

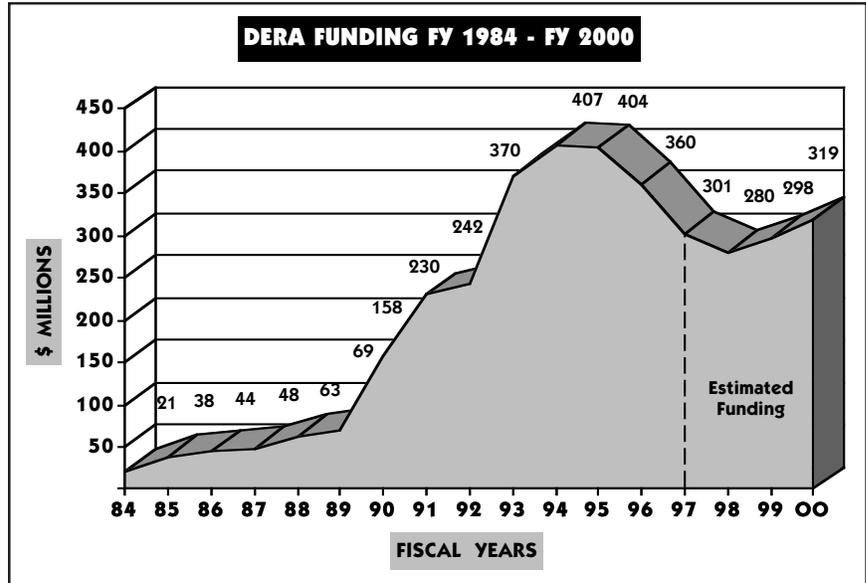
CHAPTER 3

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM FUNDING LEVELS AND STATUS

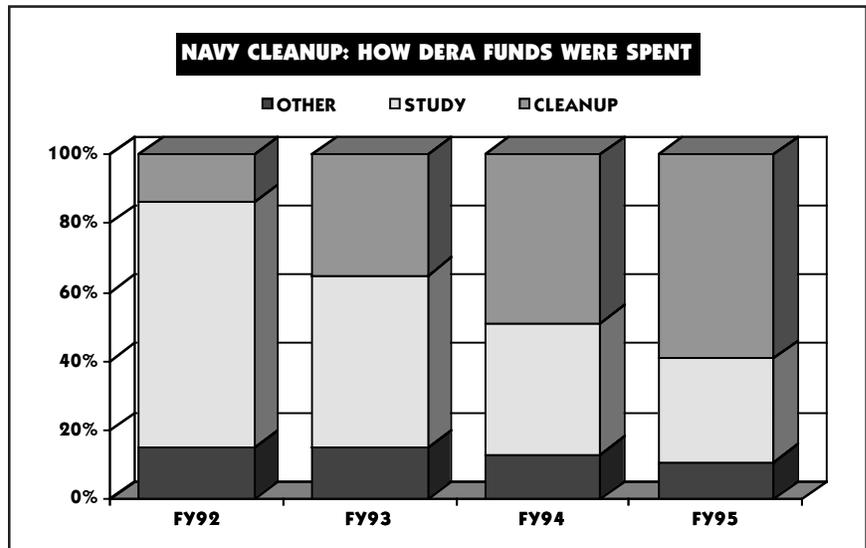
This section provides Environmental Restoration Program statistics and a picture of the cleanup program. Graphic displays show funding trends and site demographics. For purposes of this discussion, BRAC IV site information is shown under DERA since they were funded by DERA during FY95.

3.1 FUNDING

Since 1984, over \$2.0 billion in Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) funding has been spent identifying, assessing and cleaning up past hazardous waste disposal sites at Navy and Marine Corps installations.

