

APPENDIX M: Restoration Advisory Board Report

RESTORATION

The Department of Defense (DoD) recognizes that community involvement is the most effective way to identify and address public concerns during the environmental restoration process. DoD created Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs) to improve communication and cooperation between stakeholders and the Department. As major vehicles of communication, RABs bring together people who reflect diverse interests and provide opportunities for communities affected by cleanup to participate in the decision-making process.

DoD understands that military environmental restoration activities affect citizens who live on or near installations. RABs are utilized as forums to discuss and exchange information about DoD's Restoration program, identify issues of concern, and establish a direct line of communication between DoD, communities, and regulators. RABs complement other community involvement initiatives such as community relations plans, public notices, information repositories, and Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) cleanup teams.

RABs are comprised of local groups and community members, representatives of the installation, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and state, tribal, and local governments that provide advice to an installation or formerly used defense site (FUDS) regarding environmental restoration activities. RAB members share community views with installation decision-makers and report information to the community on DoD's environmental restoration activities. In addition, RABs increase community understanding and support for environmental restoration by providing a venue for two-way communication and enable the early and continuous flow of information among the affected community, DoD, and regulatory agencies.

History of RABs

In the mid-1980s, DoD established technical review committees (TRCs) to provide stakeholders with the opportunity to review and comment on technical documents pertaining to environmental cleanup efforts. In 1994, based on recommendations from the Federal Facilities Environmental Restoration Dialogue Committee, DoD extended the TRC concept and created RABs to include community involvement in the environmental restoration process. Unlike TRCs, RABs are open to the public and provide the community with a means of directly participating in, and evaluating, all aspects of the environmental restoration process. Since 1994, DoD has established more than 300 RABs in the U.S. and its territories.

How a RAB Works

RABs are equally co-chaired by a DoD representative and a community member. The co-chairs are responsible for developing the RAB's operating procedures, mission and goals; and for ensuring the facilitation of dialogue between DoD, regulators, and members of the local community on installation environmental restoration issues. DoD policy requires that RABs be created when there is sufficient and sustained community interest. Circumstances that point to such interest or otherwise indicate the need for a RAB may include:

- The closure of an installation involving transfer of property to the community
- Fifty or more citizens petitioning for a RAB
- A request from a federal, state, or local government body to form a RAB
- An installation's decision that a RAB is necessary upon reviewing media coverage, consultation with relevant community members and government officials, and evaluation of public notices placed in local newspapers.

Figure M-1
RABs Created or Disbanded in FY2005

Service	Installation Name	FFID	Action
ARMY	Longhorn Army Ammunition Plant	TX621382052900	Created
	Bayonne Military Ocean Terminal	NJ221352275200	Disbanded
	Fort Totten	NY221402089700	Disbanded
	Blue Grass Army Depot-Lexington Facility	KY213820509000	Disbanded
AIR FORCE	Minot AFB	ND857212475800	Disbanded
	Gentile AFS	OH597152435700	Disbanded
	Newark AFB	OH557002465000	Disbanded
NAVY	Salton Sea Test Range	CA917002755200	Disbanded
	Bangor Naval Sub Base	WA017002729100	Disbanded

RAB Status and Expenditures

Since their inception, the number of RABs has remained fairly consistent, but the particular installations participating in the program may change from year to year as some RABs form and others disband. Figure M-1 shows the installations that created or disbanded a RAB in Fiscal Year (FY) 2005. These changes are often associated with installations completing or beginning environmental restoration activities. As stated in the 1996 Proposed RAB Rule, DoD suggests installations perform periodic reassessment of the RAB to ensure communities still hold valid interests in its scope, activities, and participation. If community interest has declined and environmental restoration has not been completed, the installation's commanding officer will ensure sufficient stakeholder input continues to be collected as stated by the community relations plan—a site-specific plan which addresses cleanup actions and identifies the needs of the public throughout the process.

In FY2005, DoD reported 352 installations with active RABs across all of the Components. Figure M-2 shows the number of installations and FUDS participating in RABs by Component in FY2005.

Figures M-3 and M-4 break down this total number of installations participating in RABs by Component into BRAC installations, and active installations and FUDS. Installations that are close in proximity and share similar restoration issues affecting the same communities can opt to create a joint RAB to facilitate cleanup activities. Installations with joint RABs are detailed in Figure M-5.

