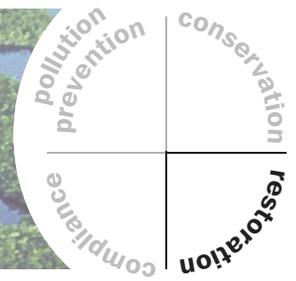


APPENDIX P

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD REPORT



The Department of Defense (DoD) understands that military installation environmental restoration activities affect the surrounding community. It is important to DoD to include communities in the environmental restoration process and create a partnership to promote successful cleanup and environmental restoration. DoD created Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs) to improve communication and cooperation between stakeholders. RABs provide an opportunity for communities affected by cleanup to participate in the decision-making process, create a forum to discuss and exchange information about DoD's Restoration program, and act as a direct line of communication between communities and regulators. RABs complement other community involvement initiatives such as community relations plans, public notices, and information repositories.

RABs are comprised of local community members and 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) property regarding environmental restoration activities. RAB members share community views with installation decision-makers and report information back to the community on DoD's environmental restoration activities. RABs are a major vehicle for involving citizens who live on or near a military installation in the environmental restoration decision-making

process and bring together people who reflect the diverse interest of a community to identify issues of concern. In addition, RABs increase community understanding and support for environmental restoration by providing a venue for DoD to share information regarding cleanup activities and by enabling the early and continuous flow of environmental restoration information among the affected community, DoD, and regulatory agencies.

History of Restoration Advisory Boards

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 that DoD further incorporate community involvement into the environmental restoration process, DoD extended the TRC concept and created RABs. 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.

How a RAB Works

RABs are equally co-chaired by a DoD representative and a community member. The co-chairs are responsible for setting the RAB's agenda 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.

RAB Status and Expenditures

Since their inception, the number of RABs has remained fairly consistent, but the particular RABs and installations participating in the program may change from year to year as some RABs adjourn and others form. These changes are often associated with installations completing or beginning environmental restoration activities. In FY2004, DoD reported 310 active RABs across all of the Military Components. Figure P-1 shows the number of RABs per Component in FY2004.

Figures P-2 and P-3, respectively, show the number of RABs by Component for active installations and FUDS, and for Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) installations. These numbers

Figure P-1
Number of RABs by Component
(as of September 30, 2004)

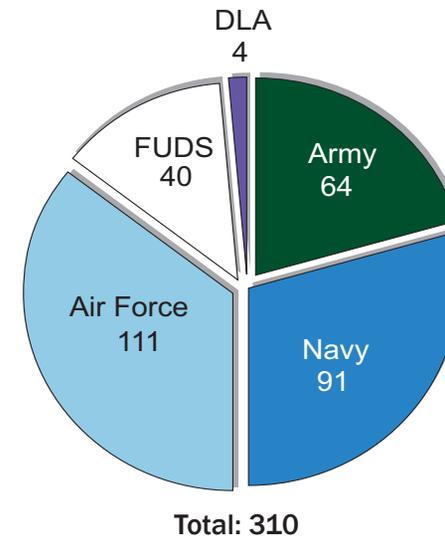


Figure P-2
Number of RABs at Active Installations and FUDS by Component
(as of September 30, 2004)

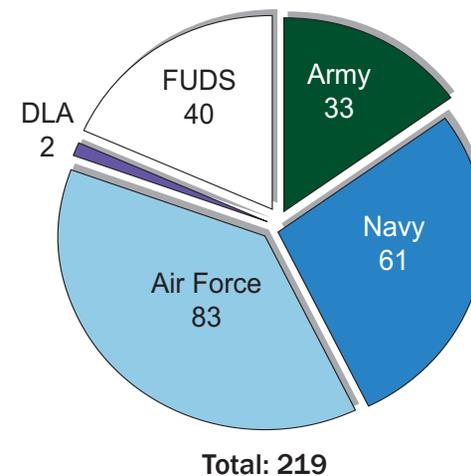
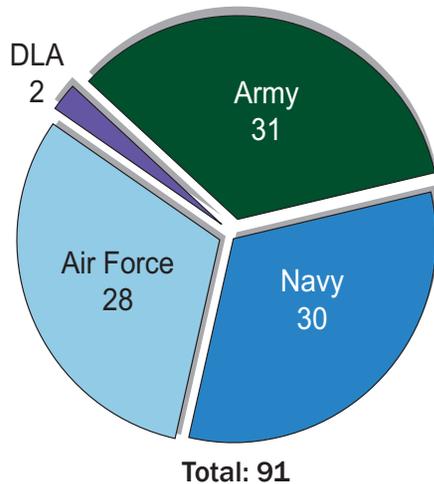


