

Restoration Advisory Board Meeting Minutes, Naval Research Laboratory – Chesapeake Bay Detachment, Chesapeake Beach, Maryland

MEETING DATE: October 23, 2024

LOCATION: Northeast Community Center, 4075 Gordon Stinnett Avenue, Chesapeake Beach,
Maryland 20732

Note: This meeting summary is based on informal notes taken at the meeting. It is not intended as a verbatim transcript. Rather, it is intended to summarize the overall discussions.

Welcome and Introductions; Meeting Structure and Guidelines

Ryan Mayer from Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command (NAVFAC) – Washington introduced himself as the Department of the Navy (Navy) Remedial Project Manager (RPM) for Naval Research Laboratory – Chesapeake Bay Detachment (NRL-CBD). He welcomed the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) members and the public to the ninth RAB meeting for NRL-CBD. The first RAB meeting was held in 2019 and meetings are held twice a year. Ryan informed the attendees that the Navy needs the input provided by the community and discusses this with the project team, management, and the Base. Ryan then introduced the RAB community co-chair, David Harris, and stated that the meeting content would be an update and would not include presentation of new technical information.

Ryan introduced Amy Brand (Jacobs), Andy Bogdanski (Jacobs), Laura Lampshire (Jacobs), Windy Campbell (Jacobs), Linda Gustafson (Maryland Department of the Environment [MDE]), Curtis DeTore (MDE), Anna Lesichar (NRL), David Harris (RAB Community Co-Chair), Robin Harris (RAB Member), Lawrence (Larry) Jaworski (RAB Member), and Regina Adams (NAVFAC Washington Public Affairs Office [PAO]). A full list of attendees is provided in **Table 1**.

Ryan went through the introductions and noted that Linda Gustafson (MDE) has replaced Peggy Williams (MDE), who retired in July 2024. Larry Jaworski also noted that he is currently a member of the Chesapeake Beach Town Council for one more month and apologized in advance for having to leave the meeting at 6 pm. The Agenda (**Attachment 1**) was reviewed and Ryan noted that the meeting would be recorded via audio to aid in preparation of the meeting minutes.

Review and Approve Draft April 2024 RAB Meeting Minutes

Windy Campbell, a community involvement specialist from Jacobs and facilitator for the meeting, asked RAB members to approve the Draft April 2024 RAB meeting minutes. Copies had been emailed to the RAB members on October 2, 2024, and no comments had been received. She asked if there was any further feedback or questions on the minutes; no additional input and/or questions were provided. Windy then stated that the April 2024 RAB minutes would be finalized and posted on the Navy's website. She noted that there was a suggestion from David Harris to provide the draft minutes to the RAB sooner. Going forward, the Navy will target preparing and submitting the draft minutes via email to the RAB members within 1 month following the RAB meeting, and comments will be requested within two weeks following submittal. Once finalized, the minutes will be made available to all via the NAVFAC website. Curtis DeTore asked if a vote of approval was needed to approve the meeting minutes and Amy

Brand replied that the RAB does not follow *Roberts Rules*. She asked if the RAB agreed to approve the draft minutes and did not see any disagreements. Amy then reminded the attendees to speak up to assist in capturing the audio recording.

Site Status Update

Ryan Mayer began the site status update presentation with discussion of the UXO-001 - Hypervelocity Low-pressure Gun site (**Attachment 2**, Slide 7). This is one of the very few munitions sites at NRL-CBD and is identified as a munitions site based on historical activity; however, the environmental concern with the site is lead in soils. The Navy issued a public notice regarding the Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) in June 2024, and no public comments were received. Currently, the draft Decision Document (DD), also known as a Record of Decision, is in review with the MDE. Once the DD is finalized, it will be posted to the Administrative Record. The DD summarizes all the investigation that has been conducted at the site; the site risk; remedial action; and laws and regulations applicable to site cleanup. Ryan stated that the Navy is looking to place the UXO-001 cleanup action under contract award next year (in 2025) and asked attendees if there were any questions. None were noted.

Andy Bogdanski then reviewed Sites 3, 4, and 5 – Landfills No. 1, 2, and 3, respectively (**Attachment 2**, Slide 8). He stated that these three sites are not traditional engineered landfills, but instead are disposal pits. The sites are currently in the Remedial Investigation (RI) phase, and the RI Report, which includes all three sites, is currently undergoing Navy review. Regulatory review of the RI Report will then follow and is anticipated in late Fall 2024. Based on the RI Report, a different proposed path is being recommended for each of the sites. Specifically, No Further Action (NFA) is recommended for Site 3 – Landfill No. 1; additional delineation is recommended for Site 4 – Landfill No. 2; and a Feasibility Study (FS) is recommended for Site 5 – Landfill No. 3. Additionally, since NFA is recommended for Site 3, this site may also move forward with a DD. In summary, the final RI Report is anticipated early next year, and following this deliverable, each of the three sites will move forward on different investigation paths and schedules.

