

MEETING MINUTES #26
Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

APRIL 19, 2012
(6:00 – 7:30 p.m.)

Meeting North Pole City Hall
Location: 125 Snowman Lane
North Pole, AK 99705

1. Participants in Attendance (sign-in sheet provided in the **Attachments** section of these meeting minutes):

Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Members

Col Thomas D. Daack, USAF PACAF 354 MSG/CC
(Alternate Installation Co-chair)
Ms. Terry Huisman – Moose Creek Co-chair
Mr. Dick Tomany – North Pole Co-chair
Ms. Edith Tomany – North Pole Representative

Regulatory Remedial Project Managers (RPMs)

Mr. Aaron Lambert – EPA Region 10 (*via telephone*)
Ms. Kim DeRuyter - ADEC

Eielson AFB Restoration Personnel

Mr. David Beistel – Restoration Chief /USAF RPM
Ms. Diane Bryan – Project Manager
Ms. Carolyn Tallant – Project Manager

Technical Support

Mr. Mark Wilkinson, Project Manager – EA
Engineering, Science, and Technology (EA)
Mr. Jay Snyder, Professional Hydrogeologist – EA
Mr. Kyle Waldron, Deputy Project Manager – EA
Mr. Frank Barranco, Chief Geologist
Ms. Kelly Findlay, Project Controls – EA

- 2. Presentations:** RAB members were provided presentation slides and handouts in folders, which may be found in the **Handouts** section of these meeting minutes. Mr. David Beistel introduced and welcomed the RAB members and participants, and presented slides 1-15 of the PowerPoint presentation provided at the end of the **Handouts** section. Mr. Beistel's presentation primarily re-capped the environmental restoration program at Eielson AFB (i.e., history, program status, progress, etc.). Mr. Beistel also discussed new business matters, which included approving Ms. Edith Tomany as a new RAB Member representative and Alternate Community Co-chair representative for the North Pole community. Board members approved Ms. Tomany by signing the letter provided in the **Handouts** section. The signed letter was later electronically scanned and is provided in the **Attachments** section of these meeting minutes. One other business matter Mr. Beistel discussed was for the RAB Members to consider revising the RAB Charter to include an updated signature page of the current Co-chairs.

Mr. Jay Snyder presented slides 16–62 of the PowerPoint presentation provided in the **Handouts** section of these meeting minutes. Mr. Snyder recapped 2011 activities and discussed 2012 activities involving the supplemental remedial investigation at source areas WP45/SS57. He also explained the planned passive soil gas survey approach. Mr. Snyder discussed the goals, 2012 scope of work, and sampling locations planned for Garrison Slough (source area SS67). Lastly, he discussed the purposes of the CSM Updates, Installation Wide Monitoring Program (IWMP), and Source Area Report (SER) processes and presented location maps for the locations of each of the source areas that will be addressed under these processes.

- 3. Regulatory Perspective:** Mr. Aaron Lambert commented that there has been a lot of progress and there could be more, but with the challenges experienced, the progress is on track. He added that he is looking forward to visiting Eielson AFB during the field season.

4. Questions/Answers:

- a. **Fish Boils:** Ms. Terry Huisman asked if the fish in Garrison Slough still had boils on them. Mr. Beistel responded no.
- b. **Geoprobe Diameter and Depth:** Mr. Dick Tomany asked about the depth of the geoprobes. Mr. Snyder responded 160 feet and explained the scoping process and triad discussions process during the field season.
- c. **Monitoring Well Location:** Ms. Huisman asked about fuels contamination in the Ski Hill Lodge area (source area WP38) and if wells would be placed there. Mr. Snyder explained that there are approximately 35 source area locations scoped for the IWMP and wells will be installed at WP38 and monitored under the IWMP. He also explained that the wells are strategically placed to confirm/re-establish the plume boundaries and verify the contamination at the source area.
- d. **Long-term Monitoring:** Col Daack asked what will happen with the monitoring wells 3–5 years later; after EA has done their part, does the monitoring turn over to the base to complete. Mr. Beistel explained the environmental work will eventually be performed under a new Performance Based Contract (PBC) that will likely be issued as a long-term (8–10 years) contract. Eielson AFB is not yet ready for the PBC type of contract, but expects to be under this new contract in Fiscal Year 2014. Mr. Snyder added that the more that is known from the outcome of the work being done for the 2013 Record of Decision Five Year Review will help aid contractors with bidding the PBC correctly. Ms. Huisman commented that she monitors government contracts, some of which are PBC, and knows how challenging it can be when a contractor from outside Alaska is awarded these type of contracts and do not understand the costs and issues related to working in Alaska.
- e. **RAB Member Site Visit:** Col Daack asked the other RAB members if they have ever been on a site visit to see the various source area locations displayed on the maps presented. Mr. Tomany responded that he has been on base before and is somewhat familiar. Ms. Huisman said it has been about 10 years since the last site visit. Col Daack extended an invitation to the RAB members and participants to setup a tour bus to come on base and visit each of the sites. He suggested this could be done during one of the upcoming RAB meetings.
- f. **Number of Contaminated Site:** Ms. Huisman asked how many sites there are now altogether. Mr. Beistel responded that there were 67 (really 66, as one area was named twice) Installation Restoration Program sites, 36 Compliance Restoration Sites, 5 SER sites, 48 Areas of Concern sites, and there are Military Munitions and Response Program sites that are being evaluated. Ms. Kimberly DeRuyter explained that there are many sites that need to be revisited as well because the clean-up levels changed over the year. Ms. Huisman added that there are also the private properties around Eielson AFB that have had concerns, such as the Skinner property in Moose Creek.

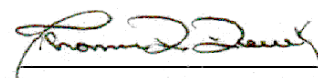
- 5. General Comments:** Col Daack commented that Ms. Sullivan from the Under Secretary of Defense visited Eielson AFB the past week and this week at Ft. Wainwright to address DoD concerns. He commented that the site visit went very well and they had planned to be at Ft. Wainwright on 20 April 2012 to honor Earth Day and sign a proclamation to be good stewards of the environment. Mr. Lambert commented that he is currently trying to work internally to get the EPA website updated to show all of the work that has been completed. Mr. Tomany asked if Mr. Beistel could find a way to e-mail the attachments out so that they are not encrypted because he is unable to open them.

Approved by e-mail 10 May 12

TERRY HUISMAN
Community Co-Chair
Moose Creek Representative

Approved by phone 8 May 12

DICK TOMANY
Community Co-Chair
North Pole Representative



COL THOMAS D. DAACK
Eielson AFB Co-Chair Alternate
Colonel, USAF Representative

30 May 12

**RAB MEETING #26
HANDOUTS**

Agenda

MEETING #26 AGENDA

Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

APRIL 19, 2012
(6:00 – 7:30 p.m.)

Meeting Location: North Pole City Hall
125 Snowman Lane
North Pole, AK 99705

Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Members

Col Lynn Scheel – Eielson AFB Co-chair
Ms. Terry Huisman – Moose Creek Co-chair
Mr. Dick Tomany – North Pole Co-chair

Regulatory Remedial Project Managers (RPMs)

Mr. Aaron Lambert – EPA Region 10
Ms. Kim DeRuyter - ADEC

Eielson AFB Restoration Personnel

Mr. Dave Beistel – Restoration Chief /USAF RPM
Mr. Steve Parker – Project Manager
Ms. Diane Bryan – Project Manager
Ms. Carolyn Tallant – Project Manager

Technical Support

Mr. Mark Wilkinson – EA Engineering, Science, and
Technology, Inc. (EA)

Agenda

Eielson AFB Presentation

- ***Welcome and Introductions***
 - Board Members
 - Agency Program Managers
 - Business Matters (Old/New)
 - o New RAB Member Approval
 - o Revise Charter Signature List
- ***Brief Program Review***
 - Program Commitment
 - Record of Decisions (RODs) / Five Year Review
 - Current Program Status
- ***Progress Review***
 - 2012 – 2013 Prepare for ROD Review
 - 2012 Program Progress
 - Compliance Restoration Program POL Sites
 - Military Munitions Response Program
- Short-term / Long-term Goals
- Information Contacts
- Questions?

Technical Approach of Installation Restoration Program: Presented by EA

Regulatory Perspective / Questions / Concerns / Discussions

Closing Remarks / Next Meeting Time / Agenda / Action Items for RAB Members

- Review RAB Charter for revisions
- Review RAB Rule Handbook for RAB operations guidance
- Distribute Post-Meeting Public Notice Flyers in local communities

**RAB Handout &
Eielson AFB Fact Sheet**

Eielson AFB Restoration Advisory Board

- 27 April 1995 - 1st RAB meeting
 - Appointed Co-Chairmen
 - Drafted RAB charter
- 26th RAB meeting held in October 2011
- Invitation open for new members

Eielson AFB Cleanup History

- 1982 - Installation Restoration Program begins
- 1989 - National Priorities List Superfund site (CERCLA)
- 1991 - Signed the Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA) with EPA and ADEC

Contaminant Types at Eielson AFB Operable Units (OUs)

- OU1 – Petroleum Contamination
- OU2 – Petroleum Contamination
- OU3, 4, and 5 – Petroleum, Chlorinated Solvent, Pesticide, Landfills, and Lead Contamination
- OU6 – Petroleum Contamination
- OU7 (Sitewide Garrison Slough) – PCB Contamination

Five-Year Record of Decision (ROD) Review

- Required at Least Once Per Five Years Under the CERCLA Process
 - Last Five-Year ROD Review Conducted In FY 08
- Participants in the Process
 - Eielson AFB
 - EPA Region 10
 - ADEC
 - EA Engineering, Science, and Technology
 - General Public

Introduction

Eielson Air Force Base (AFB) has been an active military installation since 1944. Past practices regarding fuel products, solvents, buried waste and other hazardous substances have resulted in approximately 100 contaminated sites on base, and Eielson AFB was placed on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1989. The initial focus of Eielson's environmental program was to achieve "remedy-in-place" status at each contaminated site, but this often required many years of land use restrictions and/or long-term groundwater monitoring without achieving site closure. A 2010 directive from the United States Air Force (USAF) requires a new focus on completing cleanups to move contaminated sites to closure more quickly. Sites are being investigated and cleaned up under three main programs: Installation Restoration (IRP), Compliance Restoration (CRP), and Military Munitions Response (MMRP).

Installation Restoration Program

In 1991 the United States Air Force (USAF), United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) signed the Eielson Federal Facility Agreement, which governs the cleanup of approximately 60 sites under the Installation Restoration Program. Contamination at these sites is due to fuel products, solvents, buried waste, and other contaminants. In the 1990s, Records of Decision (RODs) that selected a remedy for each IRP site were signed by USAF, U.S. EPA and DEC. Approximately 37 sites were found to require long-term monitoring and/or remedial action. Contamination above cleanup levels remains at many sites. All IRP sites, regardless of selected remedy, will be re-evaluated within the next few years to ensure that each selected remedy is protective of human health and the environment and to determine the most efficient way to move each site to closure.

Garrison Slough (IRP site SS67) flows north-northwest via engineered drainage channels through the developed portion of Eielson AFB. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) released to surface soil in a drainage channel approximately 900 feet upstream of the Arctic Avenue/Manchu Road bridge migrated to sediment and fish in the slough. The selected remedy for this site included excavation of PCB-impacted soil and sediment (conducted in 1996-98, although one 180-foot section was not excavated due to discovery of unexploded ordnance), construction of a fish barrier to minimize movement in and out of the PCB-impacted area (constructed in 1996 and still in place), and restrictions against eating fish caught in the slough. The 2008 Five-Year ROD Review determined that the selected remedy at SS67 potentially is not protective of human health and the environment. Additional sediment and fish tissue samples from Garrison Slough and background locations will be collected in 2012 and used to determine if additional remedial action needs to occur.

IRP site WP45/SS57 is located along the west side of Flightline Avenue near the main taxiway and is the location of a photo lab and former fire station. Soil and groundwater are contaminated with chlorinated solvents, benzene and fuel products. The sources of the contamination are floor drains and former fire-training activities in which waste fuels and solvents were dumped into pits and lit on fire. The selected remedy for the site includes groundwater monitoring and institutional controls to prevent exposure to contaminated groundwater. The 2008 Five-Year ROD Review noted that the protectiveness of the selected remedy at this site could not be determined because the extent of contamination is unknown.

Additional soil and groundwater data was collected in 2011 and will be collected in 2012, and will be used to determine the protectiveness of the selected remedy and if additional remedial action needs to occur.

Compliance Restoration Program

Because Superfund does not regulate sites contaminated only by fuel products such as gasoline or diesel, the cleanup of approximately 38 fuel-impacted sites is handled under the CRP. USAF and DEC, but not U.S. EPA, are involved in the decision-making process for these sites. A contract to conduct further investigation at all CRP sites was awarded in September 2011 and investigatory work will be carried out in 2012.

Military Munitions Response Program

Sites impacted by munitions are covered under the MMRP. A basewide preliminary assessment/site investigation will be conducted in 2012.

Source Evaluation Process

When a new potentially contaminated site is discovered during construction or other base activities, that site is evaluated under the Source Evaluation Report (SER) process and is assigned to a specific cleanup program or is recommended for no further action. There are five SER sites currently under review and revision.

Public Involvement at Eielson AFB

The Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) was established in 1994 and currently includes representatives from Eielson AFB, U.S. EPA, DEC and local communities. RAB meetings were held quarterly until 1996 and semiannually until 2003. RAB meetings resumed in 2011 and now are held semiannually. RAB meetings are an opportunity for Eielson AFB and its contractors to present technical and administrative information regarding contaminated sites and for RAB members and other attendees to ask questions and voice their concerns. Everyone is welcome and encouraged to attend RAB meetings. If you would like to be added to the mailing list for information regarding future RAB meetings or if you are interested in serving as a RAB community member, please contact:

354th Fighter Wing Public Affairs
354 Broadway Street Unit 15A
Eielson AFB AK 99702-1895
Telephone: (907) 377-2116 www.eielson.af.mil/

New RAB Member

NEW RAB MEMBER APPROVAL

April 19, 2012

Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

TO: Ms. Edith Tomany
FROM: Eielson AFB Restoration Advisory Board
RE: RAB Approval of New Board Member and Alternate Community Co-Chair Representative of the North Pole Community

Dear Ms. Tomany:

In response to your call to the Eielson Air Force Base (AFB) Public Affairs office on April 10th requesting to fill the Salcha community co-chair vacancy for the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB), it is the desire of the RAB to have a representative member from the Salcha community to fill the vacancy. However, the RAB members would like to extend an invitation to you to serve as a RAB Member representative of the North Pole community, and also as the Alternate Community Co-Chair representative for the North Pole community. Please sign and date below for acceptance.

