

Community Involvement Plan

Anacostia River Sediment Project

December 2016



The Anacostia River, 2016 (DOEE)

CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The goals of the Community Involvement Plan (CIP)

2.0 THE COMMUNITY 2

The demographic makeup of the community in the Study Area

3.0 STUDY AREA ISSUES AND CONCERNS 2

Issues and concerns, based on information compiled from past investigations

4.0 ASSESSMENT AND REMEDIAL ACTIVITIES 3

Major investigation and remedial activities included in the Remedial Investigation, Feasibility Study, Proposed Plan, Remedy Selection, Remedial Design, and Remedial Action processes, and an anticipated timeline for investigation and remedial activities

5.0 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES 5

The Department of Energy and Environment's (DOEE) and the National Park Service's (NPS) plans for community and stakeholder interviews, key stakeholder contacts, DOEE and NPS personnel contacts, plans for public meetings, and the location of the Study Area information repository (including the Administrative Record)

APPENDICES

A GLOSSARY 9

B ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS 12

C MAP OF THE STUDY AREA 13

D LIST OF STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS 14

E EXAMPLE OF COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONS 16

F COMMUNITY OUTREACH FACTSHEETS..... 17

G KEY STAKEHOLDER CONTACTS 24

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The District of Columbia’s Department of Energy and Environment (DOEE) and the National Park Service (NPS) (hereafter referred to as “Agencies”) have developed this Community Involvement Plan (CIP) to promote communication among the agencies and the community and stakeholders throughout the duration of the Anacostia River Sediment Project (ARSP). The CIP also serves as a planning document to gather meaningful community input during all phases of the project.

This CIP has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), also known as the “Superfund Act”, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), and applicable guidance. The CIP is a living document and will be updated as the project progresses. The CIP revisions may include conducting additional community interviews, modifying the methods of outreach, updating mailing lists, maintaining the designated information repositories, and updating the contacts and resources provided in the Appendices. A glossary, found in Appendix A, includes definitions and descriptions of terminology relevant to the ARSP. A list of Acronyms and Abbreviations used in this document is included in Appendix B.



Sediment collected from the river bottom in long cores will be analyzed for contaminants ▲

2.0 THE COMMUNITY

COMMUNITY PROFILE

In the District of Columbia, Wards 5, 6, 7, and 8 surround the Anacostia River. The Anacostia River Watershed includes stakeholders of diverse socio-economic backgrounds and many forms of urban and suburban land use. The total District of Columbia population is approximately 658,893 (2014) residents. Additional statistics by Ward are as follows:

Ward Number	Ward 5	Ward 6	Ward 7	Ward 8
Total Population	74,673	82,092	72,918	72,393
Younger than 20	23.5%	14.70%	29.70%	36.90%
Older than 64	15.8%	10.10%	13.30%	6.3%
Black or African American	81.2%	36.70%	96.0%	94.40%
Hispanic or Latino	5.2%	6.0%	1.80%	1.70%
White	12.4%	54.10%	2.0%	3.90%
Mean Household Income	\$61,775	\$98,463	\$46,404	\$40,466

Source: D.C. Office of Planning. District of Columbia Census 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.
<http://planning.dc.gov/node/597522>

3.0 SITE STUDY AREA ISSUES AND CONCERNS

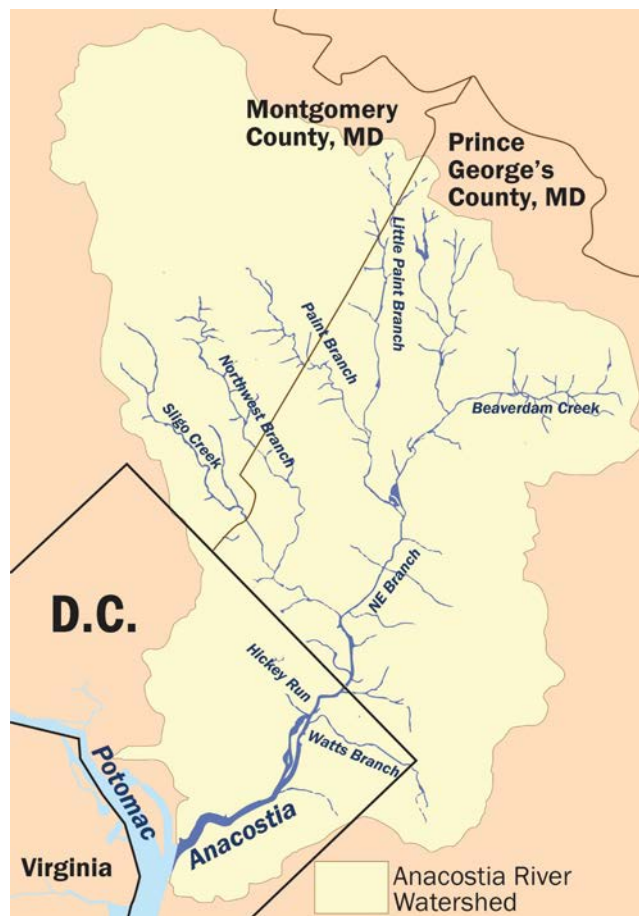


Figure 1. Anacostia River Watershed ▲ Local wildlife, such as this Great Blue Heron, live with trash in the Anacostia River ► Since the 1980s, the Anacostia River has been the subject of numerous investigations conducted by a diverse group of entities: non-regulatory agencies, government agencies, private parties, and academia. Each investigation focused on a particular medium, including surface sediment, subsurface sediment, surface water, fish tissue, or tissue from organisms that live in river surface sediments. Some investigations covered the entire study area, but only looked at certain media of the river, while others focused on a limited area, but included all media. The ARSP focuses on verifying and updating past investigations and analytical results, obtaining additional data to build a better understanding of the nature and extent of contaminants in the river, and identifying potential past and ongoing sources of contaminants in the sediment. The ARSP will also determine the potential human health and the environmental risks due to exposure to contaminants. A map of the study area is included in Appendix C.

The Anacostia River Watershed encompasses an area of approximately 176 square miles in the District of Columbia and Montgomery and Prince George's Counties in Maryland (see Figure 1). The study area for this investigation includes the approximately 9 mile long tidal portion of the river, which begins at the confluence of Northwest Branch and Northeast Branch near the Bladensburg Marina in Prince George's County. It extends downstream to the confluence of the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers. The study area also includes the Washington Channel, an approximately 1.5 mile long channel extending northward from the mouth of the Anacostia at its confluence with the Potomac River. Contaminants enter the Anacostia River through spills, contaminated property, stormwater discharges, combined sewer overflows (CSOs), non-point source runoff, and tributaries. Water and sediment quality in the Anacostia River have been degraded by nutrient (nitrogen and phosphorous) loading, toxic chemicals [polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)], polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), pesticides, and trash and refuse. The ARSP focuses on the contaminants located in the sediments.



In addition to the ARSP, DC Water's Anacostia River Tunnel Project is currently underway in the Anacostia watershed and is scheduled to be completed by March 2018. The Anacostia River Tunnel Project is part of DC Water's Combined Sewer System Long Term Control Plan that prevents sewage from entering into Rock Creek, and the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers as a result of CSOs. This sewage will instead be routed to and treated at DC Water's Blue Plains Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant. More information about that project can be found at www.dewater.com/workzones/projects/anacostia_tunnel.cfm

Conditions and practices in the Anacostia River Study Area that could lead to public health and ecological concerns include:

- Eating contaminated fish
- Contaminated river sediments
- Pollution from adjacent waste sites
- Release of fecal bacteria from CSOs
- Contaminated sediment and stormwater from storm sewers and tributaries
- Trash and refuse



◀ Trash collected by trash booms in the Anacostia River. ▲ Work completed in June-July 2016 includes study of a number of invertebrate species.

4.0 ASSESSMENT AND REMEDIAL ACTIVITIES

The ARSP is being conducted by the Agencies in accordance with the District of Columbia's "Brownfield Revitalization Act" and CERCLA.