Andy next provided an update on Site 11 - Construction Waste and Rubble, West Side of Bldg. 76 (**Attachment 2**, Slide 9). This is a disposal area with limited site history, and based on older facility drawings, debris potentially associated with construction of Building 76, along with railroad ties, were observed along the hillside west of Building 76. A limited pre-site investigation was conducted, and the limited contamination detected in soil is driving the next phase of work: the Site Investigation (SI). The SI Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) was prepared and submitted for regulatory review in late Sept. 2024, and fieldwork is anticipated during Winter 2025. As part of the SI fieldwork, soil and groundwater will be collected to obtain a better understanding of potential contamination at Site 11.

Andy continued with an update on Site 12 – Former Fire House Building 50 (**Attachment 2**, Slide 10). This site is currently in the RI phase, and along with Site 10, is one of two per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) sites that were identified during the Basewide Preliminary Assessment (PA). Building 50 is a Quonset hut that was previously used as the Base fire house and where aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) was stored and used for routine fire-fighting operations. The Site 12 SI indicated that PFAS is present in the soil and groundwater, and the RI will be looking at where PFAS may have migrated to soil, groundwater, and sediment. Preparation of the Site 12 RI SAP is in progress, with Navy review anticipated starting next week. Following Navy review, submittal for regulatory review is anticipated later this year (around Christmas), and fieldwork is anticipated in Spring 2025. Ryan reiterated that for NRL-CBD, there are two PFAS sites – Site 10 and Site 12. He noted that Site 12 is typical of Base firehouse operations, where AFFF storage and transfer occurred and where there exists the potential for a release. He stated that the Navy is studying these typical sites on many Installations now.

Andy then provided an update on Site 10 – Fire Testing Area (**Attachment 2**, Slides 11 and 12). He stated that the Site 10 SI Report was completed in 2022 and that the site is currently in the RI work planning phase. The Site 10 RI has been split into an on-Base and off-Base component for investigation purposes. Currently, the draft on-Base RI SAP is in regulatory review, and the preliminary draft off-Base RI SAP will be submitted to the Navy for review in the upcoming week. The on-Base field investigation is anticipated in early 2025, pending SAP approval, and the off-Base RI will follow the on-Base field investigation and is dependent on access approval. Collectively, between the on- and off-Base components, the Navy is trying to delineate the extent of PFAS within soil, groundwater, surface water, and sediment.

Ryan then provided an update on the Interim Removal Action for Site 10. He noted that during the April 2024 RAB meeting, the design of treatment systems in the North Pond and wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) was discussed. At this time, the Navy is moving forward with the North Pond treatment system, and MDE approvals are in progress. Once MDE approvals are completed, the system installation can begin. As noted, the Navy had planned on two separate PFAS treatment systems. However, the Navy has decided not to install the treatment system at the WWTP; the Navy shifted their decision and did not want the Environmental Restoration, Navy (ER,N) program to go forward with installation of the WWTP treatment system. There is a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program that oversees WWTP systems and the Navy plans to proceed with PFAS issues at the WWTP under the NPDES program. He said the Navy wants the ER,N to focus treatment on the Site 10 source area; specifically, soil and groundwater. This is a big change and was not anticipated by NAVFAC Washington.

Larry Jaworski asked if MDE concurred with the decision to not install the treatment system at the WWTP; Ryan replied that MDE has not concurred. Curtis DeTore stated that the MDE Land and Materials Administration, which manages the CERCLA program at NRL-CBD, does not have the legal authority to block this from happening, but they do object to this change. The MDE Water Administration, which manages the WWTP, is in the process of updating the Navy's NPDES permit at NRL-CBD. The updated NPDES permit will be amended to incorporate new EPA surface water guidance for PFAS.

David Harris stated that he found this recent decision odd since the Navy noted in prior meetings that PFAS is infiltrating into the manholes and being conveyed in sewer lines going through the site straight to the WWTP; so, the WWTP is a source issue. Ryan replied that as part of the Interim Removal Action, the Navy is still looking at the sanitary sewer line and also the manholes.

Larry Jaworski noted that the WWTP still discharges to the Bay, and David added so do the streams. Ryan stated the decision not to install the treatment system at the WWTP was made a short while ago and that he was disappointed in the decision. However, the treatment system will be repurposed, and the Navy will focus on PFAS source treatment and investigating PFAS on- and off-Base. The source treatment for PFAS will be more effective and will help prevent migration. The previously proposed add-on unit to the WWTP, although it would have been effective treating the discharge, would not have addressed the PFAS source. As such, the Navy is trying to focus their energy and team on the source area discharge.

