

***The continuing progress we are making toward cleanup of past hazardous waste contamination at both our active and closing installations is very satisfying. It reinforces my personal commitment to ensure DLA personnel work in safe facilities that are also safe for the environment. It also supports our efforts to provide closing installations to communities in a condition that is attractive for economic redevelopment. Finally, it says to the nation that DLA can perform its missions and at the same time accomplish our very important role as environmental stewards for the land we manage.***



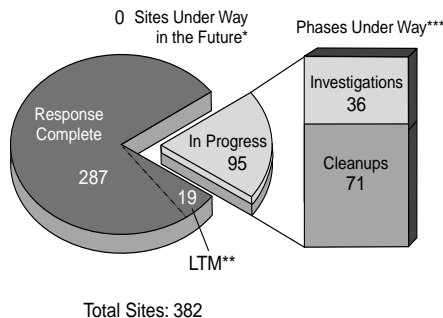
Lieutenant General Henry T. Glisson,  
Director, Defense Logistics Agency

## Restoration Status and Progress

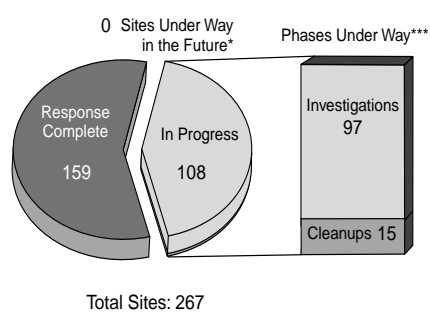
The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) is a combat support agency headquartered at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. DLA is responsible for providing DoD and other federal agencies with a variety of logistics, acquisition, and technical services in peace and war. These services include —

- Inventory management, procurement, warehousing, and distribution of spare parts, food, clothing, medical supplies, construction materials, and fuel
- Administration of all acquisition contracts for military service weapon systems
- Reutilization and disposal of material that is obsolete, worn out, or no longer needed.

**Active Site Status  
as of September 30, 1999**



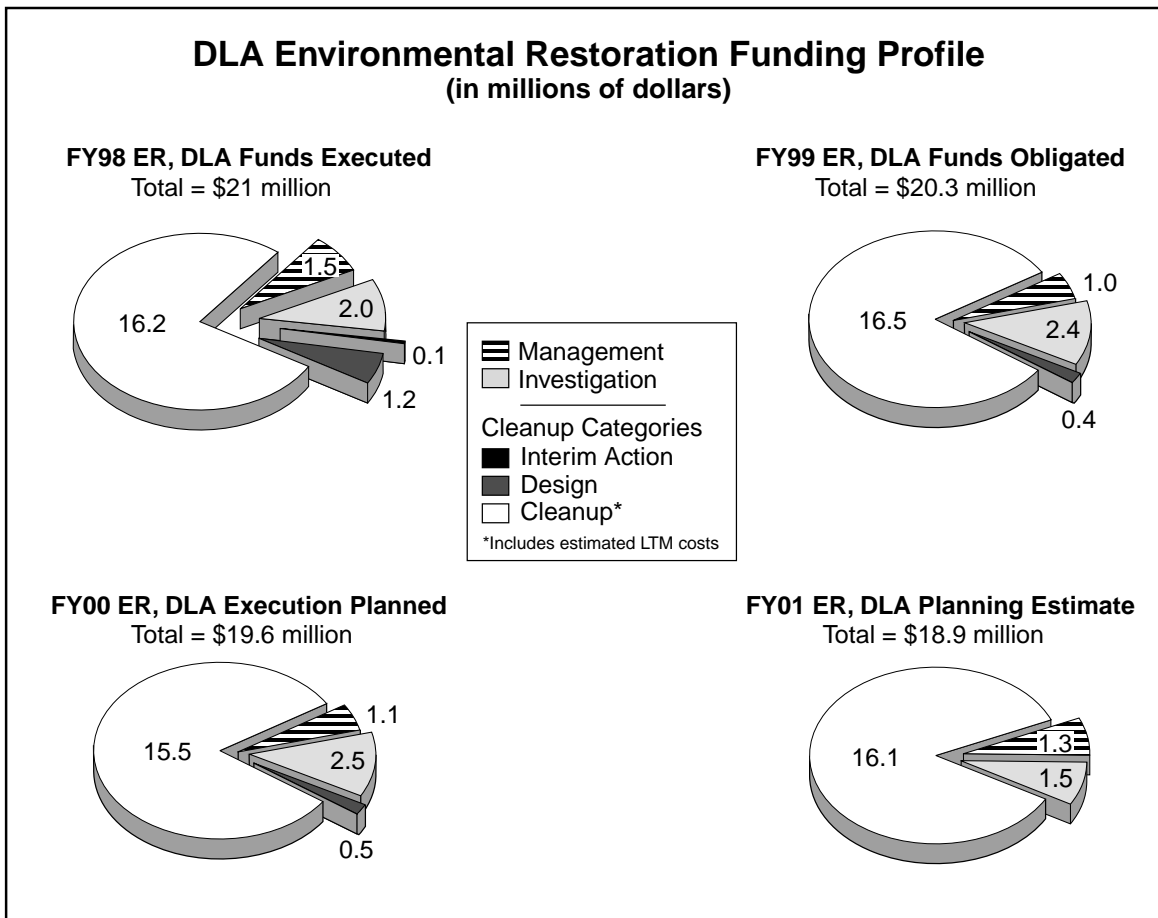
**BRAC Site Status  
as of September 30, 1999**