The purpose of the ARSP and the subsequent remedial activities is to:

- Characterize the contamination of river sediments in the Anacostia River Study Area,
- Investigate whether historic and/or current activities have caused or are contributing to the contamination of the river sediment,
- Assess current and potential risk to human health and the environment posed by conditions in the river,
- Develop and evaluate remedial alternatives to eliminate unacceptable risks and comply with applicable environmental regulations and guidelines,
- Provide opportunities for public comment and community input,
- Select a final remedy,
- Prepare a remedy design, and
- Implement the selected remedy.

With community involvement, the Agencies will follow the process described below to implement the ARSP.

1. REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION (RI)

The Remedial Investigation (RI) is a detailed investigation of the study area, characterizing both the location and extent of sediment contamination and the types and concentrations of contaminants. The RI also includes a risk assessment to evaluate human health and environmental risks. For the ARSP, the RI has been divided into two separate phases, each culminating in a written report. The first phase of the RI identifies where contaminants are currently located in the river sediments, while the second phase determines how they got there and where they came from.

2. REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES (RAO) AND PRELIMINARY REMEDIATION GOALS (PRG)

Remedial Action Objectives (RAO) are narrative statements of the objectives of site remediation, are media specific, and are defined for both human and ecological purposes. The RAOs reflect site-specific conditions, as well as experience from other sites similar to the Anacostia River. Preliminary Remediation Goals (PRG) are numeric concentration levels that must be met in the respective media in order to achieve the stated RAOs. PRGs are developed for each contaminant of concern that poses an ecological risk or a risk to human health. RAOs and PRGs are fundamental to the Feasibility Study (FS).

3. FEASIBILITY STUDY (FS)

A FS is a study of the possible ways to address site contamination. The tools, techniques, and process are organized into alternatives, often with multiple elements. These alternatives are evaluated using a number of criteria including ability to protect human health and the environment, attain relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs), while considering the cost and time to reach remediation goals. Sometimes certain elements of the FS are tested at a reduced scale in the laboratory or in the field. These are called treatability studies. Their results will help determine which remedial alternatives should be considered and offered to the public for comments.

4. PROPOSED PLAN

A Proposed Plan summarizes the Agencies' preferred remedial alternative, which balances technical, social, and economic considerations. The Proposed Plan and other alternatives that were considered will be made available to the public for comments.

5. RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)

A Record of Decision (ROD) is a document that selects the remedial alternative to be implemented and describes the approach that will be used to address site contamination. It contains information on site history, site characteristics, community participation, enforcement activities, contaminants present and the extent of contamination, and the selected remedy. The development of the ROD takes into consideration how the site could be used in the future.

6. REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD)

A Remedial Design (RD) includes the engineering drawings and specifications for site remediation. A RD is made publicly available before remediation work begins. A RD is not part of the ARSP.

7. REMEDIAL ACTION (RA)

A Remedial Action (RA) is the actual construction and implementation of the remedy, and may include removal of waste materials, containment of contamination, implementation of land use controls, or any other component that completes the remedial action. A RA is not part of the ARSP.

Figure 2 summarizes the schedule of major milestones for the RI and FS. Once the ROD is issued, the ARSP will be complete, making way for the final phases of the project: the RD phase and the RA phase.

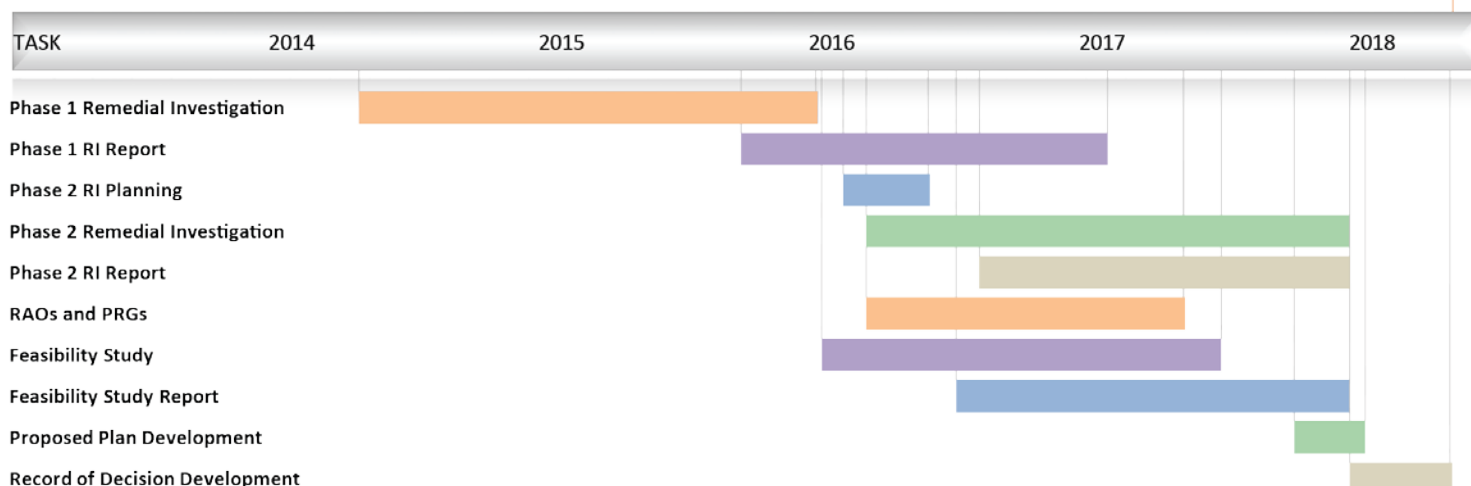


Figure 2. Anacostia River Sediment Project Timeline

Notes: RI - Remedial Investigation; RAO – Remedial Action Objective; PRG – Preliminary Remediation Goal

5.0 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES

SUMMARY OF MAJOR COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES

In implementing this CIP, the Agencies will use one or more of the following to involve the community:

- Opportunities for public comment;
- Periodic updates to the DOEE website <http://doee.dc.gov/anacostiasediment>;
- Periodic updates on social media, including DOEE’s Facebook page (www.facebook.com/DDOE.DC) and Twitter (@DOEE_DC);
- Stakeholder interviews;
- Fact sheets on the ARSP progress, community engagement activities, and plans for the Anacostia River;
- Public meetings, such as DOEE’s meetings, the Advisory Neighborhood Commissions, etc.; and
- Information Depositories that provide project background information for public review.

To prepare the CIP and determine the outreach needs of the community, DOEE interviewed 53 stakeholders. A list of these interviews is included in **Appendix D** and examples of interview questions are presented in **Appendix E**. As the ARSP moves forward, the Agencies will continue to collect feedback from the community and key stakeholders. These stakeholders include representatives of community and environmental organizations, local government, neighborhood associations, Federal agencies and state governments, private corporations, local media, and academia. A list of these stakeholders is included in **Appendix G**. The stakeholders list will be updated based on new information.

KEY MESSAGES FROM STAKEHOLDERS

Some of the feedback from stakeholders is captured and summarized in the bulleted points below:

- An effective way to increase public engagement in the ARSP and help people understand why the ARSP is important is to launch a campaign within the Anacostia corridor communities and allow the communities to take ownership of the campaign. The campaign should lay out a specific vision for the Anacostia River and goals for its cleanup.