Ryan stated that the Action Memorandum will be moved forward for the Interim Removal Action at the North Pond and other aspects of the source treatment, such as the manhole restoration; the Action Memorandum (pre-draft in progress) will be updated to reflect the current actions to be taken and incorporate regulations that were recently promulgated.

David Harris noted that new EPA maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) have been issued since the April 2024 RAB meeting when the Navy previously spoke about drinking water sampling. Ryan replied that the

DoD issued in September 2024 their updated policy on prioritizing cleanup actions for PFAS in drinking water. While Ryan did not have any announcements to make on the updated policy, he noted that the Navy is prioritizing Bases where PFAS exceeded the MCLs and are taking some actions on these wells. He added that NRL-CBD is on this list and there will be more to come on this. Currently, the DoD is looking at Bases with the highest PFAS concentrations and is looking to sample those wells first; if the PFAS concentrations are over three times the MCL, the Navy will take action. He reminded the team that 70 parts per trillion (ppt) was the prior advisory level; however, the Navy's new action level has been lowered to three times the MCLs.

David replied that, as discussed previously, while the well on his farm is no longer used for residential drinking but for irrigation purposes, his well did have a PFAS exceedance and it was concerning to have to wait further for the Navy to receive additional DoD cleanup guidance. David stated the cleanup process should be expedited. Furthermore, he noted that attendees are not coming to the RAB meetings since the cleanup process is so long and the information provided is being repeated. While these issues are important to them, the investigation process is long, and they are throwing their hands up asking what can we do? Ryan replied that issuance of the PFAS MCLs took more than three years. However, with the recent September 2024 DoD policy memo, the Navy is prioritizing the Bases, and while NRL-CBD is on list, other installations have had higher levels that required immediate prioritization. There will be more to come on this issue.

Questions & Comments from RAB Members

The meeting was then opened to questions and comments from the RAB members.

- Andy Bogdanski asked David Harris if moving the RAB meeting time would be beneficial to the attendees? David replied that if the meeting start time can be moved back, that may work better to accommodate those with working schedules or who are coming from a distance. Amy Brand asked if scheduling the meeting from 6-7:30 pm would work and David replied that may work. Ryan added that 6-8 pm works for other Installations and Windy replied that the meeting can be moved to this time. Amy noted that David had mentioned there is a new library (Twin Beaches branch) and asked if he would like to hold the upcoming meeting there. David replied he can look into this and noted that the Calvert County library system has online scheduling for its meeting rooms. Robin Harris stated that the library is open until 8 pm on Wednesday and Curtis replied that the meeting would likely have to end by 7:30 pm in order to allow for cleaning up the room prior to the library closing.
- David Harris asked for Site 3 (**Attachment 2**, Slide 8), is there a reason for NFA? Andy replied that through the investigation process, the test pitting activities did not show any visible contamination, and that evaluation of the soil and groundwater analytical data did not identify any risk. The NFA recommendation is based on the investigation process and risk assessment.
- David Harris asked what does the orange line on Site 11, Slide 9 (**Attachment 2**) represent? Andy replied that the line represents the two-foot earthen berm. Given that the backside of Building 76 is used for recycling, the berm acts as a buffer and prevents metal from sliding off the pavement and down the hill.
- David Harris then referenced an email he sent to the Navy, to which Anna Lesichar had responded, regarding an older building where the Navy previously tested/fired rockets and asked if the Navy was fairly confident that no further PFAS testing or investigation was needed

for this building. Ryan replied that the Navy did a thorough search regarding past operations and storage and reviewed historical documents for this building.

- David asked if there was a need for testing for spilled fuel/oil at this building or where oil was previously stored in the big tanks previously located north of the Quonset hut (Building 50). Ryan replied that the ER,N program covers all the environmental restoration for the Base. Underground storage tanks (USTs) and above ground storage tanks (ASTs) are addressed under the UST Program, which includes tank testing, responding to tank spills, and tank closeout and removal. He said that ER,N will address abandoned tanks once in a while, but generally, USTs and ASTs are covered under the UST Program. Amy asked do we know if there was anything done at those tanks? Anna replied that she did not know but would be happy to check. David added that these were large ASTs with a berm around them and could be seen off the road. Anna asked if the former tank locations were across from the site of new construction? Ryan replied that the Navy would follow-up on this.

On 12/21/24, Ryan provided the following:

Information from base personnel indicated that the four above ground tanks went in around 1954 and were used for #4 Fuel Oil for the Central Heating Plant. These tanks were surrounded by earthen berms. They were dismantled and removed around 2014.

