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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant
Calverton, New York

Informational Meeting - ^{Restoration}~~Residential~~ Advisory Board
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7:00 p.m.
October 16, 1997

Riverhead Town Hall
200 Howell Avenue
Riverhead, New York 11901

P R E S E N T:

Robert Goodale Chairman,
 Riverhead Redevelopment Corp.

Judith Hare United States Navy
 Naval Air Systems Command

David Brayack ^{C. F. Braun}
 ~~Brown & Root Environmental~~

Jim Colter Northern Division, NAVFAC

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P R O C E E D I N G S

MR. GOODALE: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. Tonight's meeting is to be conducted by the Navy, the owners of the former Grumman site in Calverton. As we all know, the process is that at some point, the Navy is going to turn this property over to Riverhead. They have to turn it over, however, according to Federal law, in a certain condition, environmental condition. They have been working diligently to make sure that that regulation will be met.

We are now at the point where they would like, the Navy would like to engage the community to tell them two things:

First of all, they would like to tell us where things are now, in terms of the investigation of whatever environmental problems are on their site, and what they intend to do about it.

And secondly, an invitation to the community to come forward to be part of the process of making sure that the site is, over a period of time, reclaimed environmentally, to the extent that it is properly used for our, hopefully, very successful economic development processes.

In that regard, they will talk to you

1 about this. They wish at the end of tonight, to
2 have set up an advisory board that would be part of
3 the process to evaluate how well they are doing in
4 this regard. This is a very important matter. This
5 is a very important site for Riverhead, and it has
6 29 hundred plus or minus acres that we hope are
7 going to be very useful to Riverhead. It has been
8 under manufacturing generally for many years, and we
9 want to make sure that when it gets turned over to
10 Riverhead, that it is in a condition so that we will
11 be able to make very good economic use of.

12 The purpose of today's meeting, again,
13 is to invite the community to participate in the
14 evaluation of the remediation processes that will be
15 taking place over now and for the next while.

16 At this point, I would like to
17 introduce Ms. Judith Hare, from the U.S. Navy, who
18 will be conducting this session tonight.

19 Judith?

20 MS. HARE: Thank you.

21 Good evening, ladies and gentlemen, and
22 thank you, Bobby, for that very warm introduction.

23 And thank you for coming this evening
24 and joining us in this session, which I think you're
25 going to find very, very interesting. Many of you

1 may already know me, but for those of you in the
2 room that might not know me, as Bobby said, I'm
3 Judith Hare, from the Naval Air Systems Command, and
4 I'm the program manager for the government-owned
5 contractor operated facilities under the cognizance
6 of the Naval Air Systems Command.

7 As you know, NAVFAC is the owner of the
8 property that is commonly referred to as the
9 Calverton facility, formerly operated by Northrop
10 Grumman, and prior to that, Grumman Aerospace. We
11 are here this evening to talk to you about our plans
12 to establish a Restoration Advisory Board, right
13 here in the community of Riverhead.

14 This is an important aspect of our
15 mission, to establish the Restoration Advisory
16 Board. The Navy is committed to keeping you
17 informed about the environmental progress that we
18 are making at the facility, and to look for your
19 input and comments. For this reason, we are here
20 tonight, to tell you about the forming of the board
21 and how you can become a member of the board.

22 I have some slides I want to present to
23 you this evening which are going to explain to you a
24 little bit about a Restoration Advisory Board and
25 how it works.

1 Let's tackle the first big question,
2 what is a RAB? Simply put, it is a forum for
3 discussion and exchange of information between the
4 Navy, regulatory agencies, and the community, on
5 environmental restoration topics. It is not a
6 decision-making body. It is made up of
7 representatives from community and government
8 agencies and all members are equal.

9 Why do we need a RAB? It encourages
10 dialogue among the stakeholders. We are all
11 stakeholders in this room.

12 It fosters true partnership between the
13 community and the government agency. We have a
14 chairmanship, which I'll talk a little bit more
15 about later; equal member status, and the good news
16 is that even if you're not a member of the
17 Restoration Advisory Board you can still attend the
18 meetings, they are open to the public.

19 So what is the community's involvement?
20 It is a two way communication between government
21 decision makers and the community. In other words,
22 it gives you, the community, an opportunity to get
23 your thoughts and your input across.

24 Participation in cleanup processes,
25 from planning to execution.

1 Who is the community? It can be a
2 number of people, local residents, or Grumman
3 employees, and there are some still around, at least
4 they live in this community. Current technical
5 review committee members, local government, business
6 community, school districts. Local environmental
7 groups and activities, homeowner associations,
8 religious community, civic public interest
9 organizations, local regulatory agencies are active
10 on restoration advisory boards.