- Everyone wants the River to be an economic engine: explain how this can be achieved. The more the community feels connected to the River, the more involved and interested they will be in the ARSP.
- To increase public awareness, there can be more charitable event days and festivals around the Anacostia River. DOEE and NPS should consider enlisting local universities, partnerships, local government coalitions, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) as allies and messengers for a cleaner Anacostia River.
- The Agencies should conduct public site visits to the sampling areas to increase community understanding of the ARSP.
- The Agencies can partner with local schools and have teachers communicate the importance of the Anacostia River. Schools can create environmental competitions to clean up the river. By inspiring local youth, they can become stewards of the River.
- When communicating updates on the ARSP, understanding language barriers is important, especially among river fishermen. Technical information on the ARSP should be presented in language that the public can understand.
- Postings on the DOEE website, Facebook, and Twitter should not be the only method for providing updates to the public. A diverse communications strategy should be implemented to engage the community. This could include: lawn signs, door hangers, newspaper articles, radio and TV advertisements, public meetings held by DOEE and NPS, and project website updates. An interactive online map should be created on project work where residents could type in their address and see what projects are happening near their neighborhood that help clean-up the River.
- The Agencies should organize and facilitate public workshops on various project topics, such as, Superfund 101, long-term environmental impacts, and the history of the River.
- The Agencies should work to ensure that Montgomery and Prince George's Counties and the State of Maryland are involved in project discussions.

PLANNED COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES FOR KEY MILESTONES

This section discusses community involvement activities for key milestones for the ARSP. Any reference to “posting” a document, refers to its posting on the DOEE website, which has a dedicated ARSP web page.

1. Release the Final Phase 1 RI Report; DOEE will:
 - Post a Theme document that summarizes the 335 public comments received during the public comment period (December 2016)
 - Post Phase 2 Sampling Plan (December 2016)
 - Post Phase 1 Response to Public Comments (RTC) Matrix that includes all comments received on the Draft Phase 1 RI Report (December 2016)
 - Post Final Phase 1 RI Report and an updated Fact Sheet (January 2016)
2. Release the Phase 2 RI Report and FS; DOEE will:
 - Post Draft Phase 2 RI and FS for public comment (October 2017)
 - Host a public meeting to communicate results and receive comments
 - Revise draft documents according to public comments and develop final documents
 - Post Final Phase 2 RI and FS, RTC Matrix, and Fact Sheet (December 2017)
3. Release of Proposed Plan; DOEE will:
 - Post Draft Proposed Plan for public comment (January 2018)
 - Host a public meeting to communicate results and receive comments
 - Revise draft document according to public comments and develop final documents
 - Post Final Proposed Plan, RTC Matrix, and Fact Sheet (March 2018)
4. Release ROD; DOEE will:
 - Post Draft ROD for public comment (May 2018)
 - Host a public meeting to communicate results and receive comments
 - Brief key stakeholders
 - Revise draft document according to public comments and develop final document
 - Post Final ROD, RTC Matrix, and Fact Sheet (June 2018)

PROJECT TEAM

Integrating community involvement into every phase of the ARSP requires the commitment of the Agencies' site investigation and remediation team. The team is led by Dev Murali (DOEE) and Tammy Stidham (NPS), who are the Remedial Project Managers (RPMs), with support from Gretchen Mikeska (DOEE) Anacostia Coordinator and Community Involvement Coordinator (CIC), and Jennifer Mummart, Communications Lead (NPS). The RPMs are responsible for all site activities, while the CIC and NPS Communications Lead coordinate public outreach and community involvement activities. The continuous collaboration between team members promotes communication and the integration of community engagement throughout the ARSP.

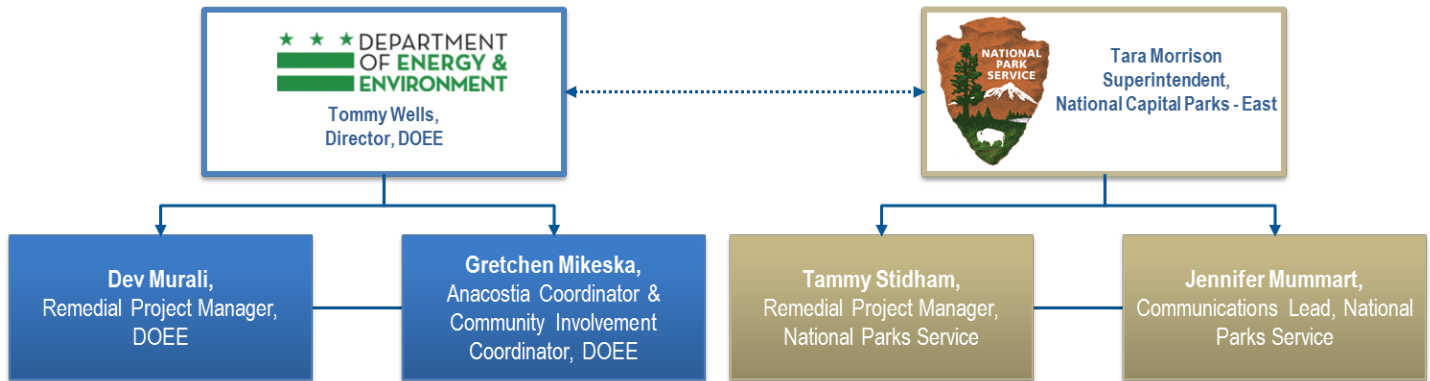


Figure 3. ARSP Inter-Agency Collaboration

PUBLIC MEETINGS

The Agencies will hold public meetings at key milestones during the ARSP. Public meetings will be held close to Metro stations and in the affected communities. All public meetings will be announced prior to the meeting via the DOEE ARSP website, social media, and email notices to all stakeholders. Most public presentations on the ARSP will be part of ANC meetings that are held regularly in each Ward of the District. Formal public meetings, which are transcribed by a court reporter, will be held for the Proposed Plan and the ROD.

INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

DOEE has established three information repositories that provide public access to technical reports and other project information. The information repository locations are listed below:

1. Department of Energy and Environment

1200 First Street NE, 5th Floor

Washington, DC 20002

Contact: Dev Murali

Phone: (202) 535-2600 | dev.murali@dc.gov

Alternate Contact: Gretchen Mikeska, P.E.

Phone: (202) 535-2972 | gretchen.mikeska@dc.gov

2. Francis A. Gregory Neighborhood Library

3660 Alabama Ave, SE

Washington, DC 20020

Main Library Phone: (202) 698-6373

Contact: Bettye Smith, Branch Manager

Phone: (202) 698-3870 | bettye.smith@dc.gov

Alternate Contact: Alana Quarls, alana.quarles@dc.gov

Phone: (202) 727-6044

Rosedale Neighborhood Library

1701 Gales St. NE

Washington, DC 20002

Main Library Phone: (202) 727-5012

Contact: Eboni Henry, Branch Manager

Phone (202) 727-5023 | eboni.henry@dc.gov

Alternate Contact: Anna Clare Livoti, Children's Librarian,

annclaire.livoti@dc.gov; Phone (202) 727-5012

APPENDICES

A. GLOSSARY

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

A compilation of documents supporting an administrative action; under Superfund, administrative actions include selecting a Record of Decision (ROD) for a selected remedial action.

APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS (ARARs)

Any state or federal statute or regulatory provision that pertains to protection of human health and the environment in addressing specific conditions at a particular site. CERCLA (the Federal statute) requires that remedial actions meet any federal standards, requirements, criteria, or limitations that are determined to be legally applicable or relevant and appropriate. CERCLA also requires state ARARs to be met if they are more stringent than federal requirements.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT COORDINATOR (CIC)

A Community Involvement Coordinator assists communities in their interaction with DOE, NPS and other governmental agencies. A CIC ensures that technical staff is aware of issues that concern the public. As liaisons between technical project managers and the community, CICs provide opportunities for two-way communication throughout the life of a project.

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT (CERCLA)

A Federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The Acts, which can be found starting at Section 9601 of Title 42 of the U.S. Code, authorizes the President to respond to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances. For the ARSP, the President's response and enforcement authorities have been delegated to the Secretary of the Interior with respect to the bed of the Anacostia River within the District of Columbia. The Secretary has re-delegated those authorities to the National Park Service. The Superfund law also allows natural resource trustees to recover damages for injuries to natural resources resulting from the contamination.