The Navy reviewed the Administrative Record and found the Final Tier II UFP-SAP (Sampling Plan) for the Base-Wide Site Inspection included the following background information (Ref: Final Tier II Sampling and Analysis Plan Base-Wide Site Inspection, Sept. 2012. pg. 20-21):

Site 6, also known as the power plant oil spill, is located on the central portion of NRL-CBD (Figure 2 in the Report). The site reportedly originated in 1973 when a 6-inch diameter underground main supplying No. 6 fuel oil to the boiler located in Building 79 malfunctioned (NEESA, 1984). The main was reported to be 6 to 12 inches below ground surface and approximately 75 gallons of fuel oil leaked into an area 12 to 15 feet long and 2 feet wide (NEESA, 1984). Steps were taken to excavate the oil-soaked soils and the broken main which generated approximately 1 cubic yard of soils (NEESA, 1984). No sampling was done to determine the extent of contamination and the trench was backfilled with a mixture of the oily soil and clean fill. While the precise location of the leak is not known, it is assumed to be located somewhere along the current path of the piping network that supplies No. 4 fuel oil to Building 79 from the four adjacent above ground storage tanks (CH2M Hill, 2012).

During the scoping session for this SI UFP-SAP, Maryland Dept. of the Environment (MDE) was in concurrence that No Further Action (NFA) was required for this site for the following reasons:

- A Corrective Action (CA) was performed at the time of the spill (i.e., removal of 1 cubic yard of soil)
- This area continues to operate with active operations as a power plant and has an oil operations permit (Permit No. 2009-OPT-3363) with the Waste Management Administration of MDE
- The release occurred 39 years ago

Given the relative viscous nature of fuel oil, the potential for migration is limited. Therefore, Site 6 is not included in the SI phase and is not included in subsequent sections of this UFP-SAP. The NFA decision will also be documented in the SI Report.

Currently, Building 79 is not operational, and is no longer used as a heating/ power plant, since around 2017. The fuel oil tanks have since been removed.

- Ryan then reviewed Slide 11 (Attachment 2) and explained that often, sites will overlap each other. He then explained how the Site 10 PFAS RI and Site 3 landfill RI overlap. While Site 3 may be recommended for NFA from the landfill investigation perspective, it will still be investigated for PFAS as part of the Site 10 RI.

Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP)

Amy Brand, a community involvement specialist from Jacobs, provided an overview of the Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP). The TAPP permits the DoD to obtain third-party technical advisors to help RABs better understand scientific and engineering issues and documents that go along with the environmental restoration activities. The projects are proposed by the RAB and then they are managed by the DoD, meaning the DoD hires the contractor to serve as the technical advisor for the RAB. The big picture: It hires a third party to review and interpret technical issues related to the environmental investigation. TAPP is a grant that provides RABs with independent, technical assistance to help contribute to the RAB's understanding to help them provide input to the decision makers. The TAPP funding comes out of the Installation's cleanup budget and has an annual limit of \$25,000, with a lifetime limit of \$100,000, and the RAB can get multiple TAPP grants. Curtis asked if the lifetime limit is per project? Amy replied the lifetime limit is per RAB; however, that's not to say there are not additional ways to request additional funding, such as through an appeal process.

Amy then reviewed the types of various projects covered under TAPP (**Attachment 2**, Slide 17). These include interpretation of technical documents; assessing technologies; participating in relative risk site evaluations; understanding health implications; and training (where appropriate). TAPP cannot be used for litigation; political activity or lobbying; independent sampling; reopening final DoD decisions; epidemiological or health studies; or community outreach activities. To apply for a TAPP, RAB members first need to define a project; a TAPP project typically includes interpreting documents. Additionally, the RAB needs to make sure that the project advances the knowledge of the RAB participating. Next, the RAB must agree by a majority vote on the specific project and document the majority vote. The RAB community co-chair is responsible for preparing the application and documenting the RAB agreement. Amy noted that preparation of the application and documentation of agreement does not need to be completed exclusively by the RAB co-chair; if another RAB member is interested and able to do so, they can complete this step in place of the RAB co-chair.

Amy noted that a RAB should first look to sources within the RAB community (e.g. a professor or scientist), and if additional sources are not available, the RAB can pursue a TAPP. For the TAPP application, the RAB needs to define a scope of work (SOW) and identify one or more sources of assistance. Once submitted, the DoD will then review the application and the Base Commanding Officer will approve or deny the request. Once approved, the application is forwarded to the Contracting Officer, and bids will then be solicited and awarded a contract.