\*Includes sites with future Preliminary Assessment starts planned and cleanup sites that are between phases.  
 \*\*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.

**Through FY99...**

- At the end of FY99, DLA had 649 sites at 23 installations.
- DLA has 382 active installation sites and 267 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) sites.
- Investigations are complete at 516 sites and under way at 133 sites.
- DLA has completed 96 interim actions at 74 sites; 16 interim actions are under way.



DLA also provides the Military Components and the nation with several environmental services, including —

- Hazardous waste disposal
- Technical information on hazardous waste
- Fuel services
- Management of the ozone-depleting substances reserve
- Storage and maintenance of stockpiles of strategic and critical materials for national defense.

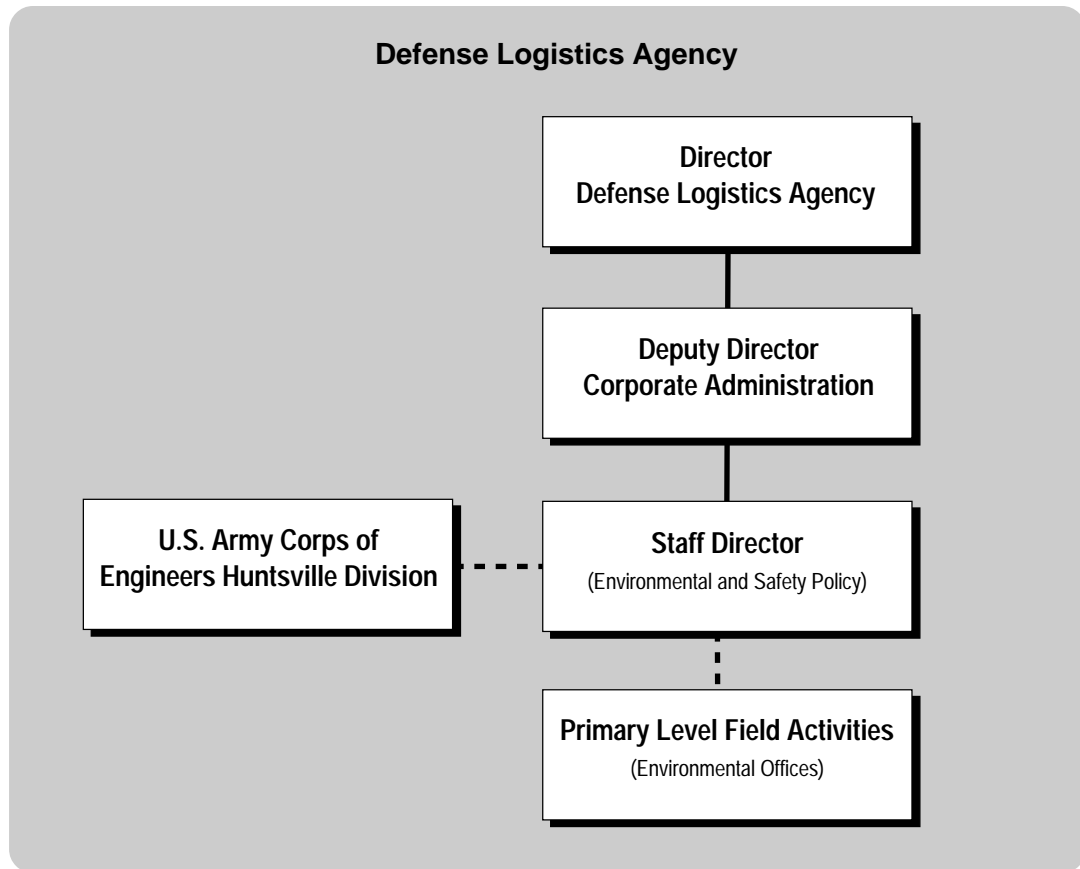
Associated with some of these services is the responsibility for environmental compliance and cleanup. Under DLA's Defense National Stockpile program, unique environmental issues arise in relation to storage, disposal, and sale of materials such as asbestos, lead, mercury, and thorium nitrate. The primary contaminants of concern at these sites are fuels, solvents, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and heavy metals. DLA also is involved in cleanups at 45 active third-party sites where contamination has resulted from improper disposal or transfer of DoD hazardous wastes.

## Program Execution

DLA has a staff of 410 environmental specialists. These specialists are located throughout the world and are responsible for ensuring that DLA's activities are conducted in full compliance with applicable environmental requirements. Three hundred fifty of DLA's staff work on Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service missions. The DLA logistics mission gives the agency special opportunities to provide services and support that are critical to the environmental programs of its military service customers.

