Defense Environmental Restoration Program
Overview of Challenges and Opportunities

Federal Remediation Technology Roundtables
Crystal City, Virginia
November 14, 2012

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DoD Cleanup Program Scope

- The Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) addresses the impacts of releases of hazardous substances, military munitions, and building demolition and debris removal
- Authorities: CERCLA, SARA, RCRA, and EO 12580
- DoD budgets approximately $2 billion annually
- There are 34,869 DERP sites at:
  - 1,733 Active installations
  - 234 BRAC installations
  - 2,696 FUDS properties
- Program supports military readiness by protecting human health and the environment, and access to critical resources vital to mission training and operations
  - In 50 states, District of Columbia and U.S. Territories

DERP Goals

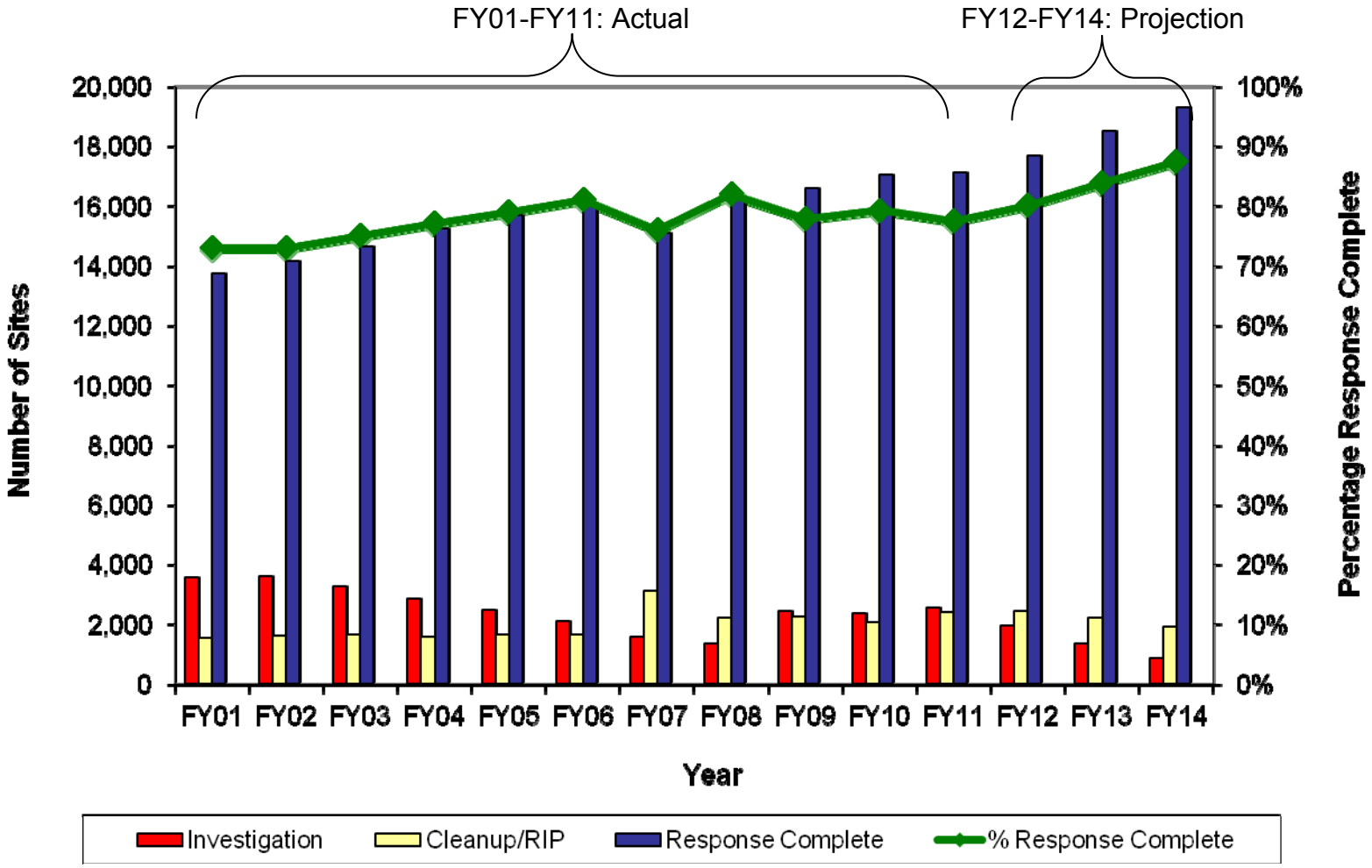
- Select and implement remedies at all sites to be protective of human health and the environment and reduce risk
- Use a prioritization system to address highest risk sites first
- Make well informed, intelligent, responsible remedy decisions:
  - Obtain adequate site characterization data
  - Consider current and reasonably anticipated land use
  - Evaluate risk scenarios and appropriate response actions to be protective
  - Consider time and points of compliance when selecting remedies
  - Consider regulatory and stakeholder concerns
  - Consider green and sustainable remediation scenarios
  - Implement fiscally responsible remedial solutions

