

CHAPTER 3

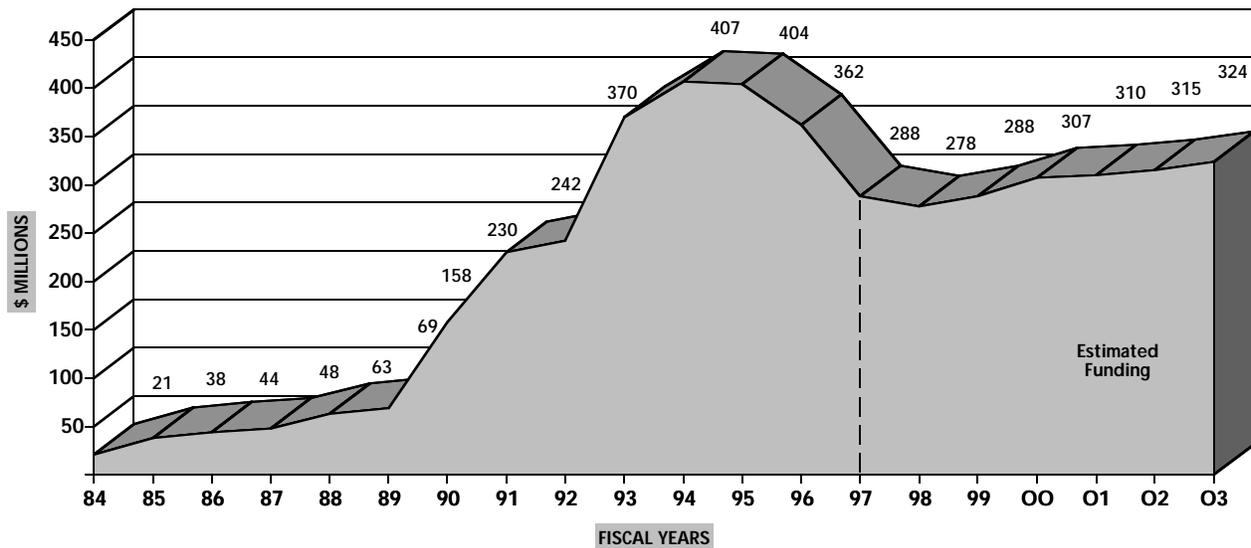
ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM FUNDING LEVELS AND STATUS

This section provides Environmental Restoration Program statistics and a picture of the cleanup program. Graphic displays show funding trends and site demographics.

3.1 FUNDING

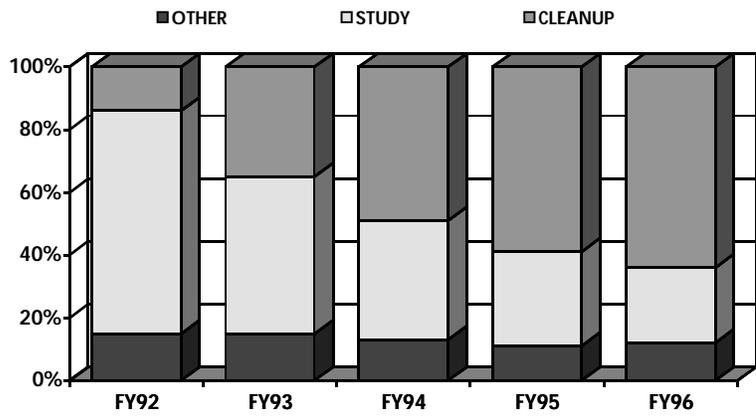
Since 1984, over \$2.0 billion in Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) funding has been spent identifying, assessing and cleaning up past hazardous waste disposal sites at Navy and Marine Corps installations.

DERA FUNDING FY 1984 - FY 2003



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 five years, increasing emphasis has been placed on accomplishing cleanups. From FY92 through FY96, DON has made steady progress in meeting this goal. During FY92, the share of DERA funding attributed to cleanups was 14%. It jumped to 60% in FY95 and to 64% in FY96. The DON goal for FY97 is to spend a minimum 60% of ER, N on cleanups.

