



*** DEPARTMENT
OF ENERGY &
ENVIRONMENT

SPRING VALLEY FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITE PROJECT RAB Meeting

July 12, 2016
7:00 – 8:30 p.m.

UNDERCROFT MEETING ROOM
ST. DAVID'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
5150 MACOMB ST. NW, WASHINGTON, DC

Agenda

- 7:00 p.m.** **I. Administrative Items**
Co-Chair Updates
 ▪ Introductions, Announcements
Task Group Updates
- 7:10 p.m.** **II. USACE Program Updates**
Groundwater Study
Glenbrook Road
Pilot Project
Site-Wide Proposed Plan
- 7:30 p.m.** **III. Community Items**
- 8:10 p.m.** **IV. Open Discussion & Future RAB Agenda Development**
Upcoming Meeting Topics:
 ▪ Suggestions?
 ▪ Site-Wide Decision Document

 *Next meeting: September 13, 2016
- 8:20 p.m.** **V. Public Comments**
- 8:30 p.m.** **VI. Adjourn**

**Note: The RAB meets every odd month.*

SPRING VALLEY FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITE

Restoration Advisory Board Meeting 12 July 2016

“The USACE Mission in Spring Valley is to identify, investigate and remove or remediate threats to human health, safety or to the environment resulting from past Department of Defense activities in the area.”

“The views, opinions and findings contained in this report are those of the authors(s) and should not be construed as an official Department of the Army position, policy or decision, unless so designated by other official documentation.”



AGENDA REVIEW

Co-Chair Updates

- Introduction, Announcements

USACE Updates

- Glenbrook Road
- Groundwater Study
- Pilot Project
- Site-Wide Proposed Plan

Community Items

Open Discussion & Future RAB Agenda Development

Public Comments



CO-CHAIR UPDATES

Introductions



**US Army Corps
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CO-CHAIR UPDATES

Announcements

– Website Updates:

- May and June Monthly Site-Wide Project Updates
- Weekly 4825 Glenbrook Rd Project Updates with photos
- May RAB meeting minutes
- April Partner meeting minutes
- Site-Wide Proposed Plan and information on the 45-day public comment period and July 14th community meeting
- Fact Sheets on the Site-Wide Proposed Plan





TASK GROUP UPDATES



GROUNDWATER STUDY

USACE Updates

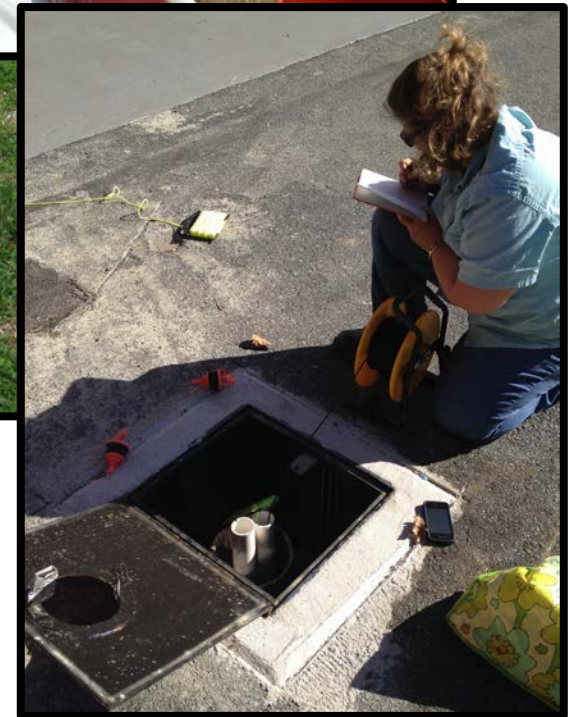


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GROUNDWATER REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION (RI) REPORT

The Army Corps team continues to work to address our regulatory Partners' (US EPA and DOEE) comments on the Draft Final Groundwater RI report.

Once the Groundwater RI reports is finalized, it will be available to the public.



GEOPHYSICAL PILOT PROJECT

USACE Updates



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CHOOSING PILOT PROJECT PARTICIPANTS

The team chose 4 properties to complete the project this calendar year.

- The properties were required to already have had geophysical survey data previously collected in order to compare to the data to be collected, with the Advanced Classification (AC) technology.

Other factors considered:

- Noise level (all properties show variability in noise level)
- Remaining targets (single point anomalies not dug, usually due to being under hardscape feature)
- Coverage (all had some areas where data was not collected due to some feature but not a large area)
- Previous AUES-related finds (3 of 4 properties had a previous find)

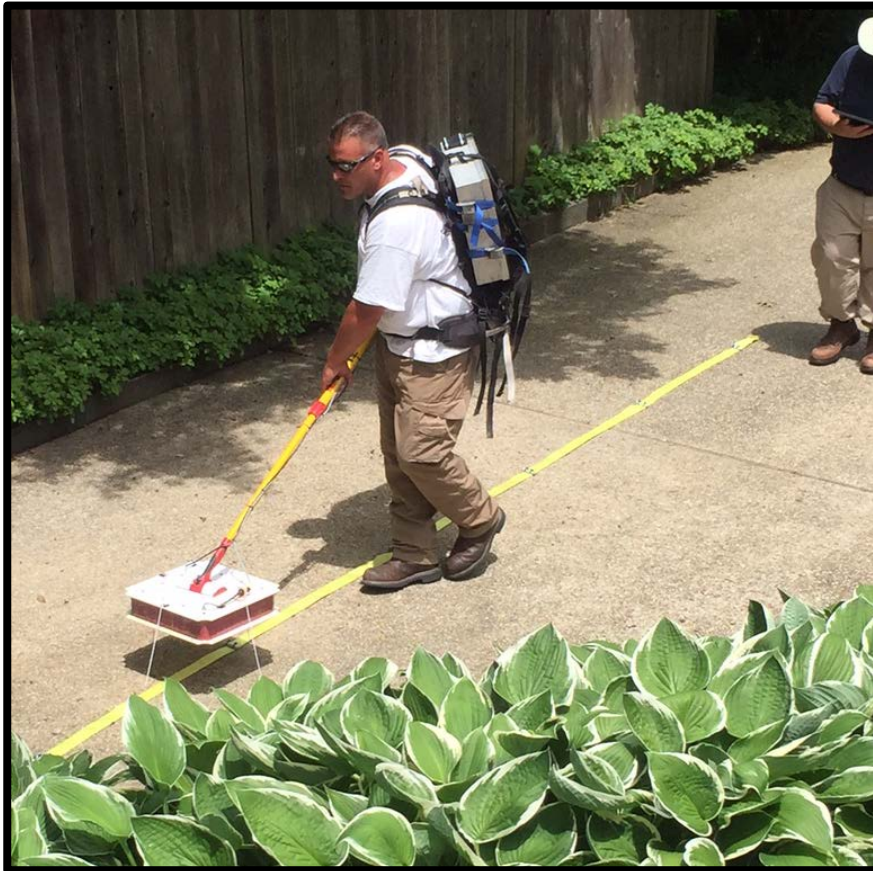


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FIELD WORK

Arborist visit and Saturation test

- The 'saturation test' examined how close the Advanced Classification instruments can get to the homes without signal interference.



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TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

Late July 2016	Field Work: Initial Site inspection & landscape surveys.
Late Summer– Early Fall 2016	Field Work: Geophysical Survey (NRL); Anomaly Excavation; Landscape Restoration.
Fall 2016	Data Evaluation.
December 2016	Pilot Test Report.



4825 GLENBROOK ROAD

USACE Updates



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4825 GLENBROOK ROAD

Crews have been focused on equipment maintenance and decontamination, while continuing site preparations in advance of demobilizing the equipment associated with the completed high probability operations.



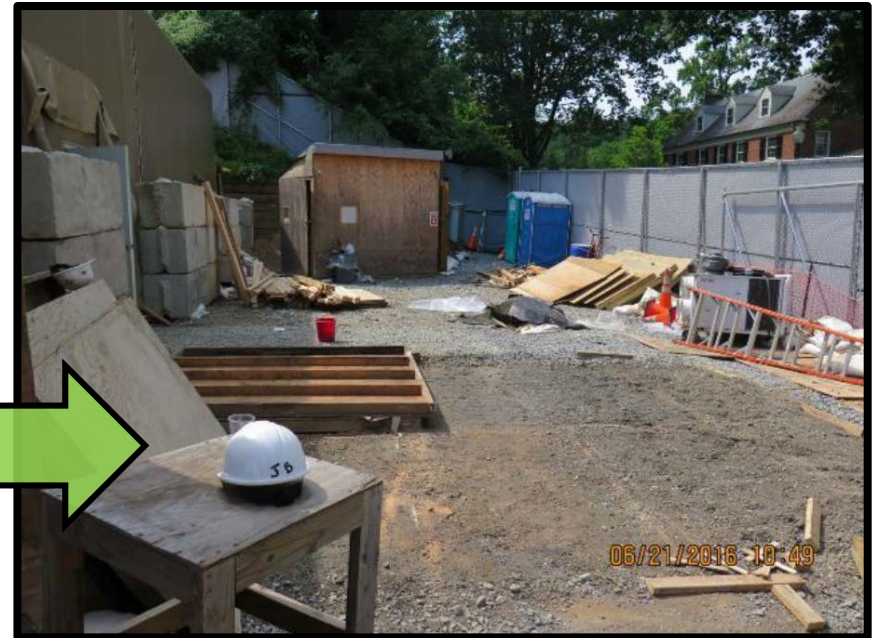
This included setting up an area designed for decontaminating large pieces like excavators, with a frame and liners that retained any water and soil cleaned off of equipment.



