

A photograph showing two men in work clothes kneeling on a grassy area next to a concrete well opening. They are working with white tubing and equipment inside the well. A grey metal cover with a yellow triangle is lying on the grass nearby. In the background, a white truck is parked on a paved area. The text is overlaid on the image in a bold, black, serif font.

**Additional Well Installation for the
Spring Valley
Formerly Used Defense Site
Groundwater Monitoring Program:**

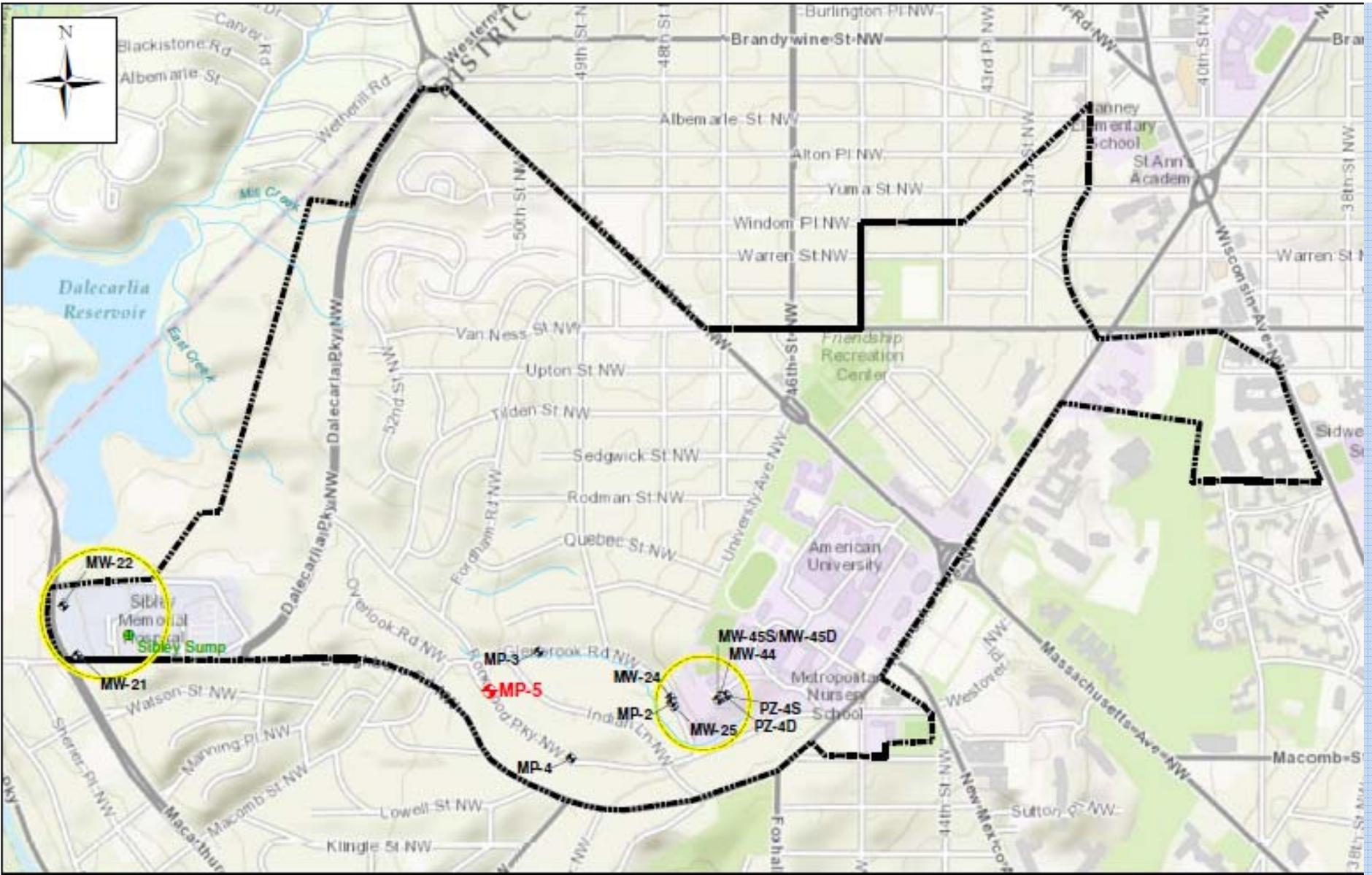
MP-5

Agenda

- Spring Valley FUDS Groundwater Study Background
- Purpose of Well
- Well Location Evaluation
- Property Restoration
- Schedule
- Open Discussion

Groundwater Remedial Investigation

- Objectives:
 - Determine nature and extent of impacts to groundwater from past Department of Defense activities
 - Collect sufficient data to determine if remedial action is needed and to support evaluation of remedial alternatives
- 53 monitoring wells have been installed, 25 surface water locations sampled
- Spring Valley Partners (USACE, DDOE and EPA) identified need to install a deep well (MultiPort-5) in the vicinity of Rockwood Parkway.
 - Purpose of MP-5 is to evaluate if there is a connection between perchlorate detections on American University and perchlorate detections at Sibley Hospital



12420 Milestone Center Drive
 Germantown, MD 20878
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Date: 4/24/2014
 Author: AEG
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Legend