Sincerely,

TERRY HUISMAN
Community Co-Chair
Moose Creek Representative

DICK TOMANY
Community Co-Chair
North Pole Representative

LYNN I. SCHEEL
Eielson AFB Co-Chair
Colonel, USAF Representative

New Board Member Acceptance

By signing and dating below, you are hereby accepted as a new RAB member in the roles stated above and you accept the terms of the RAB Charter. Please find attached a copy of the most current Eielson AFB RAB Charter, a copy of the RAB Rule Handbook, and the RAB Member and Participant List for your information.

Edith Tomany
RAB Member/Alternate Community Co-Chair
North Pole Representative

Current Members and Participants

RAB MEMBER AND PARTICIPANT LIST

Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

Installation RAB Member

- Colonel Lynn Scheel, Installation Co-Chair

Moose Creek RAB Member

- Ms. Terry Huisman

North Pole RAB Member

- Mr. Dick Tomany

Salcha RAB Member

- *Vacant*

RAB Participants

- Ms. Kimberly Deruyter, ADEC Remedial Project Manager
- Mr. Aaron Lambert, EPA Remedial Project Manager
- Mr. David Beistel, Eielson AFB Remedial Project Manager

RAB Charter

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD CHARTER
(Eielson AFB Alaska)

NAME

This organization shall be known as the Eielson Air Force Base (EAFB) Restoration Advisory Board (RAB).

MEMBERS

The RAB shall consist of representatives from the United States Air Force (USAF), the local communities (Salcha, Moose Creek, North Pole, Fairbanks, University of Alaska), the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10 (U.S. EPA), the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), and other members as deemed appropriate by the RAB. Air Force members representing the Installation Restoration Program, public affairs, and the legal office should monitor all meetings to provide technical input and program continuity.

Members shall serve without compensation as a voluntary service to the community. All expenses incidental to travel and review shall be borne by the respective member's organization.

AUTHORITY

The basis and authority for this charter is the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Agreements and Reauthorization Act (SARA sections 120a,f, and 121f) of 1986, and 10 U.S.C. 2705 and Executive Order 12580. The Department of Defense was mandated by SARA to provide a Technical Review Committee (TRC); the TRC has since been updated to provide for a civilian co-chair and converted to a Restoration Advisory Board to assure community involvement in the restoration process. The members recognize that Eielson AFB, the U.S. EPA, and the ADEC are operating within a framework of a Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA), and the RAB is not intended to circumvent this legally binding contractual agreement.

PURPOSE/OBJECTIVE

The purpose of the Restoration Advisory Board is to provide stakeholders an opportunity to participate in environmental decision making through technical community expertise/review of the Eielson Environmental Cleanup program, in conjunction with Air Force officials and the regulatory agencies under the CERCLA program/Federal Facilities Agreement.

PURPOSE/OBJECTIVE (cont.)

All RAB decisions should be made by individual comment, and are advisory in nature. RAB decisions should be presented through the military co-chair to the Eielson Environmental Protection Working Group (EPWG).

OPERATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The military co-chair and the civilian co-chairs shall jointly prepare/disseminate an agenda, and moderate the RAB meetings. Members should submit agenda items to the joint-chairs 30 days in advance of the meeting. The RAB meeting agenda should generally follow this basic format:

- review of "old business"
- presentation or update by project technical staff and RAB member discussions
- question/answer/input/discussion period for non-RAB community participants
- list of action items for RAB members
- discussion of the next meeting's time/agenda

The military co-chair should assure that adequate administrative support is provided to the RAB, and that informal, non-verbatim minutes of each meeting are kept, and disseminated to all members and entered into the administrative/public record. All RAB meetings are open to the public. Member or public questions/comments about relevant subjects during public comment periods may be answered by written response or by use of the RAB meeting minutes.

RAB meetings will be held quarterly, or as requested by individual members. Meetings will be held at Eielson Air Force Base or at a convenient off-base location as agreed to by all members.

Members should submit in writing the name of an alternate member (if possible), in case of the members absence. A RAB member who is unable to participate in the RAB may submit his/her resignation in writing, to any of the joint-chairs. If an alternate member approved by consensus of the RAB is in place, that person may be voted into the primary slot with the consensus of the RAB. The Air Force will maintain a current list of members and alternates.

Advisory board members will be asked to review and comment on issues in a timely manner (30 days), so as not to impact Federal Facility Agreement deliverable dates or prearranged public comment dates.

OPERATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES (cont.)

Joint-chairs should ensure that community responses and sentiment regarding Eielson cleanup issues are presented, and are either answered or followed up on in a timely manner. All final decision documents concerning environmental cleanup presented to the RAB should be made available to the public.

Any member subject to military jurisdiction or administrative control should be considered a representative for their respective communities, when considering comments made to the RAB. As such no retribution shall be taken against such a member merely because the opinions expressed may differ from those expressed by the military representatives.

TERM OF SERVICE

Each member will serve a two year renewable term of service. Member replacement may be made by recommendation of the represented community leadership or by recommendation and acceptance of the RAB.

CHARTER EFFECTIVE DATE AND MODIFICATION

The effective date of this charter is the date of RAB approval, indicated by the co-chair's signatures on the enclosed signature list. The intent of this charter is to be a flexible, usable tool. Therefore, this charter may be modified by consent of at least three-quarters consensus of the RAB members. Written modifications are required and must be signed by membership.

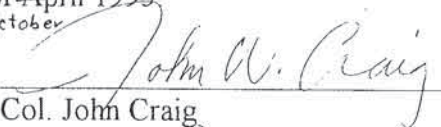
TERMINATION

The provisions of this charter shall be satisfied and considered complete when all members agree in writing to terminate the RAB.

RATIFICATION SIGNATURE LIST


The following signatures signify the Eielson Air Force Base Restoration Advisory Board charter and membership approval as of ~~April~~ ^{October} 1995:

RAB Co-Chairman
354 Vice Wing Commander


Col. John Craig

5 Oct 95
Date

RAB Civilian Co-Chairman
North Pole Representative


Mr. John E. Poirrer

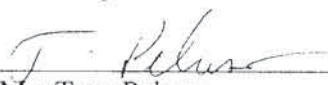
5 OCT 95
Date

RAB Co-Chairman
Moose Creek Representative


Ms. Terry Huisman

5 Oct 95
Date

RAB Co-Chairman
Salcha Representative


Mr. Tom Peluso

5 Oct. 95
Date

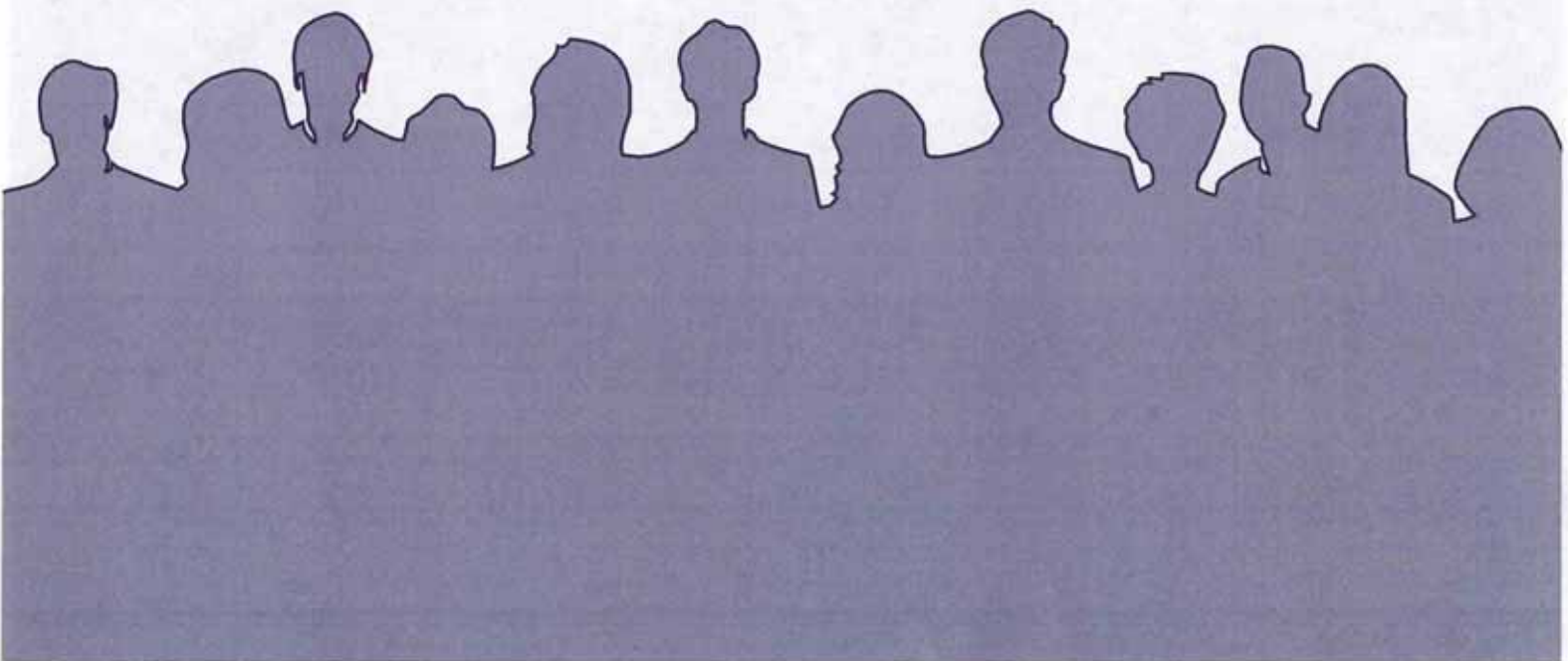
RAB Rule Handbook



Restoration Advisory Board Rule **Handbook**

Office of the Secretary of Defense

March 2007



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Executive Summary

The Department of Defense (DoD) encourages community involvement in the environmental restoration process through Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs). Since 1994, RABs have been established at over 300 military installations and properties in the United States and its territories to encourage communities and installations to identify and discuss potential environmental restoration issues. By facilitating open communication and understanding, RABs serve as a forum for discussion among the parties involved in the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) at affected sites and installations. RABs provide a collaborative forum for the community, government agencies, tribes, and installation decision makers to discuss and identify the most efficient and productive means to restore the environment.

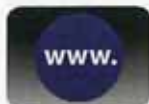
DoD developed this handbook as an accompaniment to the RAB Rule, which was issued on May 12, 2006 (*71 Federal Register 27610*). The handbook is intended to supplement the rule. It is written to be flexible enough to guide individual RABs in addressing their own unique concerns and to offer suggestions to the communities and members involved in the RAB.

This handbook follows the structure of the RAB Rule using a question and answer format designed to serve as a quick reference manual for major topics that may be discussed by RABs and local communities. The RAB Handbook is composed of the following nine chapters:

1. What is a RAB?
2. How is a RAB established?
3. Who can participate in a RAB?
4. What are the roles and responsibilities of RAB participants?
5. How does a RAB operate?
6. How does a community or installation know when a RAB has completed its work and is no longer needed?
7. What happens if a RAB becomes ineffective?
8. Can an adjourned or dissolved RAB be reestablished?
9. What happens to RABs at installations that are closing or have been closed under BRAC?

Please refer to the RAB Rule for specific requirements of RABs. The rule may be found at: <https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/Public/News/OSD/RAB/rabrul.html> or at *32 Code of Federal Regulations Part 202*.

DENIX RAB Rule Web site



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1 What is a Restoration Advisory Board?

Each military installation is part of a community, and actions the installation undertakes in environmental restoration may impact its neighbors. Environmental restoration on DoD installations requires local community input and exchange of information. A RAB provides a forum for this input and exchange at operating and closing installations as well as formerly used defense sites (FUDS). Additionally, having a RAB at an operational installation often helps to ease the concern that neighbors might feel when an installation is undergoing environmental restoration.

What is a RAB?

A RAB is a stakeholder group that meets on a regular basis to discuss environmental restoration at a specific property that is either currently or was formerly owned by DoD, but where DoD oversees the environmental restoration process. RABs enable people interested in the environmental cleanup at a specific installation to exchange information with representatives of regulatory agencies, the installation, and the community. While the general public can comment on DoD's environmental restoration program, RABs offer a focused and interactive opportunity to participate in the environmental restoration process.

In most cases, a RAB addresses cleanup activities at one particular installation; however, there is no prohibition on convening a RAB to address cleanup activities at multiple installations, especially when the same community members are involved. A decision to have a RAB address multiple installations should include input from the communities involved as well as the installations and regulators.



What is the purpose of a RAB?

A RAB provides the community with the opportunity to become involved in the environmental restoration process at DoD installations either as a RAB member or through attendance at RAB meetings. RABs offer members the opportunity to influence cleanup decisions through discussion and to provide input to the installation decision makers. Because representatives of the environmental agencies overseeing cleanup participate in the RAB, the RAB offers members and the public the opportunity to share their questions, concerns, and ideas with agencies involved in the cleanup.

What is a Restoration Advisory Board?

Can a RAB's mission statement and goals be amended?

Establishing a RAB's mission statement and goals should be one of the first undertakings of a RAB. A mission statement and goals help to focus the RAB and give it direction. Since the RAB members generate the mission statement and goals, they have the ability to change them. The process for changing the mission statement and goals should be one of the items addressed by the operating procedures of the RAB. In all cases, the decision to change these items should be joint. If, after consultation, the installation and community co-chairs determine there is a valid need to alter the mission and goals, then these items may be amended using the process outlined in the operating procedures.

What issues do RABs address?

RABs may only address issues associated with environmental restoration activities. Funding for RABs is received from the Service's Environmental Restoration accounts; therefore, RABs may only discuss environmental restoration topics. If another issue of community interest arises in the course of a RAB's discussions, then the RAB installation co-chair should refer the issue to the appropriate offices or individuals at the installation. Limiting the RABs to discussions of environmental restoration helps to ensure that RABs remain focused and provides maximum opportunity to discuss issues related to environmental restoration activities.