FEASIBILITY STUDY

A study intended to: (1) evaluate alternative remedial actions based on nine specified criteria; (2) recommend a preferred remedial action; and (3) prepare a conceptual design, a cost estimate for budgetary purposes, and a preliminary construction schedule.

INFORMATION REPOSITORY

An information repository contains documents that relate to a Superfund site and the Superfund program. The NCP requires an information repository at all remedial action sites. The information repository may contain information beyond the scope of the administrative record, since the documents in the administrative record relate to a particular response action selection decision at a site.

MEDIA / MEDIUM

The air, water, or soil that are the subject of regulatory concern and activities.

MITIGATION

Measures taken to reduce adverse impacts on the environment.

NATIONAL OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN (NCP)

The federal regulations that guide the Superfund process. The NCP provides the organizational structure and procedures for investigating and responding to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Land, fish, wildlife, air, water (i.e., surface water, groundwater, drinking water supplies), and other such resources belonging to, managed by, or controlled by the United States, a state or local government, any foreign government, any Indian tribe, or any member of an Indian tribe.

NON-POINT SOURCE

Pollution coming from a wide, non-specific source such as runoff from cities, farms, or forest land.

POINT SOURCE

A single point of origin for pollutants or a specific outlet through which pollutants are introduced into a receiving water body. Wastewater treatment outfalls and CSO points of discharge are typical point sources of pollution.

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCBs)

A group of chemicals composed of 209 congeners, consisting of a biphenyl ring with between one and 10 chlorine atoms attached, known to be persistent in the environment and to cause cancer in organisms.

POLLUTANT

Generally, any substance introduced into the environment that adversely affects the usefulness of a resource or the health of humans, animals, or ecosystems.

PRELIMINARY REMEDIATION GOALS

PRGs are numeric concentration levels that must be met in the respective media in order to achieve the stated RAOs. PRGs are developed for each contaminant of concern that poses an ecological risk or a risk to human health. PRGs are fundamental to the FS.

PROPOSED PLAN

A plan that identifies the preferred alternative for a site remediation that is available to the public for comment.

PUBLIC

The community or people in general or a part or section of the community grouped because of a common interest or activity.

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

A formal opportunity for community members to review and contribute written comments on various documents or actions.

PUBLIC MEETING

Formal public sessions that are characterized by a presentation to the public followed by a question-and-answer session. Formal public meetings require use of a court reporter and issuance of transcripts. Formal public meetings are required only for the Proposed Plan and ROD amendments.

REACHES

The study area for the ARSP was divided into six segments, or reaches, for the purpose of identifying locations in the river.

RECORD OF DECISION (ROD)

A public document that selects and explains the remedial method that will be used to protect human health and the environment at a Superfund site based on studies, public comments, and community concerns.

REFUSE

Debris, such as trees or leaves.

REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES

RAOs are narrative statements of the objectives of site remediation, are media specific, and are defined for both human and ecological purposes. The RAOs reflect site-specific conditions, as well as experience from other sites similar to the Anacostia River. RAOs are fundamental to the FS.

REMEDIAL ACTIONS

Actions taken to address a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that could affect public health or the environment. The term is often used broadly to describe various response actions or phases of responses, such as those specified during remedial investigations and/or feasibility studies. In practice, it is the actual construction or implementation phase that follows the remedial design.

REMEDIAL DESIGN

The phase that follows the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) and includes development of engineering drawings and specification for a site remediation.

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION

An in-depth study designed to gather data needed to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a CERCLA site, assess risks to human health and the environment, establish site remediation criteria, identify preliminary alternatives for remedial action, and support technical and cost analyses of alternatives. The remedial investigation is usually conducted concurrently with the

feasibility study. Together they are referred to as the “RI/FS.”

REMEDIAL PROJECT MANAGER

The official responsible for coordinating, monitoring, and/or directing site investigations and studies.

REMEDIATION

Methods used to remove or contain a toxic spill or hazardous materials at a contaminated site that address human health and/or ecological health risks.

SEDIMENT

Soil, sand, and minerals washed from land into water, especially after rain. Sediment can pile up in reservoirs, rivers, and harbors.

STAKEHOLDER

Any organization, governmental entity, or individual that has an interest in or may be affected by an activity.

SUPERFUND

The program operated under the legislative authority of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) to

conduct emergency and long-term removal and remedial activities addressing the release of hazardous substances in the environment.

TOXIC CHEMICAL

Any substance which may be harmful to the environment or hazardous to your health if inhaled, ingested, or absorbed through the skin.

TREATABILITY STUDY

Treatability studies provide valuable site-specific data necessary to support Superfund remedial actions. They serve two primary purposes: (1) to aid in the selection of the remedy, and (2) to aid in the implementation of the selected remedy.

TREATMENT

Any method, technique or process designed to reduce the toxicity, mobility, or volume of contaminated materials through physical, chemical, or biological means.

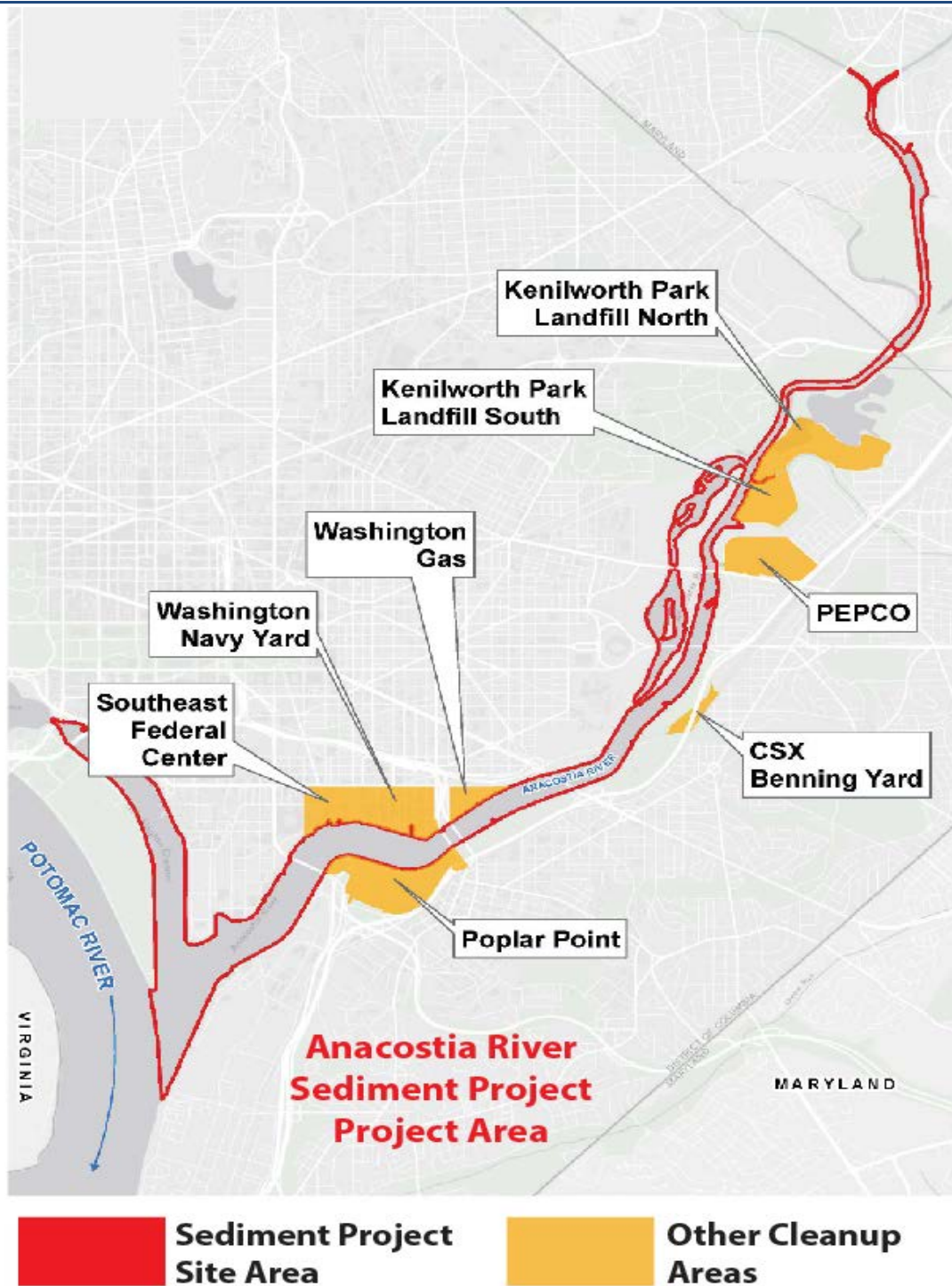
WATERSHED

A watershed is the area of land where all the water that is under it or drains off it goes into the same place.

B. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS LIST

ARSP	Anacostia River Sediment Project
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
CIC	Community Involvement Coordinator
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
CSO	combined sewer overflow
CSX	CSX Transportation, Inc.
DC	District of Columbia
DOEE	District Department of Energy and Environment
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FS	feasibility study
FSP	Field Sampling Plan
GIS	geographic information system
MDEP	Montgomery County Department of Environmental Protection
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPL	National Priorities List
NRDA	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
PAH	poly aromatic hydrocarbons
PCB	poly chlorinated biphenyls
PGDER	Prince George's County Department of Environmental Resources
PRG	preliminary remediation goal
RA	remedial action
RAO	remedial action objective
RD	remedial and/or response design
RI	remedial investigation
ROD	record of decision
RPM	Remedial Project Manager
UDC	University of District of Columbia
UMD	University of Maryland

C. MAP OF THE STUDY AREA



D. LIST OF STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEWS

The following list includes stakeholder interviews that have been held with DOEE regarding the ARSP to date.

Stakeholder	Interview Date
Irv Sheffey, PEPCO Benning Road Community Advisory Group	September 16, 2014
Doug Siglin, Federal City Council	September 16, 2014
Michael Bolinder, Anacostia Riverkeeper	September 17, 2014
Dr. Janet Phoenix, George Washington University	September 22, 2014
Bill Matuszeski, Anacostia Watershed Restoration Partnership	September 24, 2014
Rufus Norris, Mayor's Office of Neighborhood Engagement, Ward 7 Liaison	September 24, 2014
Dennis Chestnut, Groundwork Anacostia River, DC	September 25, 2014
Lisa Pelstring, U.S. Department of the Interior	September 26, 2014
Tammy Stidham, National Park Service	September 26, 2014
Steve Hirsh, EPA Region 3, Office of Federal Facility Remediation	September 29, 2014
Helen DuTeau, EPA Region 3, Superfund Community Involvement and Outreach	September 29, 2014
Jim Foster, Anacostia Watershed Society	September 29, 2014
Lori Baranoff, Anacostia Watershed Society	September 29, 2014
Keith Holman, Mayor's Office of Neighborhood Engagement, Ward 4 Liaison	September 30, 2014
Chris Weiss, DC Environmental Network	September 30, 2014
Von Perry, Anacostia Watershed Society, Watershed Stewards Academy	January 22, 2015
Fred Pinkney, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	January 22, 2015
Jeff Corbin, EPA Senior Advisor on the Chesapeake Bay and Anacostia River	January 25, 2015
Tina O'Connell, Friends of the Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens	January 27, 2015
Steve Raeby, Opinion Works, President	January 28, 2015
Kacey Wetzel, Chesapeake Bay Trust, Senior Program Officer	February 2, 2015
Carlton Haywood, Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin	February 2, 2015
Isaac Castillo, DC Promise Neighborhood Initiative, Deputy Director	February 4, 2015
Dana Robison, U.S. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)	February 4, 2015
Dwane Jones, University of District of Columbia (UDC), Director of the Center for Sustainable Development	February 5, 2015
Marian Dombroski, Anacostia River Restoration Partnership, Prince George's County representative	February 5, 2015
Mary Ross, Hillcrest Community Association, Chair of the Environmental Committee	February 6, 2015
Surabhi Shah, Director, EPA Urban Waters Program	February 9, 2015
Sharita Slayton, DC Promise Neighborhood Initiative	February 11, 2015
Dr. Sacoby Wilson, University of Maryland (UMD), Assistant Professor of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, and Director, Community Engagement, Environmental Justice, and Health (CEEJH)	February 11, 2015
Charles Poukish, Maryland Department of the Environment	February 18, 2015
Rachael Shearouse, DC Living Classrooms	February 18, 2015
Dr. Harriette Phelps, University of District of Columbia	February 19, 2015
Meo Curtis, Montgomery County Department of Environmental Protection	February 26, 2015
Phong Trieu, Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments	March 4, 2015
Steven Bieber, Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments	March 4, 2015

Stakeholder	Interview Date
Ms. Liz Price, The Wharf Development	April 29, 2016
Ms. Dottie Yunger, Metropolitan United Methodist Church	May 2, 2016
Mr. Russell Klein, Parkside Civic Association	May 2, 2016
Mr. Simeon Hahn, NOAA	May 5, 2016
Mr. Doug Stephens, Anacostia Watershed Restoration Partnership, Montgomery County Chair	May 6, 2016
Mr. Michael Stevens, Capitol Riverfront Business Improvement District (BID), Executive Director	May 6, 2016
Ms. Leslie Fields, Sierra Club, Director of Environmental Justice & Community Partnerships Program	May 9, 2016
Mr. Chris Laskowski, DC Appleseed Center for Law & Justice	May 10, 2016
Mr. Brian McNally, DC Sail	May 10, 2016
Mr. Gabe Cohee, Maryland Department of Natural Resources	May 10, 2016
Mr. David Baron, Earthjustice, Managing Attorney	May 12, 2016
Mr. Chris Karakul, Anacostia Waterfront Trust	May 12, 2016
Mr. Steve Ricks, Washington Yacht Club	May 12, 2016
Mr. Mikhael Schlossman, Capital Yacht Club	May 16, 2016
Ms. Mary Jean Brady, Washington Gas Light	May 16, 2016
Mr. Steve Coleman, Washington Parks and People, Executive Director	May 17, 2016
Mr. Jason Kopp, Southwest Neighborhood Assembly, Waterfront Planning Task Force	May 19, 2016

E. EXAMPLE OF COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What is your understanding of the site history?
2. What are your current concerns about the site study area?
3. Have you participated in activities concerning this project?
4. How would you like to be involved in future activities?
5. How can the District best provide you with information about the project?



Like the river investigation itself, shown above, addressing concerns, keeping the community informed, and encouraging public participation is an important step in the CIP process.

6. How do you want to receive information about the project and how frequently? (For example, public meetings, emails, fact sheets, or discussions with community leaders) What about via social media (Facebook, Twitter)?
7. If the District held meetings, would you attend? What would prevent you from attending?
8. What newspapers are circulated in the area?
9. How do you perceive the presence of DOEE or federal officials in the area?
10. Have you spoken with any state, federal or local officials about the Anacostia River Study Area? How was the response you received?
11. What major environmental issues in the area should DOEE be aware of?
12. Is there anything that we have not discussed that would be helpful to know about the project?
13. Can you suggest other individuals or groups that we should contact for additional information?