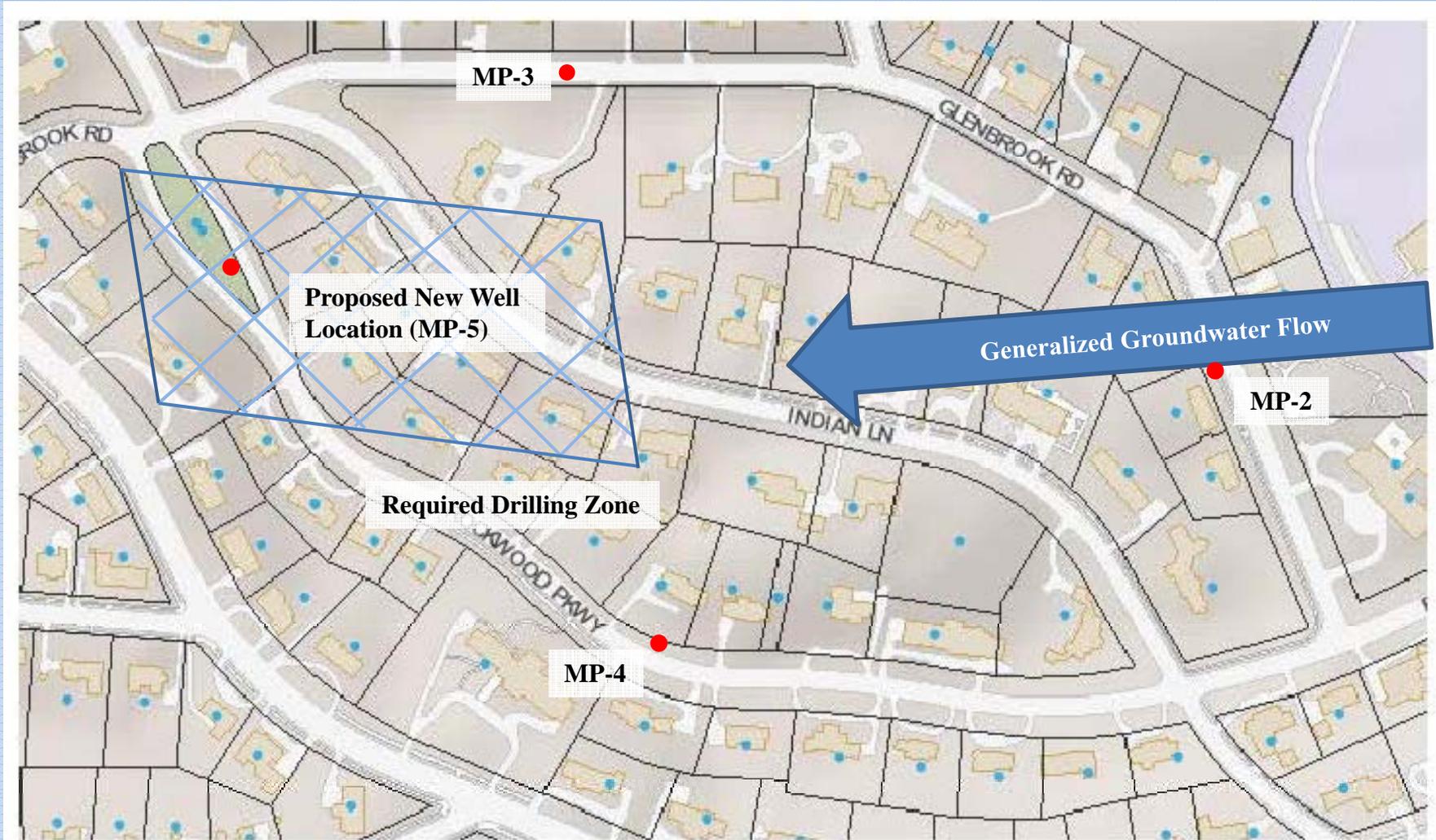
- Spring Valley FUDS Boundary
- Zone of Elevated Perchlorate
- Monitoring Wells
- Sibley Sump
- Planned New Multiport Well
- Stream or Creek



Basemap Source: ESRI World Topo Map.



Proposed New Well Location for MP-5



Four Alternatives

- 1. Island of public green space within Rockwood Parkway**
- 2. Road**
- 3. Public space in front of private properties**
- 4. No well**

Evaluation of Well Location

- Public space preferred over private residence wherever possible to minimize disturbing private residents.
- Physical limitations for drilling include steep topography, trees, hardscape, underground utilities, overhead tree limbs or electrical lines
- USACE evaluated additional alternative MP-5 locations in front of private residences. Examined all 16 properties in the required drilling zone and identified many factors inhibiting drilling options. Public space areas in front of three properties were identified as possible viable alternatives.
 - Approached the residents proposing installation of MP-5 in front of their properties. None of the property owners were amenable and preferred the well be located in public space not adjacent to a private residence. Alternative 3 was eliminated.
- SVFUDS Partners determined Alternative 4 (No well) was eliminated, since data is needed to complete study.

