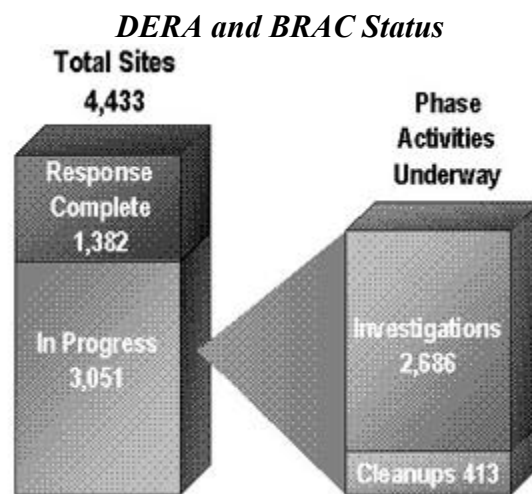


Navy - Cleanup Status and Progress

The Department of the Navy (DON) continues to make substantial progress toward completion of its environmental restoration program in the face of some unique and complex challenges. Some of those challenges are directly associated with the mission of DON and related operational factors. Such factors include the geographic locations of most Navy and Marine Corps installations, specifically their large presence in coastal areas, which generally have environmentally sensitive habitats and large, surrounding community populations; the heavily industrialized operations that typically exist at naval installations, in support of ships and aircraft; and the significant impact of base closure and realignment, further complicated by the realities of the preceding factors.

To date, the Navy has identified 4,433 potentially contaminated sites at 234 installations, with 1,382 sites requiring no further action. Restoration activities are planned or underway at 3,051 sites. The Navy has completed final remedial actions at 228 sites, with 74 requiring long-term operations. Interim actions have been completed at 567 sites.

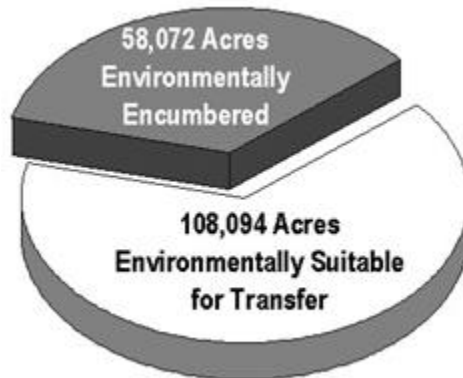
The BRAC 1988, 1991, 1993, and 1995 lists included 56 Navy installations. Navy installations have formed 40 BRAC Cleanup Teams to support cleanup at 43 fast-track installations. Local redevelopment authorities have completed reuse plans at 28 BRAC installations. Reuse plans have been initiated at 11 additional installations. Environmental baseline surveys (EBS) as well as BRAC Cleanup Plans (BCP) have been completed for all BRAC fast-track installations. Approximately 195,000 acres are excess to DoD. Excess property is available at 54 installations. At the end of FY96, 74 percent of property at BRAC fast-track installations had been determined to be environmentally suitable for transfer.



GOALS AND PRIORITIES

DON leadership fully supports devolvement of the defense environmental restoration account and is already taking advantage of the benefits devolvement provides in terms of improved planning and budgeting and increased accountability. DON's program goals and priorities are based principally on a risk-plus approach, which considers the relative risk site evaluation framework, along with other risk management factors such as reuse for BRAC properties, economic considerations, and stakeholder concerns. DON endorses a stable funding approach to completion of the environmental restoration program.