Amy reviewed the TAPP resources (Attachment 2, Slide 22). She stated that the OSD just issued updated TAPP guidance online today (10/23/24) and told David Harris that she would forward this link to him (<https://www.acq.osd.mil/eie/eer/ecc/pfas/po/cip-rab-tapp.html>). Ryan noted that the \$25,000 has not changed for approximately 30 years. Amy added that while the \$25,000 is per fiscal year, one project does not need to be closed out before submitting the next TAPP application. Amy added that while the RAB may not be interested in pursuing a TAPP at this time, the Navy wants to make sure that the RAB is

aware of this program. TAPP can be used whenever in the site investigation process it would be most helpful to the RAB, such as when sites get to the Proposed Plan (PP) phase. Ryan added that there are a lot of investigations in progress and this can sometimes take years to get to the PP. He noted that Kevin Britt, the former RAB co-chair, was very interested in TAPP since he wanted to conduct sampling; however, sampling is not eligible for TAPP funding.

David Harris asked when will testing of deep monitoring wells in the Piney Point be conducted again? Groundwater in the Piney Point is a big concern. It's frustrating, and this is why a lot of people decided not to show up to the meetings lately. The whole process has hit a stalled and the Navy is not checking the spread (of PFAS within groundwater). Ryan replied that the Site 10 RI investigation is to characterize the spread, and the Navy will be resampling wells again during the RI. Andy then acknowledged there has been a lot of change in regulatory environment, and that every time the regulatory changes are issued, the Navy had needed to go back and check a second time for compliance. David replied that the program just needs to have a timeline for additional testing to see if the PFAS concentrations are increasing. Andy confirmed that the next round of sampling included in the Site 10 RI includes resampling the Piney Point and surficial aquifers and is planned in early 2025, pending Sampling Plans approval. The RI also includes installing more monitoring wells to tighten up the delineation.

David asked whether spreading (of PFAS) means it is diluted? Andy replied that it can, with regard to groundwater contamination. Typically, the highest concentrations observed in groundwater are closest to the source. David noted that when lowering the PFAS levels (issuing the MCLs), there are still exceedances. Andy agreed and stated that some PFAS that were previously not an issue are now an issue.

Ryan returned the discussion back to TAPP and stated that if the RAB chooses to hire someone retired from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) to explain groundwater risk, this would be a good example of hiring some with expertise to explain the risk to the RAB members.

Questions & Comments from RAB Members

Windy asked if there were any additional question from the RAB or public participants. No questions were noted.

Future Meeting Planning and Adjournment

Windy stated that the next RAB meeting is proposed for April 23, 2025, and that the meeting start time may be adjusted to accommodate attendees' schedules. Additionally, the Navy was looking into the possibility of holding the meeting at the Calvert Library's Twin Beaches Branch. She then asked if there were any additional questions and requested that proposed topics for the next meeting agenda be forwarded to Ryan Mayer or David Harris.

Windy then reviewed websites available for additional information the RAB, Navy's Environmental Restoration Program, PFAS, and NRL-CBD webpage which includes the meeting minutes (**Attachment 2**, Slide 26). Ryan noted that on the NRL-CBD webpage, the Administrative Record link includes all NRL-CBD final documents, and that the first link under PFAS on **Attachment 2**, Slide 26, includes the Office of the Secretary of Defense guidance for PFAS and the recent Department of Defense memo dated September 3, 2024.

Amy then asked if there were any closing comment from David Harris or Ryan Mayer. David thanked the community members who attended the meeting and Ryan stated that the Navy appreciates all who came this evening and that the Navy takes all comments received seriously.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:26 pm on October 23, 2024.

Table 1. List of Attendees

Restoration Advisory Board Meeting October 23, 2024

Name	Affiliation
Ryan Mayer	NAVFAC Washington; Co-Chair
Regina Adams	NAVFAC Washington
Anna Lesichar	NRL
David Harris, II	RAB member; Community Co-Chair
Robin Harris	RAB member
Will Hager	RAB member
Lawrence Jaworski	RAB member
Daniel Duvall	Public
Greg Kuntz	Public
Curtis DeTore	MDE
Linda Gustafson	MDE
Alex Nawotka	MDE
Amy Brand	Jacobs
Andy Bogdanski	Jacobs
Windy Campbell	Jacobs
Laura Lampshire	Jacobs

Attachment 1
Naval Research Laboratory –
Chesapeake Bay Detachment
Restoration Advisory Board Meeting
Agenda, October 23, 2024



Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Meeting Naval Research Laboratory – Chesapeake Bay Detachment

**October 23, 2024, 5:00-6:30 pm
Northeast Community Center
4075 Gordon Stinnett Ave, Chesapeake Beach, MD 20732**

Meeting Facilitator: Windy Campbell - Jacobs

Meeting Agenda		
Time	Topic	Presenter
5:00-5:10 pm	Welcome and Introductions	Ryan Mayer and David Harris
5:15-5:20 pm	Review and Approve April 2024 RAB Meeting Minutes	Windy Campbell
5:20-5:35 pm	Site Status Updates	Ryan Mayer and Andy Bogdanski
5:35-5:50 pm	Questions & Comments from RAB Members	RAB Members
5:50-6:00 pm	Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP)	Amy Brand
6:00-6:20 pm	Questions & Comments from RAB Members and the Public	RAB Members
6:20-6:30 pm	Future Meeting Planning and Adjournment	Ryan Mayer