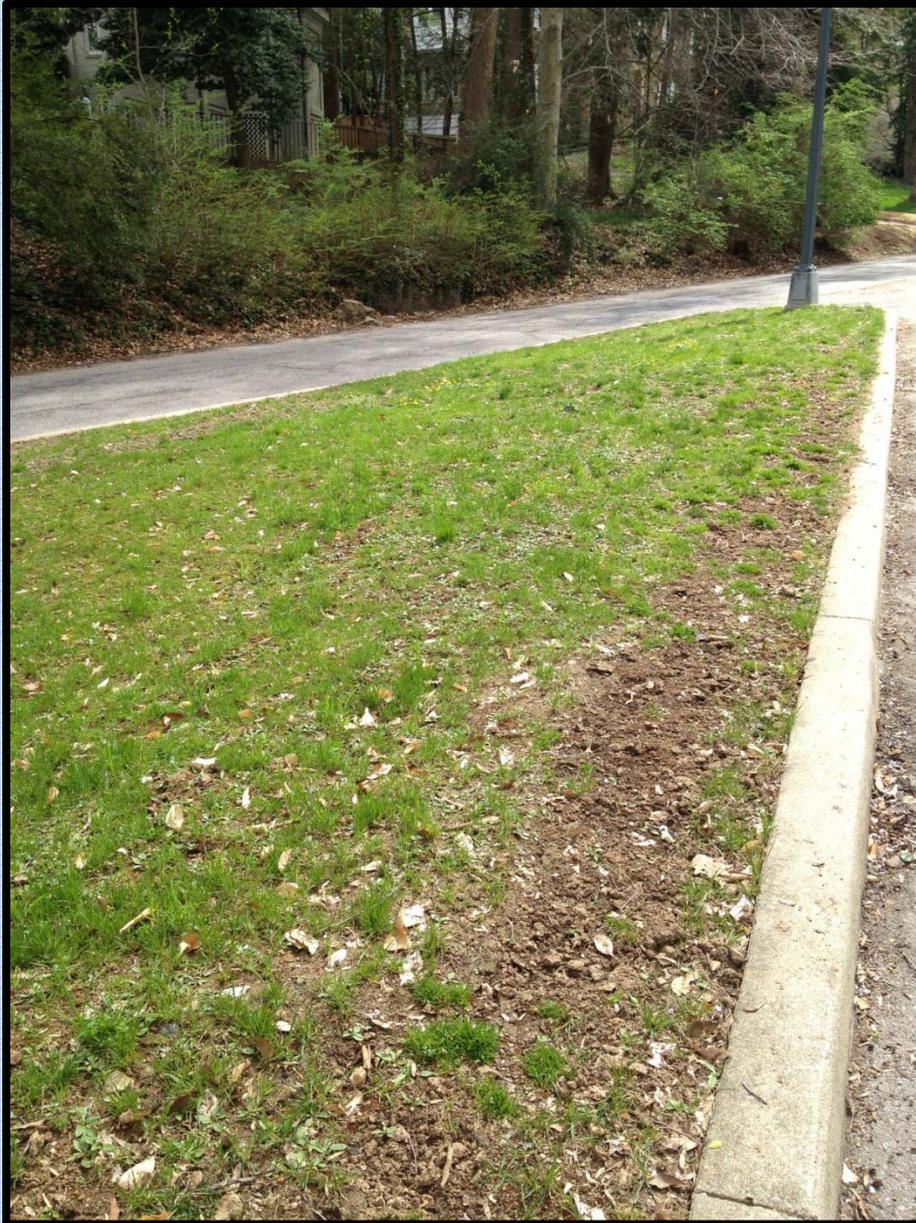
Alternative 1: Rockwood Parkway Island

- Advantages:
 - The island is easily accessible for the drill rig, clear of trees
 - Clear of visible utilities
 - Minimizes traffic hazards from lane closures
 - Minimizes public inconvenience of lane closures
 - Easy, safe access for workers for future sampling events
 - Grass area could be easily restored to similar condition
- Disadvantages:
 - During Community Outreach efforts, some local residents expressed concern about drilling the well on the Rockwood Island
 - Grass area could not be used for approximately one week during well installation

Rockwood Parkway Island



**Island Before Well
Installation**



***Proposed View of Island Immediately
After Well Installation and Sod Placement**



**Computer generated artistic conception*

Property Restoration

- USACE has successfully restored property to stakeholder expectations for 177 arsenic soil excavation projects, 99 anomaly investigation projects, and 53 well installations
- Fine Earth Landscape, Inc. who has worked in the Spring Valley neighborhood for many years, would perform the work
- Fine Earth landscape appraisal opinion for MP-5:
 - Trees/roots would not be damaged by drilling activities
 - Turf can be replaced with sod, as long as it is watered for two weeks
- District Public Space Permit requires \$10K deposit to ensure property restoration is completed

4200 Block of Fordham Road Property



Backfill placement in excavated area



Backyard before excavation



**Restored top soil ready for
sod installation**



**Backyard after excavation
with restored sod**

3900 Block of 52nd St. Property



**Front & Backyard
Before Restoration**



**Front & Backyard
After Restoration**



3900 Block of 52nd Street Property



Excavation of arsenic grids



Topsoil Restoration



Sod installation



Sod installation



Restored sod

MP-4



Monitoring wells MP-2 & MW-25
(On Glenbrook Road) with restored area



Alternative 2: Place well in Road

- **Advantages:**
 - The road is easily accessible for the drill rig, clear of large trees
 - Road can be easily restored with asphalt patch
 - No disturbance to Rockwood Island greenspace
- **Disadvantages:**
 - Extensive presence of active and abandoned utilities
 - Increased traffic hazards during installation and sampling
 - Public inconvenience of road closure during installation and during future sampling events
 - Damage to well due to traffic and paving activities