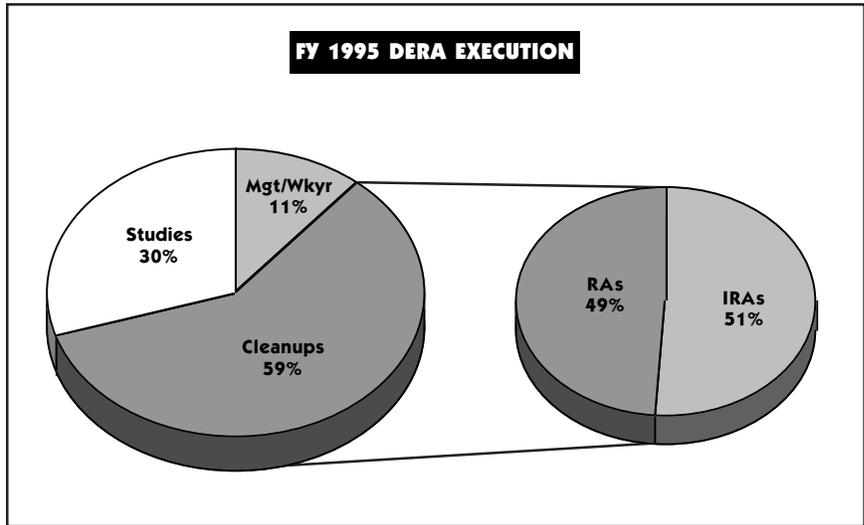


During the program's early years, the Department of the Navy (DON) spent most of the DERA funding on studies to locate sites and characterize the nature and extent of contamination. Over the last four years, increasing emphasis has been placed on accomplishing cleanups. From FY92 through FY95, DON has made steady progress in meeting this goal. During FY92, the share of DERA funding attributed to cleanups was 14%. In FY95, it has jumped to 59%. The FY96 DON goal is to spend 60% of DERA on cleanups. In the FY96 Defense Authorization Act, Congress established a goal that would require 80% of program funding to be used for actual cleanups beginning in FY98.



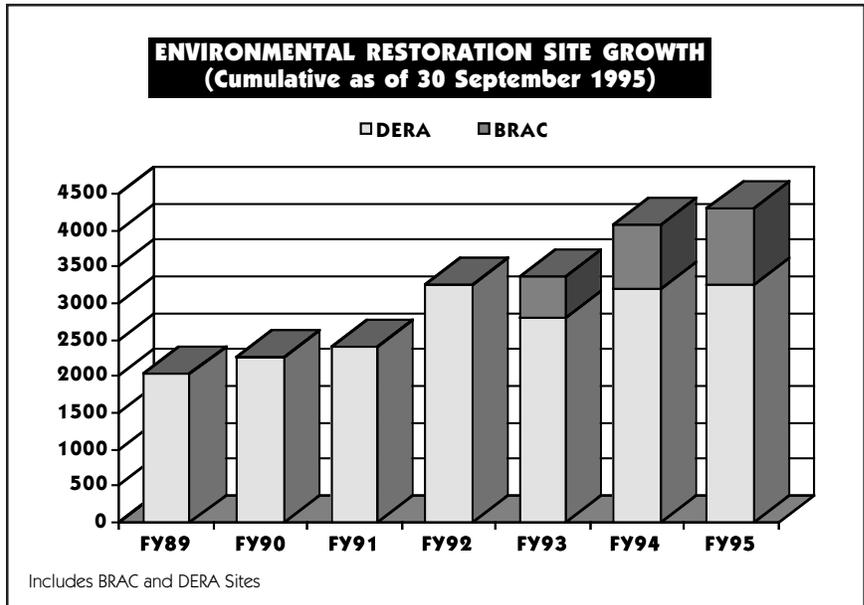
In February 1995, Congress rescinded \$250 million from the total FY95 DOD-wide DERA program. DON's share of this cut was \$65 million. DON employed a risk management strategy to adjust its FY95 cleanup program to meet these lower funding levels, and at the same time, ensure that the most highly contaminated sites with the greatest potential for harm to human health and the environment were addressed first.

A closer look at FY95 DERA execution shows the split between studies, cleanups and program administration costs (management/workyears). Of the DERA funds spent on cleanups, 51% represents Interim Remedial Actions (IRAs). Increased use of IRAs and removals help protect human health and the environment, accomplish cleanups sooner and reduce study costs.



