

References

This appendix provides reference tools to help readers understand the material in this Report. Information is provided on terms and acronyms used in the report. Site types and site counts give additional information about funding and site content. Contact information and Web addresses allow readers to seek additional information, beyond the scope of this text. Sections included in this reference section are as follows:

Site Types - Definitions	F-2
Site Types - Counts	F-7
Glossary	F-9
Acronyms	F-20
Reporting Requirements Summary	F-24
Web Sites	F-27
Offices to Contact	F-31

Site Types - Definitions

Site Category	Site Type	Site Description ¹	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 from releases within, or on the outside of, a structure of a substance that has been contained within 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 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 • Chlorinated solvents • Metals • Acids 	
	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 • Industrial wastewater <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 washing of vehicles occurs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POLs 	
	Storage Tanks	Aboveground Storage Tanks	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 (for example, heating oil, jet fuel, gasoline, and POL sludge)

¹ The site descriptions provided in this table are not intended to be all-encompassing or exact regulatory definitions. They provide only general descriptions of the different categories of DoD sites.

Site Category	Site Type	Site Description ¹	Primary Contaminants
Industrial Operations	POL Lines	Petroleum, oil, lubricant distribution lines are used to transport POL products from storage to dispensing facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POLs (for example, heating oil, gasoline, jet fuel, diesel fuel, and other fuels) • POL sludge
	Underground Storage Tanks	Underground Storage Tank sites result from the release of substances from underground storage tanks and any associated piping.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POLs • POL sludge • 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 • Metals
	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 • 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
	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 • Explosive chemicals • Metals • Pesticides
	Waste 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 wastewater.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POLs • Solvents • Plating sludge • Industrial wastewater • Explosive chemicals

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Site Category	Site Type	Site Description ¹	Primary Contaminants
Training Areas	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"> • POLs (for example, spent motor oil and jet fuel) • Solvents (for example, spent paint thinners and degreasing agents) • Explosives • Propellants • Ordnance
	Explosive Ordnance Disposal Area	Explosive 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 • Ordnance compounds • Explosive chemicals • Metals
	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 • POL sludges • Metals
	Firing Range	Firing Ranges consist of large areas of land used for practice firing of 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 • Ordnance compounds • Explosives • UXO • Radionuclides
	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 • Explosive chemicals • Ordnance compounds
	Radioactive Areas	Mixed Waste Area	Mixed Waste Areas are areas used to store or dispose of hazardous wastes that have been mixed with or contaminated by radioisotopes.
Radioactive Waste Area		Radioactive Waste Areas are areas used to store or dispose of low-level radioactive materials of various types (for example, radium paint and radioactive instruments and propellants).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-level radioactive waste

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Site Category	Site Type	Site Description ¹	Primary Contaminants	
Surface Discharge Areas	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POLs • Solvents • PCBs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 or to a dry creek bed or some other natural feature.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metals • Industrial wastewater 	
	Sewage Effluent Settling Ponds	Sewage Effluent Settling Ponds consist of a lagoon, or lagoons, used for the settling of solids and/or for biological treatment of sewage. The units also may be used as infiltration galleries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metals • Ordnance compounds • Solvents 	
	Spill Site Areas	Spill Site Areas are small areas where spills from drums, tanks, or other waste storage units have taken place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POLs • Solvents • Paint • Pesticides <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POLs • Metals • POL sludge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POLs • Metals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POLs • Solvents • Ordnance compounds • Explosive chemicals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial wastewater • Metals 	
	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POLs • Solvents • PCBs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metals • POL sludge 	
	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.	