What if I want to discuss other issues?

Individuals hoping to discuss activities other than environmental restoration, such as noise or water quality concerns, should contact the RAB installation co-chair. The co-chair will identify the point of contact (POC) or office responsible for handling the issues of interest and pass along the names of inquirers to the appropriate offices for resolution.

What activities can RABs undertake?

Examples of activities a RAB may undertake are:

- Reviewing and commenting on environmental restoration documents and activities;
- Providing information to the community;
- Receiving input from the community; and
- Obtaining information regarding the schedule, type, and status of environmental restoration activities.

How can I find out about a RAB's activities?



The RAB directory is located on DENIX at <https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/Public/Library/Cleanup/CleanupOfc/stakeholder/rabdirectory.html>



DoD maintains records of RAB activities, procedures, and meeting minutes in an information repository (IR). This repository is publicly available and can be found in a local library or other community location. The location of the information repository should be based on information provided by the community. It should be accessible and convenient for the community. To find out where the RAB maintains its IR, contact the POC or co-chairs by browsing the RAB directory online.

What is a Restoration Advisory Board?

Are RABs required?

In some cases, RAB activities are documented in meeting minutes posted on project web sites on the World Wide Web. The POC or RAB co-chairs can provide those Web sites to interested parties.

RABs fulfill a statutory requirement for DoD to establish, whenever possible and practical, a committee to review and comment on DoD actions and proposed actions regarding environmental restoration. DoD strongly encourages RABs at installations where environmental restoration activities occur and where there is community interest in establishing a RAB. Technical Review Committees (TRCs) satisfy the same statutory requirements as a RAB, but RABs are the preferred forum. If the community is not interested in establishing a RAB at the installation, then a RAB is not required; however, DoD must make the opportunity to establish a RAB available if the community becomes interested and must assess community interest every 24 months while environmental restoration activities are still ongoing.

Are RABs decision making bodies?

RABs provide valuable input to the installation and environmental agencies on environmental restoration decisions, but RABs are not decision making bodies.

Is consensus necessary for a RAB?

No, consensus is not necessary. The Department of Defense is trying to make decisions based on input from as many constituencies as possible and appreciates advice from individuals.

Must an installation follow RAB recommendations?

The installation decision makers will listen closely to and consider the input RAB members provide regarding environmental restoration activities; however, the installation is not required to follow RAB recommendations. A RAB is a community stakeholder group that meets on a regular basis to discuss environmental restoration at a specific property that is either currently or was formerly owned by DoD, but where DoD oversees the environmental restoration process. RABs enable persons interested in the environmental cleanup at a specific installation to exchange information with representatives of regulatory agencies, the installation, and the community. While the general public can comment on DoD's environmental restoration program, RABs offer a focused and interactive opportunity to participate in the environmental restoration process.

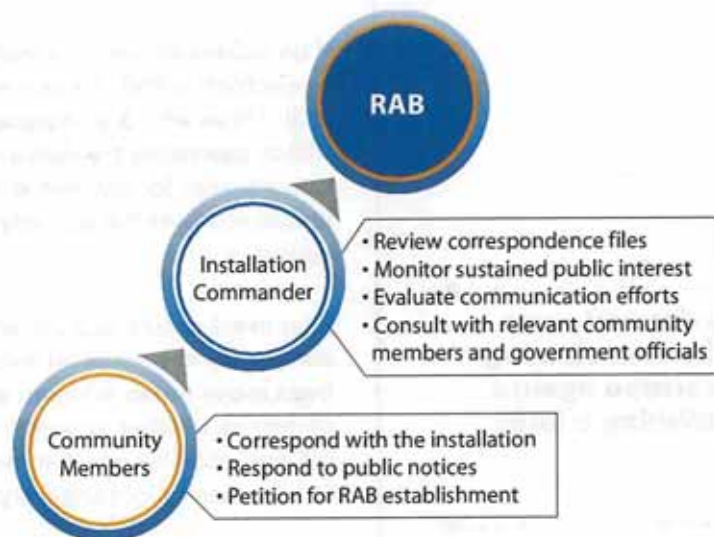
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2 How is a RAB established?

The Department of Defense defined a process for establishing RABs to ensure consistency and fairness among communities and installations. This process defines authority to determine the need to establish a RAB, the criteria by which the need for a RAB is determined, and the actions necessary to form a RAB. A RAB ensures interested individuals and groups from the community have an opportunity to thoughtfully participate in the decision making process of environmental restoration activities in a timely manner.

Who determines the need to establish a RAB?

The public plays a vital role in determining whether a RAB should be established, as sufficient and sustained community interest is a threshold criterion for establishing a RAB. The Installation Commander reviews and considers input and sustained interest from the public when evaluating whether the criteria for establishing a RAB are met.



If I live near an installation without a RAB, how can I help establish one?

When environmental restoration activities at installations where there is no RAB are of interest to members of the public, they should contact the installation POC or Public Affairs (PA) Office. The Installation Commander will review community interest to establish a RAB at least every 24 months.

What can I do if I am only one of a few people interested in environmental restoration at the installation?

Individuals interested in environmental restoration at the installation should contact the installation POC or PA Office to express their interest in obtaining more information. Interested persons may also consider requesting a copy of the Community Relations Plan (CRP). Each installation is responsible for developing a CRP to outline cleanup actions and ways the community can participate. Through this plan, the public and community may become active participants in the environmental restoration process.

Interested individuals may also become involved by asking the installation whether a RAB or TRC is currently operating at an installation. If neither exist at an installation, an individual may contact the installation and ask about opportunities for involvement.

How is a RAB established?

What are the criteria for establishing a RAB?

The installation will form a RAB when there is sufficient and sustained community interest and one of the following criteria is met:

- The installation is closing and transferring property to the community;
- At least 50 local citizens have petitioned for a RAB;
- Federal, tribal, state, or local government representatives have requested a RAB; or
- The installation has determined the need for a RAB.

What if I live in a small community and less than 50 people are interested in establishing a RAB?

The installation will determine whether any of the criteria for establishing a RAB are met by reviewing media files, reviewing correspondence with the installation, and consulting with potential stakeholders and government officials.

If an individual lives in a less populated area but sustained interest exists to establish a RAB, the community may still petition for the creation of a RAB. Those who are interested may contact the installation POC or PA Office expressing the desire to establish a RAB and ask about alternative opportunities for involvement. They may also contact EPA, the tribe with jurisdiction over the property (if any), or the state environmental regulatory agency.

Can circumstances require reevaluating the decision against establishing a RAB?

If an event occurs (e.g., a feature on the local news) to suddenly increase community interest at an installation where the decision has already been made not to establish a RAB, then the Installation Commander will determine whether to reevaluate the criteria. The Installation Commander will also examine whether the sudden increase in community interest is likely to be sustained or temporary.

Will evaluation depend on quantity, quality or both?

Both the number and content of correspondences will be evaluated against the establishment criteria. Sustained interest shows commitment from the community and is an important factor when deciding if a community is prepared to maintain a RAB during an installation's environmental restoration activities.

How often does the installation review community interest when a determination has been made not to establish a RAB?

An Installation Commander is required by the RAB Rule to evaluate criteria to establish a RAB at least once every 24 months while environmental restoration activities are still ongoing. However, there may be a need to review this criteria on a shorter schedule (e.g., if the installation's cleanup status significantly changes). The public can submit a petition for establishment at any time. Regulatory agencies may also recommend the installation review public interest or convene a RAB at any time.

How is a RAB established?

When establishing a RAB how will the base know which local community members to consult?

When an installation is preparing to establish a RAB, it will consult with individuals who were interviewed during the development of the CRP, as well as others who were identified within the community as interested in participating. The installation should also consult with individuals who served on the RAB selection panel. Former CRP participants and proposed panel members should represent a cross-section of community members and organizations. Examples may include:



How will the installation contact community members for consultation?

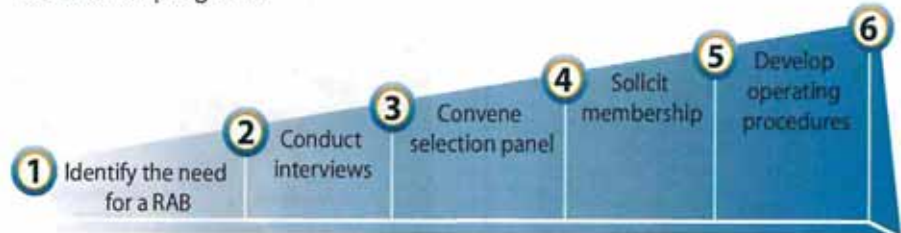
The installation will consult with community members through personal face-to-face meetings whenever possible. If geographic barriers limit personal interaction, it may be necessary to conduct consultation through electronic mail or phone interviews. An installation may post a notice in a local newspaper informing the community of its intent to contact community members for consultation purposes. The installation may also benefit from contacting the media prior to conducting interviews to give notice to the local community. This notice can provide the community with an overview of RAB establishment procedures and the goals the installation hopes to achieve with its RAB.



How is a RAB established?

What is the timeline for establishing a RAB — e.g., how long does an installation have to assess sufficient and sustained community interest, as measured from the triggering event?

There is no timeline for RAB establishment. Typically, it may take the installation four to six weeks to notify the community, approve membership, and create operating procedures, but each installation may take a different amount of time to complete these steps. DoD recommends an installation begin the steps to establish a RAB as soon as possible following the discovery that the installation will be conducting cleanups under the environmental restoration program.



Steps to establish a RAB

How will the installation prepare for establishing a RAB?

To prepare for establishing a RAB, the installation will issue fact sheets, press releases, public notices, public service announcements or newspaper ads to:

- Educate the community on a RAB's purpose;
- Inform the community of membership opportunities; and
- Discuss how the RAB relates to the installation's community involvement program.

In addition, the installation will solicit community input, interview affected community members, and consult with government agencies in the planning phase of the RAB. Regardless of whether or not the installation has a RAB, the installation should have a proactive, long term, and comprehensive community involvement program in place. The community involvement program details the activities the installation intends to undertake with help from the community and may also suggest community involvement methods. The installation will also sponsor an initial meeting to introduce RAB concepts to the community and begin the process of soliciting members.

Once the evaluation is complete, the Installation Commander is responsible for establishing a RAB.

Once RAB establishment has been announced, the installation begins soliciting community members for participation. The installation will provide a person to fill the role of the RAB installation co-chair and begin the process of convening the selection panel to nominate individuals for membership on the RAB. EPA and tribal, state and local governments are also encouraged to participate in convening the selection panel as well as nominating representatives to the RAB.

The Installation Commander will consult with the regulatory community and key local government officials to form a selection panel to identify community leaders and representatives for RAB membership. These potential members

Who will establish the RAB?

How does a RAB acquire members?

How does a RAB solicit members at establishment?

How is a RAB established?

How does a potential new member indicate interest in belonging to a previously established RAB?

If I live near an installation with a RAB, how can I become involved?

What might be appropriate circumstances for a RAB to solicit new members?

How will the RAB solicit new members?

How are regulatory members selected?

should represent the community based on diverse interests. The selection panel will consult the Community Relations Plan, correspondence, and media coverage to identify potential members. The panel will also evaluate interest forms from the community to determine the level of interest and diversity among the candidates. It is recommended that members of the selection panel not be selected as RAB members.

A potential new member to an established RAB may contact the remedial project manager (RPM), installation co-chair, PA Office, or other member of the RAB to inquire about membership. The RAB should discuss the mechanism for adding new members early in the process and outline the mechanism in the RAB's operating procedures.

RAB meetings are open to public participation and RABs welcome suggestions, concerns, or questions. If an individual lives and/or works in an area affected by the installation he/she may be eligible for membership. Individuals should contact the RAB or the installation co-Chair or PA office to inquire about the possibility of becoming a member.

A RAB may need to solicit new members when major changes affect the installation or the environmental restoration activities at the installation, or when changes in the community result in a new constituency. Examples might include the addition of Military Munitions Response Program sites, the installation's placement on the National Priorities List (NPL) or a base realignment and closure (BRAC) list, new residential or commercial development, or the need to replace members who have moved away. In these cases, new members may be needed to ensure that diversity on the RAB is maintained. DoD should limit its representation to one member, who should be the DoD co-chair. Other DoD experts or specialists may attend meetings as necessary.

During an update the RAB will solicit new members in accordance with its operating procedures. To maintain RAB diversity, replacement members will generally be sought from the same constituency as the former member.

The regulatory agency with environmental restoration oversight responsibility at the installation will provide one representative to participate in the RAB. At NPL sites, EPA and tribal, state, and local governments each will have one representative. At non-NPL sites, EPA will generally not be represented, although representatives may participate if they desire.



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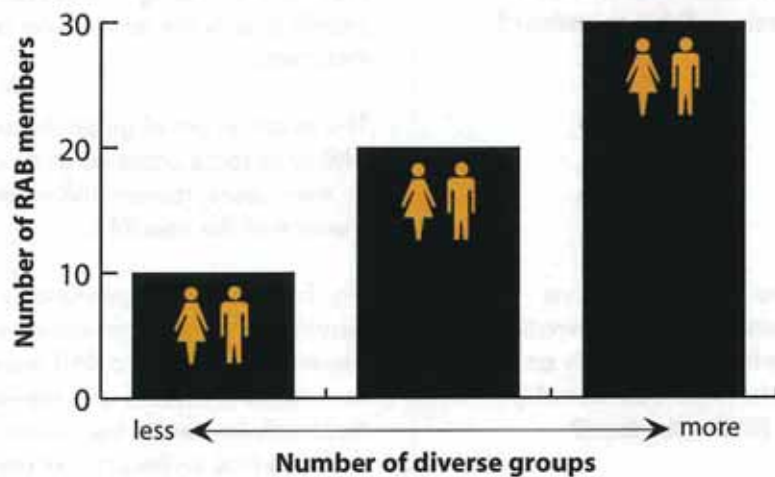
3 Who can participate in a RAB?

RABs are comprised of individuals from the community who are affected by the installation's environmental restoration activities because they live and/or work in close proximity to the installation. Anyone interested in restoration activities and willing to dedicate their time may participate in RAB meetings, although they may not actually be a RAB member. RABs also include representatives from the installation and regulatory agencies that oversee cleanup at the installation.

How big can a RAB be?