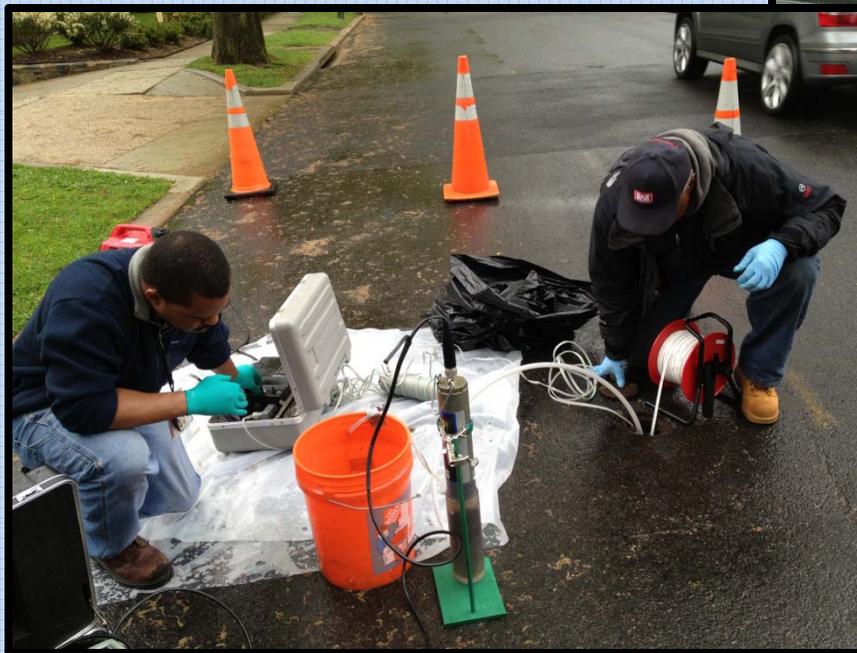
Other wells installed in the Road

**Two other wells
installed in the road in
Spring Valley:**

MW-24 and MW-33



**Installation of MP-4 Liner
(not in road, but part of
road blocked during
installation)**



**Sampling at MW-24 on
Glenbrook Road**

Deep Well Installation

Proposed Schedule

- Sep 4 - Air spade to clear utilities
- Sep 8-10 - Well Drilling
- Sep 11 – Downhole geophysics
- Sep 12 – Well Liner installation, with scaffold
- Sept 15 – Oct 1 - Place new sod and sod watering (if well is placed on island)
- Oct 20 - Final Well Liner with sampling ports, with scaffold

Open Discussion

**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
Spring Valley Community Meeting:
Evaluation of Deep Well MP-5 Locations in the Vicinity of Rockwood Pkwy.
Federal Property, Sibley Hospital
Minutes of the April 29, 2014 Community Meeting**

SPRING VALLEY PROJECT PERSONNEL PRESENT AT THIS MEETING	
Dan Noble	USACE, Spring Valley Project Manager / Spring Valley Restoration Advisory Board Military Co-Chair
Steven Hirsh	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region III / Institutional Spring Valley Restoration Advisory Board Member
James Sweeney	District of Columbia Department of the Environment / Institutional Spring Valley Restoration Advisory Board Member
Todd Beckwith	USACE, Spring Valley Project Manager
Brenda Barber	USACE, Spring Valley Project Manager
Bill Eaton	URS
Cynthia Lyles-Quinn	USACE Government Affairs Office
Andrea Takash	USACE Corporate Communication
Cynthia Mitchell	USACE Corporate Communication
Rebecca Yahiel	Spring Valley Community Outreach Program
Lattie Smart	Spring Valley Community Outreach Program
STATE/DISTRICT ELECTED OFFICIALS PRESENT AT THIS MEETING	
Congresswoman Eleanor Holmes Norton	Congresswoman for the District of Columbia / Ranking Member of House Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management
Marianna L. Boyd	Legislative Counsel, Congresswoman Eleanor Holmes Norton
LOCAL ELECTED OFFICIALS PRESENT AT THIS MEETING	
Nan Wells	ANC3D-03 Commissioner
Tom Smith	ANC3D-02 Commissioner / Chair of ANC3D
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT AT THIS MEETING	
Greg Beumel	Spring Valley Restoration Advisory Board, Community Co-Chair
Paul Dueffert	Spring Valley Restoration Advisory Board Member
Mary Bresnahan	Spring Valley Restoration Advisory Board Member
COMMUNITY MEMBERS PRESENT AT THIS MEETING	
Bobbi Smith	Rockwood Area Community Member

Lila Sullivan	Rockwood Area Community Member
Suzanne Beyda	Rockwood Area Community Member
HANDOUTS FROM THE MEETING	
I. Additional Well Installation for the Spring Valley Formerly Used Defense Site Groundwater Monitoring Program: MP-5	

Starting Time: The April 29, 2014 Proposed Plan public meeting began at approximately 1:30 PM.

I. Welcome and Introductions

A. Welcome

Todd Beckwith, Spring Valley Project Manager, welcomed the group and explained that the meeting's purpose was to gather local residents and elected officials to talk about the proposed well, and to explain their process for evaluating well locations and property restorations.

II. Opening Remarks

A. Opening Remarks from Congresswoman Norton

Congresswoman Norton thanked USACE for meeting with her constituents and their efforts in tracking perchlorate in Spring Valley. She questioned whether installing the proposed well would damage park trees and vegetation. She stressed it was a community park - made at community expense - rather than a city-held park, and suggested there could be alternative sites for the well.

T. Beckwith reviewed the afternoon's agenda:

- Background on the groundwater study
- The reasoning, evaluation, and restoration process for wells
- Drilling schedule and activities

The Spring Valley groundwater remedial investigation has two main objectives:

- To determine the nature and extent of any contamination caused by past Department of Defense activities
- To collect enough data to determine the need for a cleanup and to evaluate different cleanup options

In response to Congresswoman Norton, T. Beckwith clarified that it was the groundwater being studied as part of a Remedial Investigation. This would be followed by a Risk Assessment to determine risk issues. A Feasibility Study would then look at cleanup alternatives based on that Risk Assessment.