Figure M-2
Total Number of Active, FUDS and BRAC Installations Participating in RABs by Component

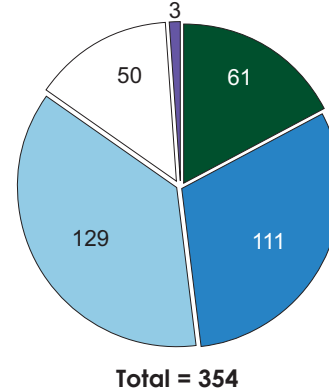


Figure M-3
Total Number of BRAC Installations Participating in RABs by Component

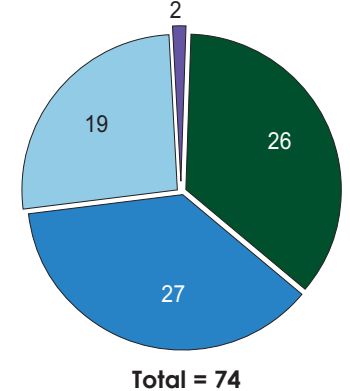
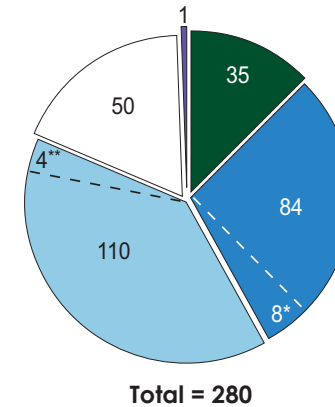


Figure M-4
Total Number of Active and FUDS Installations Participating in RABs by Component



* The Navy receives both DERA and BRAC funding for 8 of the 82 installations participating in RABs.

** The Air Force receives both DERA and BRAC funding for 4 of the 110 installations participating in RABs.

**Figure M-5
Joint RABs**
(as of September 30, 2005)

Reporting Component	Installation Name	Shared Installation(s)/Component(s)
ARMY	Hamilton Army Airfield	NAVY
	Massachusetts Military Reservation	AIR FORCE
NAVY	Anacostia NS	Washington Navy Yard
	North Island	Coronada NAB
	Point Mugu NAWS	Port Hueneme NCBC
	Jacksonville NAS	Jacksonville FISC
	Pensacola NAS	Pensacola PWC
	Guam NAVFAC	Guam NCTAMS WESTPAC, Guam COMNAV Marianas
	Pearl Harbor NSY	Pearl Harbor NSB, Pearl Harbor NS, Pearl Harbor PWC, Pearl Harbor FISC, Wahiawa NCTAMS EASTPAC, Lualualei NAVMAG, Pearl Harbor Inactive Ship Detail, Camp H.M. Smith Oahu
	Yorktown NWS	Williamsburg FISC Cheatham Annex
	Lowry AFB ARMFORAIC	AIR FORCE
	Puget Sound NSY	Puget Sound FISC, Puget Sound Naval Hospital Bremerton
AIR FORCE	Air Force Plant 4	Carswell AFB
	Air Force Plant 44	Tucson Air National Guard, Tucson International Airport
	Barter Island LRRS	Bullen Point SRRS
	Bellows Air Force Station	MARINE CORPS
	Galena Airport	Campion AFS, Kalakaket Creek RRS
	Patrick AFB	Cape Canaveral AFS
	Spokane International Airport	Four Lakes Comm Air Guard, Fairchild AFB
	Chena River	Eielson AFB
	Malmstrom AFB	Great Falls International Airport
	Grissom ARB	Grissom AFB
	Hickam POL	Wake Island, Johnston Atoll, Kaala AFS, Kaena Point
	Homestead ARB	Homestead AFB
	King Salmon Airport	Naknek Recreation Camp I and II
	Point Barrow LRRS	Point Lonely SRRS

Figure M-5
Joint RABs (as of September 30, 2005)

Reporting Component	Installation Name	Shared Installation(s)/Component(s)
AIR FORCE	Seymour Johnson Air Force Base	Dare County
	Gunter Air Force Base	Maxwell Air Force Base
	Shaw Air Force Base	Poinsett
	March ARB	March AFB
	Willow Grove Air Force Reserve	Willow Grove NAS
	Carswell AFB	NAVY
	Point Barrow NARL	NAVY
FUDS	Manning Point DEW	Brownlow Point DEW, Collinson Point DEW, Demarcation Bay DEW, Griffin Point DEW, Manning Point DEW, Nuvagapak Point DEW (Bar A)
	Larson Air Force Base	AIR FORCE
	Point Barrow Radio Station	NAVY : Icy Cape DEW Station (Liz-B), Peard Bay DEW (Liz-C), Cape Simpson DEW-POW-A, Kogru DEW (POW-B), Elson Lagoon

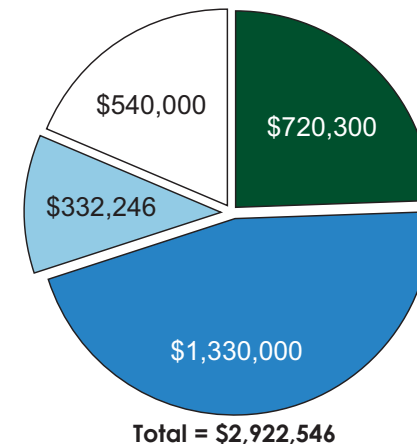
DoD provides administrative financial support to establish, operate, and support RABs to ensure that both installations and RABs have access to the tools and resources necessary to make the partnership operate effectively. Funding is also provided for activities such as member selection, maintenance and mailing of RAB materials, meeting logistics, orientation training, and costs associated with procuring facilitators or translators when needed. In FY2005, the Components spent approximately \$2.9 million on the administrative costs of RAB operations. Figure M-6 shows RAB expenditures for each Component in FY2005.

