COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN
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NAVFAC WASHINGTON

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON, INDIAN HEAD
(Formerly Indian Head Division
Naval Surface Warfare Center)
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND

REVISED SEPTEMBER 2005

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Naval District Washington, Indian Head (NDW-IH)[1] has always been committed to ensuring that Indian Head is a safe and healthy place to work and live. In 1981, although not required by Federal law, the Navy began its own cleanup campaign to restore sites impacted by past operations to their original condition. The Department of Defense (DoD) established the Military Munitions Response Program in September 2001 to address munitions and explosives of concern, which include unexploded ordnance and discarded military munitions and munitions constituents at other than operational military ranges and other sites. The Department of the Navy (DoN) is implementing this as its Munitions Response Program (MRP).

This Community Relations Plan (CRP) presents the public involvement program for the ongoing Installation Restoration Program (IRP) and MRP at NDW-IH. The CRP is designed to create and foster an understanding of the community's perspective of Program activities and to keep the community involved in and informed of the progress in the Programs. The objective of the IR Program is to identify, assess, characterize, and cleanup or control contamination from past waste disposal operations and material spills at Navy and Marine Corps activities.

The CRP has three objectives:

- To set up channels for communicating information to the public.
- To provide opportunities for citizens to express their concerns.
- To solicit input from the public.

The CRP identifies mechanisms to facilitate the communication of necessary technical information and concerns between the Installation and the public in an effort to help the community fully understand the progress and results of the investigations and future cleanup. The CRP is designed to support technical progress in the IRP and MRP while providing a mechanism to meet the needs and concerns of the community. Because of this, the CRP is a dynamic document that is periodically reviewed and revised.

The CRP outlines the objectives of community relations activities and presents the techniques used to meet those objectives. This section is the introduction to the CRP. Section 2 includes a background of

[1]On October 1, 2003, the installation management functions at the facility transferred from Indian Head Division, Naval Surface Warfare Center (IHDIV-NSWC) to Naval District Washington (NDW) and the Installation was subsequently renamed Naval District Washington, Indian Head (NDW-IH).

the Installation. Section 3 includes the community relations history. Section 4 details issues and concerns voiced by the community. Section 5 provides community relations objectives, techniques used to meet those objectives, and implementation of those objectives. Section 6 includes community relations activities to date. Appendix A contains a list of acronyms and abbreviations, Appendix B is a list of interested parties, Appendix C contains a sample community interview questionnaire, and Appendix D contains Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Fact Sheets.

2.0 SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 OVERVIEW

NDW-IH is a military facility located in northwestern Charles County, Maryland, 25 miles southwest of Washington, D.C (see Figure 2-1). The main installation occupies approximately 2,500 acres on the Cornwallis Neck Peninsula and its Stump Neck Annex occupies approximately 1,100 acres. The main installation is bounded by the Potomac River to the northwest, west, and south, Mattawoman Creek to the south and east, and the town of Indian Head to the northeast. The Stump Neck Annex is located across the Mattawoman Creek from the main installation at the confluence of Mattawoman Creek and the Potomac River.

The missions of the Indian Head Division, Naval Surface Warfare Center (IHDIV-NSWC) and the Naval Ordnance Safety and Security Activity (NOSSA), tenants of NDW-IH, are as follows:

- Provide primary technical capability in energetics for all warfare centers through engineering, fleet and operational support, manufacturing technology, limited production, industrial base support, and secondary technical capability through research, development, testing, and evaluation for energetic materials, ordnance devices and components, and related ordnance engineering standards to include chemicals, propellants and their propulsion systems, explosives, pyrotechnics, warheads, and simulators.

- Provide support including special weapons support, explosive safety, and ordnance environmental support to all Warfare Centers, military departments, and the ordnance industry.

- Execute other responsibilities as assigned by their respective Commanders.

The mission of the Naval Explosive Ordnance Disposal Technology Division (NAVEODTECHDIV), the main tenant of Stump Neck Annex, includes the following:

- Provide Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) technology and logistics management for the joint U.S. military services.

- Develop war essential elements of intelligence, equipment, and procedures to counter munitions, both domestic and foreign, as required to support the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) and the peacetime security needs of other agencies.

2.2 HISTORY

The history of NDW-IH began in 1890 when all proofing activities were moved to the remote, rural locality of Indian Head. The Installation was then known as the U.S. Naval Proving Ground and its function was to proof all Navy guns.

NDW-IH was established in 1890 on a 659-acre tract known as Cornwallis Neck. Within 1 year, an additional purchase of 222.75 acres, known as Mount Pleasant Farm, was made. The Stump Neck Annex properties, 1,084 acres known as Mason's Enlargement, were purchased in 1901. Presently, the Installation sits on approximately 2,500 acres, not including Stump Neck Annex. Assigned the task of building this new proving ground for the Navy was young Ensign Robert Brooke Dashiell, USN. Though his stay in the area was brief, he contributed a unique resolve, determination, and farsightedness in designing and building a modern gun-proofing facility.

At the turn of the century, progress and developments in the scientific and engineering fields were mirrored in the changes occurring at the Installation. Gun proofing was the Installation's primary mission, but it was the research and manufacturing of smokeless powder that initially earned this facility its cornerstone in history. With the foresight and intelligence of chief chemist Dr. George W. Patterson and chemist Dr. Walter W. Farnum, the Installation burgeoned into a key developer and supplier of smokeless powder and the high explosive ammonium picrate.

Major changes occurred when America's participation in World War I ushered in a flood of additional work. During this period, the Naval Proving Ground established extensive propellant manufacturing, experimental programs, and test programs. In 1918, the Installation was enlarged by the purchase of 1,160 acres of adjacent land, and a 13.8-mile railroad spur was laid from the Naval Proving Ground to the Pennsylvania Railroad junction at White Plains, Maryland.

During the early 1900s, when powder factory buildings were under construction, Lieutenant Joseph Strauss, later Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, commanded the Installation. World War I would benefit from his leadership as Rear Admiral Strauss. Shortly after the war, the Installation actively participated in the development and manufacturing of flashless gun powder. During this period, it was under the command of Captain Harold R. Stark, later Admiral Stark and Chief of Naval Operations.

The proofing of all Navy guns continued at Indian Head until 1921, when this function was moved to a detachment at Dahlgren, Virginia. This change occurred because increased traffic on the Potomac made it difficult to get a clear period when the safety limits of the station were not exceeded. That same year,

the Installation was renamed the Naval Powder Factory, a title more descriptive of its main functions. In 1932, Dahlgren became a separate and independent facility.

For a brief period in the early 1920s, the Installation was the home of Dr. Robert H. Goddard, a pioneer in modern rocket development. He spent 3 productive years doing primary work on rockets and rocket propulsion. The Installation was also the site of work done by a group known as the National Defense Research Committee (NDRC), Section H, which developed the bazooka for use by the Army's infantry in the 1940s.

World War II brought a resurgence of activity to the Naval Powder Factory. Never before had this installation produced so much smokeless, flashless, and reworked gunpowder and Explosive "D" (ammonium picrate). New facilities were built and new products manufactured. Fundamental research in rocketry and rocket propellant grains for bombardment rockets, bazookas, and air-to-ground anti-tank weapons began in 1940. A new Explosive "D" plant was completed in 1942, and the extrusion plant, with a new double-base product line, began operations in 1943.

Time and again during the war, the Secretary of the Navy honored the Naval Powder Factory with the Navy's "E" Pennant for Excellence in the production of naval ordnance. A message from the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance dated November 6, 1945, reads, in part: "In the production of propellant powders and explosives, the efforts and results of the Powder Factory have met the requirements beyond expectation. For this excellent four-year performance the Bureau expresses its sincere appreciation."

Technological changes took place with the construction of a pilot plant facility in 1949. Named in honor of Dr. George W. Patterson, the Installation's first powder expert and chief chemist, the Patterson Pilot Plant was responsible for the research and development of solid propellants for new rockets and guided missiles. Over the years, the Installation has been responsible for many of the propulsion programs leading to the Standard Anti-Radiation Missile (ARM), Sidewinder, Anti-Submarine Rocket (ASROC), and ZUNI rocket.

The emergency of the Korean conflict contributed to advancing the Installation's efforts in gun propellant research and production. Four additional manufacturing plants for nitroglycerin, cast propellants, cordite, and nitroguanidine were constructed. Again, a name change was instituted to more correctly identify it with its new mission in rocket and gun propellant development and production. In 1958, the Installation became known as the Naval Propellant Plant. One of the highlights of the 1950s was the important production and testing work done at the Installation for the propulsion system of the Polaris missile.

By the early 1960s, the Installation had an underwater weapons program that had developed a new liquid monopropellant, OTTO Fuel II, for the Mark 46, Mod 1, and Mark 48 torpedoes. By 1961, an on-line computer facility for ballistic evaluation was completed. The facility also produced the X-259 second-stage motor for the Athena rocket and the X-248 third-stage motor for the Scout missile, and it developed inert diluent and pneumatic mixing processes.

In 1966, the Naval Propellant Plant's name was changed to the Naval Ordnance Station. Its technical director, Joe L. Browning, foresaw the need for further expansion in engineering areas. No longer should the Installation be limited to production work as its major function. A focus on engineering offered an opportunity for further growth in the capabilities of both its personnel and in its facilities. As a result of Mr. Browning's diligent efforts and sagacity, the Naval Ordnance Station quickly evolved into an important engineering facility for propulsion systems.

In recent years, the Installation has developed unique technical expertise in the areas of electronic missile simulators and air-crew escape propulsion systems. It benefits from having a wide cross-section of rocket propulsion processing and engineering expertise.

A resulting product line is the Installation's cartridge-actuated device (CAD)/propellant-actuated device (PAD) program. These devices provide the various energy sources to perform the many functions required to eject and parachute aircrews to safe recovery. They also provide the energy for a myriad of other functions, such as stores release, cable cutting, and inflation. IHDIV-NSWC, the main tenant of NDW-IH, is the DoD manager for CADs and PADs. The CAD/PAD program is designed to eliminate duplication of effort within DoD.

In 1992, the Installation became a part of the newly formed Naval Surface Warfare Center. As a result of the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) 1993 decision, the Indian Head Division was established as the Navy's single-site, full-spectrum energetics center with the transfer of the Navy's principal research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) capability for explosives, components, and warheads technology from the White Oak Division to the Indian Head Division. The Installation’s new role was to provide expertise in the field of energetics not only to the other members of the Center but also to the other Warfare Centers established in the underwater and air warfare areas. Today, the Indian Head Division is the only Activity able to synthesize propellants and explosives from test tube to full-scale production. The outcome of this engineering work is a complete technical data package for new propulsion systems that permits competitive procurement from industry. The Division serves as the engineering authority and sets the guidelines for measuring the quality of commercially manufactured products. No other DoD activity has this total energetics capability.

On April 1, 1997, the Secretary of Defense's office recognized the Installation with its highest awards for environmental excellence. The first award was the Department of Defense Environmental Quality Award for Industrial Installations. This award was judged in the areas of environmental compliance, environmental education, communication with environmental agencies, training, planning, environmental research and development, and waste management, recycling, and minimization. The second award was the Department of Defense Natural Resources Conservation Award for Small Installations. The judging criteria for this award included ecosystem management, land use management, forestry programs, fish and wildlife management, conservation education, and community relations. Both awards highlighted Indian Head's success in meeting its military mission while at the same time demonstrating its commitment and stewardship in environmental and natural resources protection.

An emphasis to improve the business processes at the Installation started in the mid-1990s and was furthered by the implementation of Total Quality Leadership (TQL) philosophy. Emphasis on continuous improvement brought recognition to the Command. The Installation earned U.S. Senate (Maryland) Quality Awards in 1994 and 1998. In 1994, the Installation won the U.S. Senate Productivity Award for its efforts to improve processes, cut costs, and satisfy customers. Then, in 1998, the Installation was presented with the Maryland Quality Silver Award. Senator Paul Sarbanes stated that this award "represents the highest standards of excellence." The Installation also received the U.S. Vice-President's Hammer Award in 1995 for reinventing the acquisition process.

Roger Smith, the technical director of the Installation from 1989 to his untimely death in 1999, secured the strategic direction of the facility to be the National Center for Energetics (NCE). Although the NCE was a self-proclaimed title, several energetics functions were realigned to Indian Head, making the vision real. In addition, some key technical achievements such as the development of the Distributed Explosive Technology (DET) were made during Mr. Smith's tenure.

Mr. Smith used the DET shallow water mine clearing weapon system as an example of the value of being the NCE. The system was developed and proven in a relatively short number of years because all the expertise and facilities required to develop the new weapon capability resided at Indian Head. The DET was a football-field-size net made of explosive detonating cord that could be neatly packed into a specially designed box. Multiple DET systems could be systematically staged on the deck of a Landing Craft Air Cushioned (LCAC) amphibious assault vehicle. The DET was deployed from its container with dual launched rocket motors. The DETs were fired into the sky and opened and fell systematically into the shallow littorals to explosively clear the way for Marines to go ashore.

After the realignment of the White Oak facility energetics research function to IHDIV-NSWC, energetics consolidation included the stand-up of the Naval Ordnance Center (NOC) in 1998. The NOC, a tenant

activity, was established to improve ordnance logistics functions. Indian Head was selected as the NOC's home to capitalize on the vast ordnance knowledge base there. Within years of the NOC stand-up, four of its detachments were realigned to the IHDIV-NSWC organization. The detachments, also referred to as the East and West Coast Departments, included two units in Concord, California, one in Seal Beach, California, and one in Earle, New Jersey. Today, the tenant is known as the Naval Ordnance Safety and Security Activity.