Attachment 2
Naval Research Laboratory –
Chesapeake Bay Detachment
Restoration Advisory Board Meeting
Presentation, October 23, 2024

Naval Research Laboratory – Chesapeake Bay Detachment Restoration Advisory Board Meeting

October 23, 2024

5:00 - 6:30 p.m.

Introductions

Community RAB Members		
David Harris, Community Co-Chair	Vivian Cawood	Pat Durbin
Blenda Eckert	Tom Eckert	Mark Fisher
Michael Gilliam	Will Hager	Kevin Britt
Robin Harris	Larry Jaworski	Brendan Lumsden
Greg Morris	Michael Rooney	Allison York
Navy Team		
Ryan Mayer NAVFAC Remedial Project Manager Navy Co-Chair	Anna Lesichar NRL-CBD	
Linda Gustafson Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE)	Curtis DeTore MDE	
Andy Bogdanski Jacobs	Windy Campbell Jacobs	Sarah-Jane O'Brien Jacobs

Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions
- Meeting Structure and Guidelines
- Review and Approve Draft April 2024 Meeting Minutes
- Site Status Update
 - Questions and Comments
- Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP)
 - Questions and Comments
- Future Meeting Planning and Adjournment

Review and Approval of April 2024 RAB Meeting Minutes

Windy Campbell - Jacobs

Previous Meeting Minutes

- The Final October 2023 RAB meeting minutes have been posted to the NRL-CBD website
- The Draft April 2024 RAB meeting minutes were distributed to the RAB via email on October 2 for review and comment
 - Approval to finalize?

Site Status Updates

Andy Bogdanski - Jacobs

Ryan Mayer - NAVFAC Washington

UXO-001 – Hypervelocity Low-pressure Gun

- **Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP)**

- Proposed excavation and off-site disposal of lead-contaminated surface soil
- Advertised from June 7 to July 7, 2024
- An email announcing the PRAP and public comment period was sent to RAB members on June 13
- No comments received

- **Decision Document**

- Under Navy review; anticipated for regulatory review late-fall 2024



Sites 3, 4, and 5 – Landfills No. 1, 2, and 3

- **Remedial Investigation Report**

- Undergoing Navy review
- Anticipated for regulatory review late-fall 2024

- **Path Forward**

- Different approaches are recommended for each site based on site specific conditions



Site 11 - Construction Waste and Rubble

West Side of Bldg. 76

Site Investigation

- Limited site history; construction debris noted along hillside, likely backfill from building construction
- Sampling and Analysis Plan submitted for Regulatory review late-Sept.
- Fieldwork anticipated in Winter 2025



Site 12 - Former Fire House Bldg. 50

Remedial Investigation

- Quonset hut used as Base fire house. AFFF stored and used for routine fire-fighting operations
- Sampling and Analysis Plan under development and anticipated for regulatory review late 2024
- Fieldwork anticipated for Spring 2025



Site 10 – Fire Testing Area

Remedial Investigation

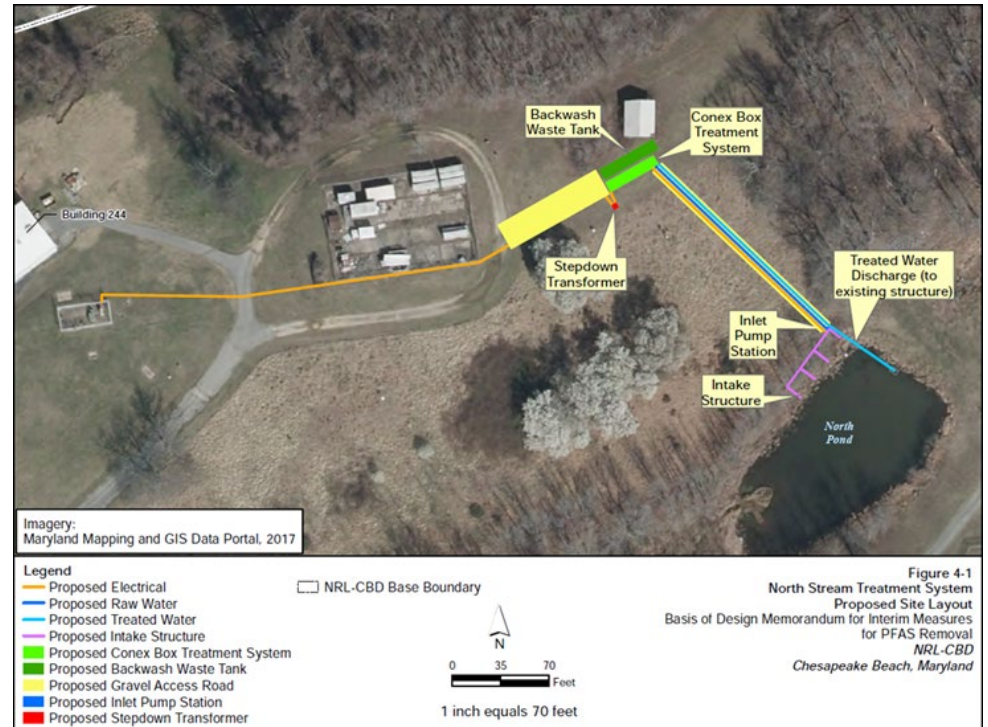
- On-Base Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP)
 - Submitted for regulatory review mid-Sept.
- Off-Base Sampling and Analysis Plan
 - Submitted for Navy review
- Field Investigation
 - Planned to begin early 2025 pending SAP approval