FY2005 Member Representation

A RAB's mission is to bring together individuals who represent the community as a whole; embrace diverse interests, concerns, and values; and incorporate these ideas into the restoration decision-making process. Since the initial formation of RABs, every installation with a RAB has worked to ensure that these factors are represented.

Since FY2004, installations have reported RAB representation from community members, installation residents, local environmental groups, the business

Figure M-6
FY2005 RAB Expenditures by Component*



* DLA has no RAB expenditures



Figure M-7
RAB Community Membership in FY2005

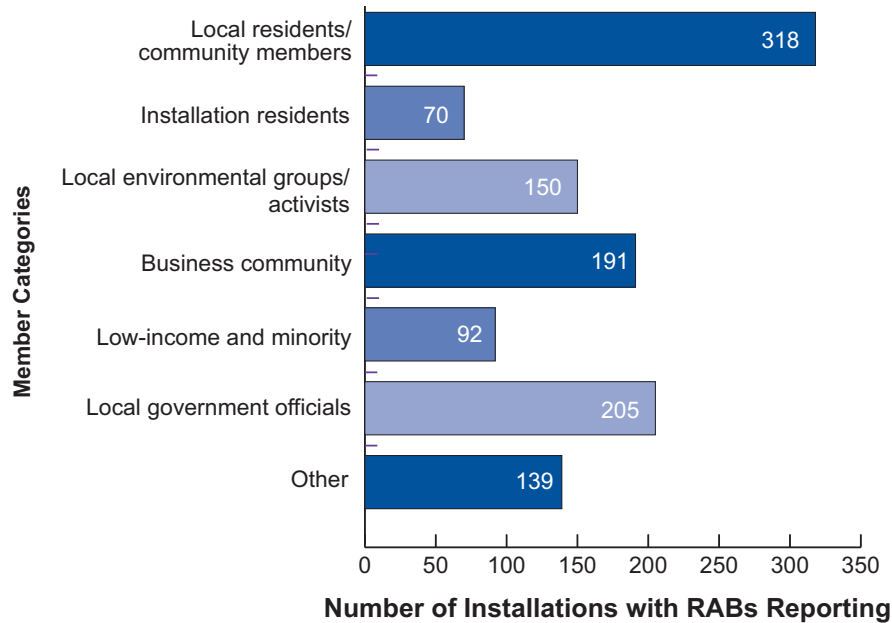
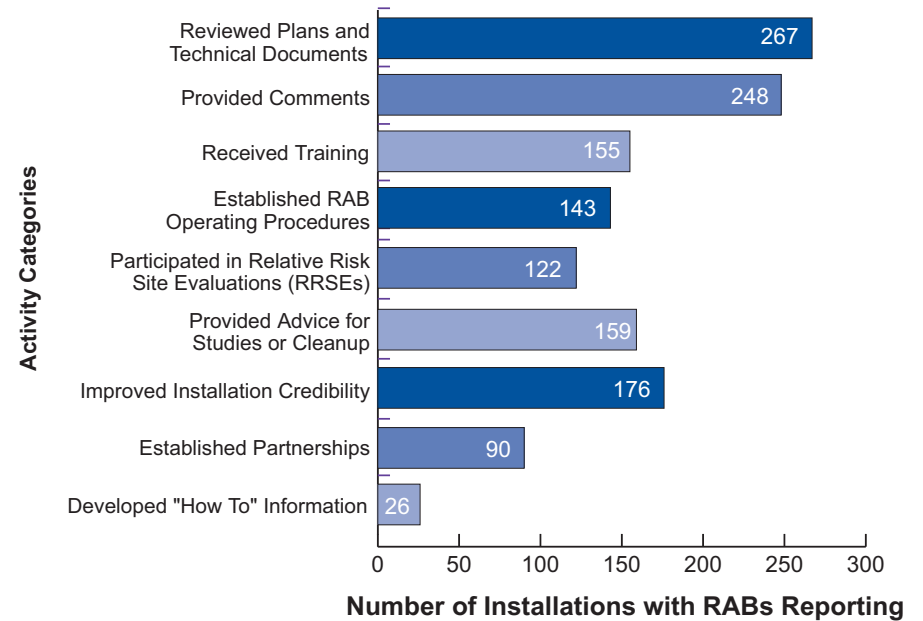


Figure M-8
Primary Activities of RAB Participation in FY2005



community, low-income and minority groups, and local government officials. Figure M-7 shows the level of participation by each of these groups by installations reporting RABs and their membership involvement in FY2005.