In 1998, the Naval School Explosive Ordnance Disposal departed, and 2 years later, the Marines Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (CBIRF) moved in with 373 active duty Marines. During the anthrax scares and attacks in Washington, D.C. after September 11, 2001, this specially trained unit was activated.

The CAD/PAD Joint Program Office was also established in 1998. The joint program served to consolidate separate Air Force and Navy programs for sustaining CAD/PAD production and to play a role through the whole life cycle of the commodity. Dennis Chappell was the head of the new CAD/PAD Joint Program Office.

Safety and the environment were touted as pillars necessary for the Installation's success, so much so that the Installation boasted that its investment in environmental compliance reached $80M in 10 years (1990 - 2000). Every new facility designed or technology being pursued included measures for limiting the use of and exposure to hazardous chemicals, increased recycling, or pollution prevention. Examples of environmental technologies being developed were green energetic materials (GEM), continuous processing, and molten salt and confined burn waste disposal technologies.

Congress appropriated funds in 2000 to build a full-scale $6.59M Military Construction (MILCON) Continuous Processing Facility. The total investment in this facility, including the specialized twin-screw extruder equipment, is $35M. Other facilities constructed in the past decade included 1) the Dr. Sigmund J. Jacobs Detonation Science Facility, also known as a "Bomb Proof"; 2) the CAD/PAD Manufacturing and Rework facility; 3) the Elizabeth L. Whitman Chemistry Laboratory, a mix, assembly, and cure facility; and 4) a new Creative Minds Child Development Center.

From 1990 to 2000, the Installation downsized from about 3,000 employees to 1,800. This 40 percent decrease was proportional to the downsizing of the DoD. Overall, the DD achieved this dramatic reduction by both Congress-prescribed budget cuts and military base closures as determined by the BRAC process. Locally, attrition accounted for most of the downsizing at the Installation, but a Reduction in Force (RIF) was eventually necessary and was implemented in 2000. Although very few employees

were actually involuntarily separated, several hundred employees took separation incentives or early retirements.

There were two main changes in the demographics of the workforce in 1999-2001: The workforce was aging and a major tenant command (the Naval School Explosive Ordnance Disposal) was leaving. Since the Installation had not recruited scientists and engineers in more than a decade, the majority of the workforce was mid-career, and many of the energetics experts were eligible for retirement. Mary Lacey, the Installation's executive director from 1999 to 2002, focused on maintaining an energetics capability at the Installation; this focus led to an aggressive recruiting, development, and retention plan called "Workforce 2010." Workforce 2010 included a very successful partnership with the University of Maryland, called the Center for Energetics Concepts Development (CECD). Academic partnerships with the U.S. Naval Academy and College of Southern Maryland were also growing and became more and more successful as a way to share intellectual capacity and expand learning in energetics.

Through a Command investment in 2001, the Installation established a one-of-a-kind microelectromechanical systems (MEMS) Clean Room, designed specifically to further research MEMS technology applications in the ordnance world. The Installation received its first Advanced Concept Technology Project, a $14M program to demonstrate a program called Advanced Technology Ordnance Surveillance (ATOS). ATOS combines MEMS and R-FID technology to remotely track the Navy's vast ordnance inventory in its myriad locations and conditions.

IHDIV-NSWC is known as a leader in the research for new insensitive munitions (IM), which render munitions less vulnerable to unplanned stimuli while preserving or improving field performance, safety, and reliability. Explosives research at Indian Head focused on discovering and developing new energetic materials that perform as required but are not sensitive to heat, friction, static electricity, cook-off, bullet and fragment impact, sympathetic detonation, or other hazards. IM provides greater safety for the United States and allied military personnel and protection of ship, aircraft, and military hardware. IHDIV-NSWC's unmatched record is 13 explosives qualified by the Navy and transitioned into 43 weapons in the past 10 years.

Throughout its 112-year history, in times of world conflict and war, the Installation has been relied on to solve the technical military problems of the warfighter. For example, when the United States engaged in Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan, IHDIV-NSWC was challenged to develop a technical military solution for tunnel defeat of the enemy. Fortunately, as a National Center for Energetics, IHDIV-NSWC is continuously in a state of readiness; the NDW-IH tenant is daily engaged in inventing new explosives and propellants, advancing the state of the art in manufacturing technology, and safely evaluating energetic

products for the fleet. That laboratory readiness was recently called upon, when IHDIV-NSWC was asked to deliver a new thermobaric bomb designated as BLU 118/B.

In response to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in the United States, the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) organized a project with IHDIV-NSWC, the U.S. Air Force, and the Department of Energy to identify, test, and integrate a new capability for tunnel defeat. The approach was to replace the current main charge (Tritonal) in the U.S. Air Force BLU-109 bomb. The bomb fill selected was IHDIV-NSWC's newly developed explosive thermobaric composition, PBXIH-135. PBXIH-135 offers effective blast and thermal effects, and it also passed all required tests to be designated as an Extremely Insensitive Detonating Substance (EIDS). EIDS explosives, although mass-detonating when properly boosted, are so insensitive that they are extremely unlikely to detonate in transit or in storage. In just 60 days, IHDIV-NSWC scaled up and manufactured more than 7,000 pounds of PBXIH-135. In summary, IHDIV-NSWC was responsible for the payload, booster design, scale-up, manufacture, and loading of the new BLU 118/B bomb. IHDIV-NSWC's unsurpassed reputation in explosives development and ordnance manufacturing positioned the NAVSEA activity to rapidly deploy PBXIH-135 and transition it into a new weapon to support the warfighter in Operation Enduring Freedom.

In 2002, Mary Lacey, the Installation's executive director, was promoted to the position of Naval Surface Warfare Center technical director and Steve Mitchell became the acting executive director; the senior executive service (SES) selection process to select a permanent executive director is under way.

On October 1, 2003, a new organization, Commander, Naval Installations (CNI) Command stood up in an effort to make the Navy more effective and efficient. Support functions were realigned to CNI to allow Activities like IHDIV-NSWC to concentrate on their mission, such as explosive manufacture and research, development, test, and evaluation. As a result, CNI manages property and provides support functions through 16 regions worldwide. The Naval District Washington (NDW) region currently manages 18 Navy bases located in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia. Naval District Washington, Indian Head falls under the West Area subgroup of the NDW region under CNI, along with Naval District Washington, Dahlgren.

2.3 REGULATORY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY

Environmental studies at NDW-IH and all other Naval installations are conducted under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP). The Department of the Navy (DoN) instituted the Navy Assessment and Control of Installation Pollutants (NACIP) Program under OPNAVNOTE 6240 on January 30, 1981. The Installation Restoration (IR) Program was authorized by instruction from the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV), OPNAVINST 5090.1, dated May 2, 1983 and revised in February 1998.

Funding to pay for these environmental studies is allocated for DoN sites under the Environmental Restoration, Navy (ER,N) funds.

The IR Program parallels the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) (see Figure 2-2). Under the CERCLA program, abandoned waste sites that potentially contained hazardous constituents undergo several phases of environmental study to determine the need for a remedy and, if necessary, the selection and implementation of the remedy for the site. The phases of investigation include the Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI), Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS), Record of Decision (RoD), and Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA). CERCLA also provides for removal actions if a site poses an immediate threat to human health or the environment or if there is a known source of hazardous constituents. Table 2-1 provides a summary of the environmental investigations that have taken place at the facility.

The first IR Program objective is to collect and evaluate data and historical evidence indicating the existence of hazardous constituents that might have contaminated the facility or that pose a health hazard on or off the facility. An Initial Assessment Study (IAS) was completed in 1983 for IHDIV-NSWC. The IAS is the Navy's equivalent to the PA in the EPA's CERCLA process. The IAS examined 38 potential sites (Table 2-1). Three sites (Sites 5, 8, and 12) were recommended for further study based on the historical information. Two additional sites (Sites 6 and 25) were recommended for further study if the further investigation of Site 5 indicated the need. A Supplemental PA Report for IHDIV-NSWC was prepared in January 1992. The Supplemental PA evaluated an additional 17 sites (Sites 39 to 55). All but two sites (Sites 51 and 52) were recommended for further study.

A Confirmation Study (CS), the Navy equivalent of an EPA SI, was prepared in 1985. The CS involved the collection and analysis of samples from each site recommended for further study in the IAS. The purpose of the CS was to confirm the presence of suspected contamination at Sites 5, 8, and 12. The CS concluded that silver contamination was present at Site 5 but did not pose a threat to human health or the environment. Mercury contamination at Site 8 was also confirmed and was considered a potential threat to human health and the environment. Corrective action at Site 8 was recommended. No surface contamination was detected at Site 12. Slightly elevated concentrations of heavy metals were found at Site 12 but were not attributable to Site 12. Monitoring at Site 12 was recommended to detect the future impact of deeply buried contaminants, if any.

As a follow-up to the Supplemental PA, an SI was conducted on Sites 39 through 50 and Sites 53, 54, and 55 in two phases. The 1992 Phase I SI focused on Site 42, Olsen Road Landfill. The 1994 Phase II SI focused on the remainder of the sites. Based on the results of the SI, all the sites were recommended

for further study to determine the nature and extent of contamination and to identify the appropriate remedial action required, if any.

Two additional sites, IR Sites 56 and 57, were discovered through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). At IR Site 56, low levels of lead were found in Industrial Wastewater Outfall 87 during routine water sampling. At IR Site 57, low levels of trichloroethylene were found in Industrial Wastewater Outfall 80 during routine water sampling. Both of these sites were high-priority sites since a source and a pathway to the environment were known to exist.

Removal actions have been completed at Sites 5, 8, 12, 56, and 57. The removal actions for Sites 5, 8, and 56 involved the excavation of contaminated soils to prevent transport of the contamination into the environment. Soils from Site 5 were contaminated with silver. These soils were used to reclaim a gravel borrow pit at Rum Point on the Stump Neck Annex. Soils from Site 8 were contaminated with mercury and were placed in the soil cover of a magazine, Building 606, at NDW-IH. The reason it was permissible for the soils from Sites 5 and 8 to be placed elsewhere at NDW-IH was that the soils did not meet the definition of hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). In addition, moving these soils from the streambeds eliminated the potential for silver and mercury to enter the Mattawoman Creek. The removal action at Site 12 involved placing a soil cover on the landfill to prevent ecological receptors from contacting surface soil contaminated with metals. Soils from Site 56 were contaminated with lead and were sent off-site for disposal as hazardous waste in a permitted hazardous waste landfill. The removal action for Site 57 involved relining existing sewer pipes to reduce the infiltration of contaminated shallow groundwater into the sewer system.

There are 66 IR sites identified at NDW-IH of which 49 are located at the main site and 17 are located at Stump Neck Annex (see Figure 2-3 and Figure 2-4). Eighteen of these sites require no further action under the IR Program as documented by signed decision documents. One site is undergoing long-term groundwater monitoring. Two sites have been recommended for no further action and the RoDs are awaiting signature. Twelve sites have been reassigned to the Navy Munitions Response Program (MRP). The remaining 33 sites (30 on the main site and 3 on Stump Neck Annex) are currently active in the IR Program. The various levels of investigations that will be performed on each site have been listed in a Federal Facility Agreement between the Navy and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), signed on December 9, 2000. This agreement was negotiated with the EPA and Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE), and a copy was placed in the Information Repository.

The FFA also integrated areas identified by the EPA under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Corrective Actions Program into the CERCLA process. These areas, which are called Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs), are addressed in the FFA. As a result, 41 SWMUs (28 at the main

site and 13 at Stump Neck Annex) were required to be examined per the FFA. Of those SWMUs, 33 SWMUs (25 on the main site and 8 at Stump Neck Annex) require no action, as documented by signed decision documents. Of the remaining eight SWMUs, two are located within and are being investigated with an active IR site, four have been reassigned to the MRP, and the other two SWMUs are undergoing the Site-screening Process.

The DoD has established the Military Munitions Response Program under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) to address munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) [which include unexploded ordnance (UXO) and discarded military munitions (DMM)] and munitions constituents (MC) at other than operational military ranges and other sites. Closed, transferred, and transferring military ranges and sites not located on an operational range are considered other than operational. It may include transferring and/or transferred ranges and munition disposal sites associated with an active installation if they are not included in BRAC or Formerly-Used Defense Sites (FUDS).

Munitions response actions will be conducted under the process outlined in the National Contingency Plan (NCP) (40 Code of Federal Regulations 300) as authorized by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) 9605, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), Public Law 99-499 (hereinafter referred to as CERCLA). The MRP addresses the other than operational ranges at the Installation.

In 2004, the Navy conducted Preliminary Assessments (PA) for 24 other than operational ranges at the Installation (7 at the main installation and 17 at Stump Neck Annex, see Figure 2-4 and Figure 2-5). Additionally, five water ranges were identified. The DoD, DoN, and U. S. EPA guidance for conducting and documenting PAs were followed and tailored, where appropriate, to address the unique aspects of MEC and MC. By definition, PAs do not include intrusive work such as environmental sampling.

Of the 29 MRP sites, eleven sites (3 at the main installation and 8 at Stump Neck Annex) were already included in the IR Program and five others were new (2 at the main installation and 3 at the annex). One additional IR site was reassigned to the MRP site following discovery of MEC during a removal action.

In summary, NDW-IH currently has 33 active IR sites (30 at the main installation and 3 at the annex) and 30 MRP Sites (8 at the main installation, 17 at the annex, and 5 water ranges).