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Site Category	Site Type	Site Description ¹	Primary Contaminants	
Subsurface Disposal Area (cont.)	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POLs (for example, motor oil) • Acids (for example, battery acid) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metals • Explosive chemicals • Ordnance compounds • Solvents
	Landfill	Landfill sites typically are areas formerly used for disposing of both domestic and industrial hazardous waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POLs • Solvents • Paint 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metals • Solvents 	
Contaminated Media	Contaminated Fill	Contaminated Fill areas consist of contaminated fill resulting from excavations for construction, tanks, and other purposes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POLs • Metals • Ordnance compounds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explosive chemicals • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POLs • Chlorinated solvents • Nonchlorinated solvents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metals • Explosive chemicals
	Contaminated Sediments	Contaminated Sediments include sediments of bodies of water that have been contaminated by surface runoff, subsurface migration, or direct discharge of contaminants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POLs • PCBs • Pesticides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metals • Solvents • Explosive chemicals
	Contaminated Soil Piles	Contaminated Soil Piles consist of soil that has been staged after an excavation activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POLs • Sludge • Metals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	29	7	24	16	33	29	0	0	0	0	345	131
Contaminated Buildings	729	140	60	33	54	12	61	6	0	0	31	13
Dip Tank	43	3	5	5	5	4	5	2	0	0	0	0
Incinerator	88	30	19	8	7	3	5	0	0	0	7	3
Maintenance Yard	132	45	54	45	33	19	1	0	0	0	2	2
Oil/ Water Separator	418	17	44	19	105	35	2	0	0	0	1	0
Storage Area	2,784	234	575	260	223	91	115	60	0	0	57	19
Washrack	187	28	11	6	24	15	2	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4,410	504	792	392	484	208	191	69	0	0	443	168
Storage Tanks												
Above Ground Storage Tank	332	36	85	58	94	42	13	5	0	0	97	46
POL (Petroleum/ Oil/ Lubricants) Lines	29	16	76	49	123	83	10	2	0	0	24	4
Underground Storage Tanks	1,322	96	755	306	1,063	400	65	16	0	0	688	215
Underground Tank Farm	95	19	90	48	23	14	1	0	0	0	26	6
TOTAL	1,778	167	1,006	461	1,303	539	89	23	0	0	835	271
Industrial Operations												
Optical Shop	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pesticide Shop	52	23	17	10	11	4	6	0	0	0	1	1
Plating Shop	8	3	15	11	3	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Sewage Treatment Plant	65	15	12	6	36	18	1	0	0	0	5	3
Waste Lines	146	36	70	46	36	26	3	1	0	0	4	2
Waste Treatment Plant	239	55	37	17	54	27	0	0	0	0	2	1
TOTAL	512	133	151	90	140	77	11	1	0	0	13	7
Training Areas												
Burn Area	230	123	69	46	27	12	19	6	0	0	17	14
Explosive Ordnance Disposal Area	159	65	49	34	36	16	0	0	0	0	75	58
Fire/ Crash Training Area	91	43	127	78	333	185	3	2	0	0	10	7
Firing Range	54	17	17	7	15	10	0	0	0	0	96	63
Pistol Range	19	7	9	2	4	2	4	2	0	0	2	0
Small Arms Range	69	17	4	1	16	12	0	0	0	0	36	14
Unexploded Munitions & Ordnance Area	192	61	47	28	34	22	0	0	0	0	648	436
TOTAL	814	333	322	196	465	259	26	10	0	0	884	592
Radioactive Areas												
Mixed Waste Area	27	3	39	23	12	10	2	0	0	0	8	3
Radioactive Waste Area	43	10	9	2	84	28	0	0	0	0	7	4
TOTAL	70	13	48	25	96	38	2	0	0	0	15	7

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	38	24	23	12	35	17	4	4	0	0	1	0
	Industrial Discharge	115	82	20	13	17	11	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Sewage Effluent Settling Ponds	16	5	3	1	7	3	0	0	0	0	3	2
	Spill Site Area	751	214	426	205	1,554	875	42	18	1	1	13	10
	Storm Drain	24	9	13	12	94	73	6	2	0	0	2	1
	Surface Disposal Area	581	153	698	283	387	200	6	1	0	0	38	21
	Surface Impoundment/ Lagoon	288	129	100	55	42	26	9	4	0	0	27	14
	Surface Runoff	49	9	12	8	12	6	0	0	0	0	4	1
TOTAL	1,862	625	1,295	589	2,148	1,211	67	29	1	1	90	51	
Subsurface Disposal Area	Chemical Disposal	60	37	5	5	39	24	0	0	0	0	14	6
	Disposal Pit and Dry Well	354	119	145	73	549	265	49	27	0	0	17	12
	Landfill	904	434	425	272	819	440	17	10	0	0	97	59
	Leach Field	58	25	9	6	16	9	1	1	0	0	1	0
	TOTAL	1,376	615	584	356	1,423	738	67	38	0	0	129	77
Contaminated Media	Contaminated Fill	57	29	26	11	13	7	79	3	0	0	101	68
	Contaminated Groundwater	198	150	108	76	50	40	18	17	0	0	193	117
	Contaminated Sediments	152	67	122	67	32	14	15	1	0	0	54	31
	Contaminated Soil Piles	46	20	15	9	8	3	20	2	0	0	21	9
	Soil Contamination After Tank Removal	66	22	9	7	13	7	31	7	0	0	107	57
TOTAL	519	288	280	170	116	71	163	30	0	0	476	282	
Other	Other	875	31	58	34	0	0	33	13	0	0	1,539	869
	TOTAL	875	31	58	34	0	0	33	13	0	0	1,539	869
GRAND TOTAL	12,216	2,709	4,536	2,313	6,171	3,136	649	203	1	1	4,372	2,276	

