

American Indian Religious Freedom Act. The greatest weight is awarded to

MRS with both cultural and ecological resources.
The classifications, the definition for each classification, and associated

numerical scores for the *Ecological and/or Cultural Resources* data element are presented in Table 9.

TABLE 9.—CLASSIFICATIONS WITHIN THE EHE ECOLOGICAL AND/OR CULTURAL RESOURCES DATA ELEMENT

Classification	Description	Score
Ecological and cultural resources present	• There are both ecological and cultural resources present on the MRS	5
Ecological resources present	• There are ecological resources present on the MRS	3
Cultural resources present	• There are cultural resources present on the MRS	3
No ecological or cultural resources present.	• There are no ecological resources or cultural resources present on the MRS	0

Notes:

• Ecological resources means that: (1) A threatened or endangered species (designated under the Endangered Species Act (ESA)) is present on the MRS; or (2) the MRS is designated under the ESA as critical habitat for a threatened or endangered species; or (3) there are identified sensitive ecosystems such as wetlands or breeding grounds present on the MRS.

• Cultural resources means there are recognized cultural, traditional, spiritual, religious, or historical features (e.g., structures, artifacts, symbolism) on the MRS. For example, American Indians or Alaska Natives deem the MRS to be of religious significance or there are areas that are used by American Indians or Alaska Natives for subsistence activities (e.g., hunting, fishing). Requirements for determining if a particular feature is a cultural resource are found in the National Historic Preservation Act, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act, Executive Order 13007, and the American Indian Religious Freedom Act.

(4) EHE Module Rating

As described earlier in discussion of the EHE module, each data element provides a numeric value that

contributes to the EHE module score.
The sum of the nine data elements is the EHE module score.
There are seven EHE module ratings derived from the EHE module scores, as

illustrated in Table 10, plus three alternatives to account for the explosive hazard potential at an MRS.

TABLE 10.—DETERMINING THE EHE RATING FROM THE EHE MODULE SCORE

Overall EHE Module Score	EHE Rating
The MRS has an overall EHE module score from 92 to 100	EHE Rating A
The MRS has an overall EHE module score from 82 to 91	EHE Rating B
The MRS has an overall EHE module score from 71 to 81	EHE Rating C
The MRS has an overall EHE module score from 60 to 70	EHE Rating D
The MRS has an overall EHE module score from 48 to 59	EHE Rating E
The MRS has an overall EHE module score from 38 to 47	EHE Rating F
The MRS has an overall EHE module score less than 38	EHE Rating G

In addition, there are three other possible outcomes:

• *Evaluation pending.* This category is used when UXO or DMM are believed or known to be present at an MRS, but sufficient information is not available to conduct the evaluation.

• *No longer required.* Within the EHE module, this category is reserved for MRS that no longer require evaluation for an explosives hazard potential because DoD has conducted a response, all response objectives set out in the decision document for the MRS have been achieved, and no further action, except for long-term management and recurring reviews, is required.

• *No known or suspected explosive hazard.* This category is reserved for MRS that do not require evaluation under the EHE module because no potential explosive hazard was identified.

B. The Chemical Warfare Materiel Hazard Evaluation (CHE) Module

The second hazard evaluation module comprising an MRS priority is

evaluation of the chemical hazards associated with the physiological effects of chemical warfare materiel (CWM). The CHE module is used only when CWM are known or suspected of being present at an MRS.

CWM is a general term that is comprised of four subcategories:

• *CWM, explosively configured* are all munitions that contain a CWA fill and any explosive component. Examples are M55 rockets with CWA, the M23 VX mine, and the M360 105-millimeter GB artillery cartridge.

• *CWM, nonexplosively configured* are all munitions that contain a CWA but that do not include any energetic material. Examples are any chemical munition that does not contain explosive components (e.g., a burster, fuze), and VX or mustard agent spray canisters.

• *CWM, bulk container* are all non-munitions-configured containers of CWA (e.g., ton containers).

• *Chemical agent identification sets (CAIS)* are military training aids containing small quantities of various

CWA and other chemicals. All forms of CAIS are scored the same in this Protocol, except CAIS K941, toxic gas set M-1; and K942, toxic gas set M-2/E11, which are scored higher due to the relatively large quantities of agent they contain.

The CWA contained in each of the subcategories of CWM are chemicals chosen for military applications, and are intended to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate a person through physiological effects. CWA is comprised of V- and G-series nerve agents, H-series (i.e., “mustard” agents) and L (i.e., lewisite) blister agents, and certain industrial chemicals used by the military as weapons, including phosgene, hydrogen cyanide (AC), cyanogen chloride (CK), or carbonyl dichloride (called phosgene or CG). CWA does not include riot control agents (e.g., w-chloroacetophenone (CN) and o-chlorobenzylidenemalononitrile (CS) tear gas), chemical herbicides, smoke or incendiary compounds, and