

## B. DEFINITIONS AND DATA REQUIREMENTS

Before the results of the inventory can be presented, the reader must have an understanding of the definitions and data requirements associated with the inventory. This section outlines the definitions used in the inventory and the data requirements established by the Army.

### Inventory Definitions

The following definitions are applicable to the Army's range inventory program.

**Active Range** – A Military Range that is currently in service and is being used regularly for range activities. For the purposes of the inventory, "in service" is defined as currently in operation, construction, maintenance, renovation, or reconfiguration to meet current Army training and/or test requirements. An active range qualifies as an operational range.

**Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)** – A DoD program that focuses on compliance and cleanup efforts at military installations undergoing closure or alignment, as authorized by Congress in four rounds of base closures for 1988, 1991, 1993, and 1995. A BRAC parcel is eligible for the MMRP if the release occurred prior to September 30, 2002; the release is not an operational range, FUDS, active munitions demilitarization facility, or active waste military munitions treatment or disposal unit that operated after September 30, 2002; and the site was not identified or included in the Restoration Management Information System (RMIS) prior to September 30, 2002.

**Closed Range** – A Military Range that has been taken out of service as a range and that either has been put to new uses that are incompatible with range activities or is not considered by the military to be a potential range area. A closed range is still under the control of a DoD component. Closed ranges cannot occupy an area that has been identified as an A/I range. Closed ranges are those areas of land that used to be operational, are still owned by the Army, but are now used for non-range purposes.

**Defense Site** – Locations that are or were owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed or used by DoD. Does not include operational ranges, operating storage or manufacturing facilities, or facilities that are or were permitted for the treatment or disposal of military munitions.

**Defense Site Environmental Restoration Tracking System (DSERTS) Site** – A site included in the Army's DSERTS database. DSERTS is the database the Army uses to track Installation Restoration Program (IRP) sites under DERP.

**Discarded Military Munitions (DMM)** – Military munitions that have been abandoned without proper disposal or removed from storage in a military magazine

or other storage area for the purpose of disposal. The term does not include UXO, military munitions that are being held for future use or planned disposal, or military munitions that have been properly disposed of.

**Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS)** – A DoD program that focuses on compliance and cleanup efforts at sites that were formerly used by DoD. A FUDS property is eligible for the MMRP if the release occurred prior to October 17, 1986; the property was transferred from DoD control prior to October 17, 1986; and the property or project meets other FUDS eligibility criteria.

**Inactive Range** – A Military Range that currently is not being used, but that is still considered by the Army to be a potential range area, and that has not been put to a new use that is incompatible with range activities. An inactive range qualifies as an operational range.

**Limited Public Access (LPA)** – The public does have some access to the range or site, but that access doesn't involve any digging, only surface access, such as livestock grazing or use as a wildlife preserve or refuge.

**Military Munitions** – All ammunition products and components produced for or used by the armed forces for national defense and security, including ammunition products or components under the control of DoD, the Coast Guard, the Department of Energy (DOE), and the National Guard. The term includes confined gaseous, liquid, and solid propellants, explosives, pyrotechnics, chemical and riot control agents, smokes, and incendiaries, including bulk explosives and chemical warfare agents, chemical munitions, rockets, guided and ballistic missiles, bombs, warheads, mortar rounds, artillery ammunition, small arms ammunition, grenades, mines, torpedoes, depth charges, cluster munitions and dispensers, demolition charges, and devices and components thereof. The term does not include wholly inert items, improvised explosive devices, and nuclear weapons, nuclear devices, and nuclear components, except that the term does include non-nuclear components of nuclear devices that are managed under the nuclear weapons program of DOE after all required sanitization operations under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 United States Code 2011 et seq.) have been completed.

**Military Range** – A designated land or water area set aside, managed, and used to conduct research on, develop, test and evaluate military munitions and explosives, other ordnance, or weapon systems, or to train military personnel in their use and handling. Ranges include firing lines and positions, maneuver areas, firing lanes, test pads, detonation pads, impact areas, and buffer zones with restricted access and exclusionary areas.

**Munitions Constituents (MC)** – Any materials originating from UXO, DMM, or other military munitions, including explosive and nonexplosive materials, and emission, degradation, or breakdown elements of such ordnance or munitions.

**No Public Access (NPA)** – The public does not have any access to the range or site.

**Operational Range** – A military range that is currently in service and is being regularly used for range activities, or a military range that is not currently used, but that is still considered by the military to be a potential range area, and that has not been put to a new use that is incompatible with range activities. Both active and inactive ranges qualify as operational ranges.

**Restoration Management Information System (RMIS) Site** – A site included in the DoD's RMIS database. Includes any building, structure, impoundment, landfill, storage container, or other site or area where a hazardous substance was or has come to be located. Installations and ranges may have more than one site.