F. COMMUNITY OUTREACH FACTSHEETS

ANACOSTIA RIVER SEDIMENT PROJECT

For a Cleaner Anacostia River



Background

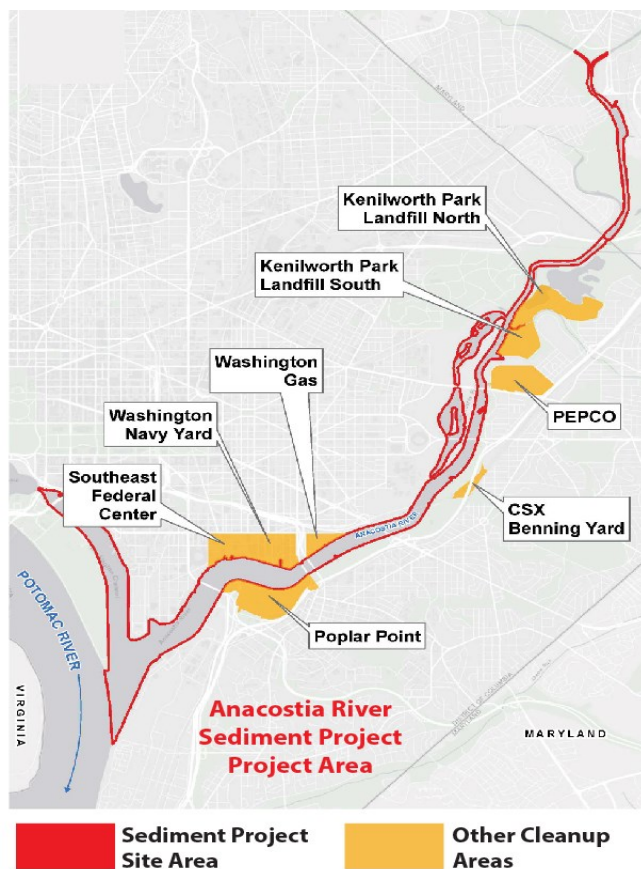
The Anacostia River is an important resource to residents of Washington, D.C., and surrounding communities. However, for at least three decades, this resource has been at risk. Water and sediment quality in the river have been degraded by nutrient loading, harmful chemicals, and trash, resulting in adverse effects to the environment.

To address these issues, numerous stakeholders have conducted environmental studies over the last 20 years to assess the magnitude of the problem and to devise approaches for cleaning up the river. Recent studies show high rates of liver cancer and skin lesions in the brown bullhead catfish. The District has issued a public health advisory warning against the consumption of fish from the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers.

The District Department of Energy & Environment (DOEE) is leading a remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS) of the Anacostia River sediments. In March 2016, the Phase 1 Remedial Investigation (RI) Report was released for public comment. The project is focused on determining the nature and extent of contamination, evaluating human health and ecological risk, and developing cleanup approaches for the river.

Project Objectives

- ◆ Determine the nature and extent of contamination of surface water, sediment, and river organisms
- ◆ Characterize the site to evaluate human health and ecological risks
- ◆ Use current sampling and historical data to assess damages to the river
- ◆ Use sampling and data to determine ways to clean up the site
- ◆ Present a proposed cleanup approach for public review and comments
- ◆ Make a final decision on the best cleanup methods

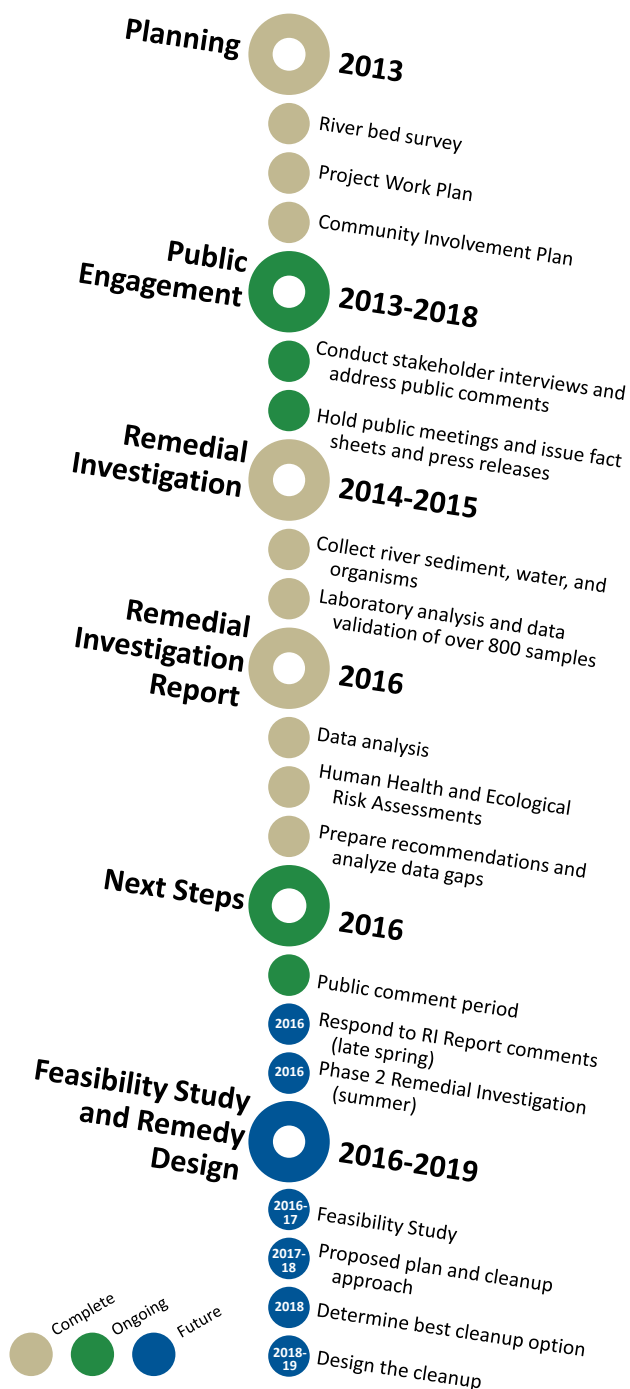


Community Involvement Goals

During this project, DOEE will provide the public with accurate, timely, and understandable information. Residents and stakeholders have the opportunity during the public comment period to provide feedback about the remedial investigation report before it is finalized.

1200 First Street NE, 5th Floor
Washington, DC 20002
doee.dc.gov; (202) 535-2600

Project Timeline



Human & Ecological Impacts

Primary contaminants of concern include polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), pesticides, and metals. Potential sources of contamination are likely to include releases from contaminated land near the river, storm water discharges, sewage and stormwater overflows, stormwater runoff, city outfalls, and water from connected creeks and streams. As a result, these sources carry contaminated water and sediments to



the river that cause hazardous impacts on humans and aquatic organisms.

The Phase 1 Remedial Investigation found the following:

- ◆ The human health risk assessment confirmed that fish consumption presents unacceptable cancer risk to most anglers south of CSX bridge: in 10,000 could develop cancer because of contamination in the river and fish.
- ◆ In select areas, the river surface sediments show high levels of contaminants suggesting on-going or recent contamination.
- ◆ The ecological risk assessment found evidence that sediment contaminants could negatively impact benthic and aquatic invertebrates in the river. Fish were shown to bioaccumulate PCBs, dioxins, and several metals throughout the river.
- ◆ Additional data must be collected and analyzed prior to starting parts of the feasibility study.

DOEE Project Contacts

Dev Murali, P.G., RPM
Remedial Project Manager
(202) 548-4387
dev.murali@dc.gov

Learn More

Visit DOEE's Anacostia River website at:
doee.dc.gov/Anacostiasediment

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FOR A CLEANER ANACOSTIA RIVER

New Findings Released

Background

The Anacostia River is an important resource to residents of Washington, D.C., and surrounding communities. However, for many decades, the water and sediment in the river has been polluted.

The Government of the District of Columbia is now leading the largest project to-date to investigate and deal with pollution in the Anacostia River.

A Significant Milestone

In March 2016, the District Department of Energy & Environment (DOEE) released the Draft Phase I Remedial Investigation Report. The investigation reveals the extent and location of contamination throughout the river, and evaluates the risks to human health and wildlife.