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4825 GLENBROOK ROAD

In addition, the crews focused on breaking down components of the site such as lights, and smaller tents and sheds for support functions.



CRANE ARRIVES

The crane that is used to disassemble the Engineering Control Structure was delivered to the site on July 6 via two trucks. Crews were able to assemble it quickly and secure the crane entirely within the project site.

The crane will assist in the actual disassembly of the Engineering Control Structure and removal of the engineering controls, including the Chemical Agent Filtration Systems.

We anticipate this effort to continue through much of August.



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TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

- ✓ December 2012 through May 2013
Site Preparation/ Initial Low Probability Work
- ✓ May 2013 through September 2013
ECS Set Up, High Probability training, & Pre-Operational Exercises
- ✓ September 2013 through June 2016
High Probability Excavation (Shelter-in-Place program ended May 27)



➔ **Summer 2016**
Tent Demobilization & Site Preparation for Final Low Probability Excavation

Fall 2016 through Spring 2017
Final Low Probability Excavation

Spring 2017 through Summer 2017
Site Restoration



AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCE AND DISEASE REGISTRY (ATSDR): 4825 GLENBROOK ROAD HEALTH CONSULTATION

The ATSDR public comment period ended June 20th

- Three public comments were submitted to ATSDR:
 - Request for the worker interview transcripts to be available to the public.
 - Request for the information on exposure and health effects of workers be revised and extended to include any new information from workers.
 - Request to clarify Potential versus Completed pathways.
- ATSDR's Response to Public Comments will be available in Appendix G of the final document.

ATSDR has attempted to notify former workers and residents of 4825 Glenbrook Road. These individuals and/or their health care providers can contact ATSDR's Region 3 Director, Lora Werner, by phone at (215) 814-3141 or by email at lkw9@cdc.gov

ATSDR recommends that the former workers and residents identified in the consultation continue routine preventive cancer screenings and health check-ups and any additional screening recommended by private medical professionals



SITE-WIDE PROPOSED PLAN

USACE Updates



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SITE-WIDE PROPOSED PLAN

The Site-Wide Proposed Plan was made available to the public on June 13th for a formal 45-day public comment period, which will run until **July 28th**.



- The Proposed Plan is available on our project website (www.nab.usace.army.mil/Home/Spring-Valley/Proposed-Plan/) and at the Tenley-Friendship Library.

The Corps of Engineers invites the community to a **Public Information Session on Thursday July 14, 2016** where community members will be able to learn more about the Site-Wide Proposed Plan for remedial actions at the Spring Valley FUDS.

WHERE: Butler Board Room at American University's Bender Arena. The public information session will consist of open house sessions beginning at 6:30 p.m. and a formal presentation at 7:15 p.m., followed by a Questions & Answer session.

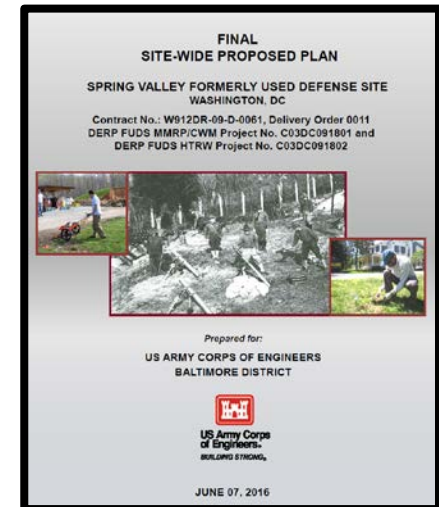


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WHAT IS THE SITE-WIDE PROPOSED PLAN?

The Proposed Plan summarizes cleanup alternatives evaluated in the Feasibility Study, and identifies the Army's preferred cleanup alternatives:

- To mitigate unacceptable **risks posed by chemical contamination in soil** identified at specific locations within two areas (*the Spaulding Captain Rankin Area and the southern portion of American University*)
- And to mitigate unacceptable explosive **hazards due to munitions and explosives of concern (MEC)** that may remain within the Spring Valley Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS).



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EVALUATING CLEANUP ALTERNATIVES

In the Feasibility Study, alternatives were evaluated against **three broad criteria**: *effectiveness* to protect human health and the environment, *implementability*, and *cost*.

The remaining alternatives were evaluated with the US Environmental Protection Agency's *nine criteria*. The criteria are grouped in three major categories: *Threshold*, *Balancing*, and *Modifying*.

- **Threshold** criteria include protection of human health and the environment, and compliance with applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs).
- **Balancing** criteria include short term effectiveness, long term effectiveness, reduction of toxicity, implementability, and cost.
- **Modifying** criteria include regulator acceptance and community acceptance of the alternatives.

The preferred alternative must also meet the Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs) outlined in the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study reports.

- **RAOs** describe what the proposed site cleanup is expected to accomplish.



REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES (RAOs)

RAOs for unacceptable *risks posed by soil contamination*:

- Prevent direct contact with mercury or vanadium-contaminated soil having a non-carcinogenic Hazard Index (HI) exceeding 1. This HI value will be obtained by achieving an average concentration across the EU for mercury of 1.3 parts per million (ppm), and for vanadium of 390ppm.
- Prevent direct contact with cobalt-contaminated soil having a non-carcinogenic HI exceeding 2. This HI value will be obtained by achieving an average concentration across the EU for cobalt of 43ppm.
- Prevent direct contact with carcinogen PAH-contaminated soil having a cancer risk of 1×10^{-4} . This objective will be achieved by removing soil that exceeds site-specific background levels for PAHs.



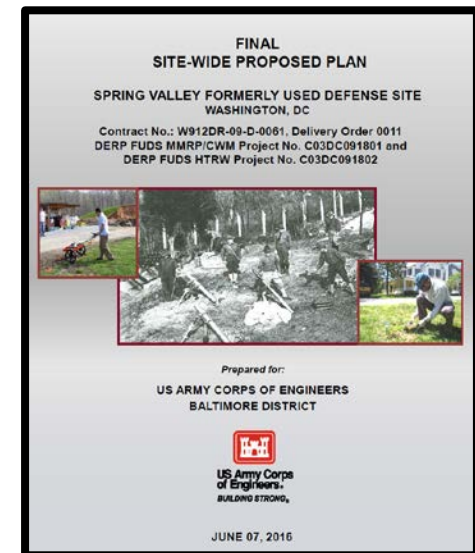
REMAINING SOIL CONTAMINATION RISKS

Remaining soil contamination risks were identified at specific locations within two areas, (referred to as *Exposure Units* in the Remedial Investigation Report):

- Spaulding Captain Rankin Area (SCRA)
- Southern portion of American University

Four cleanup alternatives were evaluated:

1. No Further Action
2. Land Use Controls
3. Phytoremediation
4. Excavation and Off-Site Disposal



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SITE-WIDE PROPOSED PLAN – SOIL RISKS

Screening Criterion		Alternative 3: Phytoremediation	Alternative 4: Excavation and Off-site Disposal
Threshold	Overall Protection of Human Health and Environment	✓	✓
	Compliance with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs)	✓	✓
Balancing	Long-Term Effectiveness	●	✓
	Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility and Volume Through Treatment	✗	✗
	Short-Term Effectiveness	✗	✓
	Implementability	●	✓
	Technical Feasibility	●	✓
	Administrative Feasibility	●	✓
	Availability of Materials and Services	●	✓
	Cost	\$15,000 per grid	\$30,000 per grid
Modifying	Regulatory Acceptance	✗	✓
	Community Acceptance	TBD	TBD
Recommended			✓