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TABLE 2-1

INVESTIGATION SUMMARY
NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON, INDIAN HEAD
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND
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Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) Stump Neck (S) Water Area (W)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Comments
1 (AOC E)	Thorium Spill	M	SSA	IAS, 1983 RFA, 1988 (draft) FFA, March 2002	Site screening process	(Thorium)	SSI in process
2 (SWMU 75)	Waste Crank Case Oil Applied to Torrence Road	M	SSA	IAS, 1983 RFA, 1988 (draft) FFA, 2002	Site screening process	(Oil) (Metals) (PCBs)	SSI in process
3 (AOC B)	Nitroglycerin Explosion, Nitration Building Area	M	SSA	IAS, 1983 RFA 1988 (draft) FFA, 2002 DD, 2005	No Further Action		**Closed**
4 (SWMU 75)	Lloyd Road Oil Spill Sites	M	SSA	IAS, 1983 RFA, 1988 (draft) FFA, 2002	Site screening process	(Oil)	SSI in process
5 (SWMU 55)	X-Ray Building 731	M	SSA	IAS, 1983 Confirmation Study, 1985 RFA, 1988 (draft) EE/CA , 1994 Action Memorandum, 1994 FFA, 2002 DD, 2004	No Further Action	None	IRA, Swale 1 completed January 1993; Swale 2, completed January 1995. **Closed**

TABLE 2-1

INVESTIGATION SUMMARY
NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON, INDIAN HEAD
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND

Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) Stump Neck (S) Water Area (W)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Comments
6 (SWMU 56)	Building 1349, Hypo Spill	M	RI	IAS, 1983 RFA, 1988 (draft) FFA, 2002	BERA – sediment/soil IRA – sediment/soil	Silver	BERA in process
7 (SWMU 22)	Building 682, HMX Spill	M	SSA	IAS, 1983 RFA, 1988 (draft) FFA, 2002	Site screening process	(Explosives)	SSI in process
8 (SWMU 7)	Building 766, Mercury Deposits	M	SSA	EE/CA, 1993 Action Memorandum, 1994 IAS, 1983 Confirmation Study, 1985 RFA, 1988 (draft) FFA, 2002	Site screening process	(Mercury)	IRA, 1984 IRA, completed October 1994 SSI in process
9 (AOC A)	Patterson Avenue, Oil Spill	M	SSA	IAS, 1983 RFA, 1988 (draft) FFA, 2002 DD, 2004	No Further Action		**Closed**

TABLE 2-1

INVESTIGATION SUMMARY
NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON, INDIAN HEAD
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND
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Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) Stump Neck (S) Water Area (W)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Comments
UXO 9 (10) (AOC C)	Single-base Propellant Grains Spill	M	SSA	IAS, 1983 RFA, 1988 (draft) FFA, 2002 Draft PA, 2004	Site Inspection – MEC Remedial Investigation - MC	(MEC) (MC)	Reassigned to MRP as UXO 9
11 (SWMU 37)	Caffee Road Landfill	M	RI	IAS, 1983 RFA, 1988 (draft) FFA, 2002 RI, 2004	Feasibility Study BERA	Cadmium Iron Aluminum Barium Chromium Manganese Vanadium Arsenic	BERA in process
12 (SWMU 11)	Town Gut Landfill	M	RI	IAS, 1983 Confirmation Study, 1985 RFA, 1988 (draft) RI Report, 1999 FS Report, 2002 EE/CA, 2002 Action Memorandum, 2002 RoD, 2004	Soil cover over landfill Monitor groundwater	None	IRA conducted 2002 LTM in process

TABLE 2-1

INVESTIGATION SUMMARY
NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON, INDIAN HEAD
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND

Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) Stump Neck (S) Water Area (W)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Comments
13 (SWMU 12)	Paint Solvents Disposal Ground	M	RI	IAS, 1983 RFA, 1988 (draft) FFA, 2002 RI, 2004 RoD, 2004	No Further Action	None	**Closed**
14 (SWMU 14)	Waste Acid Disposal Pit	M	SSA	IAS, 1983 RFA, 1988 (draft) FFA, 2002 RI, 2004	BERA for upland soil; Restore wetland; Focused FS or EE/CA	Mercury Lead Arsenic	Part of Lab Area
15 (SWMU 15)	Mercury Deposits in Manhole, Flourine Lab	M	RI	IAS, 1983 RFA, 1988 (draft) FFA, 2002 RI, 2004	BERA for upland soil; Restore wetland; Focused FS or EE/CA	Mercury Lead Arsenic	Part of Lab Area
16 (SWMU 60)	Laboratory Chemical Disposal	M	RI	IAS, 1983 RFA, 1988 (draft) FFA, 2002 RI, 2004	BERA for upland soil; Restore wetland; Focused FS or EE/CA	Mercury Lead Arsenic	Part of Lab Area

TABLE 2-1

INVESTIGATION SUMMARY
NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON, INDIAN HEAD
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND

Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) Stump Neck (S) Water Area (W)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Comments
17 (AOC M)	Disposal Metal Parts Along Shoreline	M	RI	IAS, 1983 RFA, 1988 (draft) FFA, 2002 RI, 2004 EE/CA, 2004 Action Memorandum, 2005	IRA for soil; BERA for sediment	Vinyl chloride Cis-1,2-DCE Aluminum Chromium Iron Manganese Vanadium	IRA in process
18	Hog Island	M	SSA	IAS, 1983 RFA, 1988 (draft) FFA, 2002	Site screening process	(Grits/Sludge from STP)	SSI in process
19	Catch Basins at Chip Collection Houses	M	SSA	IAS, 1983 RFA, 1988 (draft) FFA, 2002	Site screening process	(Lead) (Copper) (Explosives)	SSI in process
20	Single-base Powder Facilities	M	SSA	IAS, 1983 RFA, 1988 (draft) FFA, 2002 DD, 2005	No Further Action		**Closed**
21 (SWMU 16)	Bronson Road Landfill	M	RI	IAS, 1983 RFA, 1988 (draft) FFA, 2002 RI, 2004	Feasibility Study	Iron Manganese	Feasibility Study in Process

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INVESTIGATION SUMMARY
NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON, INDIAN HEAD
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND

Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) Stump Neck (S) Water Area (W)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Comments
UXO 6 (22) (SWMU 77)	NG Slums Burning Site	M	SSA	IAS, 1983 RFA, 1988 (draft) FFA, 2002 Draft PA, 2004	Site Inspection	(MEC) (MC)	Reassigned to MRP as UXO 6
23	Hydraulic Oil Spill Discharges From Extrusion Plant	M	SSA	IAS, 1983 RFA, 1988 (draft) FFA, 2002	Site screening process	(VOC) (SVOC) (Oil) (Explosives)	SSI in process
24 (AOC K)	Abandoned Drain Lines	M	SSA	IAS, 1983 RFA, 1988 (draft) FFA, 2002	Remedial Investigation	(Explosives)	Potential safety issue
25 (SWMU 61)	Hypo Discharge X-Ray Building No. 2	M	RI	IAS, 1983 RFA, 1988 (draft) FFA, 2002 RI, 2004 RoD, 2004	No Further Action	None	**Closed**
26 (SWMU 63)	Thermal Destructor 2	M	SSA	IAS, 1983 RFA, 1988 (draft) FFA, 2002	Site screening process	(Explosives)	SSI in process

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INVESTIGATION SUMMARY
NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON, INDIAN HEAD
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND
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Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) Stump Neck (S) Water Area (W)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Comments
27 (SWMU 62)	Thermal Destructor 1	M	SSA	IAS, 1983 RFA, 1988 (DRAFT) FFA, 2002	Site screening process	(Explosives)	SSI in process
28	Original Burning Ground	M	SSA	IAS, 1983 FFA, 2002 RI, 2005	EE/CA – soil BERA - sediment	Zinc Lead	EE/CA, BERA in process
UXO 11 (29) (AOC F)	The Valley	M	SSA	IAS, 1983 RFA, 1988 (draft) FFA, 2002 Draft PA, 2004	Site Inspection	(MEC) (MC)	Reassigned to MRP as UXO 11
UXO 10 (30) (SN SWMU 22)	Stump Neck Impact Area	S	SSA	IAS, 1983 RFA, 1990 (draft) FFA, 2002 Draft PA, 2004	Site Inspection	(MEC) (MC)	Reassigned to MRP as UXO 10
UXO 7 (31) (SN SWMU 23)	Old Demolition Range	S	SSA	IAS, 1983 RFA, 1990 (draft) FFA, 2002 Draft PA, 2004	No Further Action Under CERCLA	(Explosives)	Reassigned to MRP as UXO 7 (Operational Range)

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INVESTIGATION SUMMARY
NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON, INDIAN HEAD
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND

Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) Stump Neck (S) Water Area (W)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Comments
32 (SN SWMU 11)	Suspected Tool Burial Site	S	SSA	IAS, 1983 RFA, 1990 (draft) FFA, 2002 SSP Report, 2003 DD, 2003	No Further Action	None	**Closed**
33 (SN SWMU 7)	Scrap Metal Pit	S	SSA	IAS, 1983 RFA, 1990 (draft) FFA, 2002 SSP Report, 2003 DD, 2004	No Further Action	None	**Closed**
34 (SN SWMU 8)	Tool Burial Site	S	SSA	IAS, 1983 RFA, 1990 (draft) FFA, 2002 SSP Report, 2003 DD, 2003	No Further Action	None	**Closed**

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INVESTIGATION SUMMARY
NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON, INDIAN HEAD
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND
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Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) Stump Neck (S) Water Area (W)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Comments
UXO 12 (35) (SN SWMU 9)	Torpedo Burial Site	S	SSA	IAS, 1983 RFA, 1990 (draft) FFA, 2002 Draft PA, 2004	Site Inspection	(MEC) (MC)	Reassigned to MRP as UXO 12
36 (SN SWMU 10)	Inactive Disposal Site	S	SSA	IAS, 1983 RFA, 1990 (draft) FFA, 2002 SSP Report, 2003	RI/FS	(Metals) (Explosives)	Add'l SSI in process
37 (SN SWMU 24)	Causeway	S	SSA	IAS, 1983 RFA, 1990 (draft) FFA, 2002 SSP Report, 2003	Remedial Investigation	Naphthalene RDX Aluminum Arsenic Barium Benzo(a)pyrene 4,4'-DDD Lead Iron Manganese Thallium	

TABLE 2-1

INVESTIGATION SUMMARY
NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON, INDIAN HEAD
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND

Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) Stump Neck (S) Water Area (W)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Comments
38 (SN SWMU 1)	Rum Point Landfill	S	SSA	IAS, 1983 VI, 1998 (draft) RFA, 1990 (draft) FFA, 2002	Site screening process	(Metals) (VOC) (SVOC)	SSI in Process
39	Organics Plant	M	RI	PA, 1992 SI Report, Phase II, 1994 RI, 2004	No Further Action	None	RoD in process
40	Palladium Catalyst in Sediments	M	RI	PA, 1992 SI Report, Phase II, 1994 FFA, 2002 DD, 2004	No Further Action		**Closed**
UXO 32 (41)	Scrap Yard	M	RI	PA, 1992 SI Report, Phase II, 1994 RI Report, 1999 FS Report, 2001 RD, 2002 EE/CA , 2002 Action Memorandum, 2002	Soil removal Clean concrete pad Groundwater monitoring	Arochlor-1260 Arsenic Chromium Lead MEC MC	Reassigned to MRP as UXO 32; IRA in process

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INVESTIGATION SUMMARY
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Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) Stump Neck (S) Water Area (W)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Comments
42	Olsen Road Landfill	M	RI	PA, 1992 Phase I SI, 1992 RI Report, 1999 FS, 2003 RD, 2005	Engineered cap w/ monitoring	Trichloroethene Arsenic Iron	RoD in process; RA awarded
43	Toluene Disposal Site	M	RI	PA, 1992 SI Report, Phase II, 1994 FFA, 2002	Site screening process	(Metals) (VOC) (SVOC)	SSI in process
44	Soak Out Area	M	RI	PA, 1992 SI Report, Phase II, 1994 RI Report, 1999 FS Report, 2002 RoD, 2002	No Further Action	None	**Closed**
45	Abandoned Drums	M	RI	PA, 1992 SI Report, Phase II, 1994 FFA, 2002 RI, 2004	No Further Action	None	RoD in process
46	Cadmium Sandblast Grit	M	RI	PA, 1992 SI Report, Phase II, 1994 FFA, 2002 DD, 2004	No Further Action	(Cadmium) (Lead)	**Closed**

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INVESTIGATION SUMMARY
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Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) Stump Neck (S) Water Area (W)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Comments
47	Mercuric Nitrate Disposal Area	M	RI	PA, 1992 SI Report, Phase II, 1994 FFA, 2002 RI, 2003	Feasibility Study – groundwater BERA - soil	Carbon tetrachloride Tetrachloroethene Trichloroethene 1,2-dichloroethane	BERA in process
48	Nitroglycerine Plant Disposal Area	M	RI	PA, 1992 SI Report, Phase II, 1994 FFA, 2002 DD, 2004	No Further Action		**Closed**
49	Chemical Disposal Area	M	RI	PA, 1992 SI Report, Phase II, 1994 FFA, 2002 RI, 2004	BERA for upland soil; Restore wetland; Focused FS or EE/CA	Mercury Lead Arsenic	Part of Lab Area; removed during RI
50	Building 103, Crawl Space	M	RI	PA, 1992 SI Report, Phase II, 1994 FFA, 2002 RI, 2004	BERA for upland soil; Restore wetland; Focused FS or EE/CA	Mercury Lead Arsenic	Part of Lab Area
51	Building 101, Dry Well	M	AOC	PA, 1992 SSP Report, 2003	No Further Action		**Closed**