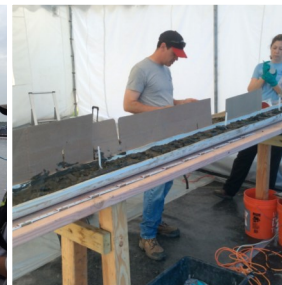
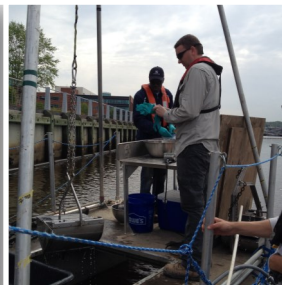
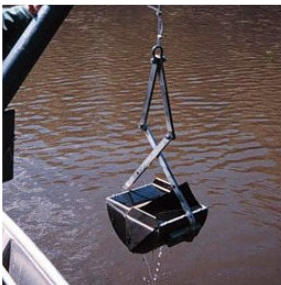
Basic Findings

- ◆ It is still not safe to eat fish from the river
- ◆ There are multiple "hot spots" of contamination in the river, possibly from industrial activities that occurred decades ago and from recent and/or on-going pollution
- ◆ The river poses a risk to fish and other species
- ◆ Additional data collection and investigation must be done before determining the best way to clean up the river



Project Objectives

- ◆ Determine the nature, extent, and location of contamination in the Anacostia River (this is also known as a remedial investigation)
- ◆ Evaluate human health and ecological risks
- ◆ Assess damages to the river and environment
- ◆ Study the best method(s) to clean up the river (this is also known as a feasibility study)
- ◆ Present a proposed cleanup approach for public review and comments
- ◆ Make a final decision on the best cleanup method(s) (also known as a record of decision)



Learn More Here

doee.dc.gov/Anacostiasediment

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★ ★ ★ DEPARTMENT
OF ENERGY &
ENVIRONMENT
GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Detailed Findings

- ◆ Primary contaminants of concern include PCBs, PAHs, pesticides, and metals like lead.
- ◆ Potential sources of contamination include contaminated land adjacent to the river, stormwater runoff, discharges from outfalls, sewer overflows, and tributaries to the river.
- ◆ Greater than 1 in 10,000 people could get cancer from eating fish from south of the CSX Railroad Bridge partly because concentrations of contaminants in fish were found to be higher in this part of the river.
- ◆ Higher levels of contaminants were found close to the surface of the river bottom, suggesting recent and/or on-going activities have led to contamination.
- ◆ Higher levels of PCBs were found near the surface of the river bottom in the Washington Channel, in Kingman Lake, and near Benning Road.
- ◆ Higher levels of PAHs were found near the surface of the river bottom between the 11th Street Bridge and the South Capitol Street bridge, in the Washington Channel, in Kingman Lake, and near Fort Dupont Creek.
- ◆ Higher levels of pesticides were found near the surface of the river bottom between the East Capitol Street and South Capitol Street bridges, and near Stickfoot Creek.
- ◆ Higher levels of contaminants were found in many areas of the river's deeper sediments; this suggests that some of the pollution in the river came from activities that occurred many decades ago.
- ◆ Contaminated sediments pose a risk to fish and other organisms in the river.
- ◆ Contaminants biomagnify, meaning concentrations are higher in fish at the top of the food chain.
- ◆ To complete the full and complete investigation, DOEE, in partnership with the United States National Park Service, will collect additional data in the second phase of the remedial investigation.

Terminology

Carcinogen is something capable of causing cancer.

Feasibility Study is a process to analyze potential cleanup options for the river.

Outfall is a place where a sewer, drain, or stream empties into the river.

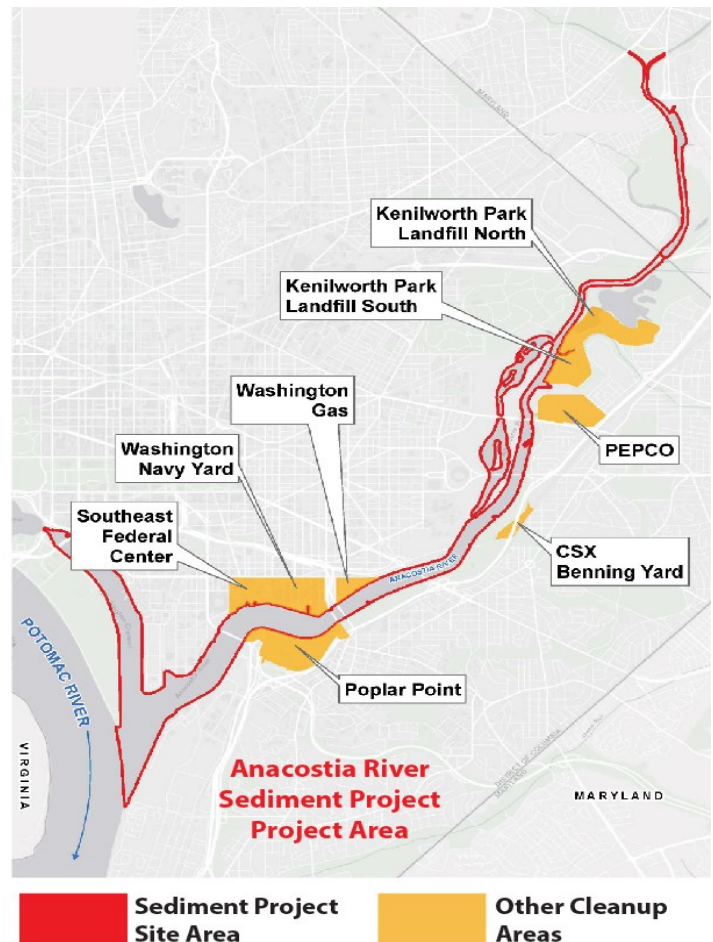
Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) is a toxic compound used in industrial processes that was banned in 1979.

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon (PAH) is a toxic compound produced from the burning of fossil fuels.

Remedial Investigation is the process of determining the nature and extent of contamination.

Record of Decision is the public document that explains the plan and method(s) selected for cleaning up the river

Sediment is soil, sand and other minerals that wash from land into the river. It can settle to the bottom of the river and is able to transport and hold contaminants.





Anacostia River Sediment Project

For a Cleaner Anacostia River

March, 2015

Background

The Anacostia River is an important resource to residents of Washington, D.C., and surrounding communities. However, for at least three decades, this resource has been at risk. Water and sediment quality in the river have been degraded by nutrient loading, harmful chemicals and trash resulting in adverse effects to human health and the environment.

To address these issues, numerous stakeholders have conducted environmental studies over the last 20 years to assess the magnitude of the problem and to devise approaches for cleaning up the river. Recent studies show high rates of liver cancer and skin lesions in the brown bullhead catfish. As such, the District has issued a public health advisory warning against the consumption of fish from the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers.

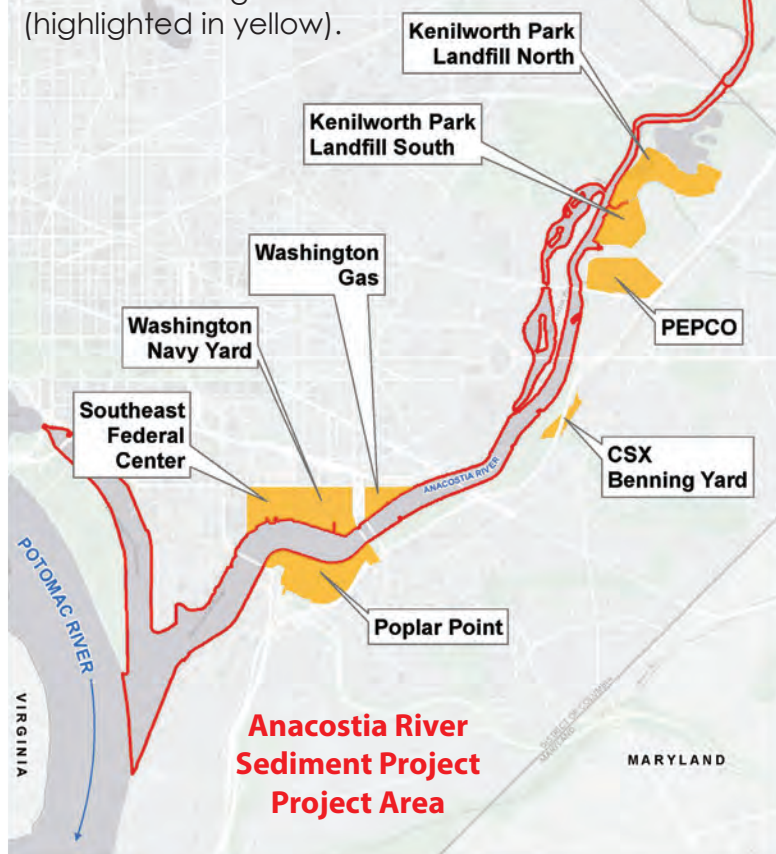
The District Department of the Environment has taken the lead in conducting a remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS) of the Anacostia River sediments. The objective is to determine the nature and extent of contamination, evaluate human health and ecological risk, and ultimately develop cleanup approaches to restore the river.