Analysis of Remaining Contaminated Soil Remedial Alternatives

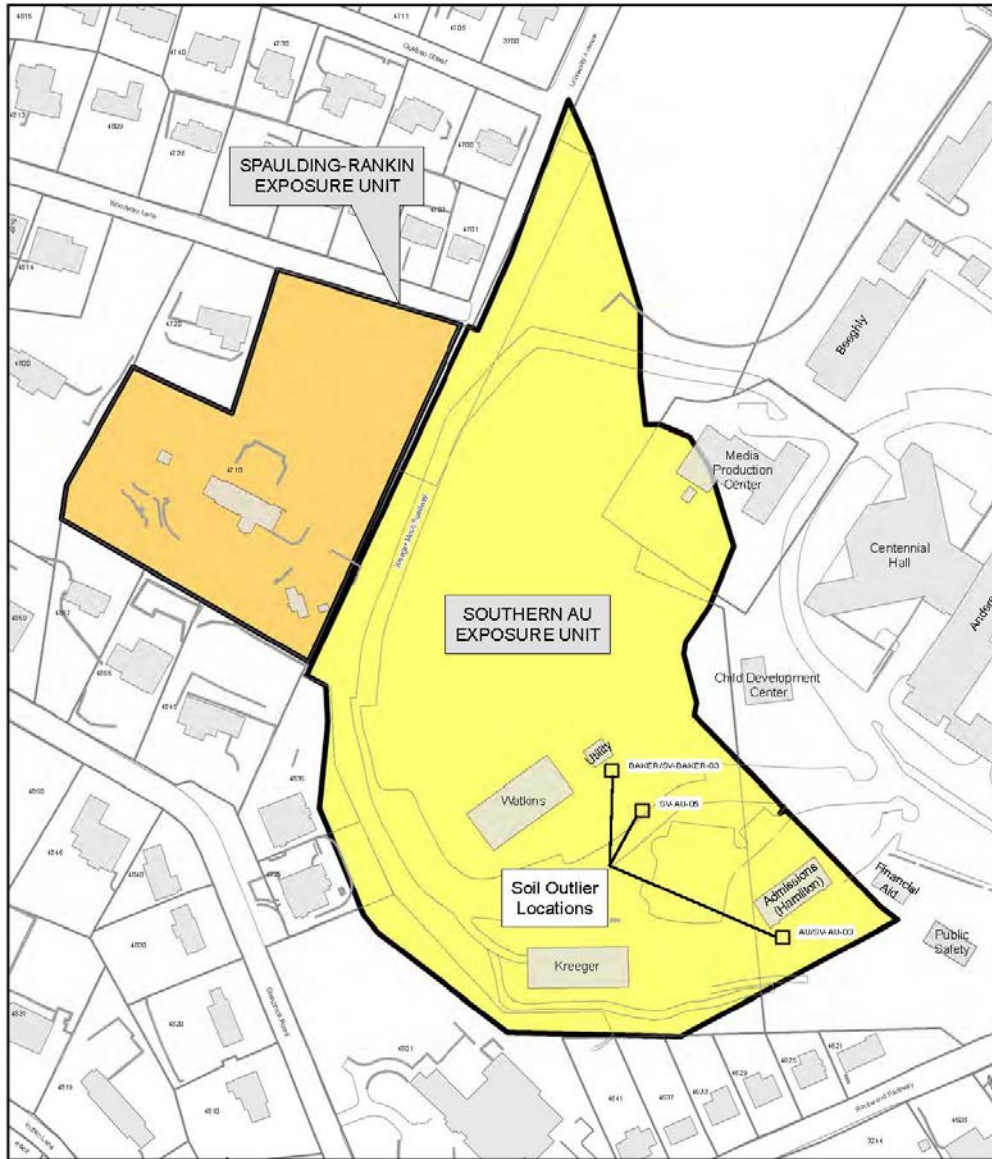
The initial broad screening eliminated Alternative 1 and 2 as alternatives because they failed key elements of the effectiveness and implementability screening criteria.

✓ Favorable ('YES' for threshold criteria) ● Moderately Favorable ✗ Not Favorable ('NO' for threshold criteria)



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SITE-WIDE PROPOSED PLAN – SOIL RISKS



What is the Army’s preferred cleanup alternative to address remaining soil contamination?

**Alternative 4:
*Excavation and Off-Site Disposal***



REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES (RAOs)

RAOs for unacceptable *explosive hazards* posed by munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) potentially remaining within the Spring Valley FUDS:

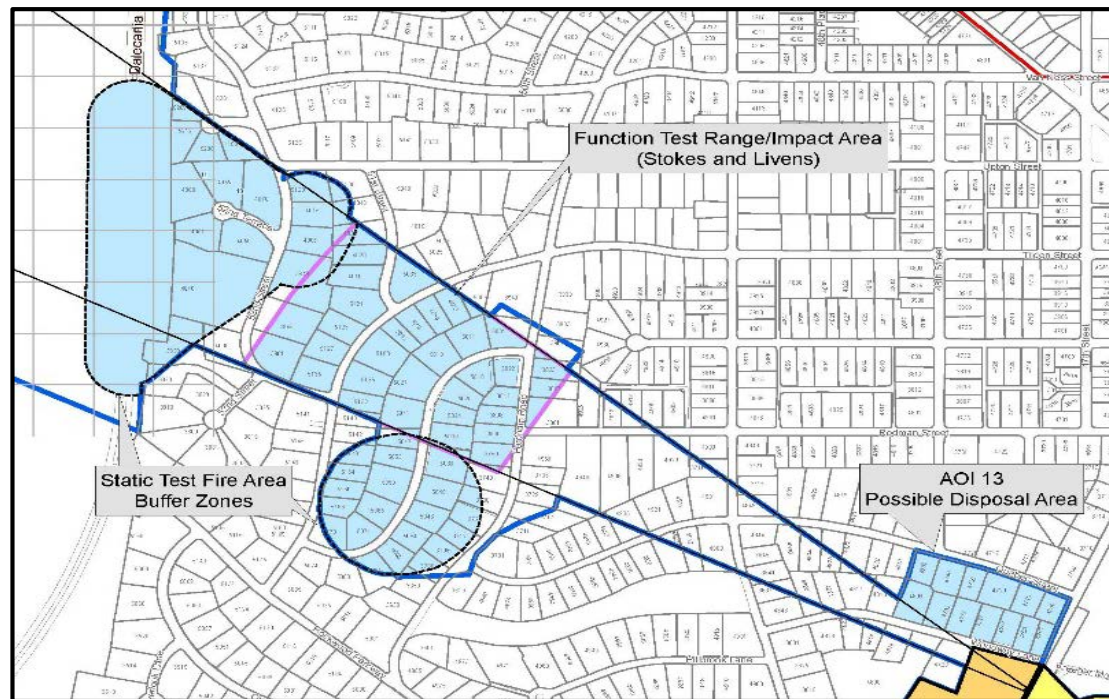
- Reduce the potential for encountering MEC in the identified focus areas of potential explosive hazards by investigating and removing subsurface anomalies that are most likely military munitions, to the depth of detection of the technology used.
- Reduce the probability of residents, workers, and visitors handling MEC encountered during residential or construction activities conducted within Spring Valley FUDS Munitions Response Site (MRS)-01, through education and awareness initiatives
 - In addition to the focus areas, these initiatives will also be applied to all areas of the Spring Valley FUDS to address the possibility that MEC could be relocated or, less likely, found there.
 - The education and awareness initiatives RAO serves as a conservative measure to ensure the entire community is educated about munitions issues even though the USACE does not propose active responses beyond the MRS-01 boundary.



POTENTIAL MUNITION HAZARDS

The focus areas where munition hazards potentially remain are within four general locations:

- Two static test fire area buffer zones,
- The function test range/impact area,
- And Area of Interest 13 – possible disposal area.



POTENTIAL MUNITION HAZARDS

The six cleanup alternatives evaluated for the **potentially remaining munition hazards**:

1. No Further Action
2. Land Use Controls
3. Full Digital Geophysical Mapping (DGM) Coverage, Remove All Anomalies
4. Full DGM Coverage, Remove Selected Anomalies
5. DGM of Accessible Areas, Remove All Anomalies
6. DGM of Accessible Areas, Remove Selected Anomalies



POTENTIAL MUNITIONS HAZARDS

Screening Criterion		Alternative 3: Full DGM Coverage, Remove All Anomalies	Alternative 4: Full DGM Coverage, Remove Selected Anomalies	Alternative 5: DGM of Accessible Areas, Remove All Anomalies	Alternative 6: DGM of Accessible Areas, Remove Selected Anomalies
Threshold	Overall Protection of Human Health and Environment	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Compliance with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Balancing	Long-Term Effectiveness	✓	●	●	●
	Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility and Volume Through Treatment	✓	●	●	●
	Short-Term Effectiveness	●	●	✓	✓
	Implementability	●	●	✓	✓
	Technical Feasibility	●	●	✓	✓
	Administrative Feasibility	●	●	✓	✓
	Availability of Materials and Services	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Cost	\$230,000 / property	\$225,000 / property	\$197,500 / property	\$192,500 / property
Modifying	Regulatory Acceptance	●	●	●	✓
	Community Acceptance	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Recommended					✓