11 The responsibilities of the RAB is to
12 provide advice to the Navy and federal and state
13 regulatory agencies.

14 Consider important issues related to
15 cleanup, such as the scope of studies, cleanup
16 levels, waste management and remedial action
17 alternatives.

18 We have, as you know, some of you that
19 have been more familiar with our environmental
20 cleanup program, we have many, many documents that
21 are generated from our studies, and so on. These
22 documents will be reviewed and evaluated by RAB
23 members, input will be taken from the RAB members.

24 Obviously, conduct regular meetings
25 open to the public, and of course at convenient

1 times and locations.

2 The responsibilities of a RAB member
3 are of course to attend the meetings, that is very
4 important. To also review and comment on the
5 reports at the RAB meetings. To update community
6 members and bring their concerns to the board, not
7 every one may be able to attend RAB meetings, but
8 certainly if you get input from your community, from
9 your organizations that you belong to, you bring
10 those concerns with you to the RAB meetings.

11 So what are the benefits? Obviously
12 for the Navy, it fosters increased credibility.
13 There is an improved community acceptance and
14 support of our program, and I think more responsive
15 cleanups.

16 For the community, it is increased
17 understanding of community cleanup issues, and
18 progress of those issues. An opportunity to
19 actually participate in the process, and obviously,
20 more responsive cleanups.

21 There's equal leadership for the RAB.
22 There is a Navy co-chair and a community co-chair.
23 The Navy co-chair is appointed by the Navy, and the
24 Navy commits resources so that we can hold these
25 meetings. The community co-chair is elected by the

1 community members and represents community members.

2 This really is a true environmental
3 partnership, bringing together members who reflect a
4 diverse interest within the community, enabling an
5 early and continued flow of information, concerns,
6 values and needs between the affected community,
7 Navy, and environmental regulatory agencies.

8 So how do you become a member of the
9 RAB? Every one is eligible if you live near the
10 facility or you represent a group affected by the
11 facility. Applications may be left with us this
12 evening and we have applications that are available.
13 On the table in the back, the young lady in the
14 white jacket has them right in the back, and she'll
15 be happy to give those out to you, help you fill
16 them out if you have questions about the form, or
17 you can take them with you.

18 If, for instance, you know of a
19 neighbor or a friend, whatever, that couldn't come
20 this evening and you want to take an extra
21 application or several extra applications, please
22 feel free to do so. You can mail those in. The
23 address will be on the fact sheets that are
24 available also. They must be postmarked by the 31st
25 of October.

1 So simply put, the next step is the
2 community interest forms that will be reviewed after
3 they are submitted to us. Letters will be sent to
4 applicants to inform them if they have been selected
5 to serve on the RAB.

6 At this point, we haven't established a
7 date for the first RAB meeting. That will actually
8 take place after the members are selected for the
9 RAB. And RAB meetings, I might add, at our other
10 GOCO facilities where we have them established, run
11 quarterly. We find that that is a very convenient
12 way, and easier way, actually, to be able to set the
13 RAB up and make it run effectively. Of course,
14 every one is welcome to attend RAB meetings.

15 Are there questions that I can answer?
16 Yes.

17 A MAN: How many do you see comprising
18 a RAB?

19 MS. HARE: Generally speaking, we have
20 20 to 22 people on a RAB. And it varies from one
21 community to the next. Sometimes the response is
22 very close to that number. We've also had cases
23 where it was double or triple that number. And in
24 regard to responses that would double or triple the
25 amount that would be practical to select for a RAB,

1 then actually we go through the applications and we
2 try to select the most diverse, from background
3 information that is on the application. So we have
4 a good cross-section of the community.

5 Other questions?

6 If not, then at this time I'm going to
7 introduce Jim Colter. Jim Colter is the program
8 manager for the Installation Restoration Program at
9 the Calverton facility. He has a presentation that
10 he would like to give to you this evening that is
11 going to tell you about the progress that we've made
12 at the facility.

13 Jim?

14 MR. COLTER: Thanks, Judith. As Judith
15 mentioned, my name is Jim Colter, I'm the remedial
16 project manager for the Calverton facility. I work
17 with the Northern Division Division of the NAVFAC,
18 and I'm located down in Lester, Pennsylvania, which
19 is not too far from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

20 Our mission overall is engineering
21 services to several naval shore facilities
22 throughout the Northeast. The department that I
23 work in particularly, is the environmental
24 department. Again, my primary responsibility is the
25 Installation Restoration Program at Calverton.

1 To give you a brief mission and history
2 of the Calverton facility, the Inspection Navy
3 Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant, its main mission
4 was to assemble test and retrofit naval aircraft.
5 This facility worked in conjunction with the
6 Bethpage facility, which is a little to the west on
7 Long Island. Basically, the Bethpage's facilities
8 manufactured different parts, shipped them out to
9 Calverton to assemble and then flight test naval
10 aircraft.