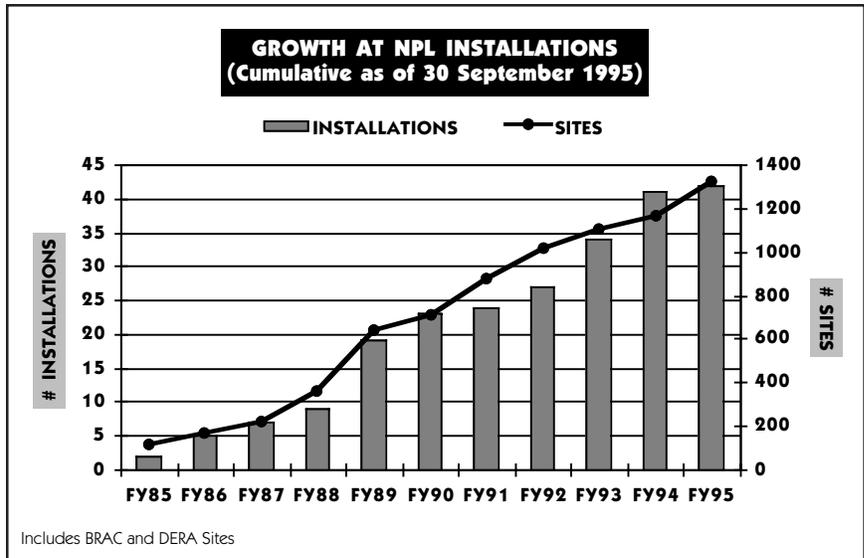
3.2 SITE STATUS

The size of the cleanup program has grown dramatically, nearly doubling since FY89.

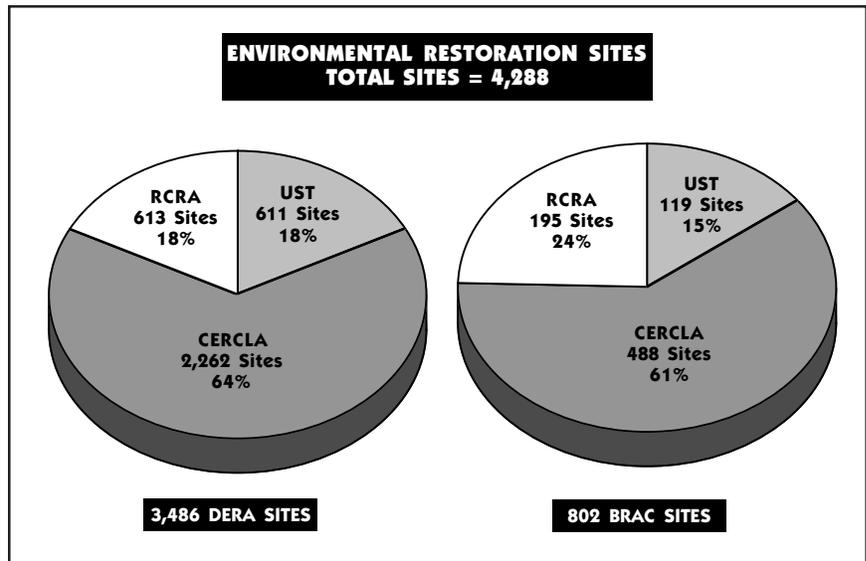


Currently there are 42 DON installations with 1,320 sites on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Priorities List (NPL). By comparison, in FY90, only 23 DON installations with 709 sites were on the NPL. Growth in the number of NPL installations is expected to stabilize at 2-3 installations per year over the next five years. Of the 42 NPL installations, 27 have a signed Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA).

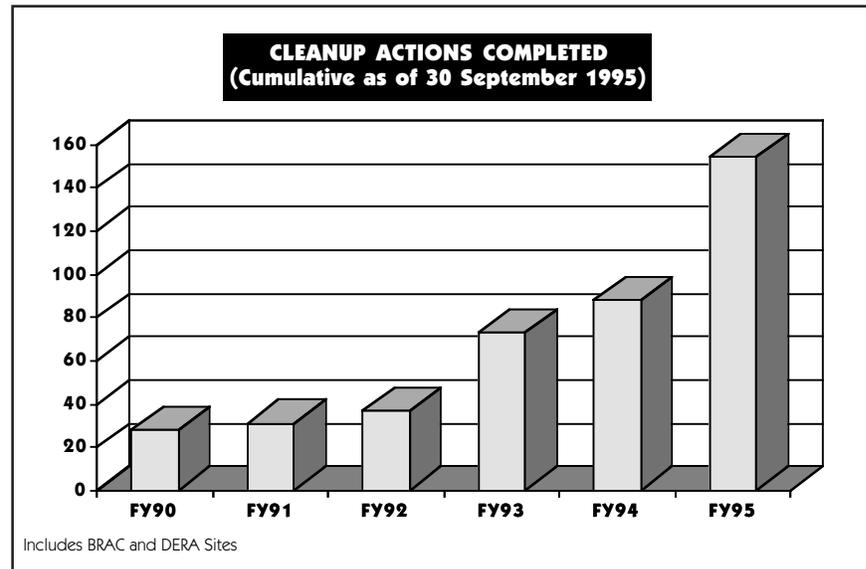
BRAC = 6 Installations 147 Sites
 DERA = 36 Installations 1,173 Sites