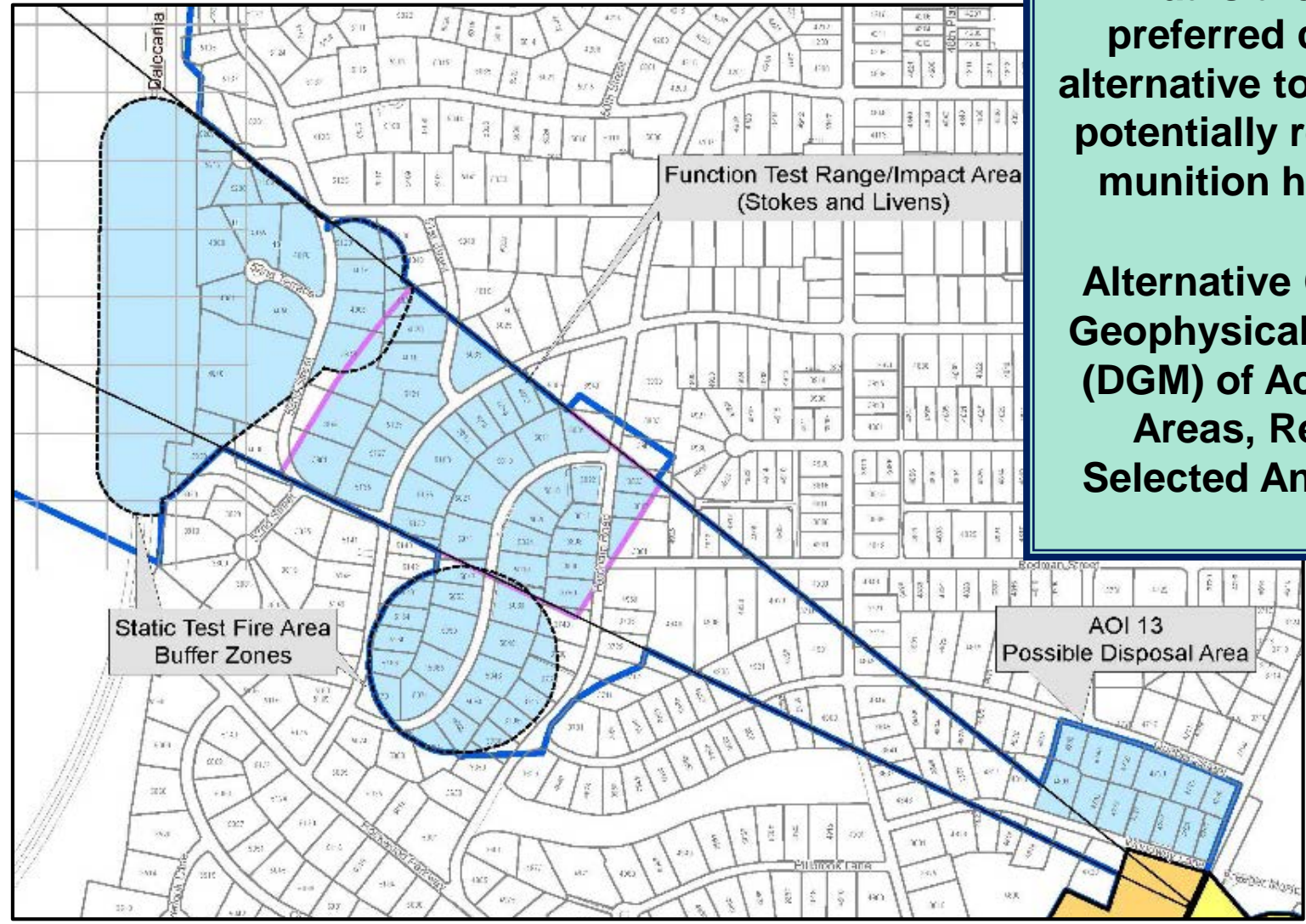
Analysis of Remaining Explosive Hazards Remedial Alternatives

The initial broad screening eliminated Alternative 1 and 2 as alternatives because they failed key elements of the effectiveness and implementability screening criteria.

✓ Favorable ('YES' for threshold criteria) ● Moderately Favorable ✗ Not Favorable ('NO' for threshold criteria)



POTENTIAL MUNITIONS HAZARDS



What is the Army's preferred cleanup alternative to eliminate potentially remaining munition hazards?

Alternative 6: Digital Geophysical Mapping (DGM) of Accessible Areas, Remove Selected Anomalies.



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PRIORITIZATION

Previous Arsenic Soil Removal Phase

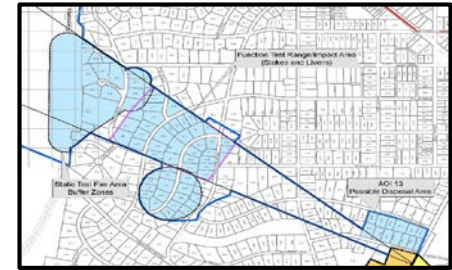


- 170 properties needed some level of arsenic soil removal.
- Each property was given a unique exposure value based on the average arsenic concentration.
- The Army Corps went to the properties with the highest exposure values first in order to remove the highest concentrations of arsenic from the neighborhood first.
- It took about 9 years to complete 170 properties. In addition to the unique exposure values, administrative tasks such as acquiring Right-of-Entries and coordinating schedules influenced the order of cleanup.



PRIORITIZATION

Site-Wide Remedial Action Phase



- 92 properties are part of 4 areas that were used for munition storage or testing during World War I. These areas represent general areas of concern; there is no specific concern unique to individual properties.
 - The Army Corps gained some geophysical data from some of these 92 properties during the Remedial Investigation phase. With this data, a *MEC HA* (munitions and explosives of concern hazard assessment) score was generated. These 4 areas received the same hazard ranking.
- The Army Corps cannot calculate objective or unique numbers for each property. Therefore, there is no *technical* reason to go to one property over another.
 - Examples why homeowners would like to be prioritized: would like to sell their home soon, are concerned for their young children or dogs who dig in the yard, garden consistently, etc.
- *What can a homeowner do to request prioritization consideration?*
 - During the Remedial Design phase, which is scheduled to be underway at the beginning of 2017, the Army Corps plans to contact the 92 homeowners asking if anyone has reasons why they would like their property to be prioritized.

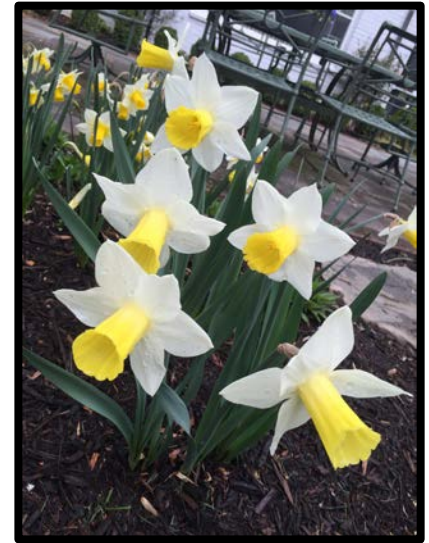


TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

July 28, 2016	End public comment period on the Proposed Plan.
Late Summer/ Fall 2016	Prepare and sign the Decision Document.
Late Fall/ Winter 2016	Contract acquisition work. Begin Remedial Design.
~2017-2020	Conduct Remedial Action.



SPRING VALLEY FUDS RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD



Community Items



SPRING VALLEY FUDS RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

Reminders:

- **The Proposed Plan public information session is *this* Thursday, July 14th**

WHERE: Butler Board Room at American University's Bender Arena. The public information session will consist of open house sessions beginning at 6:30 p.m. and a formal presentation at 7:15 p.m., followed by a Questions & Answer session.

- The next RAB meeting will be Tuesday, September 13th

Upcoming Agenda Items:
Suggestions?