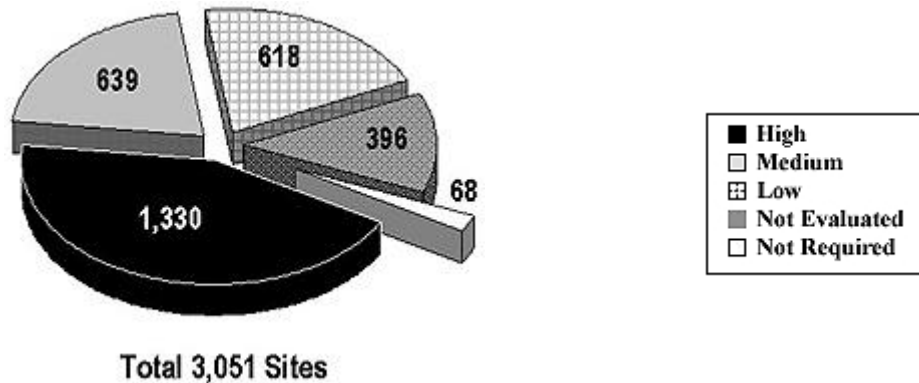
Property Available for Transfer



DON refined its cost-to-complete estimate in FY96. The cost-to-complete the program for the Navy and Marine Corps is now estimated at approximately \$6.4 billion, down from \$7.6 billion, accounting for program expenditures in FY96 and the realization of about \$200 million in cost savings at operational installations based on anticipated application of new information and technologies.

DON's goal is to spend a minimum of 70 percent of its total program (or about 80 percent of the total amount directly chargeable to project work) on addressing high relative risk sites. This goal provides the proper emphasis on relative risk reduction while allowing appropriate flexibility to address stakeholder concerns and other risk management considerations. One important consideration is the need to plan for and take advantage of projects that provide economies of scale. For example, in planning and designing a remedial action to clean up a number of sites within the same operable unit (that is, sites with similar contaminants and similar conditions and perhaps located in close proximity to one another), it is usually more economical to address all of the sites at the same time, as part of the same project rather than subsequently address related low or medium risk sites individually. In this case, flexibility allows medium or even low relative risk sites to be included in such a project along with the high relative risk site(s) driving the budget priority. DON also has another prudent initiative under way to accelerate the cleanup or resolution of all sites at targeted installations with only a few, generally less complex sites, in order to close out the restoration program completely at those installations. By doing so, DON will avoid costs by essentially eliminating the continued overhead burden that exists, regardless of level of effort, associated with maintaining a program at those installations.

DERA and BRAC Sites In Progress Relative Risk



DON continues its emphasis on accomplishing cleanups, while maintaining the necessary level of investment in investigation work. DON plans to spend a minimum of 60 percent of its total program (or about 70 percent of the total amount directly chargeable to project work) on actual cleanup. This percentage was surpassed in FY96, as DON continues to promote the use of interim remedial actions and removal actions to achieve cleanup. In FY96, 74 interim actions were executed, and upon proper review and concurrence, will satisfy final cleanup requirements at the sites.

RELATIVE RISK IMPLEMENTATION

DON continued to evaluate its sites for relative risk in FY96. During FY96, DON reduced the number of not evaluated sites from 572 to 396. The goal is to have all sites either evaluated or determined that they do not require evaluation by the end of FY97.

ORGANIZATION

DON executes its environmental restoration program through its geographic Engineering Field Divisions and Activities (EFD/A). Remedial Project Managers (RPM) are assigned for each installation located in the geographic region covered by the EFD/A. The RPMs reside at the EFD/A but work closely with the installations and regulatory stakeholders to plan, set priorities, establish budgets, and coordinate execution. Contracting, technical coordination and direction, and execution of the work are centrally managed by the RPMs and support staff located at the EFD/A. Installations generally take the lead for community relations, outreach, and public involvement, and maintain ultimate responsibility for the restoration program at their installation. The EFD/As not only must communicate and work closely with the installations but also with the various major claimants that are in the installations' respective chain-of-command.