T. Beckwith added that 53 monitoring wells have been put in Spring Valley since 2005. Most of these were shallow, 20-30 foot monitoring wells for subsurface groundwater.

In response to Congresswoman Norton, T. Beckwith confirmed that USACE has installed 53 wells in Spring Valley and two more wells are planned: MP-5, which was the subject of the meeting, and one at Sibley Hospital. The data results from these two wells will help complete the Spring Valley groundwater study.

Greg Beumel, RAB Community Co-Chair, asked if all 53 wells were installed to determine whether there is a connection between AU and Spring Valley contamination. In response, T. Beckwith explained that the 53 wells were put in Spring Valley for various reasons, not all for the question of American University (AU) groundwater contamination.

Nan Wells, ANC 3D Commissioner, asked how many wells are used for this study of Sibley contamination coming from Glenbrook Road, or from Glenbrook Road, on American University.

T. Beckwith explained that elevated perchlorate levels have been found at Sibley Hospital and AU. Perchlorate detected at MP-3 and MP-4 has been low to non-detect (ND). The purpose of the new well, MP-5, is to determine if the perchlorate is passing between MP-3 and MP-4 and making its way down hill to Sibley Hospital.

In response to Tom Smith, ANC 3D Commissioner and RAB Member, T. Beckwith clarified that there are no immediate plans to shut down MP-3 or MP-4. This would be something USACE would do in the future.

Mary Bresnahan, RAB Member, asked if the location of MP-5 is critical to determine where the perchlorate is coming from. Steve Hirsh, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region III, summarized that the issue is whether there is a connection between the contamination found near AU and at Sibley Hospital. Monitoring wells MP-2, MP-3 and MP-4 have not shown a connection. Geologists have determined that the MP-5 is needed to determine if a perchlorate plume could travel between the present wells.

T. Smith asked if URS and USACE recommended against digging a new well, but that the EPA and DDOE wanted it done. S. Hirsh clarified that this was not correct.

T. Smith asked if the well was just trying to prove a negative, or will it show a connection between Kreeger and Sibley.

T. Beckwith clarified that the well could give sufficient coverage and data of the groundwater down gradient of MP-2 and AU to determine if there is a connection. S. Hirsh agreed.

Bobbi Smith, Community Member, asked if USACE could determine the movement of the perchlorate without the additional well.

T. Beckwith explained that there is uncertainty as to if there is a connection or not. We need more data to be more certain. The Partners decided that the area was too large and therefore needed another well to further delineate the groundwater.

In response to Congresswoman Norton, Paul Dueffert, RAB Member, explained that the perchlorate has been found at AU and at Sibley Hospital. The question now is if the perchlorate is flowing down hill.

S. Hirsh explained that the groundwater flows towards the Potomac River. In order to know if or how to remediate the groundwater, USACE must know whether there are two separate plumes or just one. It is important for them to know whether there is a connection.

N. Wells commented on information she received from DDOE hydrogeologist, Diane Douglas, who explained that plumes in fractured bedrock can take unusual routes.

S. Hirsh explained that the groundwater's path in bedrock can be torturous and tends to follow the cracks of the bedrock. These paths are also hard to find. S. Hirsh assured that experienced geologists from EPA and DDOE are advising this study.

N. Wells was concerned that this new well may not detect the plume. S. Hirsh explained that every well gives USACE information as to if, and where, another well is needed.

Lila Sullivan, Community Member, asked how the locations of MP-3 and MP-4 were chosen, by whom, and how long they have been there.

S. Hirsh explained that MP-4 was installed in its current location due to accessibility and location.

Bill Eaton, URS, explained that the team considered the fact that groundwater can potentially flow southward, underneath a topographic high that roughly coincides with Loughboro Road. However, this is an unusual groundwater flow pattern. The logical conclusion is the groundwater flows towards the Potomac River. Additionally, ground elevations to the south of Loughboro Road are very low, which could allow the groundwater to move south from AU and not towards the wells on Glenbrook Road. This is why MP-4 was installed near Loughboro Road. There is relative flexibility on the precise location of a well. B. Eaton recalled when the best location for MP-4 was being debated. When deciding on the location for a new well, several practicalities must be considered, such as available space and working with local residents to try to meet their needs.

T. Beckwith added that MP-3 was installed first in 2009. MP-3 was placed near a stream that was running west towards Sibley from AU, where American University Experiment Station materials were found. The sampling results from MP-3 were low level or non-detect. It was thought that the groundwater could possibly be passing under this stream, towards southwest.

T. Smith asked for B. Eaton's rationale for recommending to USACE that well MP-5 was not necessary.

B. Eaton replied he did not recall that precise recommendation. He recalled the back and forth discussion about if another well was needed or not. For the sake of discussion, there are reasons why USACE does or does not need another well. The best hydrogeology minds on this project reached the consensus that USACE does indeed need another well. One of the pieces of scientific evidence that lead us to the conclusion that USACE needs another well was the isotopic analysis data. The isotopic data shows us that perchlorate found at AU had the same natural origin as the perchlorate found at Sibley Hospital. This evidence of a similarity caused us to double check the existing data, which indicated that the two areas are not connected. The existing data from MP-3 and MP-4, which are between AU and Sibley Hospital, were coming up non-detect for perchlorate. We were predisposed to conclude this was not one continuous plume. The isotopic analysis results were conflicting, suggesting the plume is continuous. This piece of data pushed us over the fence towards installing another well to further delineate the groundwater, via MP-5.

T. Beckwith added that they identified this requirement for MP-5. The required drilling zone was identified as the general area that would meet the project objectives to see if contamination from AU is flowing between MP-3 and MP-4.