RAB size is an installation-specific issue and should be determined in the operating procedures unique to each RAB. Factors influencing the number of members are a reflection of diverse interests, issues affecting the surrounding communities, community interests, and population of the surrounding community.

To maintain a constructive dialogue, the Department suggests the RAB be no larger than 30 individuals, but not so small that diverse interests are not adequately represented. A RAB member may represent more than one group or interest.



How does the installation ensure that diverse interests are represented and that members fairly represent the local community?

The selection panel, which is made up of community members with varying backgrounds and interests, evaluates the candidates. The selection panel seeks out members using methods intended to reach a diverse audience. For example, the panel may post newspaper ads, distribute fliers in locations throughout the community, and have announcements made on the radio, in churches, schools, and community centers. Diversity determination is based on a candidate's responses to the evaluation forms, involvement in outside community groups and organizations, occupation, interests, and dedication to cleanup progress at the installation. The Commanding Officer of the installation will make the final judgment on the diversity of the candidates. He or she may reject the entire slate recommended by the selection panel based on the lack of diversity, but cannot reject individuals.

Who can participate in a RAB?

How are community interest forms distributed to the community?

RAB interest forms may be announced and distributed through several methods to ensure as many people as possible in the community are provided with the opportunity to respond. Installations can publish the forms in local newspapers and community newsletters; post them on the installation Web site, provide copies at local libraries and recreation centers; provide copies to local schools for children to take home to parents; make announcements at city hall meetings and during church services; or provide an information phone line at the installation.



Can I provide input into the selection criteria of new members if I am already a RAB member?

RAB members may provide input into the selection criteria of new RAB members to replace members who are leaving. This process is defined in the RAB's operating procedures. Each RAB's unique operating procedures should specify the nomination and selection process for replacement members.

The selection panel generally exists only once—during the creation of a new RAB or in some cases when an adjourned or dissolved RAB is reinstated. In these cases, former RAB members will generally not be involved in the creation of the new RAB.

Do I need to have environmental restoration experience to serve as a co-chair or community RAB member?

No. Environmental restoration experience may be beneficial, but is not required of either community co-chairs or community RAB members. Training is provided to RAB members to help explain environmental restoration processes and site-specific issues. A potential co-chair or member's interest in the community and environment, and commitment to dedicate time to the process are important factors. The selection panel will place greater emphasis on the diversity an individual would bring to the RAB, and the individual's expressed commitment toward achieving the RAB's goals, than to experience.

4

What are the roles and responsibilities of RAB participants?

The following chapter outlines the roles and responsibilities of each RAB participant.

RAB Participant

Installation Commander

Installation co-chair

Community co-chair

Roles and Responsibilities

- Establish a RAB when appropriate and periodically reevaluate community interest.
 - Approve RAB operating procedures, based on recommendation of co-chairs.
 - Periodically monitor RAB meetings.
 - Arbitrate disputes, if necessary.
 - Determine when and if the RAB should be adjourned, dissolved, or reestablished.
-
- Coordinate with the community co-chair to prepare and distribute agendas for meetings.
 - Ensure that DoD participates in an open, honest, constructive manner.
 - Discuss environmental matters in a manner that will ensure that lay members of the RAB can understand.
 - Attend all RAB meetings.
 - Ensure RAB members have the opportunity to provide input.
 - Ensure community issues and concerns related to restoration are addressed when raised.
 - Ensure documents distributed to the RAB are written in layman's terms when possible.
 - Ensure documents distributed to the RAB are made available to the general public.
 - Ensure an accurate list of interested parties is developed and maintained.
 - Provide relevant policies and guidance documents to the RAB.
 - Ensure that adequate administrative support is provided to the RAB.
 - Refer issues not related to restoration to the appropriate officials.
 - Report back to the commanding officer of the installation.
 - Ensure that RAB members receive necessary training.
-
- Coordinate with installation co-chair and community members to prepare agendas.
 - Ensure that all RAB community members have the opportunity to participate in an open, honest, and constructive manner.
 - Ensure that community issues and concerns related to restoration are raised.
 - Coordinate with installation co-chair to ensure that periodic training assessments are conducted and training needs are met.
 - Assist with dissemination of information to the general public.
 - Report back to the community, and coordinate with other RAB members to ensure that they are adequately representing segments of the community at RAB meetings.
 - Serve without compensation on the RAB.

What are the roles and responsibilities of RAB participants?

RAB Participant

Community members

- Attend meetings.
- Provide individual input in an open, honest, and constructive manner.
- Represent and communicate community concerns to the RAB.
- Act as a conduit for exchange of information.
- Review, evaluate and comment on documents and other materials related to restoration.
- Represent and communicate RAB issues to the community.
- Serve without compensation on the RAB.

Local and State government members

- Attend meetings.
- Serve as a referral and resource on restoration.
- Review documents and other materials related to restoration.
- Ensure that state and local environmental standards and regulations are identified and addressed by the installation.
- Facilitate flexible and innovative resolutions of environmental issues and concerns.
- Assist in education and training for RAB members.

Tribal government members

- Attend meetings.
- Serve as a referral and resource on restoration.
- Review documents and other materials related to restoration.
- Ensure that tribal environmental standards and regulations are identified and addressed by the installation.
- Facilitate flexible and innovative resolutions of environmental issues and concerns.
- Educate RAB members regarding tribal sovereignty, tribal laws and their application to the property.
- Participate in the RAB without replacing the government-to-government relationship with the Federal government.
- Assist in education and training for RAB members.

EPA member

- Attend meetings.
- Serve as a referral and resource on restoration.
- Review documents and other materials related to restoration.
- Facilitate flexible and innovative resolutions of environmental issues and concerns.
- Ensure that federal environmental standards and regulations are identified and addressed by the installation.
- Assist in education and training for RAB members.

Public

- Participate in community RAB meetings.
- Observe rules and operating procedures when participating at RAB meetings or interacting with RAB members.
- Ask questions to ensure understanding of RAB activities and impact on the community.

Roles and Responsibilities

What are the roles and responsibilities of RAB participants?

How will the RAB handle a co-chair or other RAB member who is not committed to the RAB's goals and objectives, or is not meeting their responsibilities?

How can a RAB resolve disputes if an impasse cannot be broken within the operating procedures?

Each RAB's operating procedures should provide guidelines for how to handle situations that hinder open participation and communication. The RAB's objective is to create a forum for discussion that facilitates completing environmental restoration activities at an installation in an open and cooperative environment. In cases where communication becomes tangled and members doubt the sincerity of one another, the best solution is to discuss these concerns within the RAB, in accordance with the operating procedures.

An independent facilitator may be brought to the RAB to explore disputes within the group. A meeting facilitator can be a useful tool to help RAB members focus on their goals for the installation.

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5 How does a RAB operate?

Each RAB develops its own unique set of operating procedures based on the needs of the RAB and the installation. However, the RAB Rule does provide certain requirements. These requirements include, but are not limited to, developing a mission statement, providing training to members, and updating RAB information in the administrative record.

What is a RAB's mission statement?

A RAB's mission statement details the RAB's goals and describes its purpose. It also provides a focus for environmental restoration discussions to help the RAB stay on track during meetings.

Why should a RAB develop operating procedures?

RABs are encouraged to develop operating procedures to guide the RAB members during operation and make the RAB an effective and functioning advisory board. Operating procedures establish rules and guidelines for issues the RAB may address relating to goals and objectives, membership, participation, restoration, training, roles and responsibilities, and reporting requirements.

Is there a standard outline for developing operating procedures?

The RAB Rule outlines standard operating procedures that could apply to all RABs regardless of geographic location or environmental restoration activities. Individual RABs are encouraged to develop their own unique and installation-specific operating procedures.

When should a RAB develop operating procedures?

A RAB should develop operating procedures as soon as it is officially formed. Official formation is complete when co-chairs and members have been selected from the community and appropriate government agencies.

How often should a RAB meet?

A RAB should meet as often as necessary. RAB members should decide on a schedule when they establish the RAB's operating procedures, and then add or delete meetings from the schedule as necessary. There are times when a flurry of activity occurs in planning or conducting environmental restoration and RABs may want to meet more often to review and provide input on relevant documents and ensure that they stay abreast of the activities. There are other times when the RAB may determine that infrequent meetings are adequate.

How does my RAB receive funding to operate?

Installations use their Environmental Restoration (ER) accounts to support RAB activities. The RAB itself will not receive funding for its activities.

Funded Activities	Non-Funded Activities
RAB establishment	Transportation costs
Membership selection	Compensation for volunteer time
Site-specific and relevant training	Meals and beverages at meetings
Meeting announcements, facilities, and facilitators	RAB member business cards
Mailing list maintenance and distribution	Computers, offices and other office/business materials
Meeting agenda materials	Member stationary

How does a RAB operate?

Are Web sites eligible administrative expenses?

How often can my RAB receive training?

What are examples of training my RAB could receive?

Is there a training budget?

What are the purposes of TAGs and TAPP?

Are TAGs and TAPP available to all RABs?

RABs may include information on an installation- or Service-sponsored Web site, but may not claim Web sites or their maintenance as eligible administrative expenses.

RABs and community members can receive training whenever necessary. Installations should provide training during RAB orientation to provide information on what is expected of a RAB and to assist RAB members in gaining an understanding of installation-specific environmental and health issues. Other training should be tailored to site-specific issues and provided as necessary.

RABs may receive training specific to environmental restoration activities at the installation.

RAB Training Locations	Examples of RAB Training
Meetings	Processes and vocabulary
Workshops	Prioritization
Briefings	Technology
Tours	Environmental restoration issues

There is no dedicated funding source specific to RAB training. Any training that RABs receive from the installation is based on the availability of funds received from the Service's ER account. RABs seeking additional support could potentially qualify for a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) or Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP) or technical advice from EPA's Technical Outreach Services for Communities.

TAGs and TAPP are two separate programs that can provide communities with independent technical assistance to interpret scientific or engineering issues related to an installation's environmental restoration.



TAGs are provided by the EPA and are only available at NPL sites. TAPP is provided by DoD and may be available to community members of the RAB at installations participating in the DERP. TAPP must be requested by a majority of community members of the RAB.

How does a RAB operate?

How do RABs receive TAGs and TAPP?



Visit the EPA Web site for more information on TAGs at <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/tools/tag/>

DoD's TAPP information is available on the DENIX Web site at https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/Public/Library/Cleanup/CleanupOfc/Documents/RAB/tapp_brochure.html

A RAB must follow an application process to apply for either a TAG or TAPP before either one can be obtained.

Before applying for a TAG, a group must first confirm its eligibility to receive funding from EPA. The following table highlights the groups who are eligible and not eligible to receive TAGs. If a group is eligible they must submit a letter of intent to EPA.

Eligible Groups for TAGs	Non-Eligible Groups for TAGs
Groups living near an NPL site	Potentially responsible parties
Groups affected by a release or threatened release of contaminants	Academic Institutions
Groups whose economic well-being, health, or enjoyment of the environment are threatened	City or county governments
All groups must be non-profit or working toward non-profit status	Groups established or supported by the government

Each group of TAG applicants must acknowledge dedication of time, resources, and management of its future TAG. Additionally, groups applying for TAGs must justify how the funds will be used once the TAG is awarded and establish an accounting system for reporting costs to EPA.

TAPP applicants should notify the installation of their intent to apply for TAPP. The RAB community members must demonstrate that the technical expertise gained through TAPP is not available through another government agency and that it will benefit the community's understanding of environmental restoration activities. The RAB must agree and certify by majority to apply for TAPP before the application can be considered. Once the request has been formally submitted to the Installation Commander, the TAPP project must be reviewed to ensure it meets eligibility requirements. The following table highlights eligible and non-eligible TAPP activities.

Eligible Activities for TAPP	Non-Eligible Activities for TAPP
Interpreting technical documents	Lawsuits or other legal activities
Assessing technologies	Political activities or lobbying
Participating in relative risk site evaluations	Collecting new data samples
Reviewing health risks	Epidemiological testing
Training	Community outreach efforts

Are there funding ceilings on TAG and TAPP monies?

Yes, there are funding ceilings on TAG and TAPP monies. Each RAB is eligible for funding up to \$100,000 or 1% of estimated restoration costs with a maximum of \$25,000 allowed per year. EPA should be contacted for more specific information regarding TAGs.

How does a RAB operate?

Why do RABs keep records of their activities?

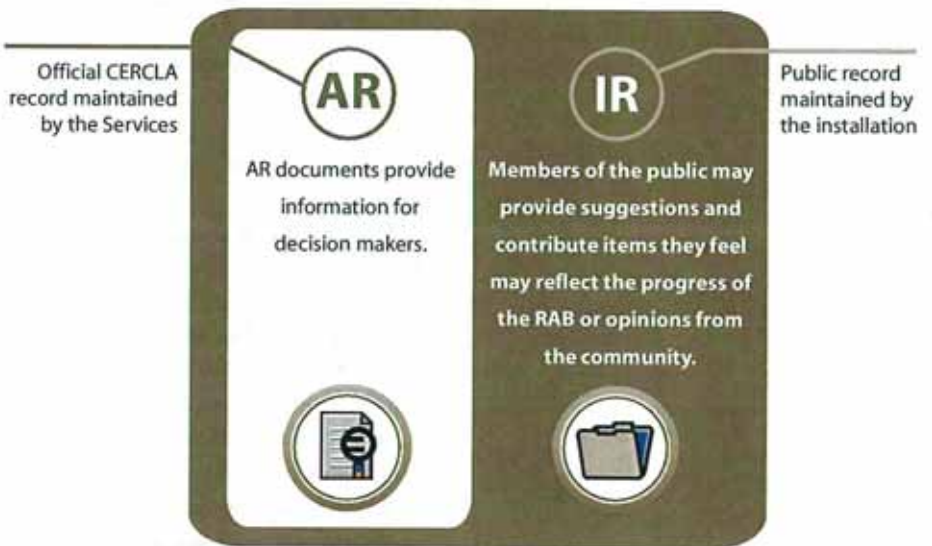
RABs keep records of their activities for historical purposes and to keep the community informed of their progress at the installation. Each year, the Office of the Secretary of Defense reports to Congress activities performed by RABs, advice they have provided, how much each RAB received for TAPP, and funds used by RABs for administrative support, which are all recorded in the administrative record and the information repository.

What is the difference between the administrative record and the information repository?