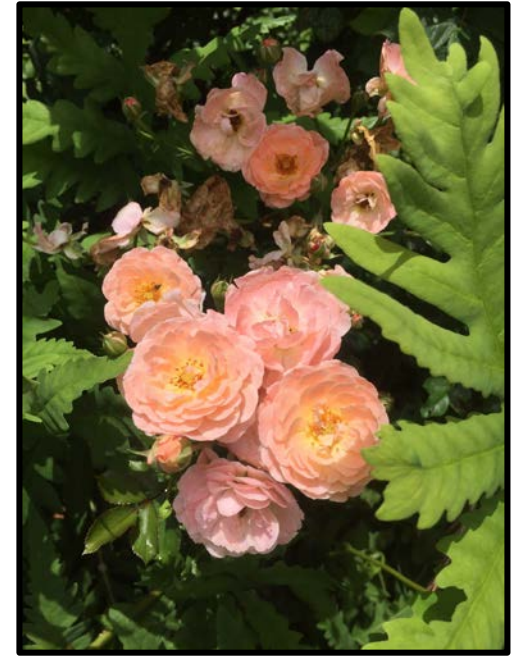
- Site-Wide Decision Document



SPRING VALLEY FUDS RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

Public Comments

Wrap-Up



**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Spring Valley Restoration Advisory Board
St. David's Episcopal Church
Minutes of the July 2016 Meeting**

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT AT THIS MEETING	
Dan Noble	Military Co-Chair/USACE, Spring Valley MMRP Manager
Greg Beumel	Community Co-Chair
Paul Dueffert	Community Member
Linda Argo	At Large Representative – American University
Ralph Cantral	Community Member
James Sweeney	Agency Representative – Department of Energy & Environment
Steve Hirsh	Agency Representative – US Environmental Protection Agency, Region III
William Krebs	Community Member
Tom Smith	Community Member
Lawrence Miller	Community Member
John Wheeler	Community Member
Alma Gates	At Large Representative – Horace Mann Elementary School
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS NOT PRESENT AT THIS MEETING	
Dr. Peter deFur	Environmental Stewardship Concepts/RAB TAPP Consultant
Malcolm Pritzker	Community Member
George Vassiliou	Community Member
Kathleen Connell	Community Member
Mary Douglas	Community Member
Malcolm Pritzker	Community Member
Mary Bresnahan	Community Member
Lee Monsein	Community Member
ATTENDING PROJECT PERSONNEL	
Alex Zahl	USACE, Spring Valley Technical Manager
Brenda Barber	USACE, Spring Valley Project Manager

Chris Gardner	USACE, Corporate Communications Office
Rebecca Yahiel	Spring Valley Community Outreach Program
Carrie Johnston	Spring Valley Community Outreach Program
Holly Hostetler	ERT, Inc.
HANDOUTS FROM THE MEETING	
I. Final Agenda for the July 12, 2016 RAB Meeting II. Army Corps of Engineers Presentation III. Site-Wide Proposed Plan Fact Sheet: Summary of the Preferred Alternative to Mitigate Unacceptable Risks Posed by Soil Contamination IV. Site-Wide Proposed Plan Fact Sheet: Summary of the Preferred Alternative to Mitigate Potential Unacceptable Explosive Hazards V. Summary of Remedial Alternatives VI. June 2016 Monthly Project Summary	

AGENDA

Starting Time: The July 2016 Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting began at 7:07 PM.

I. Administrative Items

A. Co-Chair Updates

Dan Noble, Spring Valley Project Manager and Military Co-Chair, welcomed everyone and opened the meeting. He noted a new USACE corporate graphic design format for presentations previewed at this meeting. He reviewed the agenda including Groundwater Remedial Investigation (RI), Groundwater Study, the Pilot Project, the Site-Wide Proposed Plan (PP), 4825 Glenbrook Road; and the 4825 Glenbrook Road Health Consultation by the Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry (ATSDR).

1. Introductions

D. Noble invited each of the RAB members to introduce themselves.

2. General Announcements

D. Noble reviewed website updates which included the May and June monthly project updates, the weekly 4825 Glenbrook Road updates and photos, May RAB meeting minutes pending possible changes concerning public comments, April Partner Meeting Minutes, Site-Wide Proposed Plan (PP) with information about the comment period and associated July 14th community meeting, Site-Wide PP fact sheets, April 2016 Corps' pondent, and a link to the ATSDR website for the public draft of the health consultation on 4825 Glenbrook Road.

Question from Allen Hengst, Audience Member – Concerning the RAB minutes, the standard cover letter indicates that the minutes will be finalized in a couple of weeks. The April minutes were finalized in 7 days. The May minutes were finalized in 16 days. Would it be possible to indicate a specified date for submitting comments about the minutes, and a specified date for the release of the finalized minutes? Also, will you be addressing the comments concerning the May RAB minutes?

D. Noble explained that USACE will be addressing all of the comments received concerning the May RAB minutes. He also explained that USACE strives to have the minutes finalized by a certain date before the next

meeting, but can begin publishing a deadline for submitting comments based on when the minutes are sent out.

B. Task Group Updates

No task group updates were presented.

II. USACE Program Updates

A. Groundwater Remedial Investigation (RI)

D. Noble provided a brief status update on the Groundwater Remedial Investigation (RI). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) continues to work with US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), District department of Energy and Environment (DOEE), and Dr. Peter deFur, Environmental Stewardship Concepts/RAB TAPP Consultant on the comments concerning the RI report. The Groundwater RI document should be finalized and available online before the next RAB meeting. USACE will send a notice to all the RAB members when the RI report has been released. Meanwhile USACE is internally reviewing the draft Feasibility Study (FS) associated with the Groundwater RI.

B. Pilot Project Update

Alex Zahl, Spring Valley Technical Manager, briefly reviewed the Geophysical Pilot Project. USACE and contractors Earth Resources Technology Inc. (ERT) and TetraTech will be working with Department of Defense (DoD) experts from the Navy Research Laboratory (NRL) on the Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) search using the Advance Classification (AC) geophysical equipment.

USACE selected 4 properties for the Pilot Project based on geophysical attributes of the properties and those properties already having been pre-surveyed with the EM-61 surveyor. The purpose of the Pilot Project is to test new geophysical instruments in a residential setting. The geophysical technology is typically used on ranges with a lot of open space. However, DoD has developed smaller instruments that USACE believes will be suitable for working around highly landscaped areas to look for Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) on the 96 properties that require remediation. There are a number of Pilot Project workplans being reviewed by the USEPA and DOEE. USACE is on schedule to be in the field in 2 to 3 weeks to prepare the properties, which may require some field vegetation removal. The Pilot Project will also verify which instrument is better suited to work when encountering an interference effect or background noise created by electrical house systems, such as overhead powerlines, underground powerlines, and utilities. These tests will help USACE evaluate which is the best tool for remediation of the remaining 92 properties.

Signal interference is a concern when bringing the instruments close to houses. Each wall will have conduits that create electrical background noise. NRL developed a saturation test to determine how close to a house the instruments can still accurately detect anomalies. This test involved a 7 meter strip that contains indicators which will show different signal properties when detected by the Pilot Project instruments. As the strip gets close to a wall, there comes a point where the instruments can no longer pick up and identify objects. The saturation point occurs at approximately 18 inches from the wall of a house. This knowledge is important to know in advance because it prevents unnecessary removal of any landscape vegetation within that 18 inch boundary around a house, where the signal would not be accurate anyway.

Tentative Schedule:

- Late July 2016 – Initial Site Inspection & landscape surveys. Set up of background testing equipment. An Instrument Verification Strip (IVS) process will be used. Inert ordnance objects are placed in the ground at the Federal Property in an area known to be clear of any other objects. If the instruments can detect the objects, the test will confirm that the equipment is working properly. The Pilot Project properties will be prepared by removing any vegetation in order for the equipment to work.

- Late summer – Early fall 2016 – A dynamic survey will be conducted to detect metallic objects in the ground. The data will be reviewed to determine any hotspots or anomalies. The equipment is held in place for about 45 seconds in order to evaluate an object, determine if it is a munition item, and compare the item to the Advance Classification (AC) library. If the AC indicates that an item is a 75 mm munition and the excavated item is in fact a 75mm munition that proves the technology works. If the AC indicates an item is not a munition and a horseshoe is excavated, that also proves the technology works. The survey phase will take about 3 weeks. An excavation list will be created, all anomalies will be removed, and the properties will be restored.
- Fall 2016 – Data Evaluation
- December 2016 – Pilot Test Report, which will describe if the instrument tests were successful.

Question from A. Hengst, Audience Member – In that picture of the saturation test, is he holding that above the ground?

A. Zahl explained that during the saturation test, an operator holds the instrument 12 inches above the ground, facilitated by stems reaching down from the instrument exactly 12 inches. The 12 inch set distance is part of the test.

Comment from John Wheeler, Community Member – This slide says arborist visit, but you did not mention an arborist.

A. Zahl explained that an arborist visited the Pilot Project properties within the last two weeks. The arborist went through the properties and valued plants on the speculation that some of the plants may have to be removed. The arborist looked at all of the vegetation, came up with a list of how much it is worth, and that information has been shared with the homeowners. USACE will be talking with the homeowners about what will actually need to be removed. The arborist visit provides an expert to determine the value of vegetation USACE might have to remove or replace.

Question from J. Wheeler, Community Member – Whether it is a shrub or a tree?

A. Zahl explained that he did not think many trees will have to be removed. The equipment will be able to go around trees. Bushes, plants, and other things that are harder to get around will probably have to be removed. For example, a group of hedgerows might be difficult to maneuver around and will need to be removed.

C. 4825 Glenbrook Road

Brenda Barber provided a brief review of 4825 Glenbrook Road.