Sediment Project Objectives

- Determine nature and extent of contamination of surface water, sediment, and river organisms
- Characterize site to evaluate human health and ecological risks
- Use current sampling and historical data to assess damages to the river
- Use sampling and data to determine ways to clean up the site
- Present a proposed cleanup approach for public review and comments
- Make a final decision on best cleanup approach

Anacostia River Study Area

Tidal portion of the Anacostia River from the Northwest Branch and Northeast Branch confluence in Prince George's County to the Potomac River (see 9-mile section on map). DDOE is also pursuing cleanup at areas bordering the river (highlighted in yellow).



Sediment Project Site Area

Other Cleanup Areas

Project Steps & Estimated Schedule

1. Perform river bed survey (complete)
2. Develop Project Work Plan (complete)
3. Develop Community Involvement Plan (complete)
4. Review, analyze and publish public comments on project documents and work activities (complete)
5. Conduct stakeholder interview (complete)
6. Secure permits for work activities (complete)
7. Conduct public meeting on site investigation activities (complete)
8. Hold public meetings in all District Wards, issue fact sheets and press releases to keep the public informed (ongoing)
9. Update the Community Involvement Plan reflecting public input and technical information (ongoing)
10. Conduct Remedial Investigation – Consider historical data; sample and test the river sediment, water, and organisms (ongoing – Fall 2015)
 - 10.1. Conduct Round I Field Sampling (complete)
 - 10.2. Plan and conduct Round II Field Sampling (ongoing - Summer 2015)
 - 10.3. Perform Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment (Fall 2015)
 - 10.4. Develop Remedial Investigation Report (Fall-Winter 2015)
11. Feasibility Study – Determine best ways to remove the contaminants (2016-17)
12. Propose a cleanup option for public review (2017-18)
13. Determine the best cleanup option (2018)
14. Design the cleanup (2018-19)



Human & Ecological Impacts of Contamination

Primary contaminants of concern include polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), pesticides, and metals. Potential sources of contamination are likely to include releases from contaminated land near the river, storm water discharges, sewage and stormwater overflows, stormwater runoff, city outfalls, and water from connected creeks and streams. As a result, these sources carry contaminated water and sediments to the river that cause hazardous impacts on humans and aquatic organisms.

Community Involvement Goals

During this project, DDOE will provide the public with accurate, timely, and understandable information. Residents and our stakeholders will be given the opportunity, with adequate time, to provide relevant and important input throughout the project. Respecting public opinion will be a constant consideration.

DDOE Project Contacts

Dev Murali, P.G., RPM
Remedial Project Manager
dev.murali@dc.gov

Sharon Cooke
Community Involvement Coordinator
sharon.cooke@dc.gov

Web:
ddoe.dc.gov/AnacostiaSediment



G. KEY STAKEHOLDER CONTACTS

(AS OF 9/2016)

ENVIRONMENTAL AND NON PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay, William Matuszeski
Anacostia Coordinating Council (ACC)
Anacostia Riverkeeper, Emily Franc
Anacostia Waterfront Trust, Douglas Siglan
Anacostia Watershed Citizens Advisory Committee (AWCAC), Aubin Maynard
Anacostia Watershed Restoration Partnership, Doug Stephens
Anacostia Watershed Society, Jim Foster
ANS Conservation Program, Diane Cameron
Capitol Hill Restoration Society
Center for Nonprofit Advancement, Glen O'Gilvie
Chesapeake Bay Trust, Kacey Wetzel
Clean Water Action, Andy Fellows
Community Preservation and Development Corporation (CPDC)
DC Appleseed, Walter Smith
DC Environmental Health Collaborative, Dr. Janet Phoenix
DC Environmental Network, Chris Weiss
DC Living Classrooms, Lee Cain
Earth Conservation Corps
East River Family Strengthening Collaborative (ERFSC)
Friends of the Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens, Tina O'Connell
Groundwork Anacostia
Hill East Waterfront Action Network
Interfaith Partners for the Chesapeake, Dottie Yunger
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, Carlton Haywood
National Park Foundation, Susan Newton
Opinion Works, Steve Raabe
Progressive National Baptist Convention
Sierra Club
The Urban Institute

Ward 7 Business Partnership (W7BP)

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Richard Jackson, Deputy Director, Environmental Services Administration
Dev Murali, P.G., Remedial Project Manager
Gretchen Mikeska, P.E., Anacostia Coordinator and CIC
Apurva Patil, P.E., Remedial Project Manager
Ray Montero, Remedial Project Manager
Collin Burrell, Associate Director, Water Quality Division

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Congresswoman Eleanor Holmes Norton (D-DC)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Rayna Smith, Council of District of Columbia
Sandra E. Lee, Mayor's Office of Neighborhood Engagement
Councilwoman Mary Cheh, Ward 3
Councilman Kenyan McDuffie, Ward 5
Councilman Charles Allen, Ward 6
Councilwoman Yvette Alexander, Ward 7
Councilman Laruby May, Ward 8

NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATIONS

DC Promise Neighborhood Initiative
Deanwood Citizens Association
Eastland Gardens Civic Association
Friends of Kingman Park
Hillcrest Community Association
Kingman Park Civic Association
Park Side Civic Association
River Terrace Community Association
Trash Free Maryland
Wards 1-8, Advisory Neighborhood Commissions (ANC)

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Department of Defense – United States Navy

General Services Administration

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA),
Simeon Hahn

National Park Service, Tammy Stidham

U.S. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
(ATSDR), Dana Robison

U.S. Coast Guard, Jon Cooper

U.S. Department of the Interior, Lisa Pelstring

U.S. EPA Region 3, Christophe Tulou, Senior Advisor to the
Administrator -- Chesapeake Bay and Anacostia River

U.S. EPA Region 3, Jon Capacasa

U.S. EPA Region 3, Superfund Community Involvement and
Outreach Branch, Helen DuTeau

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Dr. Fred Pinkney

LOCAL & STATE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Maryland Department of Energy and Environment, Ben
Grumbles, Charles Poukish, and Jim Carroll

Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Mark Belton

Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments
Stephen Walz and Phong Trieu

Montgomery County Department of Environmental
Protection (MDEP), Lisa Feldt

Prince George's County Department of Environmental
Resources (PGDER), Adam Ortiz

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS

Capitol Riverfront BID, Michael Stevens

CSX Transportation, Inc.

DC Water, George Hawkins

Federal City Council

Pepco Energy Incorporated

Washington Gas and Light Company

MEDIA

DOEE will use both print and broadcast media such as local
newspapers, local radio and TV stations to convey
information related to the site investigations and
remediation.

ACADEMIA

University of District of Columbia, Dr. Harriette Phelps
(retired)

University of Maryland (UMD), Dr. Sacoby Wilson

University of District of Columbia (UDC), Dwane Jones

University of Maryland (UMD), Dr. Lance Yonkos

Policy Innovation Lab at the McCourt School of Public
Policy, Georgetown University