The administrative record (AR) is the official record of documents that form the basis for selecting a response action required under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

The information repository (IR) is the public record maintained by the installation that includes information beyond what is included in the AR. Members of the public may contribute comments, newspaper articles, or other items.

The IR and a copy (or copies) of the AR are generally made available at publicly accessible locations, such as libraries.



How often are the AR and IR updated?

The AR and IR are updated with relevant information as such information becomes available.

Who updates and reviews the AR and IR?

The AR is reviewed and maintained by the Component responsible for environmental restoration. Frequently the RPM is responsible for the AR. The IR is also maintained by the Component responsible official.

6 How does a community or installation know when a RAB has completed its work and is no longer needed?

A RAB's work is complete when there are no longer any environmental restoration activities at an installation because the installation has either reached a remedy in place or response complete, or when the community is no longer sufficiently interested. At that time the RAB should complete the documentation of its activities and begin the process of adjournment.

What is an example that may lead a RAB to adjourn?

An example of a situation that may lead a RAB to adjourn may include, but is not limited to, the completion of environmental restoration activities at the installation.

How long can a RAB be adjourned?

A RAB is considered permanently adjourned unless new conditions are discovered, which could lead a RAB to reestablish itself. Examples of these conditions are a change in the environmental restoration remedy or renewed community interest. For more information on reestablishment, please see Chapter 8: *Can an adjourned or dissolved RAB be reestablished?*

Does a RAB have to adjourn when land is transferred to a non-DoD entity?

If DoD relinquishes control of the cleanup and property, such as through property transfer to a non-DoD entity, then DoD will also relinquish support of the RAB. If the community wishes to continue its involvement, an independent group may be formed to continue the functions of the RAB or the community may work with EPA or the state environmental regulatory agency to establish a group equivalent to a RAB. DoD will not provide representatives to serve on these groups, nor the resources to support them when the Department is no longer involved in environmental restoration at the installation.

Can a RAB continue operating after environmental restoration activities are complete?

Under certain circumstances, it may be appropriate for a RAB to continue operating after environmental restoration activities are complete at an installation. For example, the RAB may meet to review the outcome of a CERCLA five-year review, or meet to discuss long-term management of land use controls implemented in connection with the environmental restoration activities at the installation.

What do community and installation members do if a RAB has to be adjourned because there is no sustained interest, but environmental restoration activities are ongoing?

Persons interested in ongoing environmental restoration activities should contact the installation POC to express their interest and seek information on any other community involvement programs available at the installation. Continued stakeholder feedback is important to the progress of restoration activities at installations, especially when they are ongoing. Following the decision to adjourn, the Installation Commander will also continue to evaluate community interest at least every 24 months while environmental restoration activities are still ongoing.

Does a RAB have to be formally adjourned?

No. A RAB may stop meeting without any formal adjournment if a community loses interest. However, the Department recommends that the RAB formally adjourn to provide community members an opportunity to participate in the decision to adjourn. Formally adjourning a RAB provides all parties with a sense of closure.

How does a community or installation know when a RAB has completed its work and is no longer needed?

RAB adjournment table

An installation may...	
Adjourn a RAB if...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record of Decision is signed for all sites, Response complete at all sites, All remedies in place, Achieved RAB goals Land transferred to a non-DoD entity, or No longer sufficient and sustained community interest.
And the Installation Commander...	Consults with, and considers all comments provided by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community, EPA, States, Tribes, and RAB members.
Then the Installation Commander may...	Adjourn the RAB.
And the Installation Commander shall...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify RAB members and the public of the decision through writing and publication in a local newspaper. Describe other ongoing public involvement opportunities. Document the rationale for adjournment in a memorandum for inclusion in the administrative record.

7

What happens if a RAB becomes ineffective?

A RAB can stop its activities in one of two ways—either by adjourning or dissolving. Dissolution is appropriate when the RAB has become ineffective and is no longer fulfilling the intended purposes of advising and providing community input to the installation and decision makers on environmental restoration projects.

What could lead a RAB to dissolve?

RABs dissolve when members are no longer able to offer input because the RAB has developed irreconcilable issues and cannot provide input in a constructive manner as intended. Dissolution may be necessary if RAB meetings are spent discussing unrelated issues or if members are unable to collectively discuss the environmental restoration activities affecting the installation and community.

Is dissolution permanent?

Dissolution of a RAB may be, but is not necessarily, permanent. A RAB may be reestablished if community interest increases or if environmental restoration activities are ongoing or reoccur. If a RAB was dissolved because of irreconcilable issues, it may be reestablished if the cause for dissolution has been resolved.

What does the community and installation do if a RAB is dissolved, but environmental restoration activities are ongoing?

Persons interested in ongoing environmental restoration activities should contact the installation POC to express their interest and seek information on other community involvement programs available at the installation. Continued stakeholder feedback is important to the restoration progress at installations, especially when restoration activities are ongoing. The Installation Commander will continue to evaluate community interest at least every 24 months following a RAB's dissolution. If the community interest in a RAB is reignited and sustainable, it is possible for a RAB to be reestablished. (See Chapter 8 for more details on reestablishing a RAB.)

Can a RAB receive conflict resolution support before deciding to dissolve?

Yes. Dissolution should be a last resort to resolve a RAB's ineffectiveness. The Installation Commander should explore means to resolve the conflict such as by hiring a professional facilitator or mediator, directly addressing membership issues, or involving the installation's PA Officer.

Is professional conflict resolution available and funded by DoD?

Yes. An installation may provide a professional facilitator to facilitate its RAB. Facilitators are paid with environmental restoration funding.

What happens if a RAB becomes ineffective?

RAB dissolution table

An installation may...	
Dissolve a RAB if...	RAB no longer fulfills purpose and responsibility.
And the Installation Commander...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notifies co-chairs, Deputy Assistant Secretary (DAS), and ODUSD(I&E) in writing. • Provides 30 day public comment period for RAB members and the public. • Consults with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community, • EPA, • States, • Tribes, and • RAB members. • Reviews comments, • Provides supporting documents and recommends dissolution to the DAS.
And the DAS...	Notifies ODUSD(I&E) of the decision and rationale to approve or disapprove the dissolution request.
Then the DAS may...	Dissolve the RAB.

8

Can an adjourned or dissolved RAB be reestablished?

RABs may be reestablished if they have been adjourned or dissolved. Reestablishment reflects community interest in an installation's environmental restoration activities and provides continued interaction between DoD and communities.

Can inactivity lead a RAB to never be reestablished?

No. It is always possible for an adjourned or dissolved RAB to be reestablished no matter how long it remained inactive. As long as there is sustained community interest and DoD continues to have control of the cleanup and/or property a RAB may always be reestablished.

How is membership determined when a RAB is reestablished?

The length of time the RAB has been adjourned or dissolved may affect how membership terms will be decided at reestablishment.

If a RAB is being reestablished following a short-term hiatus, the installation, community, and RAB may benefit from contacting former members and gauging their interest in resuming their positions with the RAB.

If there are members who choose not to return to the RAB following a short- or long-term break, or if the Installation Commander is no longer able to identify or contact former co-chairs and members, then the Installation Commander should follow the operating procedures and RAB Rule to establish new members and/or co-chairs. This process will follow membership procedures as if a new RAB were being established.

How are operating procedures affected when an adjourned or dissolved RAB is reestablished?

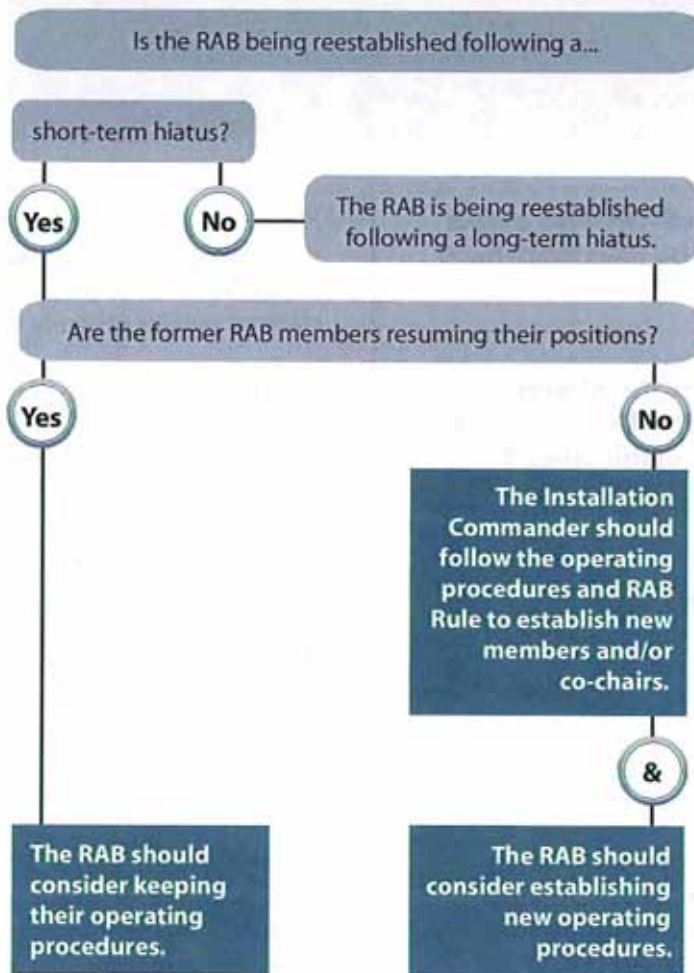
If a RAB is being reestablished following a short-term adjournment and the former RAB members will resume their positions, then the RAB should consider keeping their prior operating procedures. This will allow the RAB to resume responsibilities in the same capacity as when the RAB adjourned. If former RAB members are not interested in resuming their positions and new members are recruited into the RAB, then the new RAB members should develop new operating procedures.

If a RAB is being reestablished following a long-term adjournment with either new or former members, the RAB may want to consider if it is necessary to establish new operating procedures based on the length of time the RAB was adjourned.

If a RAB is reestablished following either a short- or long-term dissolution, it may be necessary for the RAB to develop new operating procedures once membership is determined. The RAB may want to consider inserting language into the operating procedures that will help prevent the issues that caused dissolution to occur within the original RAB.

The following flow chart provides a summary of these determinations:

Can an adjourned or dissolved RAB be reestablished?



Should a RAB be reestablished if dissolution conditions still exist?

How will the community know if there are activities that may require reestablishment at a formerly dissolved or adjourned RAB?

No, a RAB should not be reestablished if the dissolution conditions still exist. Reestablishing a dissolved RAB requires approval from the Component's Environmental DAS. (Please refer to Chapter 7 for conflict resolution support and availability.)

The community should be informed of new activities or requirements through the community relations process. In addition, the Installation Commander will continue to evaluate community interest at least every 24 months following the decision to dissolve or adjourn a RAB. The installation will also provide status reports through mailings or local information repositories on issues that may interest the community and prompt reestablishment.

9

What happens to RABs at installations that are closing or have been closed under base realignment and closure (BRAC)?

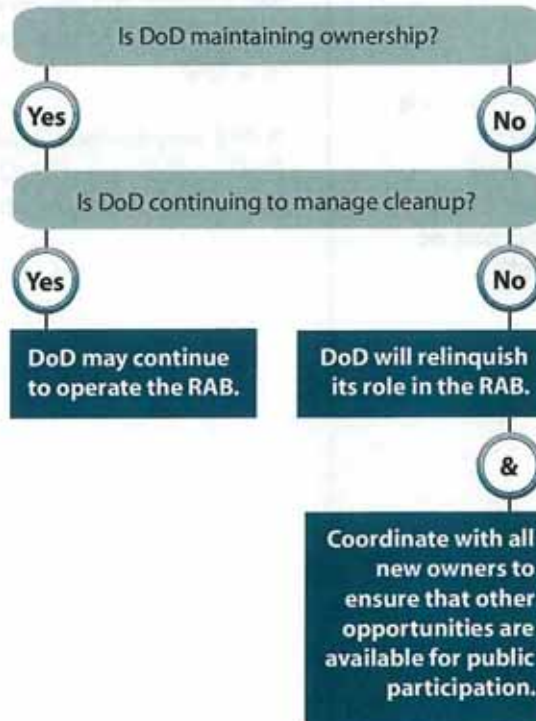
An installation may be closed or slated for closure under BRAC. When chosen for closure, DoD generally will transfer ownership of the installation to another person or entity at some point in the future. Because RABs are funded and supported by DoD, the transfer of the installation to a non-DoD entity will affect the continued existence and operation of the RAB.

Will the RAB on a closing installation continue to operate?

If a RAB exists at an installation that is closing under BRAC, DoD may continue to operate the RAB as long as DoD maintains ownership of the property and continues managing cleanup activities. Once the installation is transferred out of DoD control and DoD is no longer responsible for cleanup activities, DoD will relinquish its role in the RAB. DoD will work with the new owner, EPA, the tribe with jurisdiction over the property (if any), and the state environmental regulatory agency to encourage the availability of opportunities for members of the community if the community desires to continue to participate in the process.

Can the RAB on a closed installation continue to operate if DoD transfers the installation to a new owner under early transfer and continues to conduct the cleanup?

If DoD transfers the property but continues to manage the cleanup, DoD will continue to support the RAB. Community members should contact the new owner, EPA, the tribe with jurisdiction over the property (if any), and the state environmental regulatory agency for opportunities to provide input.



What happens to RABs at installations that are closing or have been closed under BRAC?

How can I provide input on environmental restoration activities after DoD has transferred ownership and cleanup responsibility?

Can I form a group to provide input if DoD is no longer involved?

Can I reestablish a RAB on a closed installation?

Can RABs be reestablished at installations that have been transferred out of DoD control?

Once DoD has transferred ownership and environmental restoration responsibility of the installation, community members who are interested in any ongoing environmental restoration activities at the former installation should contact the installation's new owner, EPA, the tribe with jurisdiction over the property (if any), and the state environmental regulatory agency to find out about opportunities to provide input and participate in the cleanup process. For example, the new owner may agree to meet with community members on a regular basis for their input or the EPA, tribe with jurisdiction over the property (if any), or the state environmental regulatory agency may decide to continue a forum similar to the RAB.

The Department will neither sanction nor support community groups interested in providing input for environmental restoration activities once it has withdrawn from active involvement at an installation. However, there may be other venues that interested community members can use.