USACE completed high probability operations at the end of May. USACE decontaminated all of the engineering controls at the site, including all of the equipment. The decontamination is part of preparation to return the site to low probability status, anticipated to begin sometime in fall 2016. Decontamination pads were built inside the tent. All of the equipment was put into these decontamination frames and covered with plastic to conduct a head space test to ensure the equipment had not been impacted from a chemical warfare material perspective. The frames also contained any decontamination water that was generated as part of the process, so everything was addressed inside the tent and properly contained before it was verified and released.

In addition, some of the high probability operations support equipment outside of the tent has been removed from the site. Inside the tent, the lighting, compressed air lines, and cameras used during high probability operations have been removed.

A crane was brought to the site on July 6th, and is stationed inside the site adjacent to the tent where some of the support equipment was removed. The crane is used to help take apart the engineering

control structure. The team started unlacing the fabric of the tent last week, and by July 12th, half of the tent fabric had been removed. This effort will continue over the month of August. The remaining tent fabric will be removed and the tent structure will be disassembled. The engineering control structure will then be stored at federal property in the case it is needed again in the future to support other site-wide efforts.

1. Tentative Schedule

- June 2016 – High Probability Excavation and Shelter-in-Place program completed 6 months ahead of schedule.
- Summer 2016 – Tent demobilization and Site Preparation for beginning Low Probability Excavation in fall 2016.
- Fall 2016 through spring 2017 – Expected completion date of Low Probability Excavation spring 2017.
- Spring 2017 through summer 2017 – Site Restoration activities. USACE anticipates completion of restoration of 4825 Glenbrook Road by summer 2017 at which time the property will be ready to be returned to the property owner.

As a courtesy to ATSDR, B. Barber provided a brief update concerning the ATSDR presentation ‘An Exposure and Health Effects Evaluation of Former Workers and Residents at 4825 Glenbrook Road Within the Spring Valley Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS)’ given at the May RAB meeting. ATSDR finished the public comment period for the Health Consultation Report concerning 4825 Glenbrook Road, and received three comments:

- A request for worker interview transcripts to be made available to the public.
- A request for information on the exposure and health effects of the workers be revised and expanded based on information that was brought forward at the May RAB meeting.
- A request to clarify Potential versus Completed pathways.

ATSDR will complete responses to these public comments, add the responses as Appendix G to the final health consultation report, and provide the final report when completed. Since USACE is not the author of this report, any questions should be directed to ATSDR.

D. Site-Wide Proposed Plan (PP)

D. Noble briefly reviewed the Site-Wide Proposed Plan.

The presentation at this meeting was a preview of the information to be presented at the community meeting for the Site-Wide PP on July 14th. D. Noble noted that he did not think there will be as many slides at the July 14th meeting; however all of the information presented will be available either in poster format or through the slides. The Site-Wide PP was released on June 13th and USACE announced a formal public comment period which will run until July 28th.

A copy of the PP is available online at <http://www.nab.usace.army.mil/Home/Spring-Valley/Proposed-Plan/>, and hard copies of the PP are available at the Tenley-Friendship Library repository.

USACE invites the RAB to attend the meeting and submit comments on the Site-Wide PP document. The meeting for the Site-Wide PP will be on the AU campus in the Butler Board Room above the Bender Arena. The meeting will be a combination of open house sessions beginning at

6:30 p.m., formal presentation at 7:15 p.m., followed by a Question and Answer session, and returning to the open house format for as long as attendees would like to remain.

The Site-Wide PP summarizes the cleanup alternatives that were evaluated in the Site-Wide FS and formally identifies USACE's preferred cleanup alternatives. There were two issues that were identified in the Site-Wide Remedial Investigation report that needed to be addressed:

- Risk posed by chemical contamination in the soil at two locations; the Spaulding Captain Rankin Area and the southern portion of AU campus.
- Unacceptable hazards due to potential for munitions left behind at the ~100 properties.

1. Evaluating Cleanup Alternatives

In the Site-Wide FS, alternatives were evaluated that could address the two issues. USACE follows the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) regulations that define the criteria that must be used to evaluate alternatives. These criteria are broken down into three broad groups:

- Threshold criteria that must be met.
- Balancing criteria that compare the alternatives to each other.
- Modifying criteria include regulator and community acceptance of the alternatives. USACE can modify the alternatives based on those two important sources of input.

The preferred alternatives must meet the Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs) outlined and defined in the RI and FS. These RAOs succinctly describe what USACE expects to accomplish by implementing the alternatives.

2. Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs) for Unacceptable Risks Posed by Soil Contamination

RAOs for unacceptable risks posed by soil contamination address risk left in the soil or risk that is posed by soil contamination from chemicals left behind by Army activities. The RAOs developed for these areas identify what the contaminant is and the concern level that warrants remediation efforts to bring the contamination level below the acceptable level. That concern level is translated into a concentration of soil for each of the compounds. The RAO addressing the class of compounds, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs), does not list each of the concentrations for all the compounds. This is because when USACE created the RAO to reduce the cancer risk to below the concern level, USACE had to clean the soil to the background level for PAHs found in the Spring Valley area. The cleanup goals are background for PAHs in those areas where there is PAH contamination.

Question from William Krebs, Community Member – How will USACE prevent direct contact with mercury or vanadium-contaminated soil having a non-carcinogenic Hazard Index (HI) exceeding 1? Will it be an average over the area? Will USACE look for hotspots and cold spots?

D. noble explained USACE will go to the known hotspot areas and define the boundaries of those hotspot areas until the cleanup goals are achieved. In addition, there is a larger exposure unit area that will be double checked to confirm that the average for that area has achieved the desired clean-

up level.

Question from W. Krebs, Community Member – Is there a ceiling for the hotspots to not be exceeded or will it be an average?

D. Noble explained that the identified hotspots will be removed. USACE will then go back and double check to make sure a more defined exposure unit centered on the hotspot area is below concern level. This method is a change from the removal action for arsenic when USACE strictly focused on hotspot removal and did not go back to collect additional samples to check the average.

3. Remaining Soil Contamination Risks

USACE considered 4 alternatives to address the hotspot soil contamination areas for the Spaulding Captain Rankin Area and a southern portion of the AU campus.

- No Further Action – Regulations require USACE to consider no further action.
- Land Use Controls – Activities such as posting ‘Keep Out’ signs, installing fencing, or deed restrictions placed on property.
- Phytoremediation – The use of certain kinds of plants that remove contamination from soil as they grow.
- Excavation and Off-Site Disposal of the contaminated soil.

USACE compared the 4 alternatives against the Threshold Criteria which must be met in order to be viable as a technology candidate for cleanup. USACE decided in the Site-Wide FS that the first two alternatives (No Further Action and Land Use Controls) did not meet the Threshold Criteria and were rejected at the threshold evaluation level. Alternatives 3 (Phytoremediation) and 4 (Excavation and Offsite Disposal) went forward and USACE performed a more detailed analysis of those alternatives against the Balancing Criteria. Based on this evaluation, for risk associated with chemical contamination in soil, USACE proposes Alternative 4, Excavation and Off-Site Disposal of the contaminated soil.

Question from Alma Gates, At Large Representative – Horace Mann Elementary School – Could you talk a little bit about the ‘x’ that is in Alternative 4?

D. Noble explained that the ‘not favorable’ ranking for Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, and Volume through Treatment for Alternative 4 was because when contaminated soil is excavated and disposed off-site, the soil is not treated. The contaminated soil is removed and transported to another location and buried in a proper landfill in a lined, waste disposal receiving cell that will be covered and monitored; however the toxicity and amount of contaminated soil is not being reduced, and the mobility of the contaminant in the soil is not being addressed.

4. Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs) for Unacceptable Explosive Hazards Posed by Munition and Explosives of Concern (MEC) Potentially Remaining Within the Spring Valley FUDS

- To reduce the potential for encountering MEC in identified areas where USACE believes there is an elevated hazard by investigating and removing subsurface anomalies that are most likely

munitions, to the depth of detection of the technology used.

- A general RAO developed in the RI/FS outlines USACE's effort to reduce the probability of residents, workers, and visitors handling any potential MEC items if encountered through education and awareness. In addition to the focus areas, this Site-Wide RAO addresses any possible residual hazard for the entire community.

Question from Tom Smith, Community Member – Can you actually require people to contact you before they would be doing any excavation at their site, whether it is a commercial site or a residential site? Does USACE have any kind of authority along those lines?

D. Noble explained that USACE cannot require residents to contact USACE prior to commercial or residential excavation. If necessary, USACE could seek to have deed restrictions placed on properties. USACE does not believe that any property in Spring Valley has a hazard that warrants such a deed restriction.

Question from Lawrence Miller, Community Member – Could you have people or contractors call the central Miss Utility to say we are going to dig? Do you have a liaison with them?