Glossary

Administrative Record	CERCLA requires establishment of an administrative record, which forms the basis for the selection of a response action. The administrative record should include 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	A DoD program that focuses on compliance and cleanup efforts at military (BRAC) installations undergoing closure or realignment. The goal of the program is to make property available for transfer to the community as quickly and efficiently as possible.
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 composed of the DoD BRAC Environmental Coordinator (BEC) and the the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and state remedial project managers (RPMs) that coordinates fast-track cleanup at BRAC installations, and are the primary forum for addressing issues that affect the execution of cleanup to facilitate reuse. The purpose of the BCT is to take a common sense approach to environmental cleanup by developing common goals and then make decisions and set priorities based on those goals.
CERCLA	See Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA).
Characterization	Facility or site sampling, monitoring, and analysis to determine the extent and nature of a contaminant release. Characterization is the first step in acquiring the necessary technical information to develop, screen, analyze, and select appropriate cleanup techniques.
Clean Air Act (CAA)	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 a final cleanup remedy.
Clean Water Act (CWA)	CWA's objective is to "restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters." The act's major enforcement tool is the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) 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 (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 1992 redevelopment by the community. Either identified parcels of real property must be free from 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 that help direct environmental restoration efforts to areas with the greatest Plans potential for reuse and for providing economic benefit to the community. These

	community-prepared plans identify the desired and anticipated reuse of excess installation property.
Community Relations Plan (CRP)	The plan for community relations activities that an installation will use to meet stated objectives. A CRP must be developed and implemented for all removal actions and Remedial Actions at Installation Restoration 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 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 (CAP)	A plan associated with the Underground Storage Tank Program. It describes the appropriate corrective measures for implementation at a site. Similar to a CERCLA Feasibility Study.
Corrective Measures Implementation (CMI)	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	The RCRA Corrective Action phase in which alternative cleanup technologies are (CMS) 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 in support of the President's plan for economic revitalization. Four Measures of Merit have been established to gauge progress toward these goals.
Defense Site Environmental Restoration Tracking System	A database system used to track environmental restoration activities at active installations. The system collects and maintains site-related information

(DSERTS)	about environmental restoration and provides reports that detail information at the DoD Component level.
Design	Performance specifications or detailed engineering plans and specifications for constructing and implementing a final cleanup remedy.
Environmental Baseline Survey	Survey identifying real and excess property that can be considered uncontaminated (EBS) 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 applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements 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 EPA concerning the cleanup of sites on the National Priorities List. This agreement is intended to establish roles, responsibilities, and schedules and to improve communications among all parties. An FFA will become an Interagency Agreement when the statutory requirements are incorporated.
Finding of Suitability to Lease	The process that documents the determination that property can be leased, even (FOSL) 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	The process that documents the determination that property is environmentally (FOST) 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.
Formerly Used Defense Sites	FUDS are properties (1) that DoD or one of its components formerly owned or leased (FUDS) 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 Restoration Program process.
Groundwater Remediation	Treatment of groundwater to remove pollutants.
Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA)	These are 1984 amendments to RCRA. They provide authority for the investigation and cleanup of waste sites, creating a corrective action program 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 in 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 or 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 (IRP) 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/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 USEPA review of the RI/FS. 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 (IRA)	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 Reuse Plan (LRP) property.	A plan that identifies the proposed land use for given portions of surplus DoD
Local Redevelopment Authority	Any authority or instrumentality established by state or local government and (LRA) recognized by the Secretary of Defense, through the Office of Economic adjustment, as the entity responsible for developing the redevelopment plan with respect to the installation or for directing implementation of the plan.
Long-Term Monitoring (LTM)	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 continuing low concentration of contaminants that does not require Remedial Action.
Long-Term Operations (LTO)	Procedures that are initiated after a cleanup remedy has been put in place and that are necessary for maintaining the effectiveness of a cleanup project. An example of LTO is facility and building maintenance. LTO is similar to remedial action operations (RA-O).

Maximum Contaminant (MCL)	Concentration limits established by the Safe Drinking Water Act for certain elements and pollutants that may occur in drinking water.	Level
National Contingency Plan (NCP)	The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, commonly referred to as the NCP, is a set of regulations setting forth 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 (NPL)	A formal list of the nation's highest risk hazardous waste sites, as established by CERCLA.	
No Further Action (NFA)	Phrase applying to any site where risks due to contamination no longer exist and where, therefore, no additional Remedial Action is required.	
No Further Remedial Action (NFRAP)	Phrase referring to sites at which no further site evaluation is warranted, according to U.S. EPA or the governing authority.	Planned
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 to be 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 of personnel. (The PA formerly was referred to as an Initial Assessment Study, or IAS.)	