A RAB that has adjourned or dissolved may not be reestablished at a closed installation if it is no longer owned by or being actively cleaned up by DoD. However, if the installation is closing and DoD still owns the property and is carrying out environmental restoration activities at the installation, then a RAB may be reestablished.

See Chapter 8: *Can an adjourned or dissolved RAB be reestablished?* for membership and operating procedure questions regarding reestablishment of a RAB.

A RAB may be reestablished at installations that have been transferred out of DoD control only if DoD reacquires the installation or continues to perform day-to-day environmental restoration response activities.

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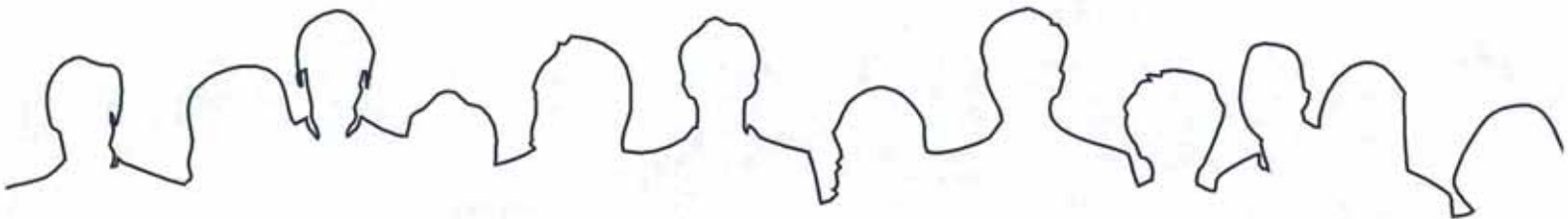


Restoration Advisory Board Rule

Handbook

Office of the Secretary of Defense

March 2007



**Public Notices
&
Media Announcements**

PUBLIC NOTICE

Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

APRIL 2012

--- PUBLIC NOTICE --- Restoration Advisory Board Meeting #26 Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska



**The interested public is welcome!
Thursday, April 19, 2012
6:00 to 7:30 p.m.
North Pole City Hall
125 Snowman Lane, North Pole, AK 99705**

Main Topic for Presentation and Discussion:

Summer 2012 Environmental Investigations

The Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) is composed of interested citizens and government representatives who meet semi-annually to discuss the environmental cleanup program at Eielson Air Force Base (AFB), Alaska. Community participation and input is encouraged and appreciated.

The Eielson AFB Administrative Record is available for public review at the Elmer E. Rasmuson Library in the University of Alaska Fairbanks government archives section.

The Eielson AFB Environmental Restoration web site for the RAB meeting minutes is located at: <http://www.eielson.af.mil/library/environmental/index.asp>

For more information about this meeting and/or the Installation Restoration Program at Eielson AFB, please contact:

Lt Evette Wissler
Eielson AFB
354th Fighter Wing Public Affairs
(907) 377-2116

PRE-MEETING PUBLIC NOTICE POSTING LOCATIONS

Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

RAB Meeting

April 19, 2012

Location Name	Address	Posted (Y/N)
Eielson AFB Locations		
Eielson AFB Library/Community Ctr	barbara.eddleman@us.af.mil	Yes
Eielson AFB Post Office	Outside lobby on bulletin board	Yes
North Pole Locations		
North Pole Safeway	301 N. Santa Claus Lane	Yes
North Pole City Hall	125 Snowman Lane	Yes
St. Nicholas Church	707 St Nicholas Dr	Yes
North Pole Library 488-6101	601 Snowman Ln Hours: closed Sun/Mon Tues/Wed 1100-9pm Thurs/Fri 11 am to 6pm Saturday	Yes
Santa's Senior Center	101 5 th Ave North Pole	Yes
Moose Creek Locations		
Moose Creek Lodge	3560 Old Richardson Hwy – 907-488-9378	Yes
Moose Creek General Store	3349 Claude Street North Pole, AK 99705 – 907-488-0910	Yes
Salcha Locations		
The Knotty Shop	6565 Richardson Hwy Salcha AK – 907-488-3014	Yes
Boondox Bar	7271 Richardson Hwy, Salcha, AK 99714 – 907-488-2210	Yes
Salcha Baptist Church	8203 Richardson Hwy, Salcha, AK 99714	No
Salcha Fire and Rescue	7153 Richardson Hwy - 907-488-5274	No
Salcahaket Roadhouse	9162 Richardson Hwy - 907-490-4339	Yes
Salcha Post Office	9162 Richardson Hwy - 907-488-2233 12:00 Noon to 6:00 PM M-F, 12:00 Noon to 2:00 PM Sat	Yes
Salcha's Neighborly Organization (Message Board Online)	6824 Markgraf Street - 907-488-2320 / 907-488-7114 http://www.salcha.org/	Yes
Salcha Seniors Center	6062 Johnson Road - 907-488-1606	Yes
Salcha Store and Service	7666 Richardson Hwy - 907-488-9097	Yes
Fairbanks Locations		
University of Alaska-Fairbanks Rasmussen Library	310 Tanana Loop Fairbanks, AK 99775 – 907-474-6691	Yes
Pioneer Park Dance Hall	Airport Way and Peger Rd	Yes
Noel Wien Library	1215 Cowles St – 907-459-1020	Yes
Fairbanks North Star Borough	809 Pioneer Road, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 – 907-459-1000	Yes

PUBLIC NOTICE

Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

APRIL 2012

--- PUBLIC NOTICE --- Restoration Advisory Board Meeting #26 Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska



**A meeting was held on Thursday, April 19, 2012 (6:00 to 7:30 p.m.) at
North Pole City Hall – 125 Snowman Lane, North Pole, AK 99705**

Main Topic Presented and Discussed:
Summer 2012 Environmental Investigations

The Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) is composed of interested citizens and government representatives who meet semi-annually to discuss the environmental cleanup program at Eielson Air Force Base (AFB), Alaska. Community participation and input is encouraged and appreciated.

The Eielson AFB Administrative Record is available for public review at the Elmer E. Rasmuson Library in the University of Alaska Fairbanks government archives section.

The Eielson AFB Environmental Restoration web site for the RAB meeting minutes is located at: <http://www.eielson.af.mil/library/environmental/index.asp>

For more information about this meeting and/or the
Installation Restoration Program at Eielson AFB, please contact:

Lt Evette Wissler
Eielson AFB
354th Fighter Wing Public Affairs
(907) 377-2116

POST-MEETING PUBLIC NOTICE POSTING LOCATIONS

Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

RAB Meeting

April 19, 2012

Location Name	Address	Posted (Y/N)
Eielson AFB Locations		
Eielson AFB Library/Community Ctr	barbara.eddleman@us.af.mil	
Eielson AFB Post Office	Outside lobby on bulletin board	
North Pole Locations		
North Pole Safeway	301 N. Santa Claus Lane	
North Pole City Hall	125 Snowman Lane	
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Boondox Bar	7271 Richardson Hwy, Salcha, AK 99714 – 907-488-2210	
Salcha Baptist Church	8203 Richardson Hwy, Salcha, AK 99714	
Salcha Fire and Rescue	7153 Richardson Hwy - 907-488-5274	
Salchaket Roadhouse	9162 Richardson Hwy - 907-490-4339	
Salcha Post Office	9162 Richardson Hwy - 907-488-2233 12:00 Noon to 6:00 PM M-F, 12:00 Noon to 2:00 PM Sat	
Salcha's Neighborly Organization (Message Board Online)	6824 Markgraf Street - 907-488-2320 / 907-488-7114 http://www.salcha.org/	

POST-MEETING PUBLIC NOTICE POSTING LOCATIONS

Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

RAB Meeting
April 19, 2012

Location Name	Address	Posted (Y/N)
Salcha Seniors Center	6062 Johnson Road - 907-488-1606	
Salcha Store and Service	7666 Richardson Hwy - 907-488-9097	
Fairbanks Locations		
University of Alaska-Fairbanks Rasmussen Library	310 Tanana Loop Fairbanks, AK 99775 – 907-474-6691	
Pioneer Park Dance Hall	Airport Way and Peger Rd	
Noel Wien Library	1215 Cowles St - 907-459-1020	
Fairbanks North Star Borough	809 Pioneer Road, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 – 907-459-1000	

PRINT MEDIA

Fairbanks Daily News-Miner

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Newsroom/24-hour hotline: (907) 459-7572
Fax: (907) 452-7917

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Sam Bishop Asst Managing Editor	sbishop@newsminer.com
Sam Friedman Military Reporter	sfriedman@newsminer.com

Delta Wind

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Email: deltawind@wildak.net

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Michele Trainor	news@deltawindonline.com

Alaska Star

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Name & Position	Contact Info
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<h2>Anchorage Daily News</h2> <p>1001 Northway Drive P.O. Box 149001 Anchorage, AK 99514 City Desk: (907) 257-4301 Newsroom: (907) 257-4300 Fax: (907) 258-2157 E-mail: newsroom@adn.com</p>	
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<h2>K13XD Prime News CBS 13/KFXF FOX 7</h2> <p>Tanana Valley Television ATTN: NEWS DEPT 3650 Braddock St Suite 2 Fairbanks, AK 99701 Phone: (907) 452-3697 Newsroom: (907) 452-1719 Fax: (907) 456-3428 news@cbsnews13.com http://www.cbsnews13.com/</p>	

Name & Position	Contact Info
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Micah Johnson Reporter	micah@cbsnews13.com
Lacie Grosvold Reporter	lacie@tvtv.com (907) 590-3656
<h2>KATN Channel 2 ABC</h2> <p>516 2nd Avenue Ste 400 Fairbanks, AK 99701 Phone: (907) 452-2125 Fax: (907) 456-8225</p>	
Name & Position	Contact Info
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<h2>KJNP Channel 4 Radio/Television</h2> <p>PO BOX 56359 North Pole, AK 99705 Phone: (907) 488-2216 Fax: (907) 488-5246 Email: kjnp@mosquionet.com</p>	
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<h2>KUAC Channel 9 PBS</h2> <p>University of Alaska-Fairbanks PO BOX 755620 Fairbanks, AK 99775 Phone: (907) 474-7491 Fax: (907) 474-7491</p>	
Name & Position	Contact Info
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FM News Producer			
Tim Ellis Public Affairs/News Reporter/Announcer	ltellis@alaska.edu		
<h2>KIAK-AM (970)/KIAK-FM (102.5)</h2> <p>546 9th Ave Fairbanks, AK 99701 Phone: (907) 450-1000 Fax: (907) 457-2128 kiak@clearchannel.com</p>			
Name & Position	Contact Info		
Charlie O'Toole Program Director	charlieotoole@clearchannel.com		
<h2>New Northwest Broadcasters</h2> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>819 1st Ave, Suite A Fairbanks, AK 99709 Phone: (907) 451-5910 Fax: (907) 451-0073</td> <td> KWLF-FM 98.1 (Contemporary Hits) KXLR-FM 95.9 (Classic Rock) KTDZ-FM 103.9 (60's Oldies) KFAR-AM 660 (News/Talk) KCBF-AM 820 (Sports) </td> </tr> </table>		819 1st Ave, Suite A Fairbanks, AK 99709 Phone: (907) 451-5910 Fax: (907) 451-0073	KWLF-FM 98.1 (Contemporary Hits) KXLR-FM 95.9 (Classic Rock) KTDZ-FM 103.9 (60's Oldies) KFAR-AM 660 (News/Talk) KCBF-AM 820 (Sports)
819 1st Ave, Suite A Fairbanks, AK 99709 Phone: (907) 451-5910 Fax: (907) 451-0073	KWLF-FM 98.1 (Contemporary Hits) KXLR-FM 95.9 (Classic Rock) KTDZ-FM 103.9 (60's Oldies) KFAR-AM 660 (News/Talk) KCBF-AM 820 (Sports)		
Name & Position	Contact Info		
Perry Walley General Manager	perry@fbxradio.com		
Glen Anderson Operations Manager	glen.anderson@nnbradio.com		
<h2>KAKQ-FM 101.1 Magic-FM</h2> <p>546 9th Ave Fairbanks, AK 99701 Phone: (907) 450-1000 Fax: (907) 450-1094 www.magicclearchannel.com</p>			
Name & Position	Contact Info		
Program Director	www.magicclearchannel.com		



EIELSON AFB 26TH RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING

19 April 2012
North Pole City Hall, North Pole, AK
6 - 7:30 p.m.

The public is welcome to attend the Eielson Air Force Base (AFB) 26th Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting where the 2012 field activities and Eielson's Installation Restoration Program will be discussed.

The RAB is composed of a co-chair volunteer member from each of the communities surrounding Eielson AFB (North Pole, Salcha, and Moose Creek), and a co-chair from Eielson AFB. At present, the co-chair seat for Salcha is vacant. The RAB is soliciting multiple new community members from the local communities surrounding Eielson AFB including Eielson AFB residents. If you are interested in serving as a community RAB representative, please contact Lt Evette Wissler, Eielson AFB Public Affairs Office, at (907) 377-2116.

RAB members serve in an advisory role to the base environmental restoration program and offer input on restoration funding prioritization, contracting initiatives, and the scheduling of project activities and cleanup.

RAB meetings are held so the public has an avenue to provide comments on the base environmental restoration program.

The Eielson AFB Administrative Record is available for public review at the Elmer E. Rasmuson Library in the University of Alaska Fairbanks government archives section.

The Eielson AFB Environmental Restoration web site for the RAB minutes is located at:

<http://www.eielson.af.mil/library/environmental/index.asp>

The public is encouraged to attend and participate.

For more information contact

Lt Evette Wissler
354th Fighter Wing Public Affairs
(907) 377-2116

RAB Meeting #26
Presentation

Eielson Air Force Base (AFB), Alaska

Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)
Meeting #26
19 April 2012



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Eielson AFB, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

Eielson AFB Restoration Advisory Board Co-chairs

- Eielson AFB
 - Colonel Lynn Scheel
- Moose Creek
 - Ms. Terry Huisman
- North Pole:
 - Mr. Dick Tomany
 - Ms. Edith Tomany (pending RAB approval)
- Salcha
 - Vacant

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Eielson AFB, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

Agency Program Managers

- EPA Region 10 – Mr. Aaron Lambert
- ADEC – Ms. Kim DeRuyter

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Eielson AFB, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

Business Matters (New/Old)

- RAB Approval of New Member
 - RAB Member and Alternate Co-Chair for North Pole
 - Sign Letter for Acceptance
 - Handouts for 1995 RAB Charter, List of Current RAB Members, and RAB Rule Handbook Guidance
- Charters Revisions
 - Need to update signature list for Eielson AFB, North Pole, and Salcha representatives.