The regionally centralized approach offered by the EFD/A structure provides DON with a number of benefits, including consistency, efficiency, and economies of scale. Some of these benefits can be seen in the very successful partnering efforts among EFD/As (representing the installations), EPA regions, and states. The regional approach allows

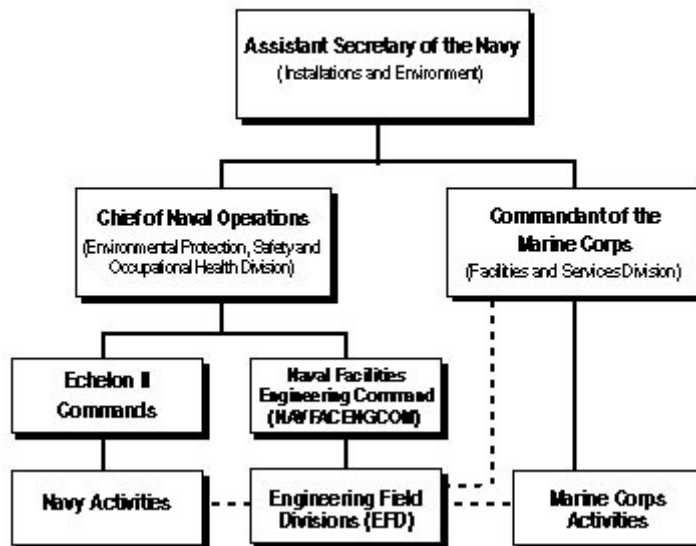
partnering efforts to be especially well coordinated and efficient and helps to maintain continuity over the long haul. DON is very proud of the leadership it has fostered in developing meaningful and lasting partnerships with regulatory agencies throughout the nation.

Other benefits of the regional approach include consistent policies and guidance, management and technical approaches, and planning and priority setting within a given EPA region; enhanced communication, information exchange, and lessons learned among RPMs; and efficiencies and economies of scale in contracting and other resource support.

Engineering Field Divisions and Activities



Department of the Navy



MANAGEMENT INITIATIVES AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Navy fielded a new data management and information system in FY96, called NORM, based on its design to provide normalization of the various data collected and reported for the environmental restoration program. NORM consolidated and improved system requirements and capabilities previously contained in multiple stand-alone databases, such as relative risk, cost-to-complete, site information, and budget data. NORM eliminates the duplication of effort that was inherent in the previous systems, providing an integrated data management and collection process that not only serves reporting requirements but also provides a real, day-to-day tool for use by field personnel. NORM has been used for development of the FY98 DON budget and is already improving the quality and timeliness of data and supporting the ability to make better planning and resource decisions.

The *DON Five-Year Environmental Restoration Plan* also continues to be an important and successful planning, communication, and management tool. Published annually, the five-year plan is a useful asset in articulating DON's success to installation personnel, regulatory agencies, and the public.



The DON five-year plan can be accessed through the World Wide Web:
<http://5yrplan.nfesc.navy.mil>

INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

DON continues to be strong in the area of information and technology transfer. The Navy Environmental Leadership Program (NELP) located at Mayport NS in Florida and North Island NAS in California, is instrumental in the development and demonstration of cost-effective, innovative cleanup technologies that can be transferred and adopted at other DoD installations. The Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center (NFESC) located at Port Hueneme in California has issued a broad agency announcement (BAA) through the *Commerce Business Daily* for environmental innovative technologies. Through the BAA, developers can submit abstracts of their technologies to the Navy for potential demonstration through NELP.



More information on the NELP initiative can be found on the World Wide Web:
<http://http://www.nasni.navy.mil/~nelp/nelp.htm>

The NFESC provides DON with specialized engineering, scientific, and technical products and services oriented to the transfer of technology. Technology transfer is accomplished through consultation and technical assistance, patent license agreements, cooperative research and development agreements, and direct rapid response to requests for support.

NFESC led technology application peer reviews, known as the Cleanup Review Tiger Team, at each EFD/A. The review effort included discussions with 150 RPMs who are responsible for approximately 460 sites. The reviews primarily focused on high cost projects with the greatest potential for quality improvement using innovative technologies and approaches. Site-specific findings and recommendations were made as well as a

number of general recommendations to improve the quality and performance of the DON environmental restoration program. The findings and recommendations of this Tiger Team effort will improve program execution and accelerate environmental remediation efforts.