Figure P-3
Number of RABs at BRAC Installations by Component
 (as of September 30, 2004)



include joint RABs, which are counted once for the primary reporting Component. Installations that are close in proximity and share similar restoration issues affecting the same communities can opt to create a joint RAB. Installations with joint RABs are detailed in Figure P-4.

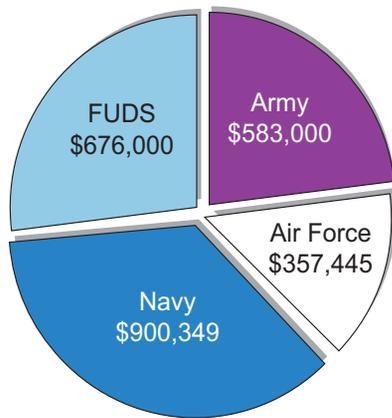
DoD works to ensure that both installations and RABs have access to the tools and resources necessary to make the partnership operate effectively. DoD provides funding for activities such as document reproduction, meeting logistics, orientation training, and briefings. In FY2004, the Military Components spent approximately \$2.5 million on the administrative cost of RAB operation. Figure P-5 shows expenditures for the individual Components in FY2004.

Figure P-4
Joint RABs Listings
 (as of September 30, 2004)

| Reporting Component | Installation Name | Shared Installation(s)/Component(s) |
|---------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Army | | |
| BRAC | Bennett ARNG Training Site | FUDS |
| | Hamilton Army Airfield | Navy |
| Navy | | |
| Active | Lowry AFB ARMFORAIRC | Air Force |
| | Anacostia NS | Washington Navy Yard |
| | Point Barrow NARL | Air Force and Army |
| | North Island NAS | Coronado NAB |
| | Port Hueneme NCBC | Point Mugu NAWS |
| | Jacksonville NAS | Jacksonville FISC |
| | Pensacola NAS | Pensacola PWC |
| | Guam MCTAMS WestPac | Guam COMNAV Marianas, Guam NAVFAC |
| | Pearl Harbor NSY | Pearl Harbor NSB, Pearl Harbor NS, Pearl Harbor FISC, Pearl Harbor Inactive Ship Detail, Camp H.M. Smith Oahu |