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 (HSWA) and is similar to CERCLA.
RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA)	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 (RFI)	RCRA process for determining the extent of hazardous waste contamination. Similar to a CERCLA Remedial Investigation.
Record of Decision (ROD)	The document containing the final decision and agreement among the installation, the state, and U.S. EPA concerning selection of the Remedial Action at a site or a group of sites.
Remedial Action (RA)	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 (RA-C)	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 has been put in place at the site.
Remedial Action Operations	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. (RA-O)
Remedial Design (RD)	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 (RIP)	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. LTM can still occur after a site achieves the RC milestone.
Restoration Advisory Board	An advisory group for the environmental restoration process that includes members (RAB) 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 System (RMIS)	A database designed to manage information about the Installation Restoration Information 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 Closeout

Site Closeout is reached when no further Installation Restoration Program response actions are appropriate or anticipated and the regulatory agencies concur with this judgment. For National Priorities List (NPL) sites, this step will include following the proper procedures for deleting the site from the NPL. The date of actual Site Closeout is the date on which the deletion appears in the Federal Register.

Site Inspection (SI)

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 RI/FS or to remove the site from further investigation.

Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE)

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

Any unit at a facility from which hazardous constituents might migrate, irrespective (SWMU) 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 (TAG) U.S. EPA 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, RI/FS, ROD, RD, selection and construction of the Remedial Action, operation and maintenance, or removal action at such an installation.

Technical Assistance for Public

A DoD program designed to assist community members of restoration advisory

Participation (TAPP)	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% 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 installations 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 U.S. EPA, appropriate state and local authorities, and a public representative of the community involved.
Underground Storage Tank Program	The UST Program was created by HSWA to regulate 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 Environmental Restoration Program. (UST)

Acronyms

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

EA	
EA	Environmental Assessment
EBS	Environmental Baseline Survey
ECP	Environmental Condition of Property
EDC	Economic Development Conveyance
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis
EFD/A	Engineering Field Division/Activity
EI	Environmental Investigation
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement (NEPA)
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERA	Ecological Risk Assessment
ESD	Explanation of Significant Differences
ESI	Expanded Site Inspection
ESTCP	Environmental Security Technology Certification Program
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FFA	Federal Facility Agreement
FFCA	Federal Facilities Compliance Act
FFID	Federal Facility Identification Number
FFS	Focused Feasibility Study
FOSET	Finding of Suitability for Early Transfer
FOSL	Finding of Suitability to Lease
FOST	Finding of Suitability to Transfer
FS	Feasibility Study
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites
FY	Fiscal Year
GETS	Groundwater Extraction and Treatment System
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPR	Ground-Penetrating Radar

NAS	
GPS	Global Positioning System
GWTP	Groundwater Treatment Plant
HHRA	Human Health Risk Assessment
HRS	Hazard Ranking System
HSWA	Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments
HTRW	Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste
IA	Interim Action
IAG	Interagency Agreement
IAS	Initial Assessment Study
IR	Installation Restoration
IRA	Interim Remedial Action
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
ISC	Initial Site Characterization
IWTP	Industrial Wastewater Treatment Program
LFI	Limited Field Investigations
LNAPL	Light Nonaqueous Phase Liquid
LRA	Local Redevelopment Authority
LRP	Land Reuse Plan
LTM	Long-Term Monitoring
LTO	Long-Term Operations
MCAS	Marine Corps Air Station
MCB	Marine Corps Base
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLB	Marine Corps Logistics Base
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MoM	Measures of Merit
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAS	Naval Air Station

NASA	
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NAVFAC	Naval Facilities Engineering Command
NAWC	Naval Air Warfare Center
NAWS	Naval Air Weapons Station
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NCS	Naval Communication Station
NELP	Navy Environmental Leadership Program
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFA	No Further Action
NFESC	Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center
NFRAP	No Further Remedial Action Planned
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPL	National Priorities List
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NTCRA	Non-Time-Critical Removal Action
NWIRP	Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OB/OD	Open Burning/Open Detonation
OEW	Ordnance and Explosives Waste
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OU	Operable Unit
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PAH	Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PCE	Tetrachloroethene
PCP	Pentachlorophenol