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INVESTIGATION SUMMARY
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INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND
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Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) Stump Neck (S) Water Area (W)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Comments
52	Building 102, Dry Well	M	AOC	PA, 1992 SSP Report, 2003	No Further Action		**Closed**
53	Mercury Contamination of the Sewage System	M	RI	PA, 1992 SI Report, Phase II, 1994 FFA, 2002 RI, 2004	BERA for upland soil; Restore wetland; Focused FS or EE/CA	Mercury Lead Arsenic	Part of Lab Area
54	Building 101	M	RI	PA, 1992 SI Report, Phase II, 1994 FFA, 2002 RI, 2004	BERA for upland soil; Restore wetland; Focused FS or EE/CA	Mercury Lead Arsenic	Part of Lab Area
55	Building 102	M	RI	PA, 1992 SI Report, Phase II, 1994 FFA, 2002 RI, 2004	BERA for upland soil; Restore wetland; Focused FS or EE/CA	Mercury Lead Arsenic	Part of Lab Area
56	IW87 - Lead Contamination	M	RI	EE/CA, 1994 Action Memorandum, 1996 FFA, 2002	Site screening process	(Lead)	IRA, May – October 1996; SSI in process

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INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND

Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) Stump Neck (S) Water Area (W)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Comments
57	TCE Building 292 Area	M	RI	IAS, 1983 Data Report, 1996 SVE Pilot Study, 1997 EE/CA, 1998 RI, 2000 FS (draft), 2002 HRC Pilot Study, 2004 EE/CA (draft), 2005	Proceed with a feasibility study	Arsenic TCE	IRA (pipe relining), October – November 1998 IRA (soil) planned Add'l groundwater characterization in process.
58 (SN SWMU 2)	Range 3 Burn Point	S	SSA	RFA, 1990 (draft) RFI, 1998 FFA, 2002 DD, 2004	No Further Action	(Explosives) (Metals)	**Closed** (Operational Range)
59 (SN SWMU 3)	Chickamuxen Creek's Edge Site A	S	SSA	RFA, 1990 (draft) RFI, 1998 FFA, 2002 DD, 2004	No Further Action Under CERCLA	(Explosives) (Metals)	**Closed** Associated w/Site 58

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Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) Stump Neck (S) Water Area (W)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Comments
60 (SN SWMU 4)	Chickamuxen Creek's Edge Site B	S	SSA	RFA, 1990 (draft) VI, 1998 (draft) FFA, 2002 Draft PA, 2004	No Further Action Under CERCLA	(Explosives) (Metals)	Associated w/UXO 7 (Operational Range)
61 (SN SWMU 5)	Range 6	S	SSA	RFA, 1990 (draft) RFI, 1998 FFA, 2002 DD, December 2004	No Further Action Under CERCLA	(Explosives) (Metals)	**Closed** (Operational Range)
UXO 1 (62) (SN SWMU 6)	Air Blast Pond	S	SSA	RFA, 1990 (draft) VI, 1998 (draft) FFA, 2002 Draft PA, 2004	Site Inspection	(MEC) (MC)	Reassigned to MRP as UXO 1
UXO 2 (63) (SN SWMU 25)	Area 8	S	SSA	VI, June 1996 (draft) FFA, 2002 Draft PA, 2004	Site Inspection – MEC Remedial Investigation - MC	(MEC) (MC)	Reassigned to MRP as UXO 2
UXO 4 (64) (SN SWMU 26)	IED	S	SSA	VI, 1996 (draft) FFA, 2002 Draft PA, 2004	Site Inspection – MEC Remedial Investigation - MC	(MEC) (MC)	Reassigned to MRP as UXO 4 Renamed Basic IED Area

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INVESTIGATION SUMMARY
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Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) Stump Neck (S) Water Area (W)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Comments
UXO 5 (65) (SN SWMU 27)	IOD	S	SSA	VI, 1996 (draft) FFA, 2002 Draft PA, 2004	Remedial Investigation	(MEC) (MC)	Reassigned to MRP as UXO 5 Renamed Advanced IED Area
66	Turkey Run Disposal Area	M	New site		Site Investigation	(Metals) (PAHs) (Spent lab chemicals)	
SWMUs 4 and 5	Underground Storage Tanks (Buildings 290/525)	M	AOC	RFA, 1988 (draft) Desk Top Audit, 2001	No Further Action		**Closed**
SWMU 6	Used Battery Accumulation Area (Building 290)	M	AOC	RFA, 1988 (draft) Desk Top Audit, 2001	No Further Action		**Closed**
SWMU 27	Waste Oil Storage Area (Goddard Power)	M	AOC	RFA, 1988 (draft) Desk Top Audit, 2001	No Further Action		**Closed**
SWMU 38	Caffee Road Waste Oil Storage Area	M	AOC	RFA, 1988 (draft) Desk Top Audit, 2001 RI, 2004	Investigate with Site 11	Waste Oils	FS in process
SWMUs 40 – 46	Wastewater Collection/Treatment Tanks	M	AOC	RFA, 1988 (draft) Desk Top Auditt, 2001	No Further Action		**Closed**

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INVESTIGATION SUMMARY
NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON, INDIAN HEAD
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND

Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) Stump Neck (S) Water Area (W)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Comments
SWMUs 47 –51	Spent Acid Storage/Treatment Tanks	M	AOC	RFA, 1988 (draft) Desk Top Audit, 2001	No Further Action		**Closed**
SWMUs 64 – 66	Wastewater Storage Tanks (Building 1596)	M	AOC	RFA, 1988 (draft) Desk Top Audit, 2001	No Further Action		**Closed**
SWMU 69	Temporary Dumpster for Explosive Scrap	M	AOC	RFA, 1988 (draft) Desk Top Audit, 2001	No Further Action		**Closed**
SWMU 70	Temporary Areas for Drummed Explosive Scrap	M	AOC	RFA, 1988 (draft) Desk Top Audit, 2001	No Further Action		**Closed**
SWMU 72	Oil/Water Separators	M	AOC	RFA, 1988 (draft) Desk Top Audit, 2001	No Further Action		**Closed**
SWMU 74	Unlined Overland Drainage Ditches	M	AOC	RFA, 1988 (draft) Desk Top Audit, 2001 DD, 2004	No Further Action Investigate w/associated sites		**Closed**
AOC G	Sand-Blasting Sand Storage Area	M	AOC	RFA, 1988 (draft) Desk Top Audit, 2001	No Further Action		**Closed**
AOC H	Drum at Fuel Storage Area	M	AOC	RFA, 1988 (draft) Desk Top Audit, 2001	No Further Action		**Closed**
UXO 20 (SWMU 20)	Safety Burn Point	M	AOC	RFA, 1988 (draft) Desk Top Audit, 2001 Draft PA, 2004	Site Inspection – MEC Remedial Investigation - MC	(MEC) (MC)	Reassigned to MRP as UXO 20 as Safety Thermal Treatment Point

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INVESTIGATION SUMMARY
NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON, INDIAN HEAD
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND

Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) Stump Neck (S) Water Area (W)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Comments
SWMU 21	Caffee Road Decontamination Burn Point	M	AOC	RFA, 1988 (draft) Desk Top Audit, 2001 RI, 2004	Investigate along with the Site 11 remedial investigation	(Metals) (Fuel Oil) (Explosives)	FS in process
SWMU 12	Waste Oil Storage Site	S	AOC	RFA, 1990 (draft) Desk Top Audit, 2001	No Further Action		**Closed**
SWMU 13	Pink Water Treatment Tank	S	AOC	RFA, 1990 (draft) Desk Top Audit, 2001	Manage under the RCRA program		**Closed**
SWMU 14	Photographic Lab Septic System	S	AOC	RFA, 1990 (draft) Desk Top Audit, 2001	Site screening process	(Silver)	SSI in process
SWMU 15	Spent Photographic Solution Storage	S	AOC	RFA, 1990 (draft) Desk Top Audit, 2001	No Further Action		**Closed**
SWMU 16	Thermal Treatment Tank	S	AOC	RFA, 1990 (draft) Desk Top Audit, 2001	Manage under the RCRA program		**Closed** (Range not closed)
SWMU 17	Building 2015 – Chemical Lab Accumulation Area	S	AOC	RFA, 1990 (draft) Desk Top Audit, 2001	No Further Action		**Closed**
SWMU 18	Waste Pile	S	AOC	RFA, 1990 (draft) Desk Top Audit, 2001	No Further Action		**Closed**

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INVESTIGATION SUMMARY
NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON, INDIAN HEAD
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND
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Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) Stump Neck (S) Water Area (W)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Comments
SWMU 19	Disposal Area No. 1	S	AOC	RFA, 1990 (draft) Desk Top Audit, 2001 Draft PA, 2004	Investigate with Site 64 RI	(MEC) (MC)	Associated w/UXO 4
SWMU 20	Disposal Area No. 2	S	AOC	RFA, 1990 (draft) Desk Top Audit, 2001 Draft PA, 2004	Investigate with Stump Neck SWMU 28	(MC)	Associated w/UXO 15
SWMU 21	Drum Storage Area	S	AOC	RFA, 1990 (draft) Desk Top Audit, 2001	No Further Action		**Closed**
UXO 16 (SWMU 28)	Old Skeet and Trap Range	S	AOC	Desk Top Audit, 2001 Draft PA, 2004	Site Inspection	(MC)	Reassigned to MRP as UXO 15
UXO 17 (SWMU 29)	Pistol Range	S	AOC	Desk Top Audit, 2001 Draft PA, 2004	Site Inspection	(MC)	Reassigned to MRP as UXO 17
SWMU 30	Building 2015 Dry Well	S	AOC	Desk Top Audit, 2001	Site screening process	(Spent Laboratory Chemicals)	SSI in process
UXO 13	FDR Skeet Range	M		Draft PA, 2004	Site Inspection	(MC)	
UXO 14	Marine Rifle Range	S		Draft PA, 2004	Site Inspection	(MC)	
UXO 16	Rum Point Skeet Range	S		Draft PA, 2004	Site Inspection	(MC)	
UXO 18	Battle Range Firing	W		WAMS, 2005		(MEC)	
UXO 19	Igniter Area	W		WAMS, 2005		(MEC) (MC)	

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INVESTIGATION SUMMARY
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Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) Stump Neck (S) Water Area (W)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Comments
UXO 21	Test Area 1	S		Draft PA, 2004	Site Inspection	(MEC) (MC)	
UXO 22	Test Area 2	S		Draft PA, 2004	No Further Action		
UXO 23	Torpedo Casing Disposal Area	S		Draft PA, 2004	Site Inspection	(MEC) (MC)	
UXO 24	Water Impact Area	W		WAMS, 2005		(MEC) (MC)	
UXO 25	Roach Road Rifle Range	S		Draft PA, 2004	Site Inspection	(MC)	Pending approval as new site
UXO 26	Valley Impact Area	S		Draft PA, 2004	Site Inspection	(MEC) (MC)	Pending approval as new site
UXO 27	Sonar Training Area	W		WAMS, 2005		(MEC) (MC)	Pending approval as new site
UXO 28	EOD School Demolition Area	S		Draft PA, 2004	Site Inspection	(MEC) (MC)	Pending approval as new site
UXO 29	Southwestern Pistol Range	M		Draft PA, 2004	Site Inspection	(MC)	Pending approval as new site
UXO 30	Gate 3 Burning Ground	M		Draft PA, 2004	Site Inspection	(MEC) (MC)	Pending approval as new site

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Site No.	Site Name	Main Area (M) Stump Neck (S) Water Area (W)	Type of Site per Federal Facilities Agreement	Documents	Recommendation	Contaminants of Concern OR (Potential Contaminants at Sites with Investigations Not Yet Completed)	Comments
UXO 31	Pope's Creek	W		WAMS, 2005		(MEC) (MC)	Pending approval as new site

AOC = Area of Concern
BERA = Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment
DD = Decsion Document
EE/CA = Engineering Evaluation/Cost Assessment
FFA = Federal Facility Agreement
FS = Feasibility Study
IAS = Initial Assessment Study (Equivalent to a Preliminary Assessment)
IRA = Interim Removal Action
MC = Munitions Constituents
MEC = Munitions and Explosives of Concern
MRP = Munitions Response Program
PA = Preliminary Assessment
RA = Remedial Action
RCRA = Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RFA = RCRA Facilities Assessment
RFI = RCRA Facilities Investigation
RI = Remedial Investigation
RoD = Record of Decision
SI = Site Inspection
VI = Verification Investigation
VOC = Volatile Organic Compounds
SSA = Site Screening Area
SSI = Site Screening Investigation
STP = Sewage Treatment Plant
SVOC = Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
SWMU = Solid Waste Management Unit
UXO = Unexploded Ordnance

TABLE 2-1

INVESTIGATION SUMMARY
NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON, INDIAN HEAD
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND

WAMS = Water Area Munitions Study

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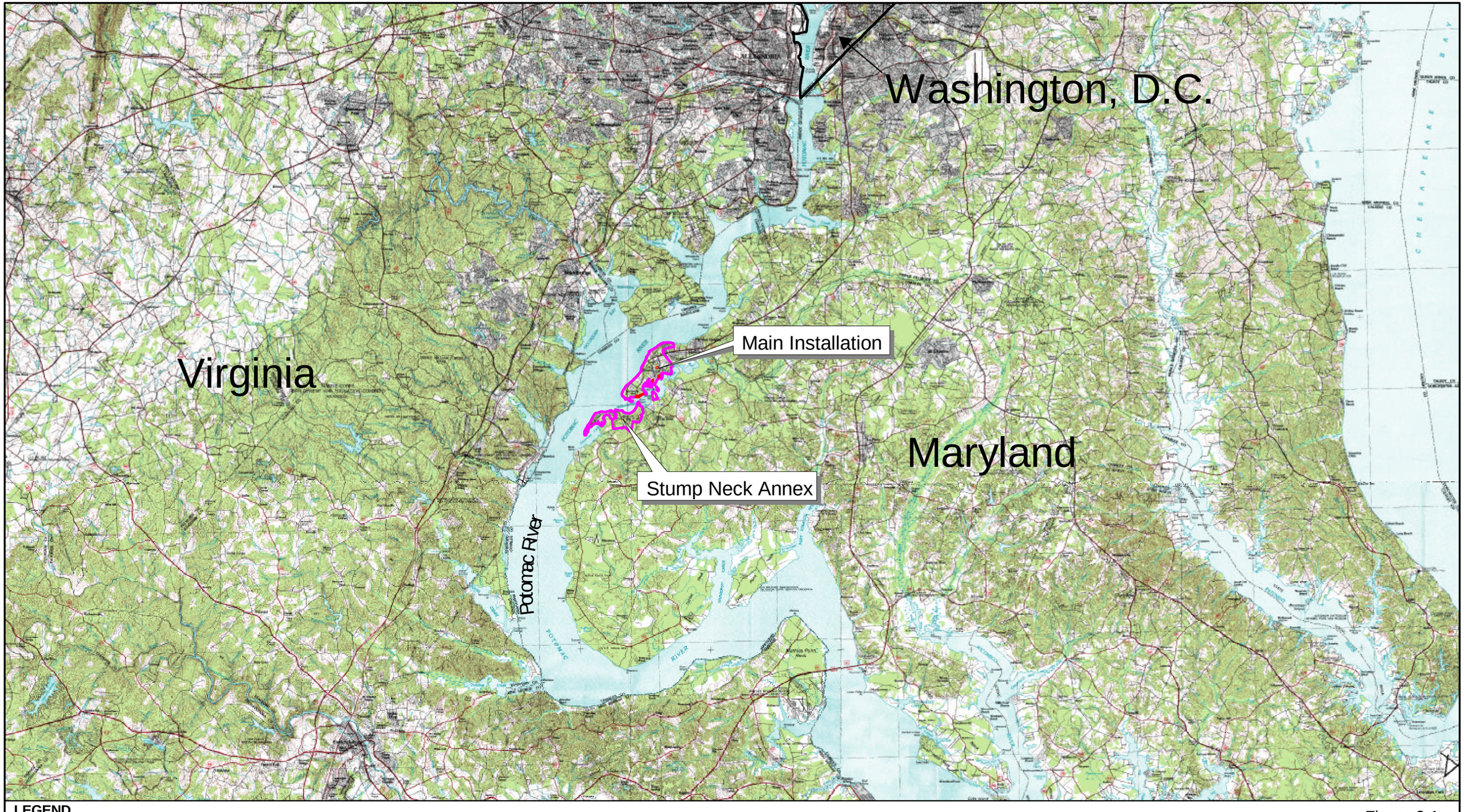


LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- District of Columbia
- Water Body

N

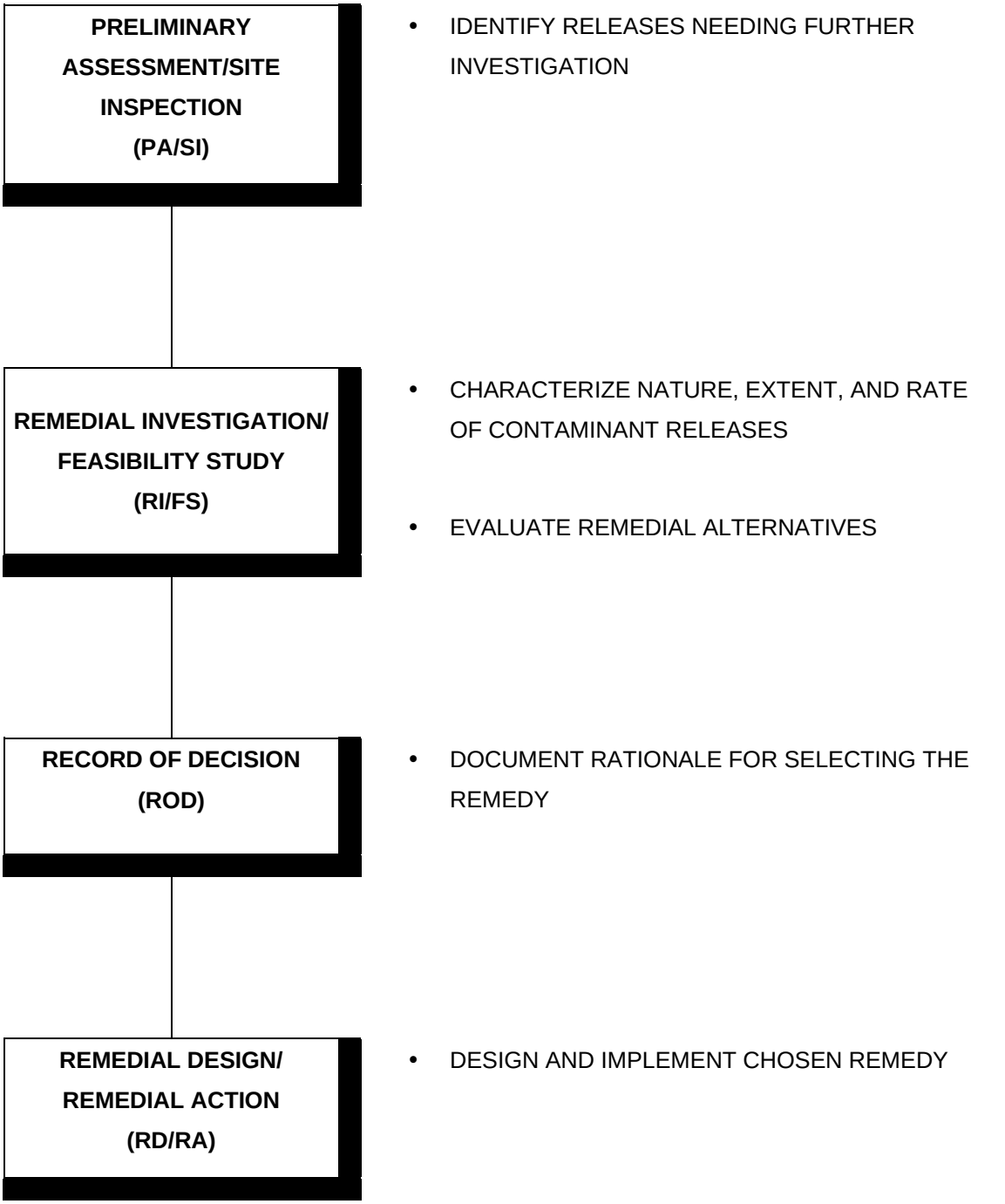
30000 0 30000 60000 Feet

Figure 2-1
Facility Location Map

NDW Indian Head
Indian Head, Maryland

FIGURE 2-2

CERCLA PROCESS
NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON, INDIAN HEAD



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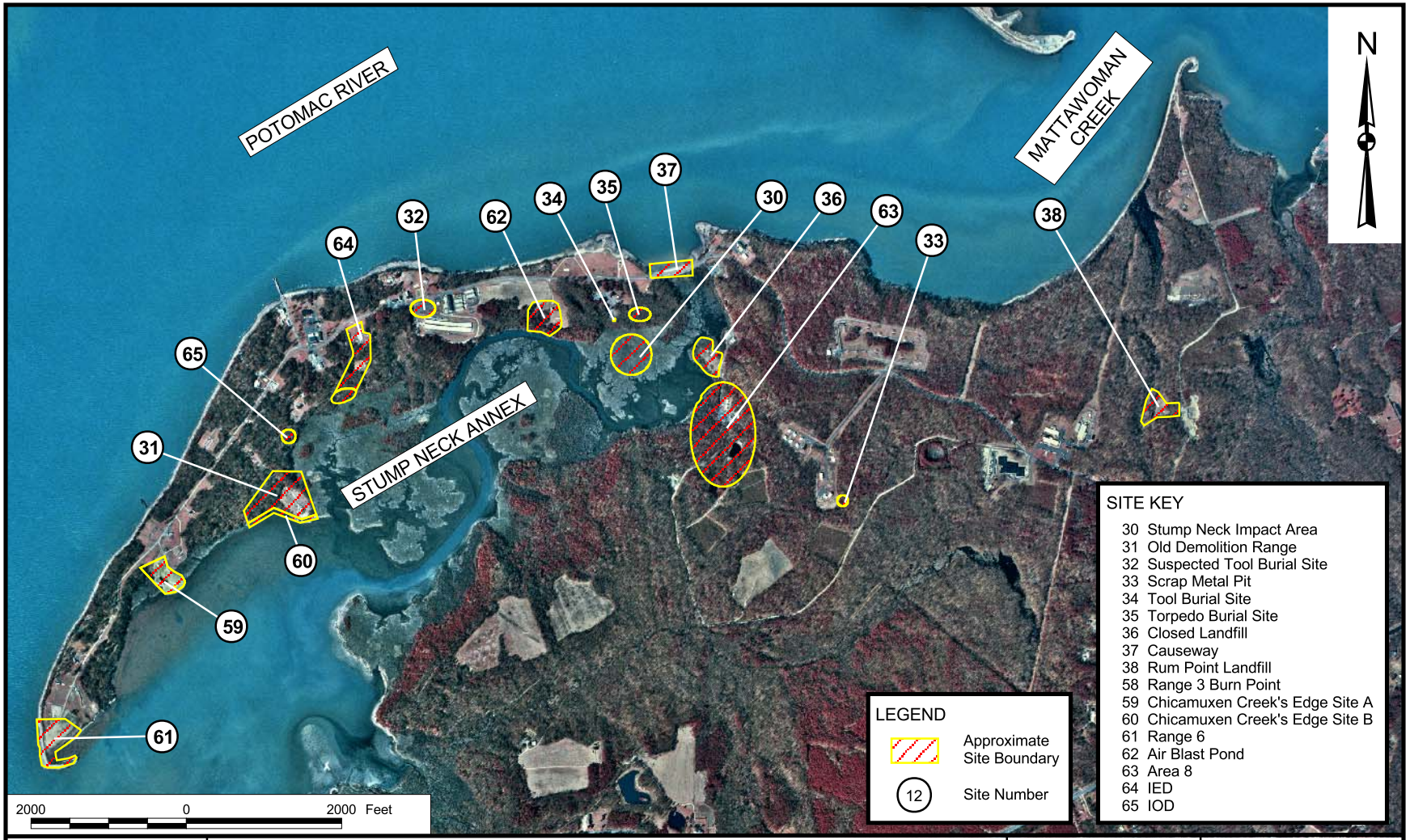
SITE KEY

1 Thorium Spill
2 Waste Crank Case Oil Applied to Torrence Road
3 Nitroglycerin Explosion, Nitration Building Area
4 Lloyd Road Oil Spill Sites
5 X-Ray Building 731
6 Hypo Spill, Radiographic Facility Accelerator
7 HMX Spill, Slurry Mix Building 682
8 Mercury Contamination From Building 766
9 Patterson Avenue Oil Spill
10 Single-base Propellant Grains Spill
11 Caffee Road Landfill
12 Town Gut Landfill
13 Paint Solvents Disposal Ground
14 Waste Acid Disposal Pit
15 Mercury Deposits in Manhole, Fluorine Lab
16 Laboratory Chemical Disposal
17 Disposed Metal Parts Along Shoreline
18 Hog Island
19 Catch Basin at Chip Collection House (1051)
20 Single-base Powder Facility
21 Bronson Road Landfill
22 NG Slums Burning Site
23 Hydraulic Oil Discharges from Extrusion Plant
24 Abandoned Drain Lines
25 Hypo Discharge X-Ray Building No. 2
26 Thermal Destructor 2
27 Thermal Destructor 1
28 Original Burning Ground
29 The Valley
39 Silver Release to Sediment
40 Palladium Catalyst in Sediment
41 Scrap Yard
42 Olsen Road Landfill
43 Toluene Disposal Site
44 Soak Out Area
45 Abandoned Drums
46 Cadmium Sandblast Grit Area
47 Mercuric Nitrate Disposal Area
48 Nitroglycerine Plant Disposal Area
49 Chemical Disposal Pit
50 Building 103, Crawl Space
51/54 Building 101, Dry Well/Building 101
52/55 Building 102, Dry Well/Building 102
53 Mercury Contamination of the Sewage System
56 Lead Contamination at IW Outfall 87
57 Building 292 TCE Contamination
66 Turkey Run Disposal Area

2000 0 2000 Feet

DRAWN BY K. PEILA	DATE 7/26/02	Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.	CONTRACT NUMBER 4020 / OWNER NUMBER —
CHECKED BY GJL	DATE 7/26/02	SITE LOCATION MAP MAIN AREA NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON, INDIAN HEAD INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND	APPROVED BY GJL / DATE 8/8/02
COST/SCHEDULE-AREA			APPROVED BY — / DATE —
SCALE AS NOTED			DRAWING NO. FIGURE 2 - 3 / REV 0



DRAWN BY: K. PEILA — DATE: 7/26/02	Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.	CONTRACT NUMBER: 4020	OWNER NUMBER: —
CHECKED BY: GJL — DATE: 7/26/02	SITE LOCATION MAP STUMP NECK ANNEX NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON, INDIAN HEAD INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND	APPROVED BY: GJL — DATE: 8/8/02	
COST/SCHEDULE-AREA		APPROVED BY: — — DATE: —	
SCALE: AS NOTED		DRAWING NO.: FIGURE 2 - 4	REV: 0