| Reporting Component | Installation Name | Shared Installation(s)/Component(s) |
|---------------------|---|--|
| Active | Yorktown NWS | Williamsburg FISC Cheatham Annex |
| | Puget Sound NSY | Puget Sound FISC, Puget Sound NAVSHOP Bremerton |
| BRAC | Alameda NAS | Oakland FISC Alameda Annex |
| | Guam FISC | Guam PWC, Guam NAVACTS, Guam NSRRF |
| | Charleston NSY | Charleston NRC, Charleston NS, Charleston FISC, Charleston FMWTC |
| | Willow Grove Naval Air Station | Air Force: Willow Grove Air Force Reserve |
| Air Force | | |
| Active | Air Force Plant No. 4 | Carswell |
| | Air Force Plant No. 44 | Tucson International Airport |
| | Point Barrow NARL | Bullen Point, Barter Island |
| | Galena | Campion Air Force Station, Kalakaket Creek Radio Relay Station |
| | Seymour Johnson Air Force Base | Dare County |
| | Fairchild Air Force Base | Four Lakes Comm Air Guard Station, Spokane International Airport |
| | Gunter Air Force Base | Maxwell Air Force Base |
| | Homestead Air Force Base | Air Force Real Property Agency |
| | Hickam POL | Kaala Air Force Stations, Kaena Point |
| | Kirtland Air Force Base | Sandia National Lab (DOE) |
| | March Air Force Base | Air Force Real Property Agency |
| | King Salmon | Naknek Recreational Camp I & II |
| | Point Barrow NARL | Point Lonely Dome |
| | Great Falls International Airport | Malmstrom |
| | Nellis Air Force Base | Indian Springs, Nellis Ranges |
| | Shaw Air Force Base | Poinsett |
| DLA | | |
| Active | Defense National Stockpile Center Voorheesville | Army: Schenectady Army Depot |
| FUDS | | |
| | Point Barrow Radio Station | Navy: Icy Cape DEW Station, Peard Bay Dew, Elson Lagoon, Cape Simpson DEW-POW A, Kogru DEW (POW B) |
| | Manning Point DEW | Air Force: Brownlow Point DEW, Collinson Point DEW, Griffin Point DEW, Nuvagapak Point DEW, Demarcation Bay DEW |
| | Hamilton AAF | Army |
| | Larson Air Force Base | Air Force |

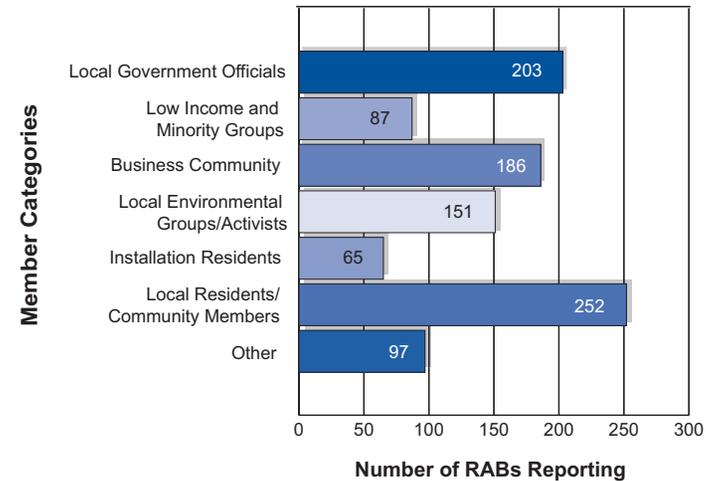
Figure P-5
FY2004 RAB Expenditures by Component*



Total Expenditures: \$2,516,794

* DLA has no FY2004 RAB Expenditures

Figure P-6
Participation of RAB Membership in FY2004



FY2004 Member Representation

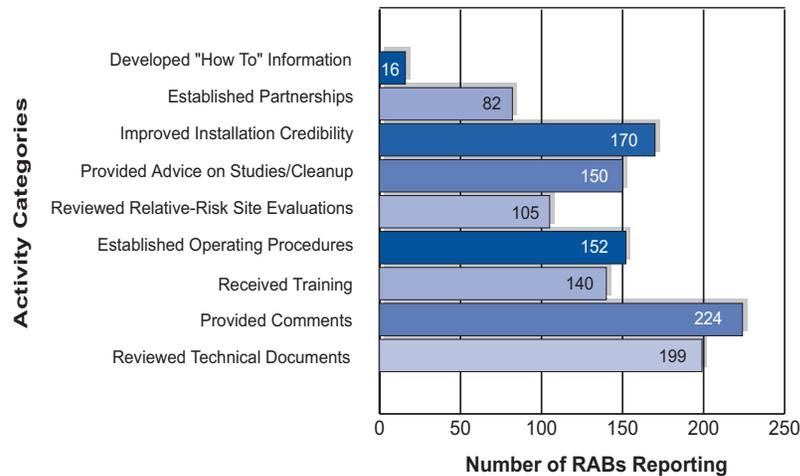
A RAB's mission is to bring together individuals who represent the community as a whole; embrace diverse interests, concerns, and values; and incorporate these ideas into the restoration decision-making process. Since the initial formation of RABs, every installation with a RAB has worked to ensure that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

In FY2004, installations reported RAB representation from community members, installation residents, local environmental groups, the business community, low income and minority groups, and local government officials. Figure P-6 shows the level of participation by each of these groups in overall RAB membership in FY2004.