RIP	
PHA	Public Health Assessment
POL	Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants
POM	Program Objective Memorandum
PPBS	Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System
ppm	Parts per Million
PRAP	Proposed Remedial Action Plan
PRDA	Program Research and Development Announcements
PRG	Preliminary Remediation Goal
PRP	Potentially Responsible Party
PSE	Preliminary Source Evaluation
QEA	Qualitative Ecological Risk Assessment
RA	Remedial Action
RA-C	Remedial Action Construction
RA-O	Remedial Action Operations
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RAC	Removal Action Contract
RAP	Remedial Action Plan
RBCA	Risk-Based Corrective Action
RC	Response Complete
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RD	Remedial Design
RDX	Cyclonite/Hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro- 1,3,4-triazine (an explosive)
RFA	RCRA Facility Assessment
RFI	RCRA Facility Investigation
RI	Remedial Investigation
RIP	Remedy in Place

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

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:

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <p>Appendix C: Interagency Agreements, DSMOAs, and Cooperative Agreements</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. | <p>Appendix B: Program Status Tables</p> |

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.

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| <p>Appendix A: Installation Narrative Summaries</p> <p>Appendix B: Program Status Tables</p> <p>Appendix C: Interagency Agreements, DSMOAs, and Cooperative Agreements</p> |
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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 30 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

Appendix B: Program Status Tables

Restoration Advisory Board Supplement

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, and Cooperative Agreements

Web Sites

WEB SITE	DESCRIPTION	INTERNET LOCATION
DoD 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 Home Page	The <i>DERTF Annual Report to Congress</i> , Meeting Minutes, information on past and future meetings, and other DERTF-related publications	http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/brac/dertf.html
DERP Report to Congress	Online copy of the 1994 through 1999 DERP Reports to Congress	http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/envdocs.html
Devolvement of the Defense Environmental Restoration Account	Report to Congress describing 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 being used by DoD and detailed instructions on conducting relative-risk evaluations	http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/rehrisk/rehrisk.html
Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Environmental Security (DUSD(ES))	Home page for DUSD(ES), providing general information about the office and its leaders, as well as links to other sites	http://www.acq.osd.mil/ens/
Proposed RAB Rule	DoD's 1996 proposed rule, which is awaiting finalization	http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/rab/rab_fedr.html
Final TAPP Rule	DoD's final rule on facilitating public participation in the DoD restoration program	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/

	WEB SITE	DESCRIPTION	INTERNET LOCATION
DoD (continued)	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/
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 (NELP)	Provides information on the program and lists other resources, including recent publications	http://nelp.navy.mil
	Naval Facilities Engineering Service Center (NFESC) 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	Provides general information about the	http://www.afcee.brooks.af.mil/



(AFCEE)

Air Force
(continued)

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 Air Force's 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>

DLA

DLA Environmental and Safety Policy Office (CAAE) Provides information about the CAAE and links to DLA and other resources <http://www.caae.hq.dla.mil/>

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/>

Superfund Information about the Superfund program and sites <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/>

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 Information on asbestos abatement <http://www.epa.gov/earth100/records/a00193.html>

WEB SITE			
	Management Ombudsman		
	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://denix.cecer.army.mil/
Other (continued)	Develop On-site Innovative Technologies (DOIT) Committee Report	Committee report containing committee findings on cooperative approaches to technical solutions	http://www.westgov.org/wga/publicat/doitweb.htm
	Defense and State Memorandum of Agreement (DSMOA)	A guide to the DSMOA program and process	http://www.denix.osd.mil/DSMOA
	Clearinghouse for Inventories and Emissions Factors	Air pollution emission data for criteria and toxic pollutants from stationary and area sources, and from mobile sources	http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/
	Environmental Security Technology Certification Program (ESTCP)	Provides general information on projects and documents that describe the program	http://www.estcp.org
	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
	U.S. EPA Pollution Prevention Home Page	Pollution prevention guidance and documents	http://www.epa.gov/optintr/p2home
	RCRA/Superfund/Underground Storage Tank Hotline	Information on RCRA, Superfund, UST, SPCC, EPCRA, Oil Pollution Act (OPA), RMP, and pollution prevention	http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hotline
	Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water	Safe Drinking Water Act and amendments, information on policy and regulations regarding public water supply programs	http://www.epa.gov/ogwdw

Offices to Contact

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

(Environmental Security/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
for Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health
110 Army Pentagon
Washington, DC 20310-0110

Department of the Air Force

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

Department of the Navy**

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

Defense Logistics Agency

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

Defense Threat Reduction Agency

45045 Aviation Drive
Dulles, VA 20166-7517

*Includes FUDS

**Includes Marine Corps

For information on small business, write to

OSD Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization Office

3061 Defense Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301-3061

Army Corps of Engineers Small Business Office

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

Army Small Business Office

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

Air Force Small Business Office

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

Navy Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization Office

2211 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, VA 22244-5102