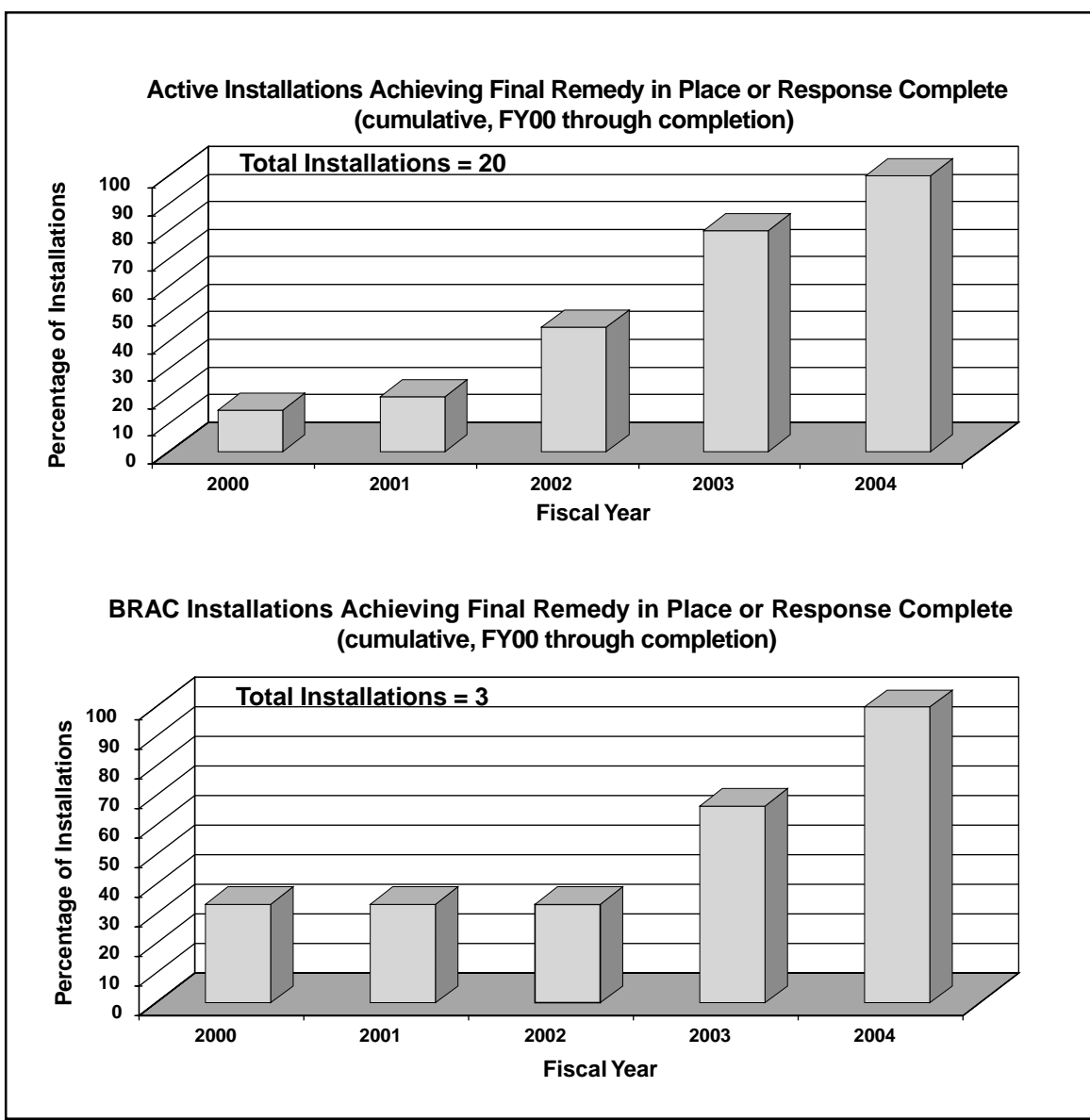
The goal of DLA's environmental restoration program is to reduce risk to human health and the environment by expediting remediation of past hazardous material management sites. DLA is making good progress in its environmental restoration program

and is meeting all DoD cleanup goals on time, and in some cases, ahead of schedule. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) handles the bulk of DLA's restoration program. Most of the contracts administered by USACE for this work are cost-reimbursement-type contracts. Performance-based contracting is used at all DLA sites, and the results have been very good, promoting innovation and increasing cost-effectiveness. DLA cleanup efforts at active installations are funded by the Defense-wide Environmental Restoration Account; efforts at closing installations receive funds from the BRAC account.



## Program Accomplishments

The accomplishments of the DLA cleanup program reflect the program's complexity and its many, diverse goals. In particular, these achievements illustrate how DLA advances and harmonizes the competing needs of safeguarding the environment, conserving limited funds, reusing property at closing installations, and, above all, safeguarding human health. Initiatives at individual DLA facilities illustrate the agency's success in these areas.



### **Cost Avoidance**

At DLA's Defense Supply Center Richmond, regulatory assistance helped DLA realize substantial savings. The soil at the former fire fighter training pit on this property has been determined to contain various chemicals. The proposed plan for addressing this contamination required excavation and off-site disposal of approximately 1,300 cubic yards of soil. This proposed plan was presented to, and accepted by, U.S. EPA management. During the subsequent final review by the U.S. EPA toxicologist, however, it was noted that U.S. EPA's risk assessment numbers had been revised since the original evaluation of the area. With use of the new risk assessment numbers, it was shown that the area did not present a risk that would require excavation. The proposed plan is thus being revised, with No Action selected as the preferred alternative. This modification resulted in avoidance of approximately \$1.25 million in unnecessary cost.