More information on the NFESC can be found on the World Wide Web:

<http://archrock.nfesc.navy.mil/>

DON also has recently chartered an internal advisory group, referred to as the Alternative Restoration Technology Team (ARTT), charged with promoting the use of innovative technologies with the explicit purpose of saving time and money. The ARTT, chaired by NFESC and made up of various representatives and organizations throughout the DON chain-of-command, is responsible for:

- Identifying barriers that inhibit implementation of innovative technologies
- Recommending process changes to eliminate or minimize the impact of barriers to implementing technologies
- Proposing policies and procedures to develop and implement new technologies
- Developing and recommending initiatives and strategies that will support use of innovative technologies
- Identifying potential sites and innovative technologies for demonstration projects
- Establishing and coordinating communication between RPMs from various EFD/As

The ARTT will provide DON with a centralized, more focused and efficient approach to information and technology transfer.

OUTREACH

DON has long recognized that stakeholder participation is vital to the success of the environmental restoration program. RABs are in operation at more than 104 active and closing Navy and Marine Corps installations. The success and value of the RABs as well as the continued, formal partnerships with state and federal regulatory agencies, as previously highlighted, cannot be overestimated. DON provided more than \$2 million of administrative support to RABs in FY96, to provide training, technical information, and other logistical support.

In FY96, the Navy obligated \$361.9 million in environmental restoration funds, approximately 26 percent of the overall FY96 program for DoD.

The Navy's environmental restoration funds will decrease to \$287.5 million in FY97 and \$277.5 million in FY98, according to current planning estimates.

In FY96, approximately 64 percent of Navy environmental restoration funds was spent on design work, interim or final cleanup actions, and operations and maintenance. That percentage is planned to increase to 66 percent in FY97 and to 77 percent in FY98, according to current planning estimates.

FY95 DERA Funds Executed



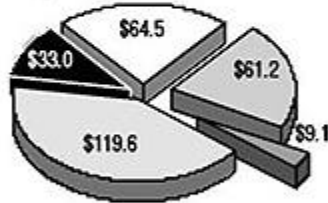
Total \$404.5 Million

FY96 DERA Funds Executed



Total \$361.9 Million

FY97 ER, Navy Execution Planned

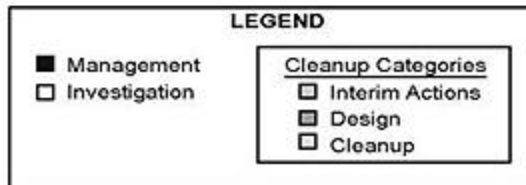


Total \$287.5 Million

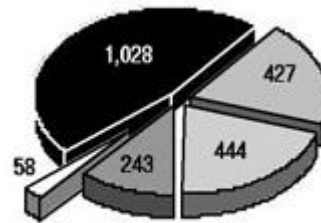
FY98 ER, Navy Planning Estimate



Total \$277.5 Million



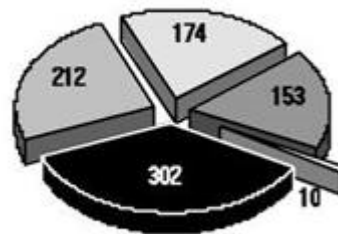
DERA Sites in Progress Relative Risk



Total 2,200 Sites

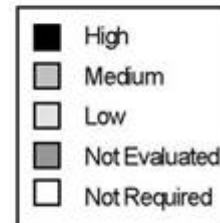
Of the 2,200 sites in progress at operational installations, 1,028 or about 47 percent, are categorized as high relative risk.