**Restricted Public Access (RPA)** – The public does have some access to the range or site and that access may involve some surface disturbance, such as agricultural use, forestry, recreation, and vehicle or supply storage facility use.

**Transferred Range** – A Military Range that is no longer under military control and had been leased by DoD, transferred, or returned by DoD to another entity, including federal entities. This includes a Military Range that is no longer under military control, but that was once used by the Army. This includes use under the terms of an executive order, special-use permit or authorization, right-of-way, public land order, or other instrument issued by the Federal land manager.

**Transferring Range** – A Military Range that is proposed to be leased, transferred, or returned by DoD to another entity, including federal entities. This includes a Military Range that was used under the terms of a withdrawal, executive order, special-use permit or authorization, right-of-way, public land order, or other instrument issued by the Federal land manager or Property Owner. An active range will not be considered a "transferring range" until the transfer is imminent.

**Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)** – Military munitions that have been primed, fused, armed, or otherwise prepared for action; have been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material; and remain unexploded either by malfunction, design, or any other cause.

**Unrestricted Public Access (UPA)** – There are no restrictions on the use of the range or site (excavation is allowed).

## Inventory Data Requirements

The goal of this CTT inventory is to identify locations, periods of use, and types of ordnance used on CTT ranges and UXO-DMM-MC sites associated with Fort McClellan. Specific requirements included (1) mapping the CTT military ranges and

UXO-DMM-MC sites; (2) collecting and preparing data to be uploaded into ARID, (3) conducting an assessment of explosives safety risk using the Risk Assessment Code (RAC) methodology for each CTT military range or site containing UXO or DMM identified in the inventory; and (4) determining which sites on the inventory qualify for the MMRP. Descriptions of the data requirements for the maps, ARID, and the RAC methodology are outlined below.

## **Range and Site Map Requirements**

A CTT map was created as part of the inventory and is included in Section E. The CTT map provides a complete picture of the CTT ranges and sites at Fort McClellan. One detailed map was created and is also included in Section E.

## **ARID Data Requirements**

The CTT inventory data are driven by the requirements of ARID. The *ARID Upload Instructions* (14 January 2003) outline the minimum data elements required for completing the range inventory. According to the instructions, the following files are required for the inventory:

- Points of Contact
- Installation
- Range
- Munitions
- Ownership
- Land Use Restriction and Access Controls
- Range Demographics
- Map
- RMIS Site Information
- DSERTS Site Information

A printed copy of each file submitted to ARID is provided in Section F.

## **Risk Assessment Code Methodology**

The CTT inventory team was required to perform an explosives safety risk assessment, using the RAC methodology, on each CTT military range and UXO-DMM sites identified in the inventory. RAC scores are not appropriate for sites containing only MC. The RAC methodology is a process that U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) designed to evaluate the relative explosive risk associated with past ordnance-related disposal, testing, or training. The RAC score assists in prioritizing and sequencing projects. The RAC process is described in Appendix B of USACE Engineering Pamphlet 1110-1-18, *Ordnance and Explosive Response* (24 April 2000) and referenced in the updated management guidance for DERP. The analysis involves a worksheet that, when completed, assigns a relative score (RAC score) to the sites. The RAC score is a number from 1 (highest explosives safety

risk) to 5 (negligible explosives safety risk). Response actions at a site may serve to reduce the explosive safety risk, but will not change the RAC score. A summary of the calculated RAC scores and the completed RAC worksheets for each CTT range and UXO-DMM site inventoried are included in Section G.

### **DERP Eligibility Determination**

The CTT inventory team is required to determine the DERP eligibility of each range and site included in the inventory. This is done to ensure ranges and sites are not double counted if already included under the IRP. It is also performed to ensure only ranges with UXO-DMM-MC meeting the requirements identified in the DERP Management Guidance, September 2001, are included in the MMRP. Results of the DERP eligibility determination include IRP, MMRP, or other (not eligible). To make this determination the following must be considered.

- Does the site have a DSERTS Site ID?
- Does the current DSERTS cost to complete (CTC) include a response to all UXO-DMM-MC?
- Does the DSERTS site have a BRAC UXO flag?
- When the DSERTS site is listed as response complete (RC), is it listed as RC because of ineligibility of funding for UXO or munitions?

After the determination of whether the range or site, including its associated UXO-DMM-MC aspects, is currently covered under the IRP, it must be determined whether the range or site is eligible for the MMRP. If the range or site is not currently covered under the IRP and is not eligible for the MMRP, it should be classified as "other." As appropriate, based on the eligibility determination, RMIS range ID and RMIS site ID numbers are then assigned.