D. Noble explained that USACE does not ask Miss Utility to notify USACE before excavation in Spring Valley. That request is a consideration that would need to be balanced by what the actual residual hazard level is, and how much effort should be put into addressing that residual hazard.

Comment from L. Miller, Community Member – The solution may be as simple as asking the utility service to notify homeowners about the FUDS without needing to contacting USACE.

Comment from Steve Hirsh, Agency Representative – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region III – The regulators believe the residual risk is very small, but addressed the risk because it is possible. While there is not a high level of risk, an educational presence into the future is important and therefore approved funding for that educational effort is necessary.

5. Focus Areas

The focus areas where munition hazards potentially remain were not chosen property by property. During World War I none of the property lines existed. USACE focused on the information available and drew boundary lines around the formally used facilities and munitions testing areas, including buffer zones. Whether a property was in a focus area or not depended on where the property lines were in relation to the focus area boundary lines. If a property was inside a focus area boundary, USACE contacted the property owners in the last year. The 4 focus areas identified in the Site-Wide RI include:

- Two static test fire facility buffer zones.
- Function test range/impact area – The firing point of the range fan was on the boundary of the old experiment station from World War I. Munitions were fired out towards Dalecarlia Woods, and this area was the most likely impact zone.
- Area of Interest 13 – An identified area where munitions and munitions components are known to have been stored during World War I, and a possible disposal area.

6. Cleanup Alternatives Evaluated for the Potentially Remaining Munition Hazards

USACE evaluated 6 cleanup alternatives for the potentially remaining munition hazards:

- No Further Action – Regulations require USACE to consider no further action.
- Land Use Controls – Activities such as installing fencing and signs.

The remaining 4 alternatives use the same techniques to varying levels of intensity and areas of coverage. Each of the remaining alternatives uses the best techniques and instruments available to USACE:

- Full Digital Geophysical Mapping (DGM) Coverage, Remove All Anomalies
- Full DGM Coverage, Remove Selected Anomalies
- DGM of Accessible Areas, Remove All Anomalies
- DGM of Accessible Areas, Remove Selected Anomalies

‘Full coverage’ means the entire property would be geophysically mapped, and only the area immediately under the house would not be covered. A patio or sidewalk on the property would be moved out of the way in order to move the instruments over the ground and map anomalies. Full coverage would be a very thorough and destructive process consisting of removal of any landscaping that interfered with the mapping of the anomalies.

‘Accessible areas’ means the property would be geophysically mapped, but if the instruments cannot get a signal through a patio or sidewalk, then that area would not be ‘cleared’.

Removing ‘selected anomalies’ means removing only the anomalies that the Advanced Classification equipment has indicated have a high likelihood of being a munition, as opposed to removing all anomalies.

USACE rejected the first two alternatives because the Threshold Criteria were not met. The last 4 alternatives went through the Balancing Criteria. Based on that analysis, the preferred alternative was Alternative 6, DGM of Accessible Areas, Remove Selected Anomalies.

The use of geophysical survey instruments to locate anomalies is the same technique that USACE used to base evaluations for the Site-Wide RI, and at that time an entire property would be geophysically mapped. For the PP, because USACE is addressing areas that were defined by World War I activity, only portions of some properties will be areas of concern. USACE may geophysically map the front yard but not the backyard of a property. If a property owner expresses concern about both the front yard and the back yard, even though USACE has only proposed to look at the back yard, USACE will agree to map both areas.

Question from A. Hengst, Audience Member – How does the Site-Wide Proposed Plan address the likelihood of munitions underneath the Public Safety Building?

D. Noble explained that the PP acknowledges that the Public Safety Building on the American University (AU) campus is over a debris disposal area, with debris from the former experiment station likely underneath the building. As long as the building is in place and is properly

maintained, the building acts as a barrier between the public and what might be underneath. If the building is removed, then USACE would be interested in removing any debris that might be underneath.

Question from A. Hengst, Audience Member – Have you discussed their future plans for that building? Because that building is falling apart.

D. Noble explained that USACE has indication from AU that removal of the Public Safety Building will happen sooner rather than later. USACE is planning to have the funds available to implement that portion of the remedy if the building is removed.

Question from W. Krebs, Community Member – My recollection is that the reason you spent so much time under the front porch at 4825 Glenbrook Road is because of fill that was put underneath that house. Is there any way to know what is underneath the other houses or have fill? Are you using the same theory as you are using for the Public Safety Building, that is, as long as the building is undisturbed, there is no potential harm?

D. Noble explained that if there is a munition hazard under a house and there is no way for the public to come into contact with it, USACE considers that a safe situation. The only concern would be if the house was taken down and the small possibility of a munition under the house turns out to be true. If someone encounters a munition when a house is taken down, USACE intends for education to be available that informs the public of proper procedures.

Question from W. Krebs, Community Member – And that is also true of contaminants in addition to munitions?

D. Noble explained that yes, the same is true for contaminants, except it is more difficult to know if soil is contaminated when handled. USACE has worked to show where the areas of elevated risk of contaminated soil are, and will address those areas during the Remedial Action. USACE conducted a comprehensive arsenic removal action and documents indicate that USACE does not believe there are any issues with arsenic remaining at the site. Arsenic was not one of the compounds mentioned when USACE developed the RAOs.

Question from Jessica Herzstein, Audience Member – Would the scenario be the same for contaminated soil if a structure were taken down on a property where you could not measure the contamination earlier? Should USACE be alerted to determine whether the soil is contaminated underneath?

D. Noble explained that contamination under a structure is more difficult to address unless the soil is sampled. USACE did not sample the soil underneath structures such as homes, garages, walkways, or driveways. If there is a hotspot under any property, USACE does not have the data to discuss it. There is a shift away from the thinking of identifying hotspots and then removing them. There is more focus now on identifying what is a proper Exposure Unit that someone might be exposed to, and what the average concentration is of whatever contaminant USACE is concerned about over that Exposure Unit. A particular hotspot at a particular geographic location

within an Exposure Unit is not as important as what the actual exposure and dosage that someone might receive from moving around the property.

Question from J. Herzstein, Audience Member – If you are focusing more on average exposures, why is USACE concerned with hotspots of cobalt?

D. Noble explained that USACE is caught in between what was done in the past and where things are now. USACE has data that has identified hotspot areas at the site and those hotspots are located in areas where there could be contamination from Army activity. The compounds found in the hotspots could also be traced to Army activity. If a hotspot is identified, USACE will remove it. If USACE were to begin the remediation effort over again today, USACE would probably focus more on identifying exposure units; using average concentrations to identify problems, rather than using a single sample result to identify a hotspot.

Question from L. Miller, Community Member – I think we had a presentation on the persistence of these chemicals. If someone takes a house down in the next 25 to 50 years, is the hazard materially reduced by the passage of time?

D. Noble explained that no, because most of the contaminants are metals, and metals last forever. The only way to reduce the risk level is by activity at the property that spreads the contaminant around and dilutes the contaminant. However, by diluting the contaminant there is exposure to higher concentrations, so dilution is not something on which to depend. PAHs can vary because they are organic compounds that can break down over time, but can also persist for decades in the environment. USACE asked S. Hirsh, U.S. EPA, if he is more familiar with how long a PAH can persist in the environment.

Comment from Steve Hirsh, Agency Representative – US Environmental Protection Agency, Region III – Assuming the PAHs came from the American University Experiment Station (AUES); those PAHs have been in the soil for 100 years. The metals and the arsenic are broken down as far as possible. Contaminants that came out of containers would break down, but we are hoping there are no more of them left.

Question from Nan Wells, Audience Member and ANC 3D Commissioner – If a homeowner conducts a more extensive examination of their property, and then presents that information to USACE, would USACE remediate that property?

D. Nobel explained that no, the PP identifies what USACE intends to do. The only scenario that may change the PP would be a change in toxicity standards. Toxicity standards that are acceptable today might be shown to be not acceptable in future. USACE would then use the data already collected to identify additional problems and address those problems. If a homeowner conducts their own test in 20 years, USACE will not respond to that test. The homeowner will have to address their property privately.

Question from Carrie Johnston, Spring Valley Community Outreach Program – For houses built in Spring Valley from the 50s through the 90s by a developer, what is the probability that a

munition or other debris might be found underneath the house because of the process of excavation for a basement? Would that not reduce the likelihood of an item being left under the house?

D. Noble explained that yes, in a situation where there is confidence that a developer excavated significantly past the 1918 soil horizon to put a house in, the chance of finding any items under the house is remote. However, in certain areas fill was used, and soil was moved around. An item may have been transported and ended up under a house anyway, even after significant excavation was completed. There are also houses with partial basements and crawlspaces instead of basements, so excavation would not be as deep for building a house. USACE believes finding items underneath houses is unlikely. None of the alternatives considered investigating underneath houses. There were no concerns from USEPA or DOEE that investigating underneath houses should have been considered.