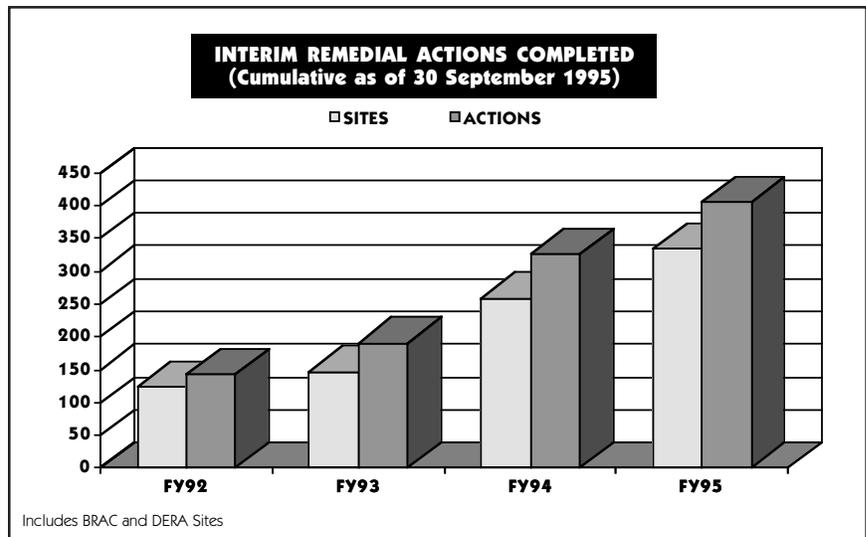
As of 30 September 1995, there are 4,288 sites in the cleanup program; 3,486 DERA and 802 BRAC. This chart shows a breakout between DERA and BRAC funded sites by each of the three regulatory regimes that govern cleanups; Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Under-ground Storage Tank (UST) component of RCRA.



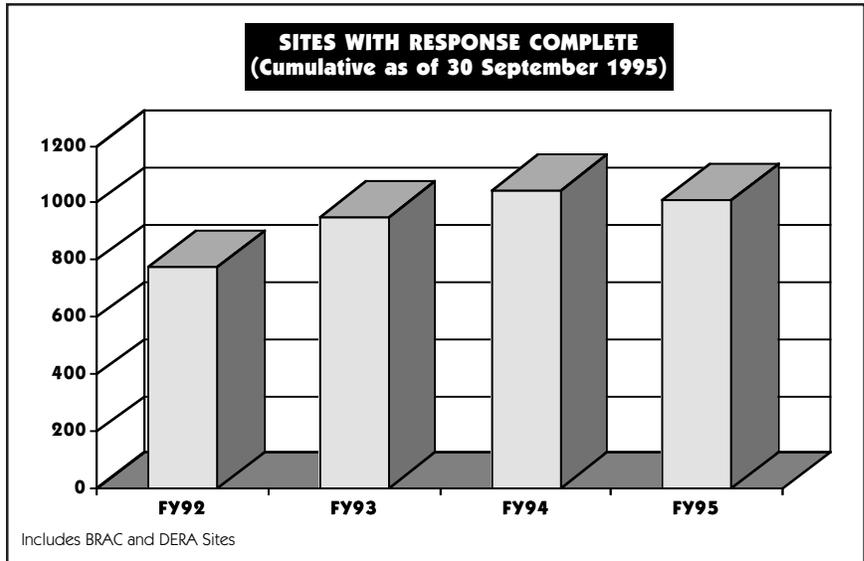
Site cleanup is comprised of two components: Remedial Actions (RAs) and Interim Remedial Actions (IRAs). Remedial Actions represent final solutions to site contamination. Once the RA is completed, no further cleanup action at a site is planned. Remedial Actions have been completed for 154 sites.