### **Investigating Health Impacts**

DLA's Defense National Stockpile Center (DNSC) is working with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and the Broome County Health Department to conduct sampling at the Binghamton Depot and evaluate the installation's potential impact on the local community. This effort was spurred by the presence of a cancer cluster affecting young children in the area. DLA is working to ascertain and demonstrate that DNSC is not the cause of these illnesses. In addressing this serious concern, DNSC has developed an outstanding working relationship with both the county and the state.

### **DLA's Remedial Process Optimization Initiative**

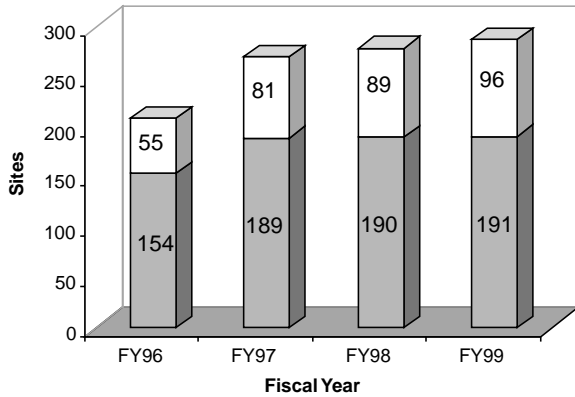
In response to the DoD Inspector General's "Evaluation Report of DoD Waste Site Groundwater Pump-and-Treat Operations" (Report Number 98-090), DLA has initiated a program to review its pump-and-treat systems and all other remedial systems that require long-term operation and monitoring. DLA plans to use remedial process optimization to evaluate its remedial systems. Remedial process optimization is a systematic iterative evaluation process designed to improve the cost-effectiveness of site

remediation and performance through adequate monitoring, while maintaining or improving a project's overall quality. The optimization process uses several strategies to accomplish its goals —

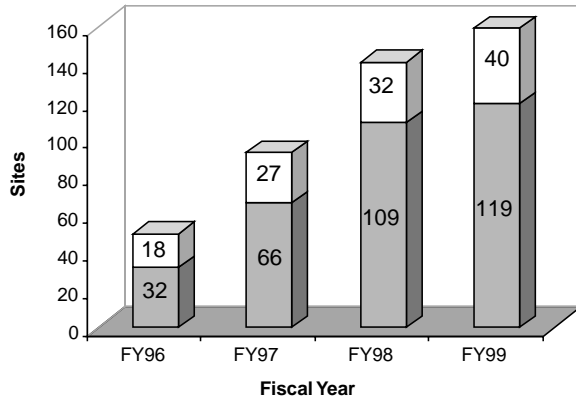
- Evaluate feasibility to meet environmental restoration goals and data quality objectives
- Assess the feasibility of the Remedial Design (RD) to meet environmental restoration goals
- Establish decision rules for technology selection and performance evaluation
- Optimize remedial action operation (RA-O) and long-term monitoring (LTM) procedures for remediation systems, including establishing decision rules for well location and sampling frequency
- Verify that field procedures meet data quality objectives
- Verify that analytical protocols meet data quality objectives
- Streamline and standardize data management.

This program initiative will evaluate three active installations and two bases in the BRAC program in FY00. Many DLA Installation Restoration Program (IRP) projects have entered or passed the RD and Remedial Action (RA) phase. The cost of RD/RA will be equal to or greater than the cost of the investigation phase of the IRP. To reduce costs, RD/RA must be based on attainable environmental restoration goals following appropriate data quality objectives processes. The majority of RA projects (RA-O) require compliance monitoring of active remedial systems. Post-closure sites, where the remedial action is complete, or where groundwater contamination is still present, require LTM. RA-O/LTM is governed by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA); and the Underground Storage Tank (UST) programs and is a costly necessity at most military installations. Improving the efficiency of these RD/RA efforts and the associated monitoring programs through remedial process optimization has the potential to yield substantial cost savings.