BRAC Sites in Progress Relative Risk

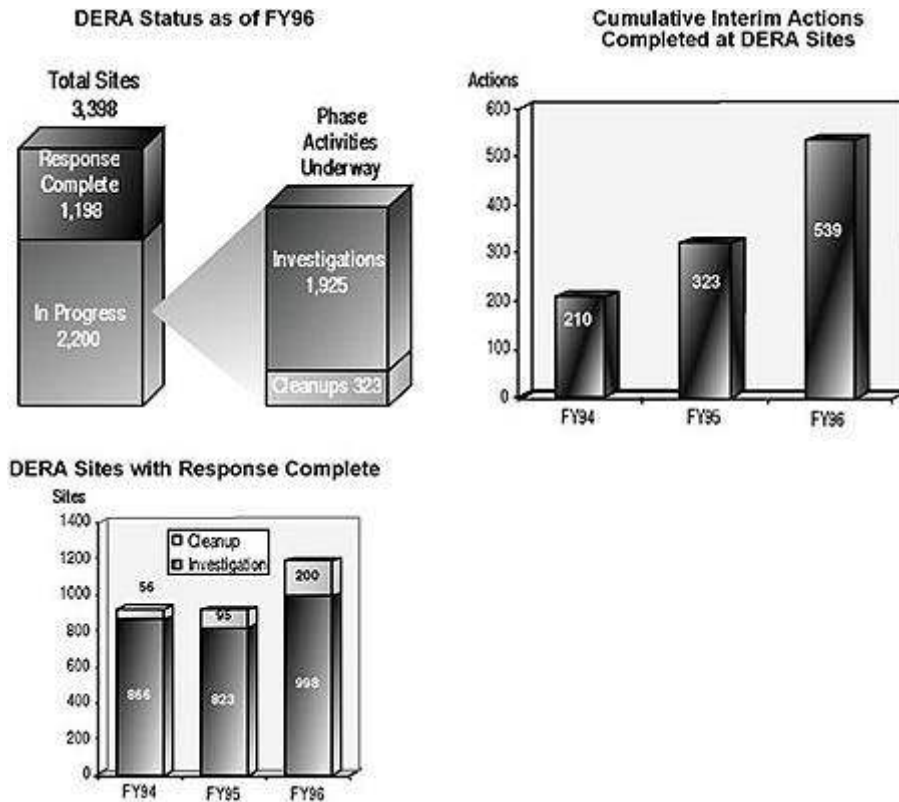


Total 851 Sites

Of the 851 sites in progress at closing installations, 302, or about 35 percent, are categorized as high relative risk.



Of the 3,398 sites at Navy operational installations that are funded by DERA, response is complete at 1,198. At 2,200 remaining sites, investigation, design, or cleanup actions are in progress. The Navy completed 216 interim actions in FY96, bringing the total number of interim actions completed at operational installations to 539 at 426 sites. During FY96, the number of response complete site determinations based on cleanup activities at operational installations increased by 105 sites from FY95. The number of no further action or response complete site determinations based on appropriate investigations and analysis at operational installations increased by 175 sites from FY95.

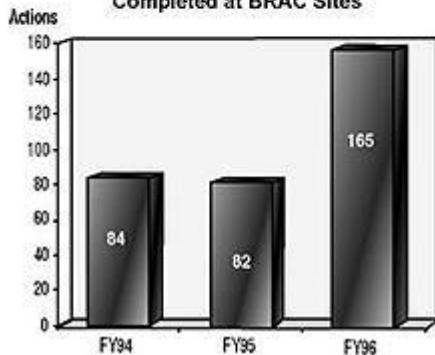


Of the 1,035 sites at Navy BRAC installations, response is complete at 184. At 851 remaining sites, investigation, design, or cleanup actions are in progress. In FY96, the Navy completed 83 interim actions, bringing the total number of interim actions completed at BRAC installations to 165 at 141 sites. During FY96, the number of response complete site determinations based on cleanup activities at BRAC installations increased by 25 sites from FY95. The number of no further action or response complete site determinations based on appropriate investigations and analysis at BRAC installations increased 66 sites from FY95.

BRAC Status as of FY96



Cumulative Interim Actions Completed at BRAC Sites



BRAC Sites with Response Complete