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Eielson AFB, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

Eielson AFB Installation Environmental Program Commitment

We will restore the land, surface waters, and groundwater on Eielson AFB to beneficial use through responsible program management and effective teamwork between Eielson Air Force Base, its contractors, stakeholders, the local community, the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, and the Environmental Protection Agency

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Eielson AFB, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

Records of Decisions (RODs)

ALL EIELSON AFB RODs ARE SIGNED

- OU1 ROD – Signed Sept. 1994
- OU2 ROD - Signed Sept. 1994
 - Amended Sept. 1998
- OU3, 4, 5 ROD – Signed Sept. 1995
 - Amended Sept. 1998
- OU6 ROD – Signed July 1994
- OU7 (Sitewide) ROD – Signed Sept. 1996

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Eielson AFB, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

Five-Year ROD Review

- Purpose:
 - A Site-by-Site Review to Ensure Remedial Decisions Documented in the Record of Decision Documents are Achieving Specified Cleanup Goals in an Acceptable Manner and Remain Protective of Human Health and the Environment
- Actions for this review period:
 - Re-evaluate source areas according to new USAF directive

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Eielson AFB, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

Current Program Status

- 2008 Third Five-Year ROD Review Results
 - OU's 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 protective of human health and the environment
 - OU 3 (WP45/SS57) protective in short-term but needs follow-up action
 - OU 7 (Garrison Slough) requires further information to determine protectiveness
 - Overall protectiveness pending further information and review for OU's 3 and 7

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Eielson AFB, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

2012 – 2013 Prepare for ROD Review

- OU3 (WP45/SS57)
 - Investigate WP45/SS57 to determine size and location of contamination, review available treatment options to reduce contaminant concentrations and ensure protectiveness
- OU7 Garrison Slough
 - Re-evaluate risk, investigate potential off-site sources, and evaluate additional actions to reduce contaminant concentrations
- OU's 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6
 - Evaluate closure strategies and other issues such as contaminant migration to indoor air

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Eielson AFB, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

2012 Program Progress

- OU3 (WP45/SS57)
 - Re-opened the Remedial Investigation (RI) process
 - Completed work plans and began field studies to determine contaminant extent
- OU7 Garrison Slough (SS67)
 - Re-opened the Remedial Investigation (RI) process
 - Draft work plan under review
 - Field work to begin summer of 2012

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Eielson AFB, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

2012 Program Progress (Continued)

- OUs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 Installation Wide Monitoring Program (IWMP)
 - 34 sites to be monitored in 2012
 - 7 sites prioritized for further characterization
 - Work plans under review for ST20, SS35, ST48
 - Field work 2012
 - Work plans for LF03/FT09, ST10/SS14, ST13/DP26 and SS37 scheduled for this fall
 - Field work 2013

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Eielson AFB, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

Compliance Restoration Program (CRP)

- Eielson has 38 CRP sites
 - Regulated by ADEC
 - Discovered after FFA signed in 1991
- Contract awarded last year to CH2MHill to conduct preliminary investigation
- Will provide information for future investigation and cleanup efforts

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Eielson AFB, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP)

- Goal is to identify and evaluate former munitions areas of concern and take action to protect human health and the environment
- Currently under contract for comprehensive site evaluations of munitions areas

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Eielson AFB, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

Short-Term / Long-Term Goals

- Short-Term Goal
 - FY13 ROD Review
- Long-Term Goal
 - Closure and Delisting from National Priorities List (NPL)

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Eielson AFB, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

Information Contacts

- Eielson AFB Public Affairs
Lt Evette Wissler
Telephone: (907) 377-2116
- EPA Region 10
Aaron Lambert
Telephone: (206) 553-5122
- ADEC
Kim DeRuyter
Telephone: (907) 451-2752

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Eielson AFB, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

Technical Approach Installation Restoration Program



Presented by:

Jay Snyder, P.G.
EA Engineering, Science, and
Technology, Inc.

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Eielson AFB, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

Vicinity Map with Select IRP Source Areas



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Eielson AFB, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

WP45 / SS57

SUPPLEMENTAL REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION

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Eielson AFB, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

Recap of 2011 Activities

- Performed passive soil gas survey across site
- Surveyed monitoring wells, measured water levels, and established groundwater flow direction
- Collected soil samples in release areas
- Collected numerous groundwater samples from Geoprobe borings to map groundwater plume

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Eielson AFB, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

2012 Activities

- Collect additional soil samples
- Complete plume delineation around 200 ft below ground surface
- Evaluate soil characteristics and permeability
- Install permanent monitoring well network for long-term monitoring and collect water samples
- Develop groundwater gradient map
- Evaluate effects of treatability studies
- Evaluate additional contaminants of concern
- Evaluate remedial alternatives

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Eielson AFB, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

Passive Soil Gas Coverage



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Eielson AFB, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

Locations of Geoprobe Samples in Groundwater



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Eielson AFB, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

Locations of Geoprobe Samples in Groundwater



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Eielson AFB, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

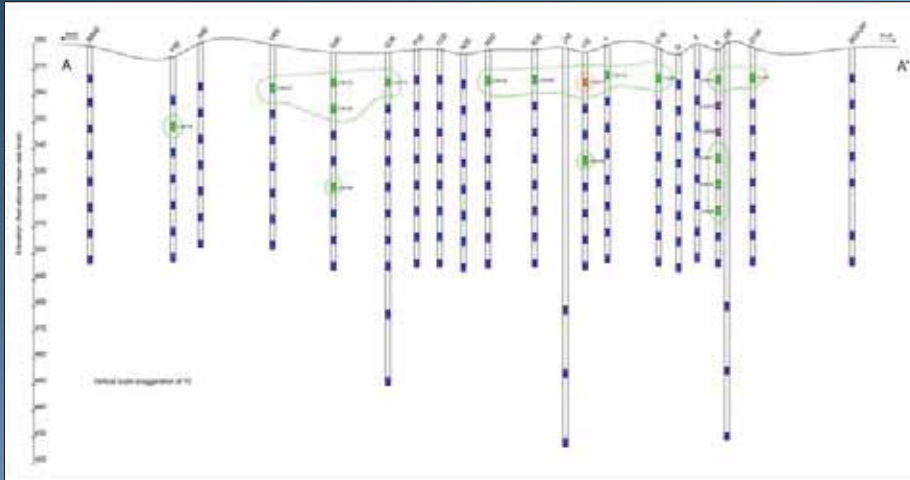
Locations of Geoprobe Samples in Groundwater



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Eielson AFB, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

Example of Plume Profile from Geoprobe Samples



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Eielson AFB, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

SS67

GARRISON SLOUGH REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION

26

Eielson AFB, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

Goals of Remedial Investigation

- Evaluate current PCB levels in:
 - Sediment
 - Fish
- Evaluate current risk to human health and the environment
- Determine feasibility of further remedial actions to reduce PCB concentrations

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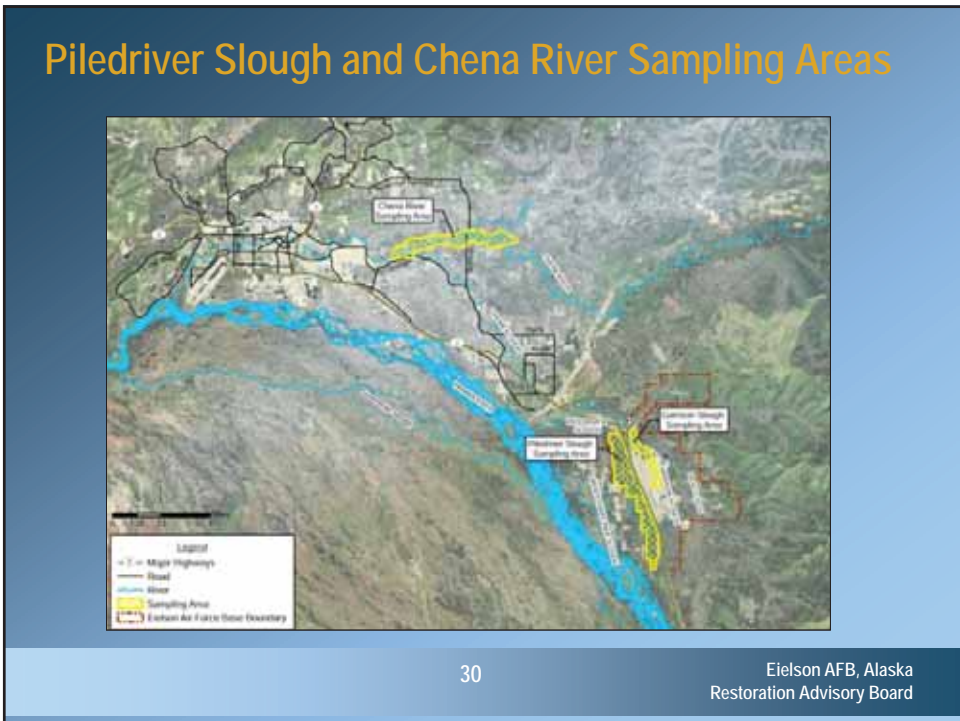
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2012 Scope of Work

- Obtain fish collection permits from the state
- Collect and analyze fish (Grayling) and sediment samples:
 - Garrison Slough (fish and sediment)
 - Piledriver Slough (background samples - fish)
 - Chena River (background samples - fish)
 - Chatanika River (background samples - fish and sediment)
- Evaluate sediment for physical properties
 - Grain size analysis
 - Organic content

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Chatanika River Proposed Sampling Area Background Fish Samples



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CSM UPDATES

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Conceptual Site Model Updates

PURPOSES:

- Summarize existing data to document “baseline” levels of contamination
- Gather basic hydrogeological data
- Establish current concentrations of all potential contaminants of concern in soil and groundwater and potentially other media
- Re-establish long-term groundwater monitoring
- Evaluate emerging remedial technologies
- Determine path toward site closure

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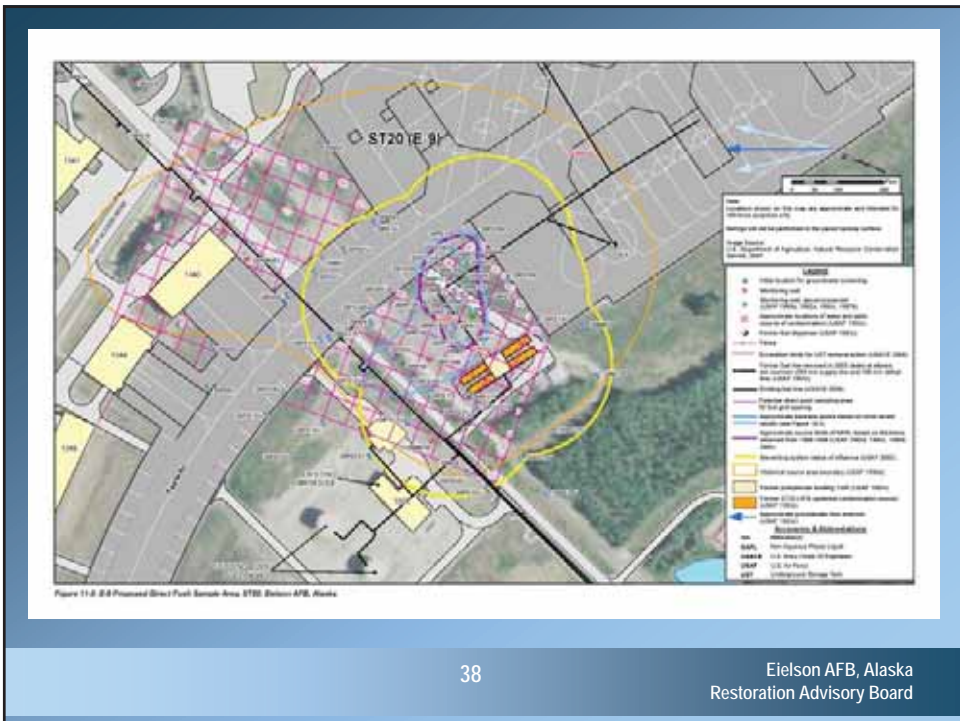
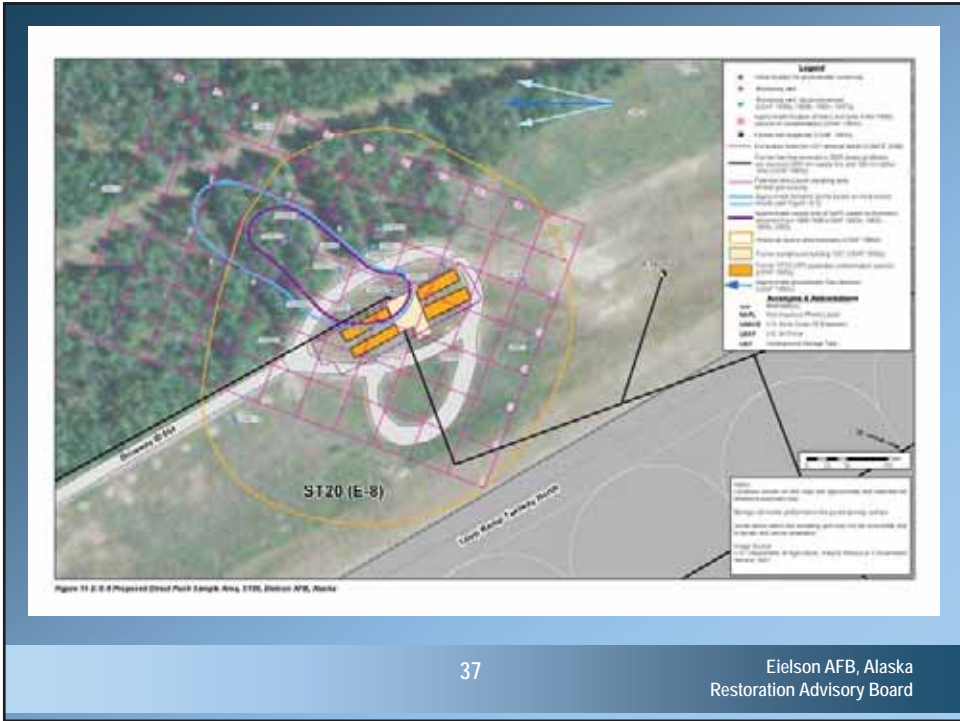
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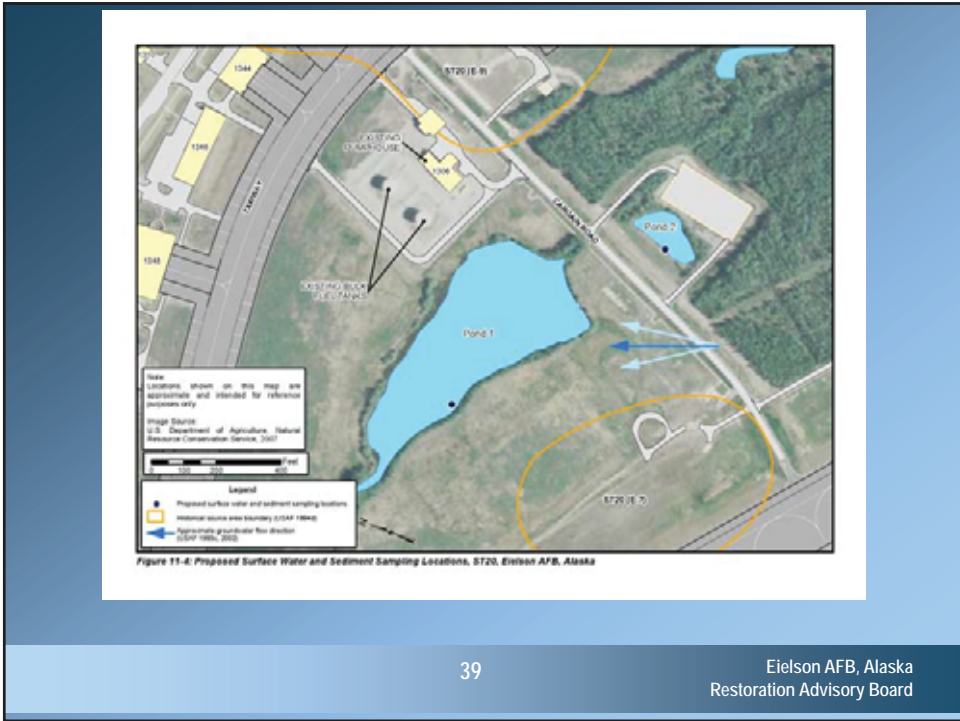
Current CSM Update Areas

