	U.S. EPA	U.S. EPA home page containing links to all Regions and resources	http://www.epa.gov
	EPA Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response	Provides information about RCRA and solid waste definitions and programs	http://www.epa.gov/swerrims/
	U.S. EPA Pollution Prevention Home Page	Pollution prevention guidance and documents	http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/p2home
	RCRA, Superfund, and EPCRA Hotline	Information on RCRA, Superfund, UST, SPCC, EPCRA, Oil Pollution Act, RMP, and pollution prevention	http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hotline
	Ground Water and Drinking Water, U.S. EPA, Office of Water	Safe Drinking Water Act and amendments and information on policy and regulations regarding public water supply programs	http://www.epa.gov/ogwdw
	Watershed Information Resource System Database	Information on lake restoration, management, and protection	http://www.terrene.org/wirsdata.htm
	Wetlands Protection, U.S. EPA, Office of Water	Information on the value and function of wetlands, guidance documents, and information on constructed wetlands	http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/
	Superfund	Information about the Superfund program and sites	http://www.epa.gov/superfund/

	WEB SITE	DESCRIPTION	INTERNET LOCATION
Other	Air RISC Hotline	Information on health, exposure, and risk assessment of toxic air pollutants	http://www.epa.gov/earth100/records/a00119.html
	Asbestos Abatement Management Ombudsman	Information on asbestos abatement	http://www.epa.gov/earth100/records/a00193.html
	Defense Environmental Network and Information Exchange (DENIX)	Provides DoD personnel in the environmental security arena and the public with up-to-date information on environmental issues, legislation, and DoD guidance	http://www.denix.osd.mil/
	Develop On-site Innovative Technologies Committee Report	Report containing committee findings on cooperative approaches to technical solutions	http://www.westgov.org/wga/publicat/doiweb.htm
	Defense and State Memorandum of Agreement (DSMOA)	A guide to the DSMOA program and process	http://hq.environmental.usace.army.mil/programs/dsmoa/dsmoa.html
	Clearinghouse for Inventories and Emissions Factors	Air pollution emission data for criteria and toxic pollutants from stationary, area, and mobile sources	http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/
	Environmental Security Technology Certification Program	Provides general information on projects and documents that describe the program	http://www.estcp.org
	National Response Center Hazardous Materials and Oil Spills Hotline	National Response Center in the event of hazardous material spills, and provides reporting information	http://www.nrc.uscg.mil/index.html
	Partnering Guide for Environmental Missions of the Air Force, Army, and Navy (1996)	Publication on the partnering process, its benefits, and its application	http://www.hq.usace.army.mil/cemp/c/partner.htm
	Institute for Defense Analysis BRAC Report (2000)	Findings on Issues and Alternatives for Cleanup and Property Transfer of BRAC Sites	http://www.denix.osd.mil/IDA-BRAC

Contacts

For additional general information about the Defense Environmental Restoration Program and information about specific initiatives, write to:

Office of the Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations & Environment)/Cleanup

3400 Defense Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301-3400

For additional information about the activities of specific DoD Components, write to:

Department of the Army*

Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army
(Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health)
110 Army Pentagon
Washington, DC 20310-0110

Department of the Navy**

Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy
(Environment and Safety)
1000 Navy Pentagon
Washington, DC 20350-1000

Defense Threat Reduction Agency

45045 Aviation Drive
Dulles, VA 20166-7517

*Includes FUDS

**Includes Marine Corps

Department of the Air Force

Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force
(Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health)
1660 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1660

Defense Logistics Agency

Environmental and Safety Directorate
8725 John J. Kingman Road
Suite 2533
Fort Belvoir, VA 22060-6221

For information on small business, write to:

OSD Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization Office

3061 Defense Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301-3061

Army Small Business Office

Attn: SADBU
106 Army Pentagon
Room 2A712
Washington, DC 20301-0106

Navy Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization Office

2211 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, VA 22244-5102

Army Corps of Engineers Small Business Office

20 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
#4117
Washington, DC 20014-1000

Air Force Small Business Office

SAF/CB
1060 Air Force Pentagon
Washington, DC 20330-1060