**Active Sites with Response Complete\***



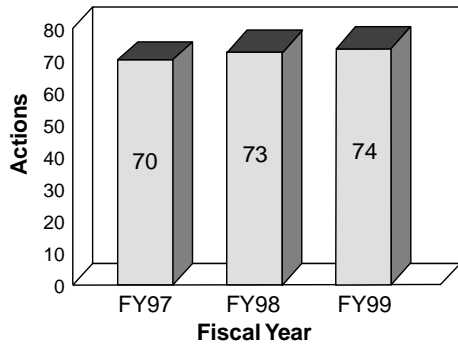
**BRAC Sites with Response Complete\***



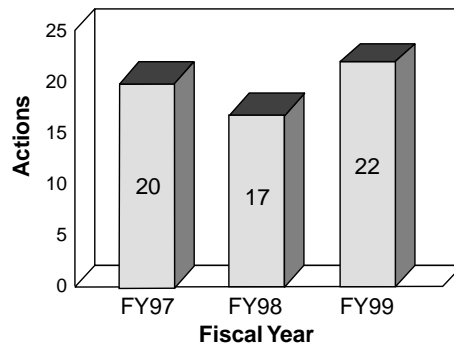
\* FY96 through FY98 totals have been updated since the previous Annual Report to reflect new and revised data as of FY99.

□ Sites reaching Response Complete from Cleanup  
 ■ Sites reaching Response Complete directly from Investigation

**Cumulative Interim Actions Completed at Active Sites**



**Cumulative Interim Actions Completed at BRAC Sites\***



\* The number of interim actions declined from FY97 to FY98 at BRAC sites because several interim actions were reclassified as final remedial actions.



## Partnerships

Partnerships with regulatory agencies, contractors, and community representatives are a cornerstone of DLA's cleanup program. In FY99, partnering efforts at Defense Distribution Depot Memphis (DDMT), Defense Depot Ogden Utah (DDOU), and Defense Distribution Depot Susquehanna (DDSP) were particularly productive, saving time and improving program execution.

### **Defense Distribution Memphis Wins Awards for Community Relations Program**

The Defense Distribution Depot Memphis Community Relations Program received two awards in 1999: the Silver Leaf Award of Merit for Community Relations from the International Association of Business Communicators and the Award for Excellence from the Canadian Public Relations Society. These awards recognized DDMT for its thorough analysis of program challenges, its well-conceived strategies, and its understanding of the needs of the surrounding community. This recognition is all the more remarkable in light of the program's state only 2 years before.

In 1997, it became apparent that DDMT had credibility problems with its neighboring community. The depot called on the U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Prevention Medicine (USACHPPM) for assistance. In conjunction with Frontline (a contractor), USACHPPM outlined a strategy that would open a dialogue between DDMT, the surrounding community, activist groups, and state and local government. Also, in spring 1999, in an effort to communicate effectively with stakeholders and to disseminate information about the DDMT cleanup program, the Depot established the Memphis Caretaker Web page.

Progress on cleanup also continued and helped the installation improve its credibility. The coordinated efforts between Memphis and the Defense National Stockpile Center resulted in removal of all fluorspar and bauxite from Memphis' Dunn Field. This removal took place in a timely manner and did not impact the removal schedule for chemical warfare material.

Another highlight of the DDMT restoration program was the signing of the action memorandum supporting the final Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis for cleanup at the old paint shop and maintenance area. The proposed remedy for this area is to remove all loose dust, debris, and surface residue from the exterior and interior of buildings associated with past painting and maintenance operations and the removal of contaminated surface soil.

## **Working with the States: Pennsylvania's Act II and Pennsylvania-DoD Multisite Agreements**

As a permitted RCRA facility, DDSP is conducting its Installation Restoration Program as a voluntary cleanup under RCRA. The depot is also conducting all remediation in coordination with the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP), in accordance with PADEP's Act II Land Recycling Program. This program allows site remediation based on statewide health, background, and site specific standards. The DDSP IRP falls under the Pennsylvania-DoD Voluntary Cleanup Agreement that has as one of its goals completion of all remediation actions by 2011.