P:\GIS\INDIANHEAD_NSWC\APR\COMMUNITYRELATIONSPLAN.APR CRP-SITELOCATIONS-STUMPNECK 7/5/05 KMP

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DRAWN BY: K. PEILA — DATE: 7/5/05	Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.	CONTRACT NUMBER: 4020	OWNER NUMBER: —
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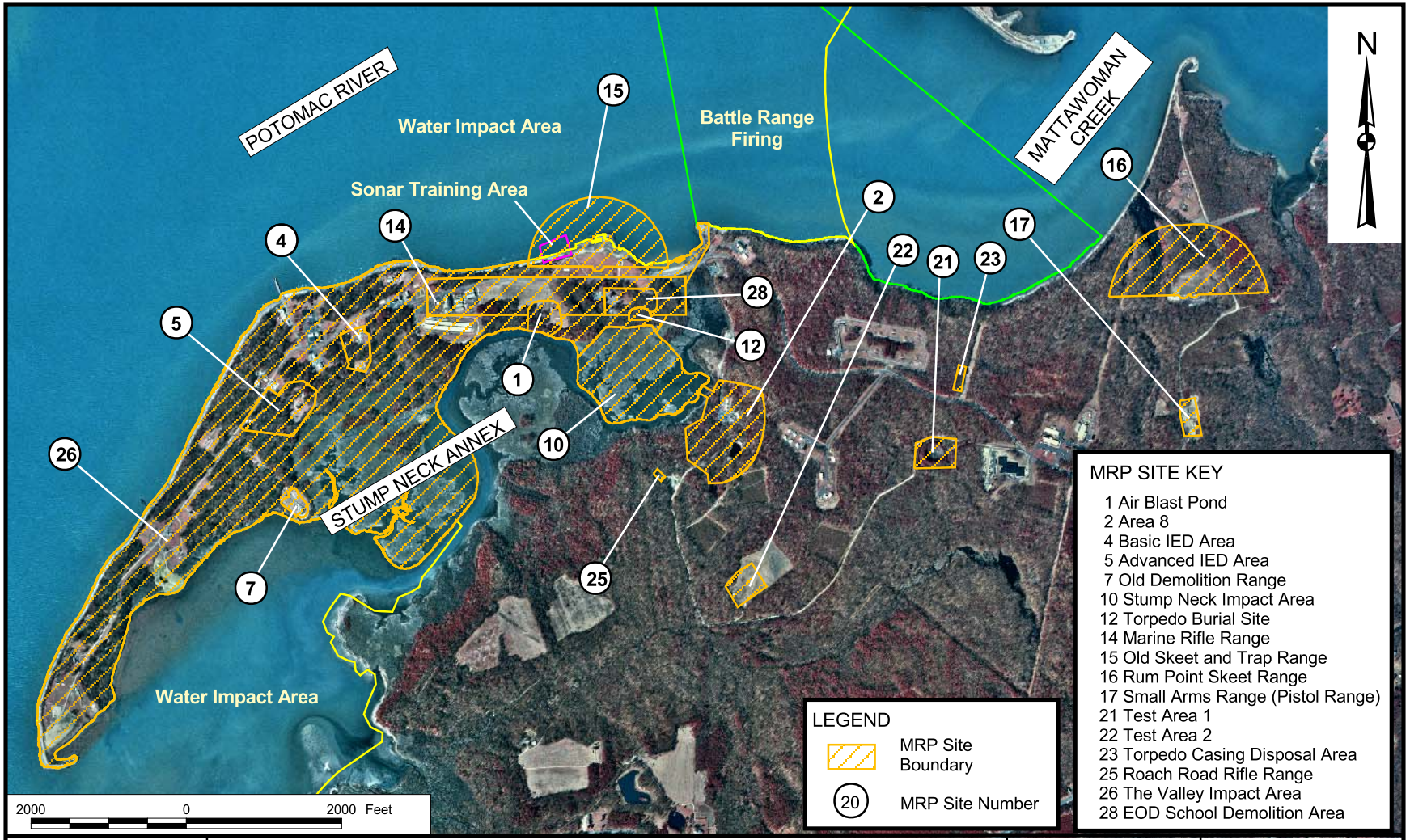
COST/SCHEDULE-AREA		APPROVED BY: — — DATE: —	
SCALE: AS NOTED		DRAWING NO.: FIGURE 2 - 5	REV: 0



DRAWN BY: K. PEILA — DATE: 7/5/05	Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.	CONTRACT NUMBER: 4020	OWNER NUMBER: —
CHECKED BY: GJL — DATE: 7/5/05	MRP SITE LOCATION MAP STUMP NECK ANNEX NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON, INDIAN HEAD INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND	APPROVED BY: GJL — DATE: 7/5/05	
COST/SCHEDULE-AREA		APPROVED BY: — — DATE: —	
SCALE: AS NOTED		DRAWING NO.: FIGURE 2 - 6	REV: 0

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3.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS BACKGROUND

The Community Relations Program for the Installation's IRP began with the development of a CRP in November 1989. The CRP is a formal plan for community relations activities at NDW-IH. It is designed to create opportunities for public involvement in the IRP and MRP by identifying community relations activities to promote involvement and by giving citizens the opportunity to learn about the Installation and the ongoing programs. The CRP is dynamic to reflect the technical progress of these programs while being responsive to the needs and concerns of the community. Because of this, the CRP is periodically reviewed and revised to reflect new technical information and progress.

Following the development of the CRP, information repositories were established at the LaPlata Branch of the Charles County Public Library and the IHDIV-NSWC General Library (Building 620). However, since the events of September 11, 2001 and because of limited available space, the LaPlata Branch of the Charles County Public Library no longer houses the information repository. The information repository includes files containing current information, technical reports, reference documents, and community relations materials pertaining to the IRP and MRP activities at the Installation. Documents generated as a result of these programs are available for public review.

Another important aspect of the community relations effort was the establishment of a Technical Review Committee (TRC) in accordance with requirements of the IRP. The TRC actively participated in the development of work scopes for studies and provided technical reviews and comments during the execution of the studies and the selection of remedial technologies. TRC members included representatives from the U.S. Navy, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Maryland Department of the Environment, Charles County Health Department, Charles County Planning and Growth Management, Indian Head Waste Water Treatment Plant, and representatives from the Indian Head community. The Installation has now expanded community participation by converting the TRC into a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). The RAB serves as an outgrowth of the TRC concept by providing a more comprehensive forum for discussing environmental cleanup issues and acting as a mechanism for RAB members to provide input reflective of the broader community's concerns.

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4.0 COMMUNITY ISSUES AND CONCERNS

This CRP was developed to better understand and address community's issues, concerns, and community's informational needs as they relate to NDW-IH. Information received during RAB meetings and community interviews was incorporated into the CRP. The Environmental Office, in conjunction with the Public Affairs Office, reviews and revises the CRP periodically in response to changes in community relations needs and technical progress. Environmental cleanup at the Installation has progressed since the CRP was last issued; therefore, this revision addresses the changes in environmental site cleanup status and community relations activities.

Community interviews were conducted in September 1994 and February and March 2002. To assist the Installation's Environmental Office and Public Affairs Office with the review and revision of the 2002 CRP, Section 4.1 provides a recap of the concerns expressed by those interviewed in 1994. The complete summary of the community interviews conducted in 1994 is contained in the CRP issued in 1995.

Section 4.2 provides a summary of the interviews completed in 2002. Questions asked during the 2002 community interviews are arranged into the following categories: general awareness, level of concern, information needs, and level of involvement. A sample community interview questionnaire is provided in Appendix C.

4.1 1994 COMMUNITY INTERVIEW RECAP

Thirteen people were interviewed in 1994; only two interviewees indicated any depth of knowledge of both past and present operations at the Installation. Many of those interviewed in 1994 mentioned an August 1994 magazine explosion as the principal issue that had captured the public's interest about the facility. On the issue of environmental cleanup, a few addressed the question directly and expressed the view that the Installation has been doing everything it can to deal with the contamination created by past operations. Several interviewees wanted to be sure that the cleanup was being done correctly. One interviewee noted that the Installation had received several environmental awards and this distinction should be publicized to provide the public some level of comfort. Additional concerns included the following:

- The "burn point" (Strauss Avenue Thermal Treatment Point) creates concern for people boating on the Potomac River.

- Concern was expressed about the possibility that the Installation might be decommissioned, a situation that would seriously impact the entire area's economy.

- Concern was expressed that, if the Installation was not a more consistent and responsible neighbor, both in addressing contaminants present and in recognizing adjacent residential land use, the community support necessary to prevent its closure would not be forthcoming. Further, interviewees expressed concern that the Installation needs to be more proactive in ensuring there is an adequate buffer between its property and other (residential) interests.

- The Installation needs to re-establish a solid connection to the community and educate it about the Installation's mission.

- Interviewees expressed concern for the long-term impact of the Installation on the quality and quantity of the area's groundwater supply.

- Additional concerns were expressed for the health and safety of the students and staff in proximity to the Installation; the proliferation of *Hydrilla* in Mattawoman Creek; the general health of Mattawoman Creek; and assurance that no drums of hazardous waste are buried on the Installation.

4.2 2002 COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS

The questions asked and the responses given during the 2002 community interviews were compiled into summary format and are presented below. This summary is intended to present generalized issues and concerns, rather than reiterate specific comments.

4.2.1 General Background

The interviews for this CRP were conducted during February and March 2002. Twenty interviews were held, involving 5 women and 15 men. Interviewees were selected by the Installation Public Affairs Office based on past knowledge of members of the public who had expressed interest in the activities at the Installation.

One person interviewed for the 2002 CRP revision works but does not live in the area. Three people have lived in the area for 5 years or less. Four people have been residents for 5 to 30 years. Twelve people have lived in the area for more than 30 years and consider themselves Charles County natives.

Eight interviewees have never been employed by the Installation. Two interviewees have been employed as civilian workers at the Installation, and five interviewees have one or more family members who have been or are currently employed in some capacity at the Installation. Five interviewees stated that both they and family members had been or are currently employed by the Installation.

When asked about the Installation's performance as a neighbor, 12 people stated that the Installation had been an excellent neighbor over the years. Five interviewees rated the Installation's relationship with the county and the town of Indian Head as good. Three individuals rated the Installation as a fair to poor neighbor. Several of those interviewed felt that the relationship between the Installation and the community had been good to excellent for a number of years, but the relationship had declined dramatically in the past couple of years.

4.2.2 General Awareness

Of the 20 individuals interviewed, 6 indicated that they were very knowledgeable about both past and present operations at the Installation. These interviewees either had worked at the Installation or were intimately involved with local committees in support of the Installation and community. Twelve interviewees felt they were familiar with the Installation's mission, explaining that the Installation makes ordnance. Several of those interviewees also understood that the Installation performs research and development. Two interviewees indicated that they had no knowledge of activities conducted at the Installation.

Thirteen of those interviewed understood that environmental cleanup activities are necessary and are occurring at the Installation. However, only eight interviewees could identify specific sites targeted for cleanup activities. These eight were aware of the sites through a variety of sources, including contacts with the Naval Energetics Technology Alliance (formed in 1995 as a special interest group in support of the Installation), the RAB, and work performed at the Installation.

4.2.3 Level of Concern

During the interview process, individuals were asked to express their concerns about the environmental studies and cleanup being conducted at the Installation. More than half of the interviewees responded that they did not have any concerns. These individuals indicated that the Navy is taking the proper action to address environmental problems identified at the facility. One individual was more concerned about the waste plant at Mattawoman Creek polluting the creek than about the environmental cleanup at the Installation. Two interviewees indicated that they thought the Navy is doing a good job with the environmental cleanup activities. One interviewee discussed the level of effort and amount of money being spent on cleanup and indicated that the cleanup goals for the Installation may be too stringent.

Several interviewees indicated that they thought the Installation should provide more information to the public about the cleanup in general. They indicated that it is important to keep the county and the community informed because this information is used to keep investments flowing into the Installation and

the community. Two interviewees stated that cleanup information near the location of homes or businesses that are for sale is important because property owners are required to disclose environmental information about the property before the sale. The interviewees suggested the Navy develop a pamphlet discussing cleanup at the Installation. Local realtors could provide this pamphlet to people relocating to the area. One interviewee suggested the Installation be more proactive about providing information to the public and suggested the use of a Speakers Bureau. The speakers could make presentations about environmental cleanup and other activities occurring at the Installation at local civic and business meetings in order to keep the public abreast of current issues.

Several interviewees expressed concern about general environmental cleanup. One interviewee indicated concern that the Navy should keep hazards away from the general public. Some interviewees did not know how the Installation disposed of chemicals, propellants, or wastes it generated. The interviewees expressed concern about this lack of knowledge. Interviewees were also concerned about chemical spills polluting the Potomac River or Mattawoman Creek and contamination of the soil and water associated with these spills. Several interviewees talked about Mattawoman Creek as a "premiere fishing area," providing income from fishermen and tourists to the local economy. The individuals indicated that it is important to protect and preserve wildlife in the area from contamination of the soil and water. Other interviewees expressed concern about health-related effects and illnesses caused by damage to soil and water in the area. One of these individuals also was concerned about the high cancer rate in Charles County relative to the rest of the state of Maryland.

Interviewees indicated that the potential for the Installation to be identified on the upcoming BRAC list attracts the attention of the local community and businesses. People would like the Installation to remain open because it is one of the larger employers in the area. In addition, activity at the Installation impacts local businesses and the community by providing additional jobs and income. Because of the impact it has on local businesses and the community, several interviewees expressed the importance of the Installation working with the town of Indian Head and Charles County to keep local jobs and businesses viable.

A few interviewees also mentioned the impact that the change of command has on the ongoing relationship between the town and the Installation. Several individuals indicated that different commands have been oriented toward fostering a "good relationship" with the town of Indian Head and local businesses. They indicated their disappointment that the current command is not oriented in this fashion, especially in light of September 11, 2001, and the potential for BRAC listing.