The 4 Alternative Locations for MP-5:

1. The island of public green space within Rockwood Parkway.
2. The road.
3. A public space in front of a private property.

4. No well installation.

The evaluation process for the well location:

- Public space is preferred over private residences whenever possible to minimize disturbing private residents.
- There are physical limitations for drilling, include steep topography, trees, hardscape, underground utilities, overhead tree limbs or electrical lines.
- USACE evaluated additional alternative MP-5 locations in front of private residences. Sixteen properties were examined in the required drilling zone. Many inhibiting drilling factor were identified. Public space areas in front of three properties were identified as possible viable alternatives.
- USACE Outreach approached those residents to propose installation of MP-5 in front of their properties. None of the property owners were amenable. They preferred the well to be located in public space not adjacent to a private residence. Alternative 3 was eliminated.
- The Partners determined Alternative 4 (No well) was eliminated because they felt the data to be gained by the new well was needed to complete the Spring Valley groundwater study.

T. Beckwith explained that the evaluations of the 16 alternative locations came after the Spring Valley's Community Outreach team heard some community concerns about putting the well on the Rockwood Island.

T. Smith recollected a conversation with an Outreach team member about a resident who volunteered to have the well put on their property. But USACE was concerned with being unable to restore the property to the satisfaction of the homeowner because of how demanding the homeowner was. He did not see how this story would agree with T. Beckwith's accounting of property owner rejections of the well.

T. Beckwith explained that USACE approached one property owner who considered having the well placed on their property. After explaining the drilling and restoration process in more detail, the owner rejected the idea.

B. Smith asked if the well was on public space and reminded him that their little park was in public space and that everyone has a stake in it too.

T. Beckwith acknowledged that it would have been on public space, inside the curb, but in front of someone's property. USACE does not like the idea of going on the property and installing a well against a homeowners wish, even though it is technically DC public space.

T. Smith pointed out that this really limits where you could put that kind of work. In some cases, public space in Spring Valley goes almost to their front doors.

T. Beckwith explained that it is difficult to get people to agree to this, and USACE does not want to force their way onto properties to install wells and upset the community.

N. Wells pointed out that USACE has already put 2 wells in this area, in public space. Everything has been completely remediated. N. Well wondered why USACE would not be able to match the current landscape to what they normally restore. N. Wells had been told by other homeowners that USACE has gone to great lengths and expense to restore properties and wondered why the property owner rejected USACE's offer.

T. Beckwith answered that particular property had a huge front yard. The cost effective restoration of reseeded the well's small area could not guarantee a match for the rest of the yard's grass.

B. Smith commented that there is a difference between a public space and private space. The island has no water access. District workers had made it an area for a lot of their equipment, including bathrooms - where children play. They have replanted the grass every year. They have struggled for 18 years to keep the grass growing, including having hoses frequently damaged. The remediation could not guarantee constant watering like a private property owner could with their own water supply. They raised the curbs 6 inches to keep out water and mud.

T. Beckwith responded that he appreciated and understood that the community has put a lot of effort into the park. USACE would have the area sodded and watered for two weeks, as recommended by Fine Earth Landscape Co.

M. Bresnahan suggested that part of this concern may be depending on time of year and it may be need a bit more than 2 weeks of watering and more attention over a longer span of time. Would USACE be willing to pay attention to the sod long than 2 weeks?

T. Beckwith believed if USACE were to install the well on the island, they would sod the park during the ideal time of year. If the well was installed in September, they can water the sod for 2 weeks before grass goes dormant for the winter. Then the grass should return in the spring.

T. Beckwith reviewed examples of past property restoration:

- 177 arsenic soil removals across Spring Valley.
- 99 anomalies (where they dig on property)
- 53 well installations

T. Beckwith remarked all of these projects involved some level of property restoration. Restoration is a very important and integral part to USACE activities in Spring Valley, and we strive to ensure that property owners are satisfied with the restoration of their property.

T. Smith wanted to hear about the alternative of installing the well in the road. He pointed out that if it is not to go on Rockwood Parkway, then Indian Lane also falls within the required drilling zone as well.

S. Hirsh commented that USACE already seems to have eliminated the "in front of somebody's house" option, but he thought the offer of neighborhood representatives to approach the homeowners would be helpful.

T. Beckwith replied if that is the case, USACE would be happy to reconsider that. But based on USACE's earlier attempts, they essentially eliminated the private property option.

T. Smith believed that USACE created a set of conditions and language that makes it unacceptable for a homeowner to consent. But using some involvement from neighborhood representatives, or other residents, could make a difference.

D. Noble replied that, to be fair, the USACE was not setting the terms. They are simply trying to follow the terms on which USACE cannot restore something they do not damage. They just want people to understand it might take a while for the sod to blend and look like the rest of the yard, which might have a checker-board look for a little while

Alternative 1: Rockwood Parkway ‘Island’:**Advantages:**

- The island is easily accessible for the drill rig, clear of trees.
- Clear of visible utilities.
- Minimizes traffic hazards from lane closures.
- Minimizes public inconvenience of lane closures.
- Easy, safe access for workers for future sampling events.
- Grass area could be easily restored to similar condition

Disadvantages:

- During Community Outreach efforts, some local residents expressed concern about drilling the well on the Rockwood Island.
- Grass area could not be used for approximately one week during well installation.

Congresswoman Norton commented that she can see why this would be a wonderful space for USACE to install the new well and that is why she wanted to make sure that those very obvious advantages are measured against alternatives. For example, she pointed out that local residents dislike, but are accustomed to lane closures. Since USACE is only planning about a week of road closure, it seemed to her some of those disadvantages do not rise to such significance that they cannot be overcome. While she could see why some of the advantages of the location would be attractive to USACE, she also saw why some of them would be very unattractive to the community.