Site 10 – Fire Testing Area (cont.)

Interim Removal Action

- Permit coordination has been ongoing
- Navy moving forward with North Pond treatment system however, WWTP system will not be installed
 - Currently evaluating options to repurpose system
 - Will focus on source treatment options.
- Action Memorandum
 - Memorandum will be revised to reflect current actions to be taken



Questions and Comments



- Open to RAB Members for discussion of “Site Status Updates” presentation
- Questions from the public should be held to the end of the meeting

Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP)

Amy Brand - Jacobs

Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP)

- “Permits the Department of Defense to obtain, from private sector sources, technical assistance to help TRCs and RABs better understand the scientific and engineering issues underlying an installation’s environmental restoration activities.”

–*Federal Register* Notice, December 24, 1997

- Projects are designed by the RAB, but managed by DoD

What is a TAPP?

- A grant that provides RABs with independent technical assistance that contributes to community members' ability to provide advice to decision makers by improving their understanding of cleanup activities at a site
- TAPP funding is derived from installation's cleanup budget
- Limits:
 - Annual Limit: \$25,000 or 1% Cost to Complete of Restoration
 - Lifetime Limit: \$100,000

TAPP: Types of Projects

Eligible Activities (§203.10)	Ineligible Activities (§203.11)
Interpret technical documents (e.g., Site Inspections, Remedial Investigations, Feasibility Studies, Risk Assessments, Health Assessments, etc.)	Litigation or underwriting legal actions
Assess technologies	Political activity or lobbying
Participate in relative risk site evaluations	Generation of new primary data (e.g., well drilling and testing)
Understand health implications	Reopening final DoD decisions
Training, where appropriate	Epidemiological or health studies
	Community outreach efforts (e.g., renting a facility and conducting public meetings, producing and distributing newsletters)

How to Apply for a TAPP

Step 1: Define a Project

- RAB members define a project to better understand the environmental restoration program
- Two most common types:
 - Training/education on a particular technical issue
 - Interpretation of specific technical documents produced by the installation's restoration contractor
- Consider whether the project advances the restoration program directly or enhances the public's ability to provide individual informed input to decision-makers at the installation

How to Apply for a TAPP

Step 2: Agree on a Project

- RAB community members must agree by majority vote on the specific project to be submitted for TAPP
- RAB community co-chair is responsible for documenting the majority vote (e.g., in meeting minutes, email, etc.)

How to Apply for a TAPP

Step 3: Consider Alternate Sources

- TAPP Rule requires that RAB community members look first at available resources for technical information:
 - Installation's cleanup contractors
 - Federal, state, and local regulatory staff
 - Local university technical staff, working as volunteers
 - Experienced RAB members or other community members, working as volunteers
 - National or regional sources (e.g., environmental organizations such as Sierra Club or Environmental Defense Fund)
- If these sources aren't adequate, or if the RAB determines that an independent assessment is still necessary, a TAPP should be considered