Several interviewees mentioned that "explosions" at the Installation attract attention, especially when they break windows in nearby homes or businesses. Several other individuals indicated their concern about

transporting materials for the Installation on Route 210, which goes through the town of Indian Head. In addition, hazards associated with this mode of transportation, such as improper placarding of transported materials or spills, cause concern for some individuals.

A number of interviewees expressed pride in the new products developed at the Installation in support of the recent efforts in Afghanistan. Several interviewees discussed the effects of September 11, 2001, including the increased security and importance of the Installation. Other individuals mentioned the recent arrival of the U.S. Marines and were concerned that the Installation might become a target during the war effort.

One interviewee expressed concern about having been unable to speak with someone at the Installation when seeking specific information about its environmental activities.

4.2.4 Information Needs

When asked about the information repositories (the locations where documents generated about Installation cleanup are available for public review), only four of those interviewed knew about them. The existing repository is listed in Appendix B. Suggestions were made for additional information repository locations, including the public libraries located in the Bryans Road and Waldorf areas.

In response to the question regarding how people in the area receive most of their information about environmental cleanup conducted at the Installation, 13 individuals indicated that they receive information by word of mouth from others. Several interviewees indicated that the *Maryland Independent* and *Gazette* newspapers provide articles about Installation activities. Additional methods of obtaining information about cleanup at the Installation included contacts made at local business meetings (such as the Tri-County Council for Southern Maryland meetings, Town Hall Meetings, Charles County Chamber of Commerce meetings, and Western Charles County Business Association meetings); direct contact with the Installation Public Affairs Office; "State of the Division" messages; articles in the *Flash Point* (the facility's newsletter); and presentations made at RAB meetings. One interviewee stated that updates received from Congressman Steny H. Hoyer (Fifth Congressional District of Maryland) have also kept him abreast of ongoing activities at the Installation.

When asked how people would prefer to receive information about environmental cleanup at the Installation, most interviewees responded that the articles in the local newspaper and the *Flash Point* were good sources of information. Several interviewees indicated that the Web site (http://www.ih.navy.mil), regular updates mailed to their homes, personal visits from installation representatives, and large public meetings also would be useful ways to stay updated about

environmental cleanup. Less frequently suggested sources of information included fact sheets, the information repositories, small neighborhood meetings, and contact through electronic mail.

The interviewees made several suggestions to get information out to the community, including having a representative from the Installation on the Charles County Chamber of Commerce. One interviewee suggested taping RAB meetings and broadcasting them on the local cable access channel provided by the local cable television provider (Comcast Corporation). One interviewee said that the Installation no longer makes personal visits or telephone calls to key individuals in the community. This interviewee feels that these visits and telephone calls are an important part of fostering relationships between the Installation and the local community. Another interviewee encouraged the Navy to conduct and announce tours of the Installation and to create a place where the local community can come and use the facilities, such as the golf course, library, and swimming pool.

In response to a question about what method works best for getting information to the Indian Head community, the majority of interviewees felt that publishing articles in the local newspaper (*Maryland Independent*) is the most effective. However, interviewees suggested a variety of communication techniques, including providing regular updates by mail; using the information repository; conducting small neighborhood meetings; using word of mouth; broadcasting announcements on local radio stations; publishing articles in the local *Gazette* newspaper, in the Southern Maryland insert to the *Washington Post*, or in the town of Indian Head newsletter; issuing announcements through local churches; and providing information at town meetings.

When asked how they would get a question or an issue resolved with the Installation, many of the interviewees stated that they would use multiple techniques to get the information they needed. The majority of interviewees said they would contact the Public Affairs Office. Several others stated that they would ask a neighbor, friend, or relative; call the Installation main telephone number; or talk with someone currently working at the Installation. Others said they would call the Indian Head Town Hall, contacts on the Tri-County Council for Southern Maryland, or the County Commissioner or other elected officials.

4.2.5 Level of Involvement

All interviewees were asked if they would like to become involved in the cleanup activities through participation on the RAB. Twenty-five percent (five interviewees) said they would like to participate on the RAB. Only one-half of the interviewees were aware of the existence of the RAB. Thirteen interviewees asked to receive more information about the RAB, and 14 requested that their names be placed on the mailing list to receive information about installation cleanup activities.

5.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS OBJECTIVES, TECHNIQUES, AND IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 OBJECTIVES

The objective of all community relations efforts is to foster open communication among the government, the public, and other responsible and interested parties. A goal of the CRP is to build two-way communication between the community and the Navy in an effort to

- Inform the public regarding the progress of planned and ongoing actions at the site.
- Communicate the results of investigations and risk assessments when available.
- Receive feedback from the public as to their specific concerns and information needs.
- Provide the public with the opportunity to comment on and participate in addressing technical decisions associated with the site.

A format of open communication serves to lessen and resolve conflicts, to keep the residents informed of the investigation progress, and to assist in the remediation decision-making process for the site.

5.2 TECHNIQUES

Community relations programs require the use of appropriate communication methods that are tailored to educate the public about the remedial investigations. The techniques that are implemented are governed by program requirements and/or policy issues defined by the decision-maker. In developing an effective community relations strategy for the installation, several techniques are appropriate.

5.2.1 Key Point-of-Contact

The Public Affairs Office (PAO) is the key point-of-contact with the community for the installation. The PAO is responsible for ensuring that inquiries regarding the progress of the environmental investigations, remedial actions, and other decisions regarding the IR process are responded to in a timely and accurate manner. The PAO disseminates information to the public regarding environmental restoration activities and coordinates all technical queries with the Installation's Environmental Office. The PAO's address and phone number are provided in Appendix B.

5.2.2 Local Community and Media Communications Techniques

Techniques to provide information to the public include the following:

- Fact Sheets/Brochures. Fact sheets, written by the Environmental Office, present technical and/or enforcement information, announce public meetings, record of decision signings, and provide background information to the public prior to a meeting. For the fact sheets and brochures to be an effective method for communicating this type of information to the public, all information must be clear, concise, and easily understood. Fact sheets are distributed to individuals on the mailing lists.

- Information Repository. An information repository is maintained by the Environmental Office to ensure that copies of all public documents, including administrative records, technical reports, and fact sheets pertaining to the site, are readily available to interested parties. An information repository is established at the IHDIV-NSWC General Library (see Appendix B).

- Mailing List. An internal mailing list is established and maintained by the Environmental Office to identify persons interested in the site investigation activities. Those on the list include RAB members, local and state officials, and facility personnel. Other interested individuals wishing to be added to the mailing list should state so in writing and submit their name, title, address, and phone number to the Public Affairs Office key point-of-contact listed in Appendix B. Individuals on the mailing list will receive notices of community meetings and additional information upon request.

- Public Notices/News Releases. Public notices and news releases are published in local newspapers to announce major environmental restoration activities and formal public participation events, such as public hearings and public comment periods. This information will be sent to the *Maryland Independent*.

- Responsiveness Summary. Responsiveness summaries document oral and written public input submitted at public meetings, at public hearings, or during a public comment period. These summaries, developed by the Environmental Office, provide a clear record of community concerns about the IR Program for consideration in planning future community relations activities and the approach to environmental activities. These summaries will be part of the final Record of Decision, which will be made available to the public in the information repository.

5.2.3 Community Interviews

Interviews with local government officials, residents living near the installation, other concerned and interested citizens, and representatives from local organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce and other civic and environmental associations provide information about community needs and concerns. A total of 13 community interviews were conducted in September 1994 and 20 interviews were conducted in February and March 2002 to update the CRP. The decision to conduct additional interviews as events and cleanup actions occur will be made by the Public Affairs Office with input from the Environmental Office.

5.2.4 Public Meetings

Public meetings, both formal and informal, are used to inform the community about ongoing installation activities and findings and to discuss and receive citizen feedback on proposed courses of action. Meetings are usually held in association with milestones in the response process, such as the release of technical reports. Public meetings are announced in advance via press releases, newspaper notices, and direct mailings to the mailing list. In addition, small informal meetings (workshops) to keep key groups and citizens informed of site activities are held as appropriate. The Environmental Office is responsible for organizing all RAB and public meetings.

5.2.5 Restoration Advisory Board

A RAB, formerly the TRC, was established for the installation. The purpose of the RAB is to act as a forum for discussion and exchange of information among the Navy, regulatory agencies, and the community on environmental restoration topics; to provide an opportunity for local community members to review the progress and participate in the decision-making process by reviewing and commenting on actions and proposed actions involving the installation; and to serve as an outgrowth of the TRC concept by providing a more comprehensive forum for discussing environmental cleanup issues and serving as a mechanism for RAB members to give advice as individuals.

The RAB includes representatives from the Navy, MDE, EPA, Charles County Health Department, Charles County Planning and Growth Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Indian Head Waste Water Treatment Plant, and community representatives and is co-chaired by one representative each from the community and the Installation. The RAB meets three or four times per year or on an as-needed basis; meetings are announced in the *Maryland Independent*. Meeting minutes are made available to interested parties. Fact sheets describing the activities and responsibilities of the RAB and RAB members are included as Appendix D.

5.2.6 Environmental Education

An array of events provide a community forum to educate the public concerning the environment and environmental investigations and provide the public with an opportunity to discuss the subject matter on an informal, one-on-one basis with the decision-maker. ECOFAIRS are an example of the type of event that is used to disseminate information to the public. Additional methods include technical demonstrations that show the public how specific investigations (e.g., well drilling) or remedial activities are being conducted.

5.2.7 Periodic Installation Tours

The Public Affairs Office schedules periodic tours of the installation, focusing on active environmental cleanup areas, to educate the surrounding community about the Installation and its environmental restoration program.

6.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES TO DATE

The community relations activities conducted to date for NDW-IH's Installation Restoration (IR) Program are presented in this section of the CRP. It is important to note that the CRP and community relations schedule are dynamic; both are updated as necessary to respond to changing community concerns and on-going progress in the IR Program.

NDW-IH COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITY SCHEDULE

Activity	Date
Technical Review Committee/Membership Letter (Expansion)	June 1991
Technical Review Committee (Meeting #1)	July 1991
Technical Review Committee (Meeting #2)	October 1991
Establish Information Repositories	October 1991
Technical Review Committee (Meeting #3)	February 1992
Technical Review Committee (Meeting #4)	May 1992
Technical Review Committee (Meeting #5)	August 1992
Technical Review Committee (Meeting #6)	November 1992
Technical Review Committee (Meeting #7)	February 1993
Technical Review Committee (Meeting #8)	September 1993
Technical Review Committee (Meeting #9)	January 1994
Technical Review Committee (Meeting #10)	May 1994
Public Meeting (Solicit RAB Members)	July 1994
Technical Review Committee (Meeting #11)	August 1994
Conduct Community Interviews (13 interviews)	September 1994
RAB Training	December 1994
RAB Meeting (Meeting #1, Open to Public)	January 26, 1995
RAB Meeting (Meeting #2)	April 6, 1995
RAB Meeting (Meeting #3)	July 20, 1995
RAB Meeting (Meeting #4)	October 19, 1995
RAB Meeting (Meeting #5)	January 18, 1996
RAB Meeting (Meeting #6)	April 18, 1996
RAB Meeting (Meeting #7)	July 18, 1996
RAB Meeting (Meeting #8)	October 17, 1996

NDW-IH COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITY SCHEDULE (cont.)

Activity	Date
RAB Meeting (Meeting #9)	February 20, 1997
RAB Training	May 29, 1997
RAB Meeting (Meeting #10)	June 19, 1997
RAB Meeting (Meeting #11)	October 16, 1997
RAB Meeting (Meeting #12)	February 19, 1998
RAB Meeting (Meeting #13)	April 30, 1998
RAB Meeting (Meeting #14)	June 18, 1998
RAB Meeting (Meeting #15)	October 15, 1998
RAB Meeting (Meeting #16)	February 18, 1999
RAB Meeting (Meeting #17)	June 17, 1999
RAB Meeting (Meeting #18)	October 21, 1999
RAB Meeting (Meeting #19)	February 17, 2000
RAB Meeting (Meeting #20)	June 15, 2000
Proposed Remedial Action Plan Meeting for IR Site 12	January 23, 2001
RAB Meeting (Meeting #21)	October 19, 2000
Proposed Remedial Action Plan Meeting for IR Sites 41 and 44	February 20, 2001
RAB Meeting (Meeting #22)	February 15, 2001
RAB Meeting (Meeting #23)	June 21, 2001
RAB Meeting (Meeting #24)	October 25, 2001
RAB Meeting (Meeting #25)	February 28, 2002
RAB Meeting (Meeting #26)	June 20, 2002
RAB Meeting (Meeting #27)	October 17, 2002
RAB Meeting (Meeting #28)	February 20, 2003
RAB Meeting (Meeting #29)	June 19, 2003
RAB Meeting (Meeting #30)	October 16, 2003
RAB Meeting (Meeting #31)	February 19, 2004
RAB Tour of Stump Neck (Meeting #32)	May 10, 2004
Proposed Remedial Action Meeting for IR Sites 13 & 25	June 17, 2004
Proposed Remedial Action Meeting for IR Sites 39 & 45	October 21, 2004
RAB Meeting (Meeting #33)	October 21, 2004
RAB Meeting (Meeting #34)	February 17, 2005
RAB Meeting (Meeting #35)	July 7, 2005


NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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DoN, Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV), OPNAVINST 5090.1, *Environmental and Natural Resources Manual* dated May 2, 1983

DoN (Department of the Navy, Chief of Naval Operations), February 1998. *Environmental and Natural Resources Manual, OPNAVINST 5090.1B, Change 1.*

DoD [Department of Defense, ODUSD(I&E)], September 2001. *Management Guidance for the Environmental Restoration Program.*

Table 2-1, *Investigation Summary, Naval District Washington, Indian Head, Indian Head, Maryland*

USN/EPA (U.S. Department of the Navy/ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region III), December 2000*. Federal Facilities Agreement Under CERCLA Section 120, Administrative Docket Number: III-FCA-CERC-018*.

