

# ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM DEFINITIONS

**Administrative Record (AR):** Official record of documents that form the basis for selecting cleanup actions.

**Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)**—A Federal statute that establishes a comprehensive framework to identify, investigate, and clean up releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants into the environment. It provides the statutory authority for cleanup of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants that could endanger public health, public welfare, or the environment (CERCLA, at 42 USC § 9601 et. seq.).

**Community Involvement Plan (CIP):** A plan that outlines specific community involvement activities that occur during the remedial response at a facility. The Community Involvement Plan provides information about recorded community concerns and outlines how the installation will keep the public informed and involved in the cleanup process at the facility. Formerly known as the Community Relations Plan.

**Cost to Complete (CTC):** Total cost anticipated to achieve unrestricted use of the property.

**Decision Document:** Formal signed agreement between the regulatory agency and the AF on cleanup objectives.

**Environmental Restoration Account (ERA):** Funds that are used to clean up past contamination and applies only to government property within the United States and its territories. ERA is governed by State and Federal laws. ERA is a fenced account, which means that the funds can only be used on environmental cleanup.

**Environmental Restoration Program (ERP):** Program designed to clean up contamination associated with Department of Defense (DoD) facilities. It includes identification, investigation and cleanup of hazardous substances, pollutants and contaminants as defined by CERCLA. The ERP is comprised of three program areas:

- **Installation Restoration Program (IRP):** Cleanup of pre-1986 contaminated sites
- **Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP):** Cleanup of inactive ranges
- **Compliance Cleanup Program (CRP):** Cleanup of post-1986 sites

**Information Repository (IR):** Public record that includes information beyond the Administrative Record (AR), such as newspaper articles, comments, or other items.

**Long-Term Monitoring (LTM).** Measurements of soil, surface water, and/or groundwater taken during environmental remediation to determine the extent of contamination, document concentrations and evaluate when cleanup levels have been met.

**Land Use Controls (LUC):** LUCs include any type of physical, legal, or administrative mechanisms that restrict the use of, or limit access to, real property to prevent exposure to contaminants above permissible levels. The intent of using these controls is to protect human health, the environment, and the integrity of an engineering remedy by limiting the activities that may occur at a particular contaminated site. There are three types of LUCs:

- **Physical Mechanisms or Engineering Controls (ECs)** include a variety of engineered remedies to contain or reduce access to existing or potential contamination, and/or physical barriers intended to limit access to property. These mechanisms include fences, signs, landfill caps, and guard stations.
- **Legal Mechanisms or Institutional Controls (ICs)** are methods of restricting access to or use of contaminated property through legal channels, such as property deeds, local statutes, and property

sale requirements. These mechanisms include restrictive covenants, negative easements, equitable servitudes and deed notices that are meant to ensure the continued effectiveness of land use restrictions imposed as part of a remedial decision.

- **Administrative Mechanisms are also Institutional Controls (ICs)** and include notices, adopted local land use plans and ordinances, construction permitting, base master plan, construction review, dig permits or other existing land use management systems that may be used to ensure compliance with use restrictions.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** Are standards that are set by the EPA for drinking water quality. An MCL is the legal threshold limit on the amount of a substance that is allowed in a public water system under the Safe Drinking Water Act. The limit is usually expressed as a concentration in milligrams or micrograms per liter of water (ppm).

**Remedial Project Manager (RPM)**—The person assigned to manage the Environmental Restoration Program (ERP). The RPM is responsible for coordinating, directing, and reviewing ERP work, ensuring compliance with legal requirements and recommending decisions on actions.

**Remedy-in-Place (RIP):** Final remedy has been constructed and implemented and is operating as planned in the remedial design.

**Remedial Action (RA):** Those actions to prevent or minimize the release of hazardous substances so that they do not migrate to cause substantial danger to present or future public health, welfare or the environment.

**Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)**—RCRA was enacted in 1976, amending the Solid Waste Disposal Act, 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, or disposal facilities; and USTs (RCRA, at 42 USC § 6901 et. seq.). The RCRA corrective action program for wastes addresses releases of hazardous wastes and hazardous waste constituents from solid waste management units. The corrective action program is enforced principally through the statutory authorities established by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 and is substantively equivalent to CERCLA.

**Response Complete (RC):** When the selected remedy has achieved cleanup objectives specified in the decision document.

**Restoration Advisory Board (RAB):** An advisory group for the environmental restoration program that includes members 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.

**Site:** A unique number given to a distinct area of an installation containing one or more releases of hazardous substances for the purpose of identification.

**Site Closeout (SC):** When active management and monitoring at an environmental restoration site is completed, and no additional funds will be expended at the site. SC occurs when cleanup goals have been achieved that allow unrestricted use of the property.