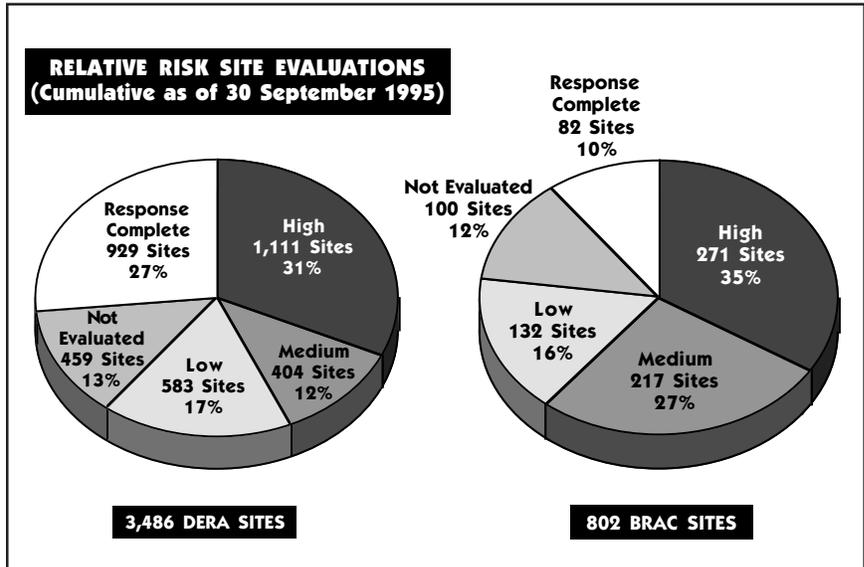
Interim Remedial Actions are frequently taken while a site is still in the study phase to reduce risk, stabilize a site and proceed to cleanup quickly. DON's focus on increased use of IRAs is shown here. By FY95, DON had completed 405 Interim Remedial Actions at 334 sites.



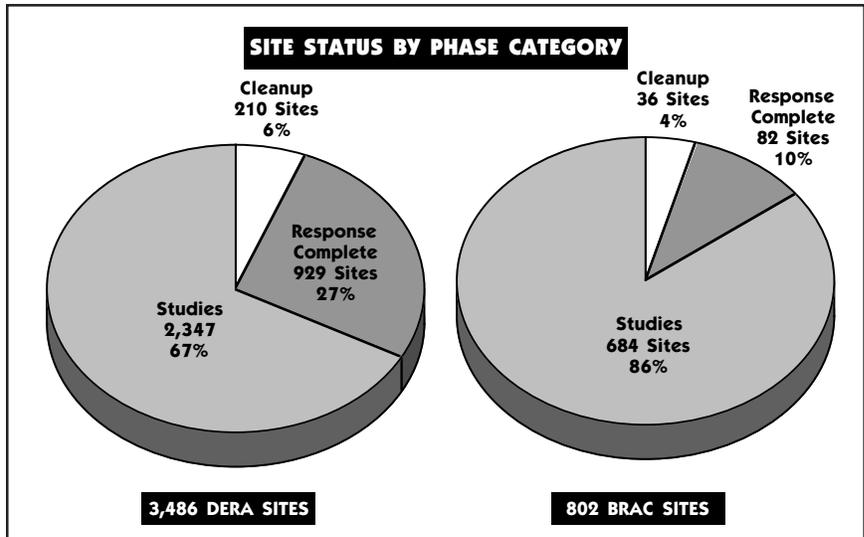
In addition to Remedial Actions that move sites to the Response Complete (RC) category, DON evaluates and determines that many sites require no further action during the study phase. Responses are now complete at 1,011 sites, of which 901 are the result of no further action decisions and 110 are the result of completed cleanup actions.



During FY95 DON ranked DERA and BRAC sites using the DOD Relative Risk Site Evaluation Model. The results are shown here. Sites without sufficient data to run the model were categorized as "not evaluated". Sites that are response complete do not have a relative risk rank.



Sites are divided into three phase categories: studies, cleanup and response complete.



The DON has an aggressive program to cleanup past hazardous waste disposal sites at both active and BRAC installations. During the next five years, DON expects a marked improvement in the number of sites achieving response complete status.