Congresswoman Norton asked what “visible utilities” were. She thought that the District of Columbia ought to be able to know where the utilities are visible or not, and be able to share that information with USACE. She asked USACE to define “clear of visible utilities.”

T. Beckwith answered USACE can have the utility company clear utilities and mark out all their known utilities underground. However, there are a number of abandoned utilities underground that the utility companies are unaware of. USACE has run into abandoned utilities during past drilling activities.

In response to N. Wells, T. Beckwith explained that USACE has not checked the island for invisible utilities. The only way to do that would be to bring in an air spade and start digging in the ground. You can see where some utilities are located by where manhole caps are and by where it looks like the roads were dug up for utility maintenance.

In response to N. Wells, T. Beckwith explained that USACE wanted to place the well in an area where they can fit the drill rig and all the equipment across. The original proposed area met these criteria. The exact location at the end of the island is flexible. From their standpoint, the ideal spot on the island is where the island is wide enough to have the drill rig on there without any equipment spilling over onto the road.

B. Smith commented that equipment would be spilling onto the park. Previous heavy equipment from other government projects near the island completely ripped up the whole grassy area.

L. Sullivan asked if the future sampling events involved minimum crew and hand tools, or another event with drills.

T. Beckwith confirmed the crew would have hand tools and just stand over the well. S. Hirsh added that the Glenbrook Road well is identical to, or very close to, what is being proposed for MP-5.

L. Sullivan asked if trucks needed to park and if so, does the equipment run from the truck or not.

In response to L. Sullivan, T. Beckwith explained that the equipment needed for sampling can be carried from the truck, which can be parked in a normal parking spot on the road. MP-5 will be sampled semi-annually. Once the well is installed, it should not interfere with traffic.

B. Smith asked if the well could be easily opened and could children fit down the well.

T. Beckwith answered no. The well vault is secured, and the boring itself is only inches in diameter.

Congresswoman Norton asked T. Beckwith to discuss the differences between putting MP-5 in the park versus moving it into the road.

T. Beckwith said putting it in the road is usually acceptable to the drill rig as they would not have trees in the way and can easily restore the road with a patch. They also would not disturb anything on Rockwood Island.

P. Dueffert asked if there has been any thought as to where in the road the well could be located.

T. Beckwith answered USACE must look at the utilities again, but the best location would be close to the point of the island. However, there seems to be a lot of utilities running by the point of the island. When looking for past well locations in the road with an air spade, USACE kept running into old utilities that made them stop, patch the asphalt, and reinvestigate at a location a few feet away. They might have to do that several times. In response to B. Smith, T. Beckwith confirmed that this could happen on the island as well.

In response to M. Bresnahan, T. Beckwith answered that the well will be 200 feet deep.

T. Smith asked if they have looked into Indian Lane, which falls within the target area. Has USACE looked into Indian Lane for utility issues?

T. Beckwith confirmed they could put it on Indian Lane too. If the decision is to put MP-5 in the road, USACE will look at different areas of the road where it does not appear to have many utilities.

T. Smith commented that Indian Lane is a local street and less traveled than Rockwood Parkway, while most of Rockwood Parkway's traffic is commuter traffic.

T. Beckwith explained another issue with putting the well in the road, in addition to the locations of active and abandoned utilities, traffic hazards, and public inconvenience. The well is a significant investment. It will cost close to \$100K to install the multiport well. By putting it in the road, the well is more susceptible to damage from road traffic and road maintenance.

P. Dueffert pointed out that the tip of the island is a sparsely traveled area, but that damage would be a pretty significant disadvantage.

T. Beckwith explained that the shallow well on Glenbrook Road had damage that impacted its seal. Contamination from the street could have worked its way down through the well before the damage was discovered and fixed. This could potentially affect results.

Congresswoman Norton commented that surely the Army can come up with a sufficient cover.

M. Bresnahan commented she could understand some of the weight of the trucks causing problems for the wells. This is why she was concerned about testing results.

In response to L. Sullivan, T. Beckwith explained that USACE will remove the well once the project is complete.

M. Bresnahan asked if, after all the repairs, that the park would be beautiful.

T. Beckwith answered that USACE will follow their same procedures for the well and restoring the property.

S. Hirsh clarified that removing a well requires trucks and a drill rig.

T. Smith asked if this well will only have two rounds of testing.

T. Beckwith explained that MP-5 will be sampled twice at a minimum.

M. Bresnahan explained that she believes that the well may find perchlorate and may help fix groundwater problems. This well may be a safeguard.

T. Smith commented that all the evidence from the wells do not point to a connection between the two areas, despite it being the same kind of perchlorate coming from Chile.

N. Wells wondered that even if they found contamination, what would USACE do about it?

T. Smith said that he thinks the issue for this meeting was to find well location alternatives because of the kind of disruptions that this well would cause in the neighborhood. M. Bresnahan agreed.

T. Smith continued that they should dig where there are the fewest consequences that they as a neighborhood can live with. The group of neighbors is committed to preserving the park and should do everything in their power to protect it. He noted problems found in the few parklands available in Spring Valley. He did not see an issue with placing MP-5 in a road, or repairing a damaged well and added the roads were not heavily used.

M. Bresnahan expressed concern for the Spring Valley community and environment, saying that nobody wants contamination in the surface water. She wondered why the perchlorate is coming from AU, and where it goes from AU. Having been a resident of Spring Valley for 23 years, she recalled and recounted the Army Corps Mission Statement for the RAB, which she truly believed in. She added that she was not the expert, instead deferring to B. Eaton as a geologist.