Working through PADEP's Act II process, DDSP was able to close out two additional sites in 1999. Heavy metals found in the soil at a storage facility and a transport control facility were removed and disposed of. With the closure of those two sites, DDSP has only seven sites requiring cleanup. At the beginning of the DDSP cleanup effort, the site count was 59! DDSP's long-term goal for several of its sites is to use natural attenuation as the final phase in the cleanup process.

DDSP attributes the outstanding progress of its cleanup program to the Pennsylvania-DoD Voluntary Cleanup Agreement and the flexible cleanup options available under PADEP's Act II Land Recycling Act.

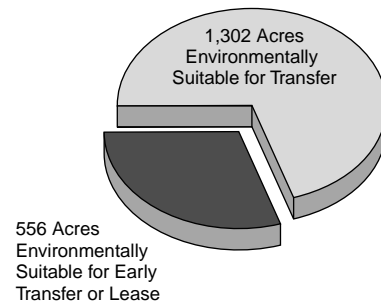
## **Cleanup and Transfer progress at Former Defense Depot Ogden**

Former Defense Depot Ogden (DDOU) has maintained an active cooperative relationship with the state and U.S. EPA regulatory community. This relationship has expedited the review and approval of remedial investigation work plans and greatly sped up the remedial action phase at DDOU. In addition, these improvements were achieved within the limitations of the depot's Federal Facility Agreement. DDOU has also worked to establish and maintain good community relations. It has a strong Community Relations Plan, which it updates regularly in coordination with the depot's restoration advisory board (RAB).

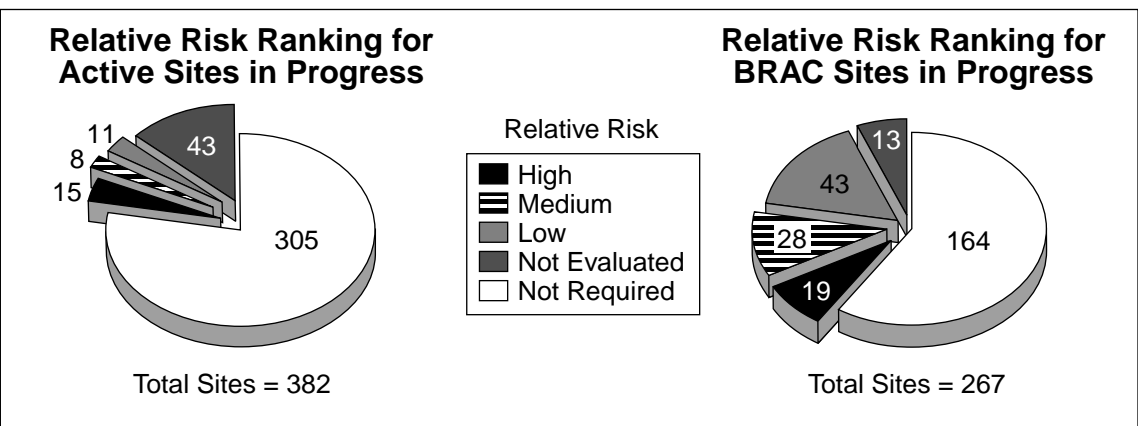
In developing the DDOU Reuse Plan, the Ogden Local Redevelopment Authority (OLRA) worked closely with DDOU environmental staff to prioritize environmental cleanups. This effort helped the OLRA gain access to areas it needed for redevelopment. DDOU has completed two Findings of Suitability to Transfer for a total of 544 acres.

In addition, a Lease in Furtherance of Conveyance has been approved, with utility distribution systems included in the lease. The utility companies have already made many upgrades to the systems. Only 14 percent of the property at the former DDOU is still undergoing cleanup or requires cleanup. To improve the cost-effectiveness of the cleanup effort, DDOU also expects, in the near future, to replace some of its pump-and-treat systems with monitored natural attenuation for cleanup of groundwater. The Ogden Regional Business and Industrial Center now has 25 lessees and has created 675 new jobs at the former depot.