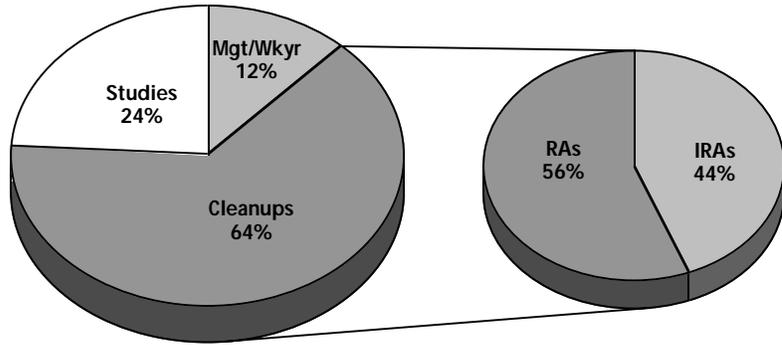
NAVY CLEANUP: HOW DERA FUNDS WERE SPENT



In 1996, Congress reduced the DOD-wide DERA program by \$200 million. DON's share of this cut was \$56 million. DON employed a risk management strategy to adjust its FY96 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 FY96 DERA execution shows the split between studies, cleanups and program administration costs (management/workyears). DON increased the cleanup proportion of the program to 64% in FY96. Of the DERA funds spent on cleanups, 56% represent Remedial Actions (RAs). Over the past few years, increased use of IRAs and removals help protect human health and the environment, accomplish cleanups sooner and reduce study costs. This trend changed however in FY96, as the study proportion of the program decreased and more sites moved into the cleanup phase.

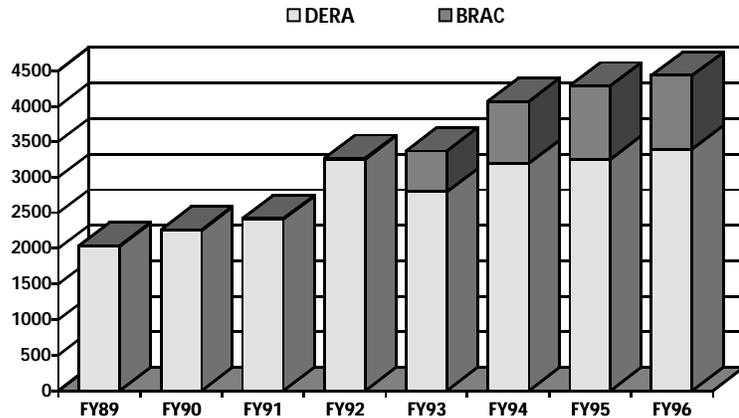
FY 1996 DERA EXECUTION



3.2 SITE STATUS

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

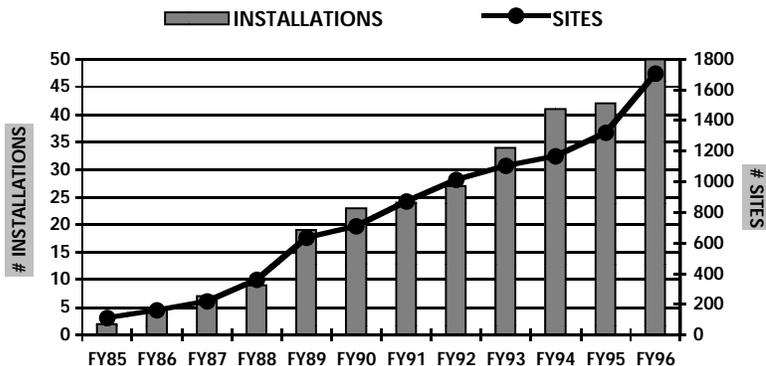
ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION SITE GROWTH (Cumulative as of 30 September 1996)



Includes BRAC and DERA Sites

Currently there are 45 DON installations with 1,706 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 45 NPL installations, 27 have a signed Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA).

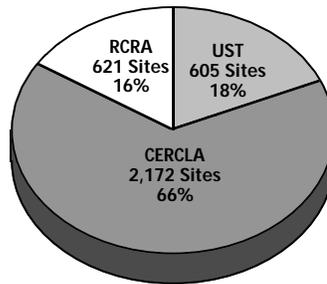
GROWTH AT NPL INSTALLATIONS (Cumulative as of 30 September 1996)



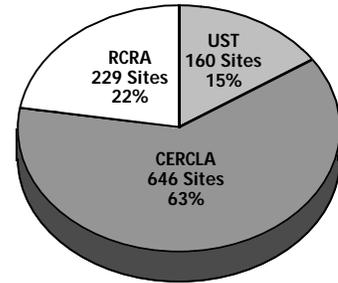
Includes BRAC and DERA Sites

As of 30 September 1996, there are 4,433 sites in the cleanup program; 3,398 DERA and 1,035 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 Underground Storage Tank (UST) component of RCRA.

**ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION SITES
TOTAL SITES = 4,433**



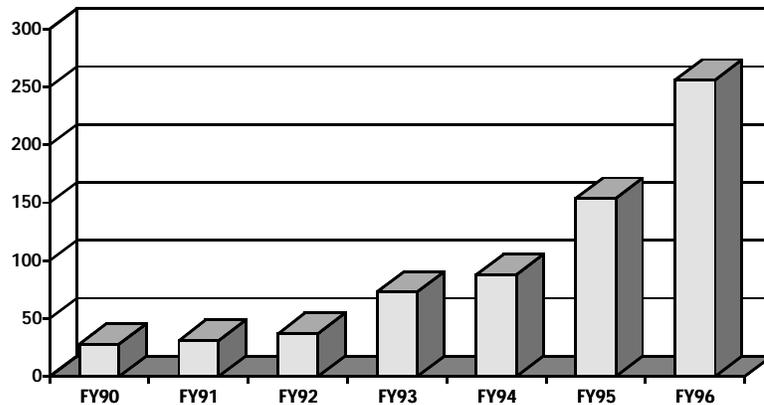
3,398 DERA SITES



1,035 BRAC SITES

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 228 sites. Of the 228 completed RAs, 38 are BRAC sites, 190 are DERA.

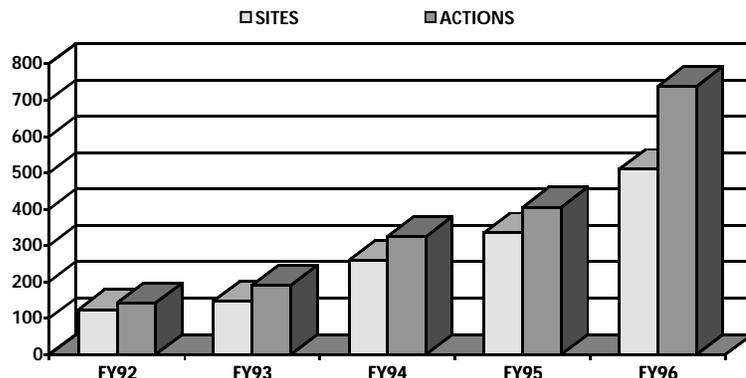
**CLEANUP ACTIONS COMPLETED
(Cumulative as of 30 September 1996)**



Includes BRAC and DERA 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 FY96, DON had completed 705 Interim Remedial Actions at 568 sites. Of the completed IRAs, there were 165 actions at 141 BRAC sites and 540 actions at 427 DERA sites.

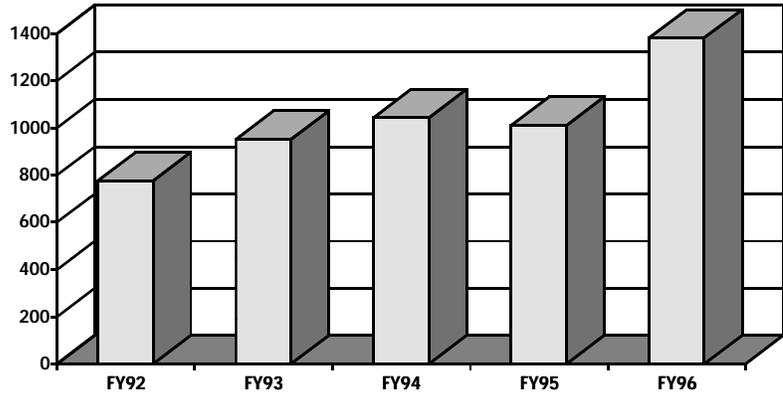
**INTERIM REMEDIAL ACTIONS COMPLETED
(Cumulative as of 30 September 1996)**



Includes BRAC and DERA 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 1,382 sites, of which 1,203 are the result of no further action decisions and 179 are the result of completed cleanup actions.

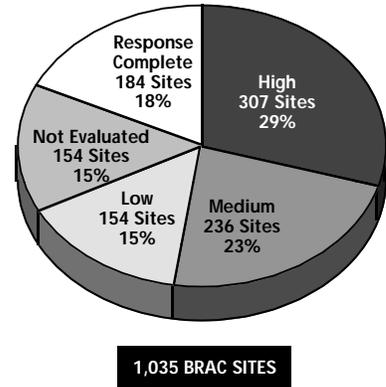
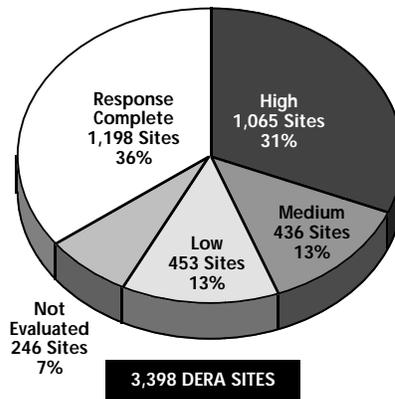
SITES WITH RESPONSE COMPLETE
(Cumulative as of 30 September 1996)



Includes BRAC and DERA Sites

During FY96 DON continued to rank 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.

RELATIVE RISK SITE EVALUATIONS
(Cumulative as of 30 September 1996)



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.

SITE STATUS BY PHASE CATEGORY