Congresswoman Norton agreed that M. Bresnahan's concern about AU is properly placed and that AU was essentially how the whole of Spring Valley was contaminated. She asked to hear more about T. Smith's suggestion of using Indian Lane instead.

T. Beckwith explained that if they decide to locate the well in the road, then USACE and URS will look for a location on Indian Lane, within the required drill zone, as well. There are certain challenges, regardless of whether the location is on Indian Lane or Rockwood Parkway. They will know more once utilities are marked.

Congresswoman Norton stated that is what is needed to be done and not to confine themselves to just two alternatives.

B. Smith pointed out that Rockwood Island has lights and streets on both sides of that little area and therefore probably had more underground utilities than on Indian Lane.

J. Sweeney agreed with T. Smith, and assured the Congresswoman that the Partners consider the well necessary. As far as they are concerned, the island is the best place to put it.

T. Smith, J. Sweeney, and N. Wells agreed that they could re-approach the homeowners about the well.

T. Smith added that the idea of putting this in the road is the easiest solution.

B. Smith pointed out that no one would be as concerned and approach workers on the road as they would seeing workers in the park. She did not see the resistance to putting the well in the road and that solution is perfect, with the fewest imperfections.

T. Beckwith agreed there is no perfect solution. There are a lot of challenges to putting MP-5 in the road, and that they could pretty easily put this well in the park, restore the sod, and get it back to its previous or better condition.

Congresswoman Norton asked the community members what was their concern about USACE potentially having this work done in the park, and then restoring it with more sod and look better than it does now?

L. Sullivan explained that the island is one of few public green spaces that the 30 or 40 household community members worked so hard on, and the well would still be noticeable from the road. She believed that installation equipment on the park would still cause interruption and rubbernecking. She would like to see the well someplace in the road, or someplace where it does not interfere with the community's enjoyment of the park.

T. Smith told the congresswoman that his residency and representation of the community taught him about the limited resources and park land that they have available there and that it is about more than just fixing the grass. They want to preserve and protect their park, especially when there are clear alternatives.

Congresswoman Norton stated that the only impediments she heard is safety in the streets and having to keep looking in different spots upon striking utilities. T. Smith pointed out that they can run into utility issues in their own front yard.

Congresswoman Norton replied that street utility issues are different and suggested that Indian Lane was less traveled. She said the support is to get the well in the road, out of the park, and that the notion of going to someone's property is fine if they find a willing homeowner. However, there will be a problem if USACE runs into utility issues on the street in front of the park.

Congresswoman Norton asked if USACE confined themselves to these two blocks of land, the green space and the space in the street.

T. Beckwith replied no. If USACE decides to put it in the road, they would give a closer look at where the ideal location was. They would find a location within that required sampling area that would minimize impacts to workers during installation and future sampling events and try to minimize road closures.

Congresswoman Norton agreed. She would like to see USACE look within the required sampling area box to see if there may be more appropriate spaces than the two we have been focusing on. She assured that the city had adequate safety regulations and that road closures are not an issue. She said of all the issues raised, she would be concerned about utilities, but they have not really been looked at yet. She did

not see such an urgency to install the well that USACE could not look into other locations in consideration of the community response.

T. Beckwith said USACE will look at the road, and explained that the process to evaluate the potential locations in the road will start with having the utility company come out and mark out utilities.

Congresswoman Norton reminded everyone that community members have already volunteered to reach out to homeowners and that they now have two alternatives that have not been presented before (re-approaching homeowners and the road).

T. Beckwith said as part of our public space process, USACE will have to put a \$10,000 deposit down for this project with DC, which cannot be returned until an inspector is satisfied that USACE has restored the property back to satisfactory conditions.

T. Beckwith and T. Smith reiterated how no perchlorate source has been found, despite extensive searches throughout Spring Valley.

Congresswoman Norton wondered if there has been an increase in perchlorate detections.

T. Beckwith explained that perchlorate detections have actually been decreasing since sampling first started.

Congresswoman Norton asked if USACE has been treating the groundwater.

T. Beckwith replied they have not, but over time, dilution can deplete the source and the concentrations can decrease further.

N. Wells noted that the ANC's resolution said they would support this new well only if there was an action plan to reduce contamination, and because that is on the record in the constitution.

In response, Congresswoman Norton understood that USACE will first complete the groundwater investigation, and then they will plan the next steps based on the results.

T. Beckwith confirmed this was all part of USACE's plan.

T. Beckwith showed more slides of previous USACE excavation and restoration work: including MP-4, on Rockwood Parkway; a drill rig showing overhead clearance; an 18"x18" well pad; and a deep well on Glenbrook Road, across from the 4825 property.

T. Beckwith finished the presentation by saying the Corps will look into road options in more details.

Congresswoman Norton summarized the meeting, saying that USACE will look for an alternative location within the required drilling zone, recognizing that utilities do present a problem. The community has volunteered to reach out to the homeowners. If neighbors are able to do that, she took it USACE would be willing to have a discussion with them about restoration. She said that USACE could follow up with the group on what they have found with respect to alternative well locations.

T. Beckwith replied he thought that in a couple weeks he would follow up with the group. B. Eaton could get some type of utility clearance in a proposed location in the street, and look at alternatives in the streets.

Congresswoman Norton thanked everyone for the candid discussion and the open mindedness that was shown here today. As with almost every involvement, people can keep working together on it and get it done.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:00 PM.