7. Prioritization

At the May RAB meeting there was discussion about prioritization. In addition to the Spaulding Captain Rankin Area and the southern portion of AU campus, there are 96 property owners that are impacted by the possibility of a munition left behind on their property. Of those 96 properties, 4 will be addressed by the Pilot Project, leaving 92 properties that will need to be investigated and remediated. The RAB asked if USACE has a plan for prioritization of the properties. At that time, D. Noble did not believe the process had reached that point yet, but the RAB asked that D. Noble present information concerning prioritization at the July RAB meeting. The RAB also asked if there were other sites around the country that involved multiple property owners that had to wait in a line for remediation. D. Noble spoke with Ed Hughes, USACE District FUDS Program Manager. E. Hughes investigated and found there has not been a site where large numbers of property owners waited for remedial action. There have been sites where there were two or three homeowners, but there has not been a comparable site with a high density of ownership within a very small area.

Several years ago, there was a situation in Spring Valley where USACE identified 170 properties that had elevated arsenic. USACE understood the project was going to take a long time because only two or three properties would be remediated at a time. The method USACE used was to assign a unique exposure level number to each property based on an average concentration level of arsenic on the property. The process was objective; data was collected, the arsenic concentration level was averaged, and the number result was assigned to the property. USACE addressed the properties that had higher numbers first. Remediation for all 170 properties took about 9 years to complete. As USACE went through the process, administrative issues such as acquiring Rights of Entry (ROEs) and coordinating schedules with the homeowners also had an effect on priority. Some properties moved ahead with remediation faster because the homeowners were ready with a ROE versus other homeowners that indicated they were going to be away and asked USACE to delay activity at their property. One homeowner waited 9 years for their response action. In that case, USACE was aware of the arsenic level on that property and that the property needed to be remediated. In this case USACE has no idea whether a particular property has a munition on it or

not, in fact USACE is confident that most of the properties do not.

USACE considered what objective criteria might be assigned to the four focus areas that would indicate the need to go to one focus area before the other three. In the Site-Wide RI report there was a modelling tool called the Munitions and Explosives of Concern Hazard Assessment (MEC HA). The MEC HA generated and assigned a score to each of the four focus areas, not property by property. The score for each areas was different, but the MEC-HA is a tool that calculates a numerical score then places an area into a hazard category. Each category has a range of scores. Based on the scores, all four areas were placed in the same hazard category ranking. As far as USACE is concerned, there is no difference in the hazard level among the four focus areas. USACE does not have a way to objectively calculate a unique number for a property with respect to munition hazards.

An option for beginning prioritization might be for USACE to reach out to all 92 homeowners and ask if they would like to have their property remediated first, and if they have a specific reason. USACE might ask homeowners to describe that reason in a letter. USACE would not subjectively evaluate what the reason might be, but if a homeowner is concerned enough to write a letter, that may be reason enough. USACE may receive 10 to 15 letters, which would easily fill the first year of properties to be remediated. If all 92 homeowners write a letter, then another method for prioritization will have to be used. In the past there have been homeowners that were very concerned and will probably write a letter. In fact, a couple homeowners have already written a letter. If the RAB is agreeable to the idea, USACE will wait and see how the 92 homeowners feel when USACE is in the planning phase 6 to 8 months before starting field work on the remedy.

Comment from T. Smith, Community Member – I think the way USACE is suggesting prioritization opens the process up for rebuttal. Even if USACE does not share the information widely, there needs to be some type of criteria to evaluate requests. If there is nothing on which to base the decisions, those decisions become subjective; for example, if someone wrote a better letter or submitted the letter sooner. Creating the criteria may be hard and not technical, but perhaps that is something the RAB can help USACE decide, in terms of bringing some ideas to the table and discussing the process at a future meeting. It seems there is not a hurry at this time.

D. Noble agreed that there is not a hurry now, but plans to address the process by the end of this year.

Comment from L. Miller, Community Member – Polling the 92 homeowners may serve as an initial cut, which gives a rough idea of how many people are pushing to be prioritized. If a relatively small number of homeowners respond, the problem is solved. If a large number of homeowners respond, then criteria will have to be formulated, which may open up the possibility of homeowners second-guessing the decisions.

Comment from T. Smith, Community Member – I think that is the danger of waiting to create a criteria after the people have been polled about having their house prioritized. I think it certainly will be easier if only 10 or 15 homeowners come forward. However, once you invite homeowners

to come forward, they have a right to know what the basis is for evaluating their request.

Comment from L. Miller, Community Member – It might be there is no basis at all. If there is only few that come forward, USACE will accommodate them; but if there are many homeowners that come forward, there is no way to prioritize them.

Comment from J. Wheeler, Community Member and T. Smith, Community Member – That would be the best scenario.

Comment from W. Krebs, Community Member – It seems to me that prioritization should be done on an efficiency and cost basis as opposed to individualized need or request. It may make more sense to do a pocket of ten houses because they are close together, to complete remediation in a neighborhood.

S. Hirsh, Agency Representative – US Environmental Protection Agency, Region III explained that for this kind of work, efficiency and cost is not as big a concern. For the arsenic removal, efficiency and cost were a bigger issue because a great deal of soil was being removed, and heavy equipment was involved.

Comment from T. Smith, Community Member – A poll of the 92 homeowners could be done now, ask the homeowners if they want to be prioritized.

Comment from L. Miller, Community Member – Ask the homeowners if they want to be prioritized and if they have a particular reason.

Comment from W. Krebs, Community Member – The method could be random, take names out of a hat.

Comment from L. Miller, Community Member – The RAB had also asked about timing and whether there was a possibility of speeding the process up and what would be the end point.

D. Noble explained that in regards to speeding the process up, USACE will be going to the vendor community to hire a contractor to do the remediation work. Part of hiring the contractor will be to inform them that schedule is important to USACE. The contractor will be asked what their proposed best schedule is for the 92 properties and still perform appropriate work. USACE will obtain an estimate of schedule and cost from the vendor community. The cost will be approximately the same, whether the cost is incurred in the first year by remediating all 92 properties, or spread out over 5 years by addressing a number of properties each year. Whatever the schedule may be, this work will take a certain amount of funding which will be delivered to USACE. It is doubtful that a contractor would be able to finish remediation of all 92 properties in 1 year. A range of 2, 3, or 4 years to finish the project is more likely.

Comment from S. Hirsh, Agency Representative – US Environmental Protection Agency, Region III – The Pilot Project will help with speeding up the process, in terms of determining if one instrument may be a more quickly implementable response rather than another instrument that is the only one available in the world.

Question from L. Miller, Community Member – Will there be multiple potential vendors that do this type of work?

D. Noble confirmed this.

8. Tentative Schedule

- July 28, 2016 – The public comment period will end and the Proposed Plan (PP) will automatically be final. The PP part of the project will be completed.
- Late Summer/Fall 2016 – USACE will respond to public comments and modify alternatives if needed based on public comment. The Decision Document (DD) will be prepared. USACE will need concurrence from EPA Region III and DOEE before it is signed by DoD.
- Late Fall/Early Winter 2016 – USACE may begin work on contract acquisition and Remedial Design.
- 2017-2020 – Remedial Action may begin sometime in calendar year 2017. USACE has requested a significant amount of funding to arrive in FY2017 to pay for this remedy. The signed DD will need to be in place before acquisition and spending of funds may begin.

Question from Davis Kennedy, Northwest Current, Audience Member – Under priorities, if somebody dies and the property needs to be sold, would that be a priority reason?

D. Noble explained that if a homeowner dies and the seller of the property feels they would be in a better position if the remediation of that property were completed, USACE would take that into consideration. USACE will also consider a homeowner that merely expresses concern. USACE will accept all reasons until all 92 homeowners present a reason, then the method of selecting properties may have to revert to randomization.

Comment from Chris Gardner, USACE, Corporate Communications Office – Having signed ROEs will also have an impact. There is a lot of paperwork involved when USACE comes to a property and causes any damage. Cooperation from the homeowners and working efficiently with USACE to have the proper documents signed and in place will help to remediate their properties sooner.

Comment from T. Smith, Community Member – I think the issue of priorities should be on the future schedule for more detailed discussion.

Question from S. Hirsh, Agency Representative – US Environmental Protection Agency – So the Groundwater FS will come out late summer early fall?

D. Noble explained that the Groundwater FS will be released to the RAB by late fall, possibly sooner. USACE plans to finalize the Groundwater RI before the Groundwater FS is released. D. Noble noted that USACE would stay after the meeting to answer any further questions.

IV. Community Items

No community items were presented.

V. Future RAB Agenda Development

A. Upcoming Meeting Topics

Site-Wide PP Prioritization Scheme

B. Next RAB Meeting:

Tuesday, September 13, 2016

VI. Public Comments

No public comments were presented.

VI. Adjourn

The meeting was adjourned at 8:29 PM.