RAB Activity in FY2004

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. They serve as a conduit for public participation in the cleanup process by relaying the community's views and concerns to DoD. Figure P-7 shows the primary activities in which RABs participated during FY2004.

**Figure P-7
Primary Activities of RAB Participation**



Advice from RABs

Installations report that RABs improve the restoration process by volunteering 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.

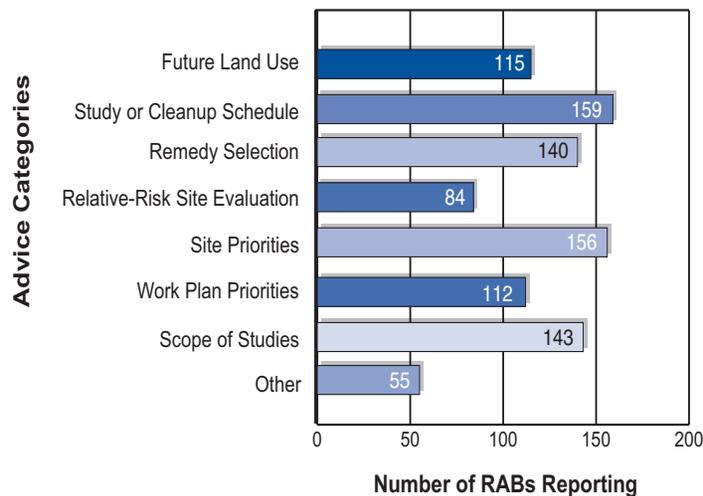
While the RAB does not provide consensus advice, the installations depend on the advice provided to more effectively determine the best course of action in their cleanup plans. Figure P-8 shows the type of advice provided by RABs in FY2004.

TAPP—What Is It and How Does It Work?

DoD recognizes that the issues surrounding environmental restoration can be complex, and that this complexity may be a barrier to a community's understanding and acceptance of an installation's environmental restoration efforts. To assist communities in understanding and evaluating technical issues and facilitate meaningful community involvement, DoD developed the Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP) program.

The TAPP program provides community members with independent scientific and engineering advice on specific projects, such as reviewing proposed remedial technologies, interpreting health and environmental effects data, and reviewing restoration documents. Through a TAPP award DoD provides funding so that RABs or TRCs can procure the services of an independent technical consultant with appropriate expertise to advise the RAB or TRC on a specific project, and provide RABs with an independent explanation of the technical issues. With this increased understanding comes increased community trust, confidence, and meaningful involvement in environmental restoration activities. TAPP contracts are limited to \$25,000 per year, or one percent of the total cost of completing

**Figure P-8
Advice Provided by RABs in FY2004**



**Figure P-9
RABs and TRCs Participating in TAPP Contracts in FY2004**

| Component | RAB/TRC | TAPP Award |
|-----------|------------------------------|------------|
| Army | Badger Army Ammunition Plant | \$24,000 |
| | Fort McClellan | \$25,000 |
| Navy | Calverton NWIRP | \$24,994 |
| | Naval Station San Diego | \$24,982 |
| | Vieques | \$24,885 |
| Air Force | Bellows | \$20,000 |
| | Lowry | \$25,000 |
| DLA | DSC Philadelphia | \$25,000 |
| FUDS | Buckey Field | \$26,000 |
| | Marion Engineering Depot | \$12,000 |
| | Scioto Ordnance Plant | \$12,000 |

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 developed a TAPP handbook (available on-line at http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/Policies/TAPP/tapphandbk_contents.htm) 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 FY2004 are listed in Figure P-9.