- ST20 (E-7, E-8, and E-9)
- ST48
- SS35
- ST10 / SS14
- ST13 / DP26
- SS37
- LF03 / FT09

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ST48

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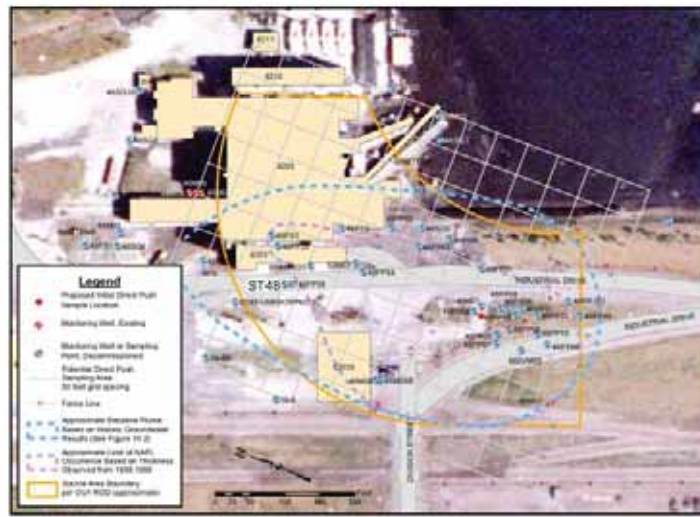
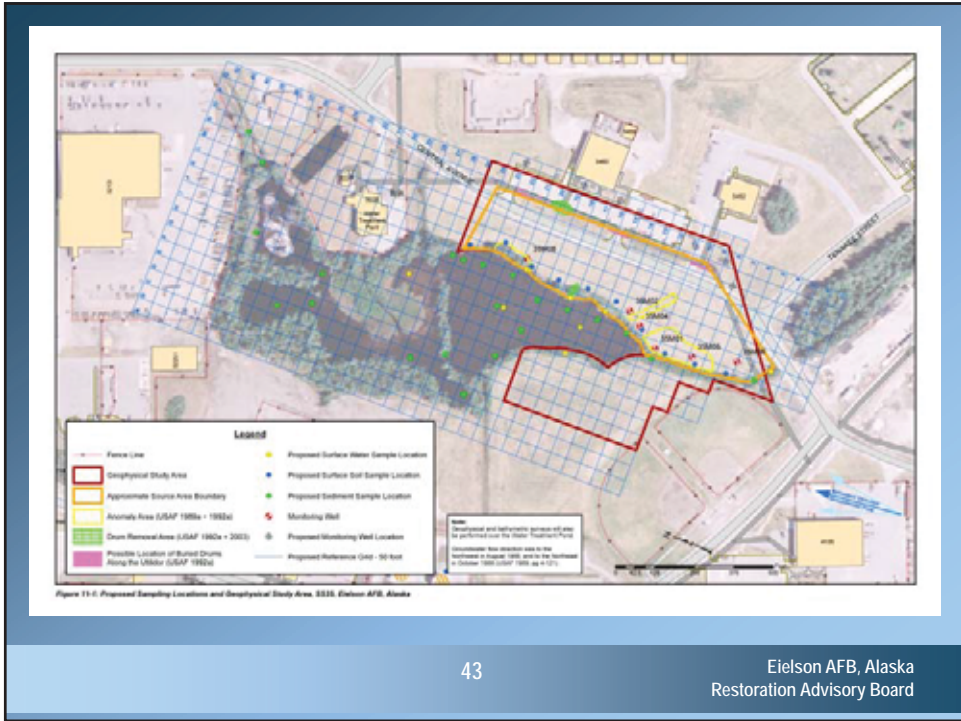
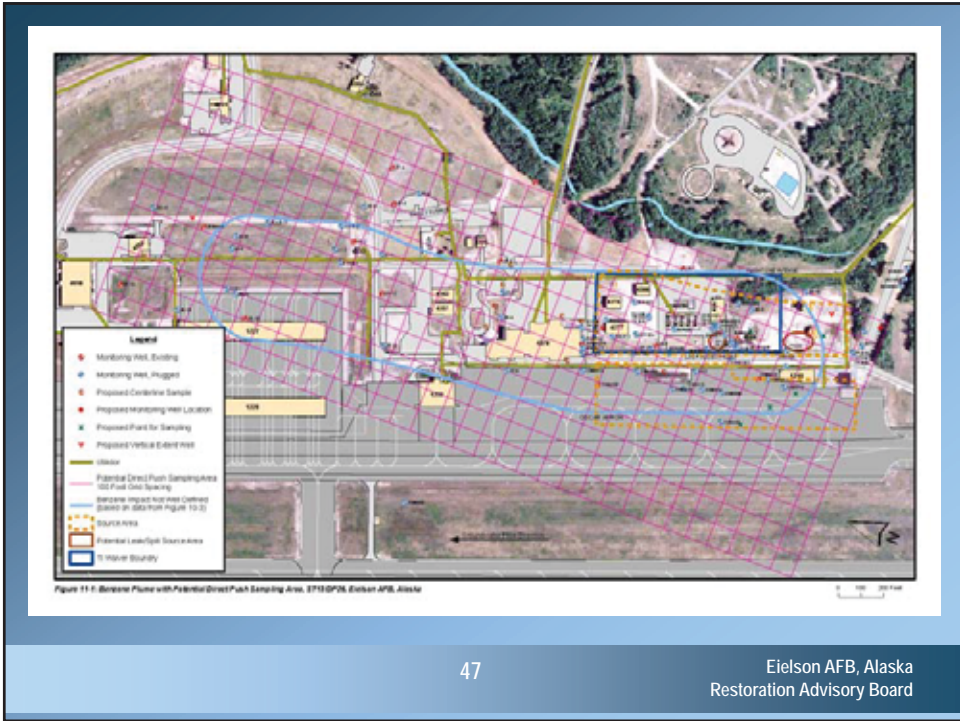


Figure 17-1: Benzene and NAPL Plumes with Potential Direct Push Sample Area, ST-45, Eielson AFB

SS35



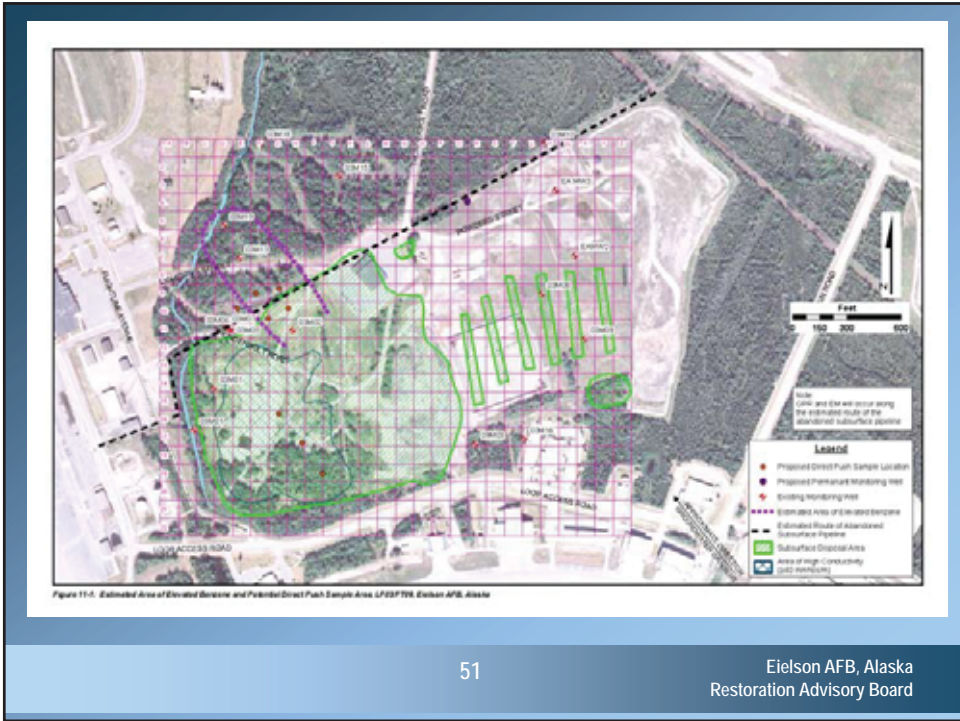
ST10 / SS14



SS37



LF03 / FT09



IWMP

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Installation Wide Monitoring Plan (IWMP)

PURPOSES:

- Monitoring and Institutional Controls are the selected remedies in the RODs for most sites
- Re-establish long-term monitoring (installation of approximately 130 wells)
- Address 2008 FYR "action items" and build on site knowledge
- Evaluate contaminant trends and collect basic hydrogeological data
- Evaluate vapor intrusion potential in occupied buildings;
- Evaluate emerging remedial technologies
- Evaluate effectiveness and protectiveness of remedies

SER

Purpose of Source Evaluation Report Process

- Evaluate new potential source areas and refer to appropriate state or federal program

Source Evaluation Locations



SER001-2008

- Issue: Excavation of utilidor identified fuel contamination
- Previous Work: Limited soil and groundwater investigation in 2009 & 2010 identified fuel, lead, and pesticide contamination
- Status: Site transferred to state
- Future Work: Site characterization work plan to be submitted this year

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SER001-2010

- Issue: Petroleum impacts in soil near railroad tracks
- Previous Work: Phase I report identified sub-surface fuel contamination near the water table
- Status: Site transferred to state
- Future Work: Characterization Work Plan to be submitted

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SER001-2011 Taxiway Golf

- Issue: Potential fuel impacts are present along runway likely due to spilt fuel from aircraft fueling operations
- Previous Work: Identified areas of concern based on field screening, but no analytical data have been collected
- Status: Site transferred to state
- Future Work: Characterization Work Plan to be submitted

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SER002-2011 Building 3386 Dry Well

- Issue: Dry well formerly received water from floor drains in adjacent building
- Previous Work: Fuel, metals, and pesticide contamination identified in the dry well
- Status: Pending
- Future Work: Sampling and analysis will be required

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SER Site SS084 (Former AAA Site AOC 16)

- Issue: Previous investigation was limited, and potential contaminants of concern require investigation
- Previous Work: Identified and removed potential release mechanisms (drums, floor drains, and transformers); however, no samples have been collected
- Status: Undergoing SER process
- Future Work: Sampling and analysis will be required

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QUESTIONS?

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RAB Meeting #26
Attachments

NEW RAB MEMBER APPROVAL

April 19, 2012


Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska
Restoration Advisory Board

TO: Ms. Edith Tomany
FROM: Eielson AFB Restoration Advisory Board
RE: RAB Approval of New Board Member and Alternate Community Co-Chair Representative of the North Pole Community

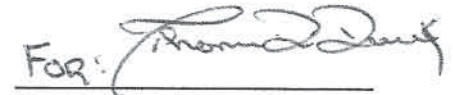
Dear Ms. Tomany:

In response to your call to the Eielson Air Force Base (AFB) Public Affairs office on April 10th requesting to fill the Salcha community co-chair vacancy for the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB), it is the desire of the RAB to have a representative member from the Salcha community to fill the vacancy. However, the RAB members would like to extend an invitation to you to serve as a RAB Member representative of the North Pole community, and also as the Alternate Community Co-Chair representative for the North Pole community. Please sign and date below for acceptance.

Sincerely,


TERRY HUISMAN
Community Co-Chair
Moose Creek Representative


DICK TOMANY
Community Co-Chair
North Pole Representative

FOR: 
LYNN I. SCHEEL
Eielson AFB Co-Chair
Colonel, USAF Representative

New Board Member Acceptance

By signing and dating below, you are hereby accepted as a new RAB member in the roles stated above and you accept the terms of the RAB Charter. Please find attached a copy of the most current Eielson AFB RAB Charter, a copy of the RAB Rule Handbook, and the RAB Member and Participant List for your information.


Edith Tomany
RAB Member/Alternate Community Co-Chair
North Pole Representative