RAB Activity in FY2005

RAB members typically participate in several activities, including reviewing cleanup plans and technical documents, providing comments and advice on restoration issues, and improving community understanding and support for DoD's Environmental Restoration program. RAB involvement in these activities helps DoD conduct more timely and cost-effective restoration by identifying issues of concern early in the process. This reduces potential communication problems that could delay restoration. RAB members have also forged working partnerships with representatives from the installation, regulatory agencies, and community members. These groups serve as a conduit for public participation in the cleanup process by relaying the community's views and concerns to DoD. Figure M-8 shows the primary activities of RAB participation during FY2005.

Advice from RABs

Installations report that RABs improve the restoration process by providing advice to the installation commanders that can significantly affect the scope or schedule for environmental study or cleanup. RAB members have also shared technical knowledge that helped installations develop cost-saving remedies. The advice provided by a RAB usually falls into the following categories:

- Scope of environmental studies
- Site prioritization
- Remedy selection
- Future land use
- Site study or cleanup schedule
- Work plan priorities
- Relative-risk site evaluations.

While the RAB does not provide consensus advice, the installations depend on the advice provided to determine the best course of action in their cleanup plans. Figure M-9 shows the types of advice provided by RABs in FY2005.

TAPP Program

DoD recognizes that environmental restoration issues arising at an installation can be complex and may hinder a community's understanding and acceptance of an installation's efforts. To assist communities with understanding and evaluating technical issues and facilitate meaningful community involvement, DoD developed the Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP) program for RABs. This program provides the RABs grants to fund independent technical support that clarifies specific scientific and engineering issues that arise when reviewing restoration activities. These issues may include reviewing proposed remedial technologies, interpreting health and environmental effects data, and reviewing restoration documents. With this knowledge, RABs and community members can gain a better understanding of the environmental issues at their installation—increasing community trust, confidence, and meaningful involvement in environmental restoration activities.

TAPP funding is limited to \$25,000 per year, or one percent of the total cost of completing environmental cleanup at the installation, whichever is less. Over the lifetime of the installation's cleanup program, TAPP funding is capped at \$100,000 per installation. DoD has developed a publicly-available TAPP handbook (available on-line at https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/Public/Library/Cleanup/CleanupOfc/Documents/TAPP/tapphandbk_contents.html) to provide RABs with information on all facets of the TAPP program. This guidance document informs communities of the benefits and availability of assistance and contributes to the overall success of RABs. TAPP awards for FY2005 are listed in Figure M-10.

Figure M-9
Advice provided by RABs in FY2005

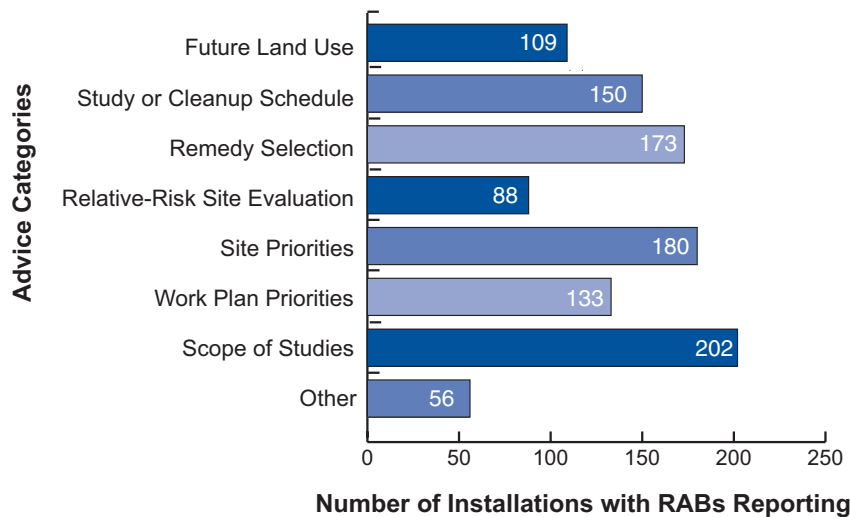


Figure M-10
RABs Awarded TAPP Grants in FY2005

Component	RAB	TAPP Award
Army	Badger Army Ammunition Plant	\$24,000
	Picatinny Arsenal	\$25,000
Air Force	Camp Lisburne Long Range Radar Site	\$25,000
DLA	DSC Philadelphia	\$25,000
FUDS	Buckey Field	\$25,000
	Plum Brooks Ordnance Works	\$24,500