11 As Judith mentioned earlier, NWIRP
12 Calverton is owned by the Naval Air Systems Command.
13 It was built during the Korean War and became
14 operational in 1954. Since that time, it has been
15 leased to Northrop Grumman, formerly Grumman
16 Aerospace, until recently, in 1996, when they
17 announced their intention to vacate the property.

18 As a result of that announcement, the
19 Navy has prepared to transfer the land to the Town
20 of Riverhead. However, there are some outstanding
21 environmental issues that will extend beyond the
22 transfer date.

23 The reason for the Navy's Installation
24 Restoration Program, was basically that for many
25 years, unacceptable ways of handling wastes and

1 disposable wastes were found to be acceptable. This
2 was back at a time when war, and things like that,
3 were more of a public concern than the environment.
4 Today, looking back, some of the things that we did
5 back then weren't such a good idea, and we found
6 that we actually caused some harm to the
7 environment.

8 So in 1975, the Department of Defense
9 took steps to create a program to identify and
10 address some of these environmental concerns that
11 have arisen at their Federal facilities. Later,
12 Congress enacted laws, such as the Comprehensive
13 Environmental Response Compensation and Liability
14 Act in 1980. Most of you will recognize that as
15 CERCLA. This act, again, was established to clean
16 up and try to control those past hazardous waste
17 disposal and spill sites.

18 The DOD tailored a program after
19 CERCLA, this is what is known as the Installation
20 Restoration Program, and basically the Navy took the
21 Calverton's program and kicked it off in 1985.

22 What is up there now is a flow chart
23 showing the various steps involved in the
24 Installation Restoration Program. They begin with
25 an initial assessment study, which began in 1985.

1 It was completed in 1986. This program looks at
2 aerial photos and the way business was conducted,
3 and identified potential environmental areas of
4 concern. After that, a site investigation is
5 conducted. This was completed in 1992 for
6 Calverton. It looked at the sites in the IAS that
7 were recommended for further investigation, and this
8 investigation's conclusions were to determine if
9 contamination actually existed at the site.

10 A parallel program to that is the RCRA
11 facility assessment. After the sites identified in
12 the IAS were investigated, continual input by the
13 New York State DEC and Suffolk County Health
14 Services identified other areas of potential
15 concern. The RCRA facility assessment was conducted
16 in 1995 to address these new sites to again
17 determine if contamination actually existed.

18 Based on the findings of that program,
19 we go on to the RCRA facility investigation, that is
20 the phase that is currently under way. This phase
21 takes those sites that were concluded to have
22 contamination and tries to determine its nature and
23 extent of the contamination. As I said, this site
24 was initiated in 1995 and it is ongoing at various
25 sites right now.

1 After we've determined the nature and
2 extent of our contamination, we go on to what is
3 called a corrective measures study. This study
4 evaluates different alternatives available for
5 addressing contamination at each site. Based on
6 that report, the Navy will prepare decision
7 documents to the State of New York, documenting its
8 preferred method of how they want to handle the
9 site.

10 These processes that I'm explaining now
11 is where the RAB is an integral part of the process.
12 You will be able to, at that point, give us your
13 concerns with what we feel is the preferred remedy,
14 and maybe some of you have some ideas that we might
15 not have thought of.

16 After we agree on a proposed remedy for
17 certain contaminants at a certain site, we'll then
18 select that remedy, design it, and of course
19 implement it.

20 This is a map showing right now, the
21 sites that have been identified from the IAS and the
22 RCRA facility assessment and are the sites that are
23 on our books today, as Installation Restoration
24 sites.

25 Most of these sites we've investigated,

1 we concluded that the contamination is not
2 significant, and that we don't foresee a problem.

3 There are seven sites, however, where
4 our investigations are continuing.

5 Our first site is Site 1, the Northeast
6 Disposal Area.

7 Our second site is the Fire Training
8 Area. We have the Fuel Calibration Area in this
9 area, as well as an Engine Test House Facility,
10 Field Depot, Jet Fuel Systems Lab, we have
11 Electronic Counter Measures Area, and that's it.

12 The other sites, so far, we have
13 concluded that the contamination is localized, does
14 not extend very far, does not affect the groundwater
15 quality. These decisions have already been made and
16 sent to the state, and what we are going to
17 concentrate on from here on in, are the seven sites
18 that I just mentioned.

19 Primary contaminants at these sites,
20 include fuels, primarily jet fuel gasoline,
21 solvents, basically degreasing agents. Some more
22 common examples are nail polish remover and dry
23 cleaning fluids, and metals; chromium, copper, lead,
24 nickel, silver, zinc, those type of metal compounds
25 that are found naturally but are also sometimes

1 associated with the processes at Calverton.

2 The media that we are concerned with
3 are soils, ingestion and contact with dust. We are
4 concerned with groