









Installation Restoration Program and Military Munitions Response Program Status Tables

The summary status tables in this appendix present the Installation Restoration Program (IRP) category and Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) category data that fulfill statutory reporting requirements for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP). The primary requirement for reporting on environmental restoration activities is stipulated in 10 United States Code §2706(a)(2), which defines the information that must be included in the Defense Environmental Programs Annual Report to Congress.

The tables in this appendix are arranged by installation, state, and Department of Defense (DoD) Component and portray various aspects of the program, including cleanup status and funding information, to meet DERP reporting requirements. As with the previous annual reports, the IRP category statistics include the Building Demolition/Debris Removal Program category, which is a minor category of the DERP.

DoD Components were required to report Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol (MRSPP) scores beginning in Fiscal Year (FY) 2008. The MRSPP provides a framework for implementing §311(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for FY2002, which requires the DoD Components to assign a relative priority to each munitions response site (MRS) known or suspected to contain unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, or munitions constituents. This relative priority is known as the MRS priority, and is determined based on explosive, chemical warfare materiel, and health hazard evaluations conducted for each MRS. The priority assigned to an MRS may be one of eight numerical MRS priority ratings or one of three alternative ratings: evaluation pending, no longer required, or no known or suspected hazards.

Figure C-1 illustrates the descriptions of each of the nine status tables in this appendix. A brief description of each status table follows.

- Status Table C-1 provides a data summary of all DERP sites, including all current and former DoD properties.
- Status Table C-2 provides separate summaries of DERP sites at active installations, Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) installations, and Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) properties.
- Status Table C-3 subdivides the active installations presented in Table C-2 by DoD Component (Army, Navy, Air Force, and the Defense Logistics Agency [DLA]).
- Status Table C-4 subdivides the BRAC installations presented in Table C-2 by DoD Component (Army, Navy, Air Force, and DLA).
- Status Table C-5 provides separate summaries of DERP sites at active installations, BRAC installations, and FUDS properties located in each U.S. state, territory, and the District of Columbia. Status and cost totals are shown for each U.S. state, territory, and the District of Columbia, with information for active installations, BRAC installations, and FUDS properties displayed separately.

- Status Table C-6 provides five-year review report status, explanations for significant changes in cost-to-complete (CTC) estimates since FY2008, National Priorities List (NPL) status, BRAC round year(s), site status, and funding information for active installations, BRAC installations, and FUDS properties that meet the following criteria:
 - Investigations or cleanup actions are planned or ongoing
 - Total FY2010 IRP and MMRP estimated CTC is greater than \$10 million.
- Status Table C-7 provides site counts and cost data for active installations, BRAC installations, and FUDS properties that meet the following criteria:
 - Investigations or cleanup actions are planned or ongoing
 - Total FY2010 IRP and MMRP estimated CTC is less than or equal to \$10 million.
- Status Table C-8 lists the total number of sites and costs incurred for active installations, BRAC installations, and FUDS properties that have achieved response complete status at all sites.
- Status Table C-9 provides data by state for installations that have incurred potentially responsible party (PRP) costs of more than \$100,000 through FY2009.

Figure C-1 Illustration of Tables C-1 through C-9

(by DoD Component and State)

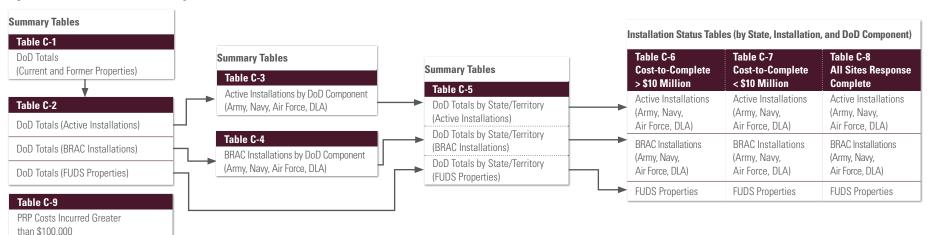
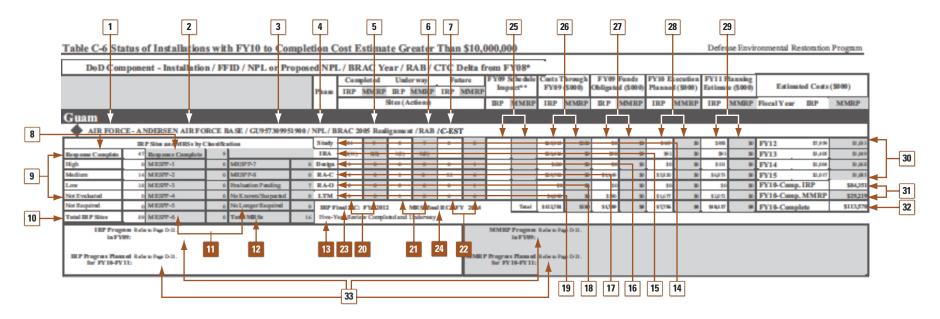


Figure C-2 provides detailed data element descriptions for the status tables.

The number of installations reported in Status Tables C-1 and C-2 represents the number of installations funded by each DoD Component. Note that the number of installations reported in these tables may exceed the number of actual installations because:

- Installations may be funded by more than one DoD Component
- Prior-year Environmental Restoration (ER) funding may be reported for installations that are now funded completely by the BRAC program
- Current and future ER and BRAC funding may be reported for one installation with both FR and BRAC sites.

Figure C-2 DERP Data Element Descriptions



Footnote	Data Element Descriptions		
1	DoD Component Name—identifies the DoD Component responsible for environmental cleanup (Army, Navy, Air Force, DLA, or FUDS).		
2	Installation Name—provides the name of the DoD installation or FUDS property.		
3	Federal Facility Identification Number—a unique 14-digit alpha-numeric identifier used to manage and track the DoD installation or FUDS property.		
4	NPL or Proposed NPL—if displayed, indicates that the DoD installation or FUDS property is either listed on or has been proposed for listing on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's NPL. The NPL is the list of national priorities among the known releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants throughout the United States and its territories.		
5	BRAC Year—if displayed, indicates that the DoD installation has been identified for closure or realignment under one or more of the five BRAC rounds (1988, 1991, 1993, 1995, and 2005).		
6	Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)—if displayed, indicates that a RAB has been established and continues to operate, providing communities affected by DERP activities at the DoD installation or FUDS property with the ability to discuss, evaluate, and exchange information in an open forum.		
7	CTC Delta from FY2008—if displayed, indicates that the current funding projection has changed by more than 10 percent as compared to the funding projection reported in FY2008. There are three possible explanations for CTC deltas (which include, but are not limited to, the examples that follow them): technical issues (additional sites identified, incomplete site data, additional or extended remedial action operation (RA-0) required); regulatory issues (changes to an existing cleanup requirement or new regulations); and changes in estimating criteria (addition of cost data that were overlooked or previously unknown, or database updates and corrections).		
8	Response Complete (RC)—represents the number of DERP sites at which all restoration objectives have been met. The number of IRP sites that have achieved RC is displayed in the white cell, and the number of MRSs that have achieved RC is displayed in the gray cell.		
9	Relative Risk Site Evaluation (RRSE) status—the RRSE framework is a methodology used across DoD to evaluate the relative risk posed by an IRP site in relation to other IRP sites. These cells display the number of IRP sites in each of the following relative risk categories: High, Medium, Low, Not Evaluated, and Not Required.		

Figure C-2, cont. DERP Data Element Descriptions

Footnote	Data Element Descriptions		
10	Total IRP Sites—represents the total number of IRP sites at the DoD installation or FUDS property. This number corresponds to the number of sites at RC, plus the number of sites in each of the relative risk cat		
11	MRSPP status—the MRSPP is used across DoD to assign a relative priority to each MRS, based on potential hazards and site conditions, to rank sites for remediation and funding. These cells display the number of MRSs in each of the eight numerical MRSPP ratings or the following three alternate ratings: evaluation pending, no known or suspected hazards, and evaluation no longer required. A Priority 1 MRS contains the hig potential hazard, while a Priority 8 MRS contains the lowest potential hazard.		
12	Total MRSs—represents the total number of MRSs at the DoD installation or FUDS property. This number corresponds to the number of MRSs assigned to each of the eight numerical MRSPP ratings, plus the number of sites assigned to each of the three alternative ratings.		
13	Five-Year Review status—provides the status of the five-year review for the DoD installation or FUDS property, where such review is required. A five-year review may be completed, underway, planned for the future, any combination thereof. It is important to note that a five-year review may be required for selected DERP sites, not necessarily all sites at the installation or property.		
14	Study—comprises three investigation phases: preliminary assessment (PA), site inspection (SI), and remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS). The PA is a review of existing information to determine if a hazardou substance, pollutant, or contaminant release(s) requires additional investigation or action. The SI is an on-site investigation to augment the data collected in the PA and determine the need for further action. The RI/FS characterizes the site and evaluates various alternatives for remediation of the site.		
15	Interim Remedial Action (IRA)—a remedial action undertaken prior to selection of the final remedy as a component of a larger remedy at a DERP site.		
16	Design—includes developing the design plans for and specifications of the selected remedy at a DERP site.		
17	Remedial Action Construction (RA-C)—represents the period of time that a response action is being implemented, but is not yet operating as designed. At the end of this phase of work, a remedy is in place.		
18	RA-0—represents the period of time that a selected remedy must operate before achieving cleanup objectives. At the end of this phase of work, the response is complete.		
19	Long-Term Management (LTM)—includes activities such as environmental monitoring, review of site conditions, and maintenance of a remedy to ensure continued protection as designed once a DERP site achieves RC.		
20	Phases Completed—represents the number of DERP sites that have completed each phase. The number of IRP sites associated with each phase is displayed in the white cells, and the number of MRSs associated with each phase is displayed in the gray cells.		
21	Phases Underway—represents the number of DERP sites with each phase underway as of the end of FY2009. The number of IRP sites associated with each phase is displayed in the white cells, and the number of MR associated with each phase is displayed in the gray cells.		
22	Phases Planned for the Future—represents the number of DERP sites with each phase planned for FY2010 and beyond. All DERP sites require at least one of the three investigation phases that comprise the study phase (PA, SI and RI/FS), but they may not require all of the remaining phases (IRA, design, RA-C, RA-O, and LTM); thus, adding up the number of sites with study completed, underway and planned for the future matches the total number of sites, while adding up the number of sites with each of the remaining phases completed, underway and planned for the future generally does not. The number of IRP sites associated with each phase is displayed in the white cells, and the number of MRSs associated with each phase is displayed in the gray cells.		
23	IRP Final RC—represents the fiscal year in which all IRP sites have or will achieve RC.		
24	MMRP Final RC—represents the fiscal year in which all MRSs have or will achieve RC.		
25	Schedule Impact in FY2009—if displayed, indicates that the schedule for a phase was impacted in FY2009. The reasons a schedule may be impacted include technical, contracting, personnel, regulatory, and funding issues. Reasons for impacts to IRP cleanup are displayed in the white cells, and reasons for impacts to MMRP cleanup are displayed in the gray cells.		
26	Costs Through FY2009—represents funding allocated to DERP sites for each phase from the time cleanup activities were initiated through FY2009, in thousands of dollars. Funding to date for IRP sites is displayed in the white cells, and funding to date for MRSs is displayed in the gray cells. Note that the MMRP was established in 2001; prior to that costs related to addressing sites contaminated with unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions, and munitions constituents were included with IRP costs.		
27	FY2009 Funds Obligated—represents funding allocated to DERP sites for each phase in FY2009, in thousands of dollars. FY2009 funding for IRP sites is displayed in the white cells, and FY2009 funding for MRSs is displayed in the gray cells.		
28	FY2010 Execution Planned—represents funding projected for allocation to DERP sites for each phase in FY2010, in thousands of dollars. Projected funding for IRP sites is displayed in the white cells, and projected funding for MRSs is displayed in the gray cells.		
29	FY2011 Planning Estimate—represents funding projected for allocation to DERP sites for each phase in FY2011, in thousands of dollars. Projected funding for IRP sites is displayed in the white cells, and projected funding for MRSs is displayed in the gray cells.		

Figure C-2, cont. DERP Data Element Descriptions

Footnote	Data Element Descriptions	
30	Estimated Costs FY2012 Through FY2015—represents funding projected for allocation to DERP sites in each year from FY2012 through FY2015, in thousands of dollars. Projected funding for IRP sites is displayed in the white cells, and projected funding for MRSs is displayed in the gray cells.	
31	IRP and MMRP CTC—represents funding projected for allocation to DERP sites from FY2010 through completion of cleanup activities, including LTM, in thousands of dollars. The CTC for IRP sites is displayed in the white cell, and the CTC for MRSs is displayed in the gray cell.	
32	Total CTC—represents funding projected for allocation to DERP sites from FY2010 through completion of IRP and MMRP cleanup activities, including LTM, in thousands of dollars.	
33	IRP/MMRP Progress—describes IRP and MMRP cleanup progress made during FY2009, and IRP and MMRP cleanup activities planned for the next two years. If the DoD installation or FUDS property requires an installation narrative, reference to that narrative is provided in this section.	

Figure C-3 lists the total number of installations and FUDS properties with DERPeligible sites reported by each DoD Component in FY2009.

Figure C-4 reports installations that received funding for restoration activities from more than one DoD Component in FY2009.

Although BRAC installations are funded primarily by the BRAC account, some of these installations may also receive ER funding because both ER and BRAC sites are being addressed at those installations. Figure C-5 lists installations closed or realigned under BRAC that received both ER and BRAC funding in FY2009.

All DoD summary tables in this appendix include historical Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) cost data, but do not include DTRA site counts. DTRA is not shown separately in this appendix because it no longer has any DERP sites. There may be differences between the information in these tables and the information in other parts of this report. Such discrepancies can be attributed to the way in which project costs have been captured in the past. For example, at some installations, costs for interim actions and designs were often combined with the costs for actual cleanup, and costs for projects that covered multiple installations (such as PAs) may not have been allocated to each installation where the PAs took place. Additionally, the tables in this appendix contain only cleanup costs, as program management and support costs are not managed at the site level.

Installations and Properties with DERP-eligible sites in FY2009

DoD Component	Number of Installations/Properties	
Army	1,264	
Navy	254	
Air Force	323	
Defense Logistics Agency	7	
Formerly Used Defense Sites	2,669	
Total	4,517	

Figure C-4 Installations Funded by Multiple DoD Components in FY2009

Installation	FFID
Massachusetts Military Reservation (MMR)	MA157282448700

Installations That Received Both ER and BRAC Funding in FY2009

Installation	FFID
Army	
Fort George G Meade	MD321022056700
Letterkenny Army Depot	PA321382050300
Red River Army Depot	TX621382073800
Tooele Army Depot	UT821382089400

Installation	FFID
Navy	
Barbers Point NAS	HI917002432600
Key West NAS	FL417002295200
Memphis NAS	TN417002260000

Installation	FFID
Air Force	
Grissom Air Force Base	IN557212447200
Homestead Air Force Base	FL457212403700
March Air Force Base	CA957212452700

One of the BRAC 2005 recommendations requires DoD to consolidate 26 installations with similar functions into 12 joint bases. Joint basing will happen in two phases and is designed to reduce duplication of efforts and generate cost savings. Phase I will be completed by October 1, 2009, and Phase II will be completed by October 1, 2010.

Each joint base will combine two or three installations that are located next to or in close proximity to each other but are currently aligned under different DoD Components. When each joint base is established, the DoD Component gaining responsibility (the Receiving DoD Component) will be responsible for operating the joint base. The DoD Component that transfers responsibility for an installation to the Receiving DoD Component is known as the Transferring DoD Component.

DoD has already moved funding from the Transferring DoD Component's budget to the Receiving DoD Component's budget for future cleanup activities. These transfers are reflected in the IRP/MMRP status tables in this appendix. For the Phase I joint bases, shown in Figure C-6, CTC estimates from FY2010 through completion are part of the Receiving DoD Component's budget. For the Phase II joint bases, shown in Figure C-7, CTC estimates from FY2011 through completion are part of the Receiving DoD Component's budget.

Under BRAC 2005, Navy transferred the ER sites at Concord Naval Weapons Station (NWS) to the Army at the beginning of FY2009. Starting with the FY2009 annual report, DoD reports cleanup status and CTC estimates for these transferred sites under Military Ocean Terminal Concord. Historical funding through FY2009 will remain with Concord NWS in this and future annual reports.

Figure C-6 Phase I Joint Bases

Joint Base Name	Receiving DoD Component and Installation	Transferring DoD Component(s) and Installation(s)
Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall	Fort Myer (Army)	Henderson Hall (Marine Corps)
Joint Region Marianas	Navy Base Guam	Andersen Air Force Base
Joint Base Andrews-Naval Air Facility Washington	Andrews Air Force Base	Naval Air Facility Washington
Joint Base Little Creek-Story	Naval Amphibious Base Little Creek	Fort Story (Army)
Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst	McGuire Air Force Base	Fort Dix (Army) and Naval Air Engineering Station Lakehurst

Figure C-7 Phase II Joint Bases

Joint Base Name	Receiving DoD Component and Installation	Transferring DoD Component(s) and Installation(s)
Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam	Naval Station Pearl Harbor	Hickam Air Force Base and Hickam POL
Joint Base Anacostia-Bolling	Anacostia Annex (Navy)	Bolling Air Force Base
Joint Base Lewis-McChord	Fort Lewis (Army)	McChord Air Force Base
Joint Base Charleston	Charleston Air Force Base	Naval Weapons Station Charleston
Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson	Elmendorf Air Force Base	Fort Richardson (Army)
Joint Base Lackland-Sam Houston-Randolph	Lackland Air Force Base	Randolph Air Force Base and Fort Sam Houston (Army)
Joint Base Langley-Eustis	Langley Air Force Base	Fort Eustis (Army)