How to Apply for a TAPP

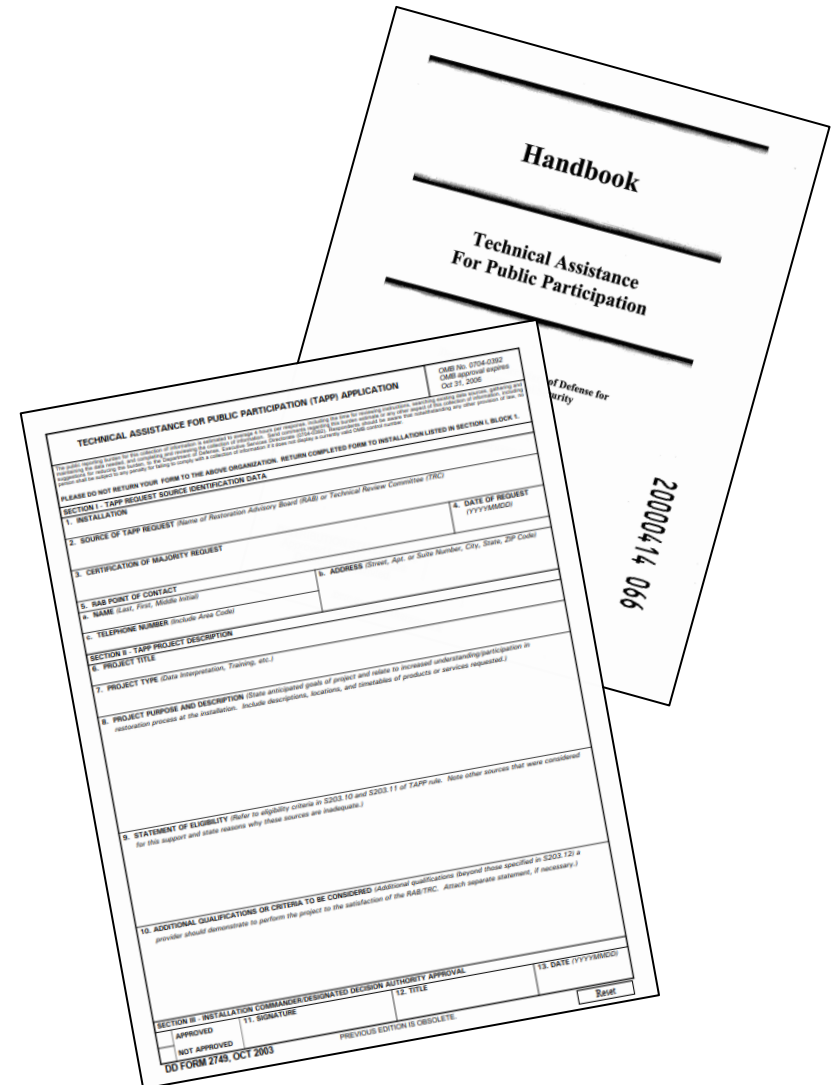
Step 4: Apply for TAPP

- RAB Community Co-chair (or designee) is responsible for developing TAPP application and ensuring it meets requirements, with assistance from Base co-chair and/or base contracting personnel as appropriate
- Key elements of the application:
 - Detailed description of the proposed project, including specific deliverables and schedules
 - Names of one or more sources of assistance, if known
- Once submitted, DoD reviews application to ensure it meets eligibility requirements
- Base Commanding Officer will approve or deny the request; once approved, application is forwarded to the Contracting Officer
- NAVFAC Contracting will solicit bids and award a contract

TAPP: Technical Assistance for Public Participation

Resources

- TAPP Handbook:
<https://apps.dtic.mil/sti/pdfs/ADA376044.pdf>
- TAPP Application:
<https://www.esd.whs.mil/Portals/54/Documents/DD/forms/dd/dd2749.pdf>



Questions and Comments



- Open to RAB Members for discussion of “TAPP Grant” presentation
- Questions from the public should be held to the end of the meeting

Questions and Comments



OPEN - Questions from Public Participants

Future Meeting Planning

- Per the charter, plan to meet 2 times per year
 - Navy proposes the next meeting for April 23, 2025
 - Wednesday evenings, 5:00-7:00 p.m.
- RAB agenda topics
 - If there are topics you'd like us to discuss, please communicate them to the RAB Co-Chairs:
 - Navy Co-Chair – Ryan Mayer: ryan.e.mayer.civ@us.navy.mil
 - Community Co-Chair – David Harris: davidharris2nd@gmail.com

Websites for More Information

- **About RABs, including the RAB Rule Handbook:**

<http://www.denix.osd.mil/rab/home/>

- **About the Navy's Environmental Restoration Program:**

<http://www.navfac.navy.mil/go/erb/>

- **About the Environmental Restoration Program at NRL-CBD:**

<https://go.usa.gov/xSeKn> (note: case-sensitive)

- **More about PFAS**

<https://www.acq.osd.mil/eie/eer/ecc/pfas/pfas101/rsl.html>

https://www.navfac.navy.mil/products_and_services/ev/products_and_services/env_restoration/pfas_reading_room.html

<https://mde.maryland.gov/PublicHealth/Pages/PFAS-Landing-Page.aspx>

www.epa.gov/pfas

<https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas/index.html>