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APPENDIX A

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CRP	Community Relations Plan
CS	Confirmation Study
DET	Distributed Explosive Technology
DoD	Department of Defense
DTRA	Defense Threat Reduction Agency
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ER,N	Environmental Restoration, Navy
FS	Feasibility Study
IAS	Initial Assessment Study
IHDIV-NSWC	Indian Head Division, Naval Surface Warfare Center
IR	Installation Restoration
MDE	Maryland Department of the Environment
MILCON	Military Construction
MRP	Munitions Response Program
NAVSEA	Naval Sea Systems Command
NSWC	Naval Surface Warfare Center
NCE	National Center for Energetics
NDRC	National Defense Research Committee
NOC	Naval Ordnance Center
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NDW-IH	Naval District Washington, Indian Head
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PAO	Public Affairs Office
RA	Remedial Action
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RD	Remedial Design
RDT&E	Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation
RI	Remedial Investigation
RoD	Record of Decision
SI	Site Inspection
TRC	Technical Review Committee

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APPENDIX B

LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED PARTIES

LIST OF CONTACTS & INTERESTED PARTIES

A. Navy Points of Contact

Ms. Susan Prien
Public Affairs Officer
Naval District Washington, West Area
17320 Dahlgren Rd.
Dahlgren, VA 22448
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Mr. Jeffrey Bossart
Site Environmental Program Director
Naval District Washington, West Area
101 Strauss Avenue, Bldg. 289
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Mr. Shawn Jorgensen (Code HN2WSJ)
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B. U.S. Senate

Mr. Paul S. Sarbanes
SH-309 Hart Senate
Office Building
Washington, DC 20510-2002
(202) 224-4524

Ms. Barbara A. Mikulski
SH-709 Hart Senate
Office Building
Washington, DC 20510-2003
(202) 224-4654

C. House of Representatives

Mr. Steny H. Hoyer
1705 Longworth House
Office Building
Washington, DC 20515-2005
(202) 225-4131

D. Maryland Legislature

Mr. Thomas McLain Middleton
Maryland Senate
13290 Cedar Hill Place
Waldorf, MD 20601

Ms. Sally Jameson
Maryland House of Delegates
212 Lowe House Office Bldg
Annapolis, MD 21401-1991

Mr. Murray Levy
Maryland House of Delegates
216 Lowe House Office Bldg
Annapolis, MD 21401-1991

Mr. Wm.David Mayer
Maryland House of Delegates
216 Lowe House Office Bldg
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E. Town Officials

Mr. Ed Rice, Mayor
4198 Indian Head Highway
Indian Head, MD 20640

Ms. Margie A. Posey, Councilwoman
4198 Indian Head Highway
Indian Head, MD 20640

Mr. Dennis J. Scheessele, Councilman
4198 Indian Head Highway
Indian Head, MD 20640

Mr. Ron Young
Town Manager
4198 Indian Head Highway
Indian Head, MD 20640

F. County Officials

Mr. Gene Lauer
Charles County Administrator
P.O. Box B
La Plata, MD 20646

Mr. Wayne Cooper, President
Charles County Commissioner
P.O. Box B
La Plata, MD 20646

Mr. Bob Fuller
Charles County Commissioner
P.O. Box B
La Plata, MD 20646

Ms. Edith Patterson
Charles County Commissioner
P.O. Box B
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Ms. Candice Kelly
Charles County Commissioner
P.O. Box B
La Plata, MD 20646

Mr. Al Smith
Charles County Commissioner
P.O. Box B
La Plata, MD 20646

G. Federal Agencies

Mr. Dennis Orenshaw (3HS13)
Remedial Project Manager
U.S. EPA Region III
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029
(215) 814-3361

Mr. Fred Pinkney
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
177 Admiral Cochrane Drive
Annapolis, MD 21401
(410) 573-4519

H. State Agencies

Mr. Curtis DeTore
Remedial Project Manager
Maryland Department of the Environment
Federal/NPL Superfund Division
1800 Washington Boulevard, Suite 625
Baltimore, MD 21230-1719
(410) 537-3791

I. Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Members
* RAB Co-Chair

Mr. Elmer Biles
6315 Indian Head Highway
Indian Head, MD 20640
(301) 283-6298

Mr. Gary Davis
Director, Environmental Health Division
Charles County Health Department
4545 Crain Highway, P.O. Box 1050
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Mr. Curtis DeTore
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Mr. Jerry Hamrick
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* Mr. Vincent Hungerford
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Mr. Fred Pinkney
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177 Admiral Cochrane Drive
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Mr. Joseph Rail (Code OBP1E)
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(202) 685-3105

Ms. Karen Wiggen
Planner II
Charles County Planning Division
P.O. Box 2150
La Plata, MD 20646
(301) 645-0683

J. Newspapers

Ms. Angela Breck, Editor
Maryland Independent
7 Industrial Park Circle
Waldorf, MD 20602
(301) 645-9480

Mr. Tom Lansworth, Editor
Washington Post
Southern Maryland Extra
100 N. Oak Avenue
La Plata, MD 20646
(301) 934-1134

K. Document Repository Location

General Library
NDW, Indian Head
101 Strauss Avenue, Bldg. 620
Indian Head, MD 20640-5035
(301) 744-4747

Hours of Operation:
Mon-Fri 9:00 am - 5:30 pm
Sat-Sun Closed

APPENDIX C

NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON, INDIAN HEAD

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAMS

SAMPLE COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE

NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON, INDIAN HEAD
INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM
COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS

Date and Time: _____

Name of Interviewee: _____

Address: _____

_____

Interviewers: _____

Interviewer: Introduce all those present at the interview and their titles/purpose. Please explain the purpose of the interview process: information gathering, to ascertain the community's issues and concerns about NDW-IH and ongoing environmental investigations and what will be done with this information after the completion of the interview process. This is a good time to explain the Installation Restoration Program and how the interviews fit into the process. It is also a good time to explain the name change.

I. General Background:

1) How long have you lived in the area?

_____ years

2) Have you or any member of your family ever worked for the installation?

Interviewee		Family Member	
_____	Military employee	_____	Military employee
_____	Civilian employee	_____	Civilian employee
_____	Contract employee	_____	Contract employee

3) Based on your past experience, how would you characterize the installation as a neighbor?

_____ Excellent
_____ Good
_____ Fair
_____ Poor

II. General Awareness:

1) How well do you understand the kind of work that goes on at the installation?

_____ No knowledge
_____ Knowledgeable (Explain):

2) Are you aware of the environmental cleanup being conducted at the installation?

_____ No (Discuss cleanup program, go to III below)
_____ Yes

3) Are you aware of a specific site cleanup being conducted at the installation?

_____ No (Go to III below)
_____ Yes (Ask 3.a through 3.c)

3.a) What is your understanding of the nature of the problem at the _____ site?

3.b) What is your primary concern about this site?

3.c) Where did you learn about this site?

III. Level of Concern:

1) What are your current concerns about the environmental studies and cleanup being conducted at the installation?

2) What kinds of issues about the installation have attracted the most attention?

IV. Information Needs:

1) Were you aware that an information repository has been set up in your area?

_____ Yes
_____ No

Interviewer: Inform the interviewee of the location of the information repository: IHDIV General Library (Building 620). Explain what type of documents can be found in the repository.

2) How do you presently get information about the installation and/or the ongoing environmental investigations?

3) How would you like to receive additional information on the Activity's environmental program?

_____ Regular updates mailed to your home
_____ Site and restoration fact sheets
_____ Visit the information repository
_____ Personal visit/telephone call from the installation
_____ Articles in the local newspaper
_____ Articles in the installation newspaper (*Flash Point*)
_____ Articles in the Town of Indian Head newsletter
_____ Small neighborhood meeting
_____ Large public meeting
_____ Email
_____ Website (http://www.ih.navy.mil)
_____ Other (please describe) _____

3.a) In your opinion, what method works best in the Indian Head community? (See above list)

4) If you had a question or an issue to raise about the installation, what would you do?

_____ Ask a neighbor, friend or relative
_____ Contact the Town Hall
_____ Contact the County Commissioner's office or other elected officials
_____ Contact the Public Affairs Office
_____ Contact the installation main number listed in the telephone directory

4.a) Who at this office would you contact?

V. Level of Involvement

1) Were you aware of the Installation's Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)?

_____ Yes
_____ No

Interviewer: Explain the purpose of the RAB and the requirements to become a RAB member.

2) Would you like to get involved in the RAB process at NDW-IH?

_____ Yes
_____ No

3) Would you like to receive information on the RAB?

_____ Yes
_____ No

4) Would you like your name and address added to the mailing list?

_____ Yes
_____ No

VI. Referrals

1) Since the community's involvement is an important part of NDW-IH's Installation Restoration Program/environmental cleanup program, can you think of anyone else whom you think we should talk with, add to the mailing list, or interview?

VII. Final Question

1) If there is one thing I would like to tell the Installation's Commander, it is .....

APPENDIX D

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD FACT SHEETS

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAMS

NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON,
INDIAN HEAD
101 STRAUSS AVENUE
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND
20640-5035

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) FACT SHEET

Background

The Naval District Washington, Indian Head (NDW-IH), formerly the Indian Head Division, Naval Surface Warfare Center, has always been committed to ensuring that Indian Head is a safe and healthy place to work and live. In 1981, although not required by Federal law, the Navy began its own cleanup campaign to restore sites impacted by past operations to their original condition. This program ultimately became known as the Navy Installation Restoration (IR) program. The Department of Defense (DoD) has also established the Military Munitions Response Program (MRP) to address munitions and explosives of concern and munitions constituents at other than operational military ranges and other sites.

As part of the Navy's IR Program, a Technical Review Committee (TRC) was formed for the Installation in 1991, to inform members of our local community about the cleanup of former operating sites and to solicit their opinions and concerns with these issues. The TRC served as a forum to discuss problems with restoration efforts, and more importantly, to discuss concerns and obtain workable solutions that were satisfactory to all members of the TRC.

In 1994, the Department of the Navy expanded community participation by converting TRCs into Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs).

What is a RAB?

The RAB is a group established to allow individuals the opportunity to give advice to the NDW-IH on their restoration programs and to act as a focal point for the exchange of information between the Installation and the Indian Head community. The RAB is intended to bring together community members who reflect the diverse interests of the area, enabling the early and continued two-way flow of information, concerns, values, and needs between the community and the Installation.

The RAB works in partnership with the NDW-IH on cleanup issues and related matters.

RABs do not make decisions on environmental restoration activities, but provide information, suggestions, and community input to be used by the Navy in making decisions on actions and proposed actions involving releases or threatened releases and cleanups of former operating sites.

How the RAB was Established

The RAB was established from the TRC by:

* Expanding the TRC to include additional community representatives;
* Establishing Co-Chairs, one from the community and one from the Installation; and
* Opening meetings to the public.

Responsibilities of a RAB

The RAB shall:

- ☞ Conduct regular meetings, open to the public, at convenient times and locations;
- ☞ Keep meeting minutes, make them available to interested parties, and announce their availability in a local newspaper;
- ☞ Develop and use a mailing list of names and addresses of interested parties who wish to receive information on the cleanup programs;
- ☞ Provide a forum for individual members to give advice and make recommendations on environmental restoration issues to the NDW-IH
- ☞ RABs will not vote on issues or make recommendations as a body); and
- ☞ Establish a procedure for public participation

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAMS

NAVAL DISTRICT WASHINGTON,
INDIAN HEAD
101 STRAUSS AVENUE
INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND
20640-5035

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEMBERSHIP FACT SHEET

RAB Membership Requirements:

RAB members should live or work in or near the Installation. To ensure opinions about environmental restoration reflect diverse interests within the local community, RAB membership should include, but is not limited to:

* Local residents and community members
* Local reuse committees
* Local officials/agencies
* Business community
* School districts
* Installation employees/residents
* Local environmental groups/activities
* Civic/public interest organizations
* Religious community
* Other regulatory agencies
* Labor organizations
* Local homeowners organizations
* Navy and State environmental agencies

The majority of RAB members should be from the local community in keeping with the goal of increased public involvement.

Once selected, RAB members will be provided initial orientation to enable them to perform their duties.

Responsibilities of RAB Members:

RAB members are expected to:

- Identify and review project requirements
- Provide comments on actions and proposed actions involving releases or threatened releases at the Installation from past operations
- Review documents and provide timely comments
- Recommend priorities among sites or projects
- Identify applicable standards
- Review budget information
- Attend RAB meetings. If a member fails to attend two consecutive meetings, he/she may be asked to relinquish his/her membership
- Report back to organized groups to which they belong or represent and serve as a conduit for information flow to and from the community
- Serve in a voluntary capacity for two years
- Be available to community members and groups to facilitate the exchange of information and/or concerns between the community and the RAB

Responsibility of the RAB Community Co-Chair

The RAB Community Co-Chair shall:

- ☞ Ensure that community issues and concerns related to environmental restoration/cleanup are discussed
- ☞ Assist the Navy in communicating technical information in understandable terms
- ☞ Assist in passing on information to the public
- ☞ Coordinate with NDW-IH to prepare and distribute meeting agendas prior to each RAB meeting
- ☞ Work with the Navy Co-Chair to review and distribute RAB meeting minutes