Performance Goals
Active Installation IRP Sites

Acquisition, Technology and Logistics

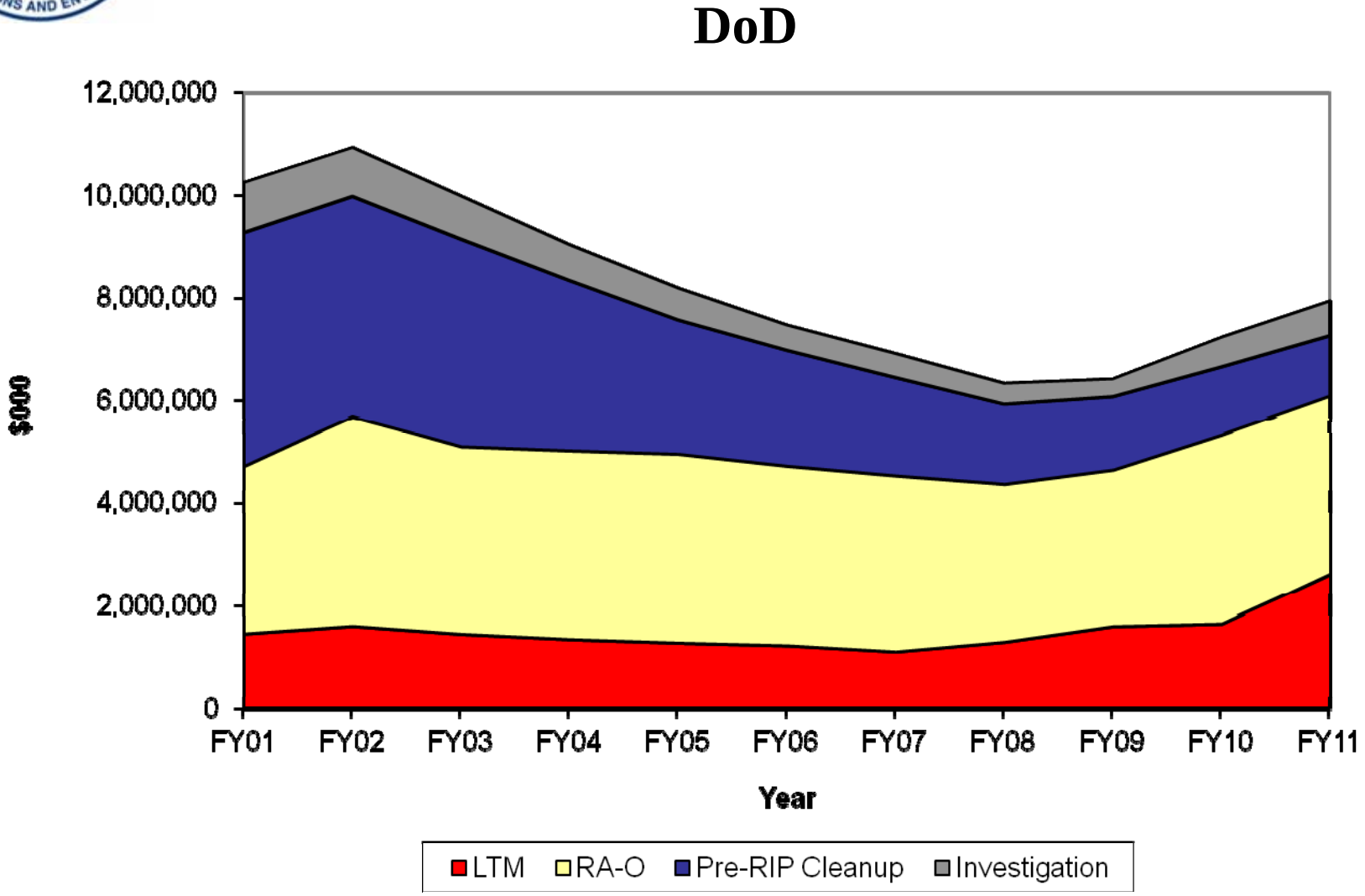
Goal: Achieve RIP/RC at Army, Navy, Air Force, and DLA sites by FY2014

DoD Response Complete



Restoration: Active Installations
Historic IRP Cost-to-Complete Estimates*

Acquisition, Technology and Logistics



* Includes installation project funding allocated to individual sites and does not include program management and other support costs.

Problematic Groundwater Sites

- Technical Issues
  - Large (expansive) plumes with low concentrations
  - High concentration source areas where even very aggressive treatment has little effect on mass flux, site risk, or timeframe for remediation
  - Source term desorbing from low permeability layers at low concentrations for long periods
  - Karst/Fractured rock sites
- Regulatory Issues
  - MNA perception is no action
  - TI waiver Inconsistent implementation across Regions and States
  - ARAR (i.e., MCL) applied at remedial investigation phase without site-specific risk assessment; can result in an unattainable goal where risk reduction plateaus

Thoughts for Better Decision Making

- The NAS Study points to alternative endpoints, exit strategies, and revised decision frameworks
- How do we implement the findings and results of the NAS study?
  - With Remedy in Place (RIP), assess operations that have reduced contamination but are no longer adding value (update risk analysis)
  - Can we achieve the same results at a lower cost?
  - Develop decision criteria to select sites and change remedies while staying protective of human health and the environment
- Assess trade-offs and apply savings at lower risk sites that could achieve site closure
- Evaluate and continue to assess sites at 5-year reviews

Questions?

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