**Environmental Condition of BRAC Property**



During 1999 the DDOU program was able to clean up eight sites at the former depot, including three BRAC sites, two solid waste management units, an additional source area, and two contamination screening sites. Of the 107 sites that were originally found to require investigation and potential remediation, only 10 still have ongoing cleanup. All sites are expected to receive a No Further Action Required determination or a designation of Operating Properly and Successfully by 2002. These cleanups will support the transfer of the property by 2002.



### Defense Depot San Joaquin California Continues Cleanup and Innovation

In FY99, the Defense Depot San Joaquin (DDJC) restoration program continued to progress at both the Tracy and the Sharpe locations. First, DDJC successfully completed an innovative pilot study of in situ oxygen-release-compound technology at a diesel fuel-contaminated site. This study will lead to implementation of the technology at similar sites at the DDJC Sharpe and Tracy locations.

At the Tracy location, DDJC completed natural attenuation analysis and testing at petroleum, oil, lubricant/UST sites. DDJC will propose this cleanup method to the regulators as a final remedy for such sites. In addition, construction of trichloroethene and volatile organic compound (TCE/VOC) groundwater treatment systems reached completion, and the systems went into operation, as required by the Record of Decision (ROD) for the unit. DDJC Tracy implemented institutional controls and completed design of TCE/VOC soil vapor extraction systems in accordance with the sitewide ROD.

At the Sharpe location, operation of Sharpe's three TCE/VOC groundwater treatment systems continued, and DDJC set up the new sitewide three-dimensional groundwater model in preparation for system optimization and analysis required by a regulatory 5-year review. Finally, DDJC Sharpe developed a water management plan, which included recommendations for optimizing the Phase I groundwater treatment system and exploration of additional treated-water disposal options.

### Partnership with State Gets Results at Defense Supply Center Columbus

In response to requests from the Bureau of Underground Storage Tank Regulations (BUSTR), Ohio's state regulatory authority, Defense Supply Center Columbus (DSCC) reevaluated former tank locations through additional soil and groundwater sampling. DSCC awarded the contract for this additional work in February 1999. A sampling plan was submitted in March and finalized in April. Fieldwork at the site began in June. Results of the sampling effort indicated that contaminants were still present in soil and groundwater at higher-than-acceptable levels.

Thereafter, discussions with BUSTR representatives indicated that the case may be closed out through a combination of additional sampling with comparison to new corrective action rules, reevaluation of previously submitted risk assessment parameters, and pumping and disposing of perched water in the tank cavities. DSCC has acquired FY00 funds to begin this process. It is possible that no further remedial action will be necessary and that the project will be closed out during FY00. If further remedial work is required, the project may extend into FY01, depending on the availability of additional FY00 funding.

## **TAPP Scores a Hit with Defense Supply Center Philadelphia's Restoration Program**

The Defense Supply Center Philadelphia (DSCP) RAB, established in February 1996, applied for and received a technical assistance for public participation (TAPP) award in 1998. This award provides the community with an independent technical advisor to help community members understand and review the various technical reports and studies relating to cleanup and closure.

DSCP included measurement of completed objectives in the award. Objectives include completion of the decision document for IRP sites, completion of closure reports, and finally, sound environmental closure of DSCP and its ultimate transfer for reuse.

The TAPP is now an integral and effective part of DSCP's cleanup process. The TAPP advisor reviews all of the installation's relevant technical documents, updates the community both orally and in writing, and provides DSCP with comments that have the community's stamp of approval.

The TAPP advisor's input also contributes to the decision-making process of the BRAC cleanup team (BCT). Not only is the TAPP advisor welcome at the team's meetings, but also he attends all of DSCP's RAB meetings and is invited to address the completed decision documents that support closed IRP sites.

When DSCP received the TAPP award in 1998, only 4 of the installation's 45 IRP sites had been closed. With the help and input of the community, through the TAPP advisor, and the dedication of the DSCP BCT, which comprises representatives from U.S. EPA, PADEP, and DSCP, 35 IRP sites at DSCP are now closed. Ten sites remain. The BCT and the community are working aggressively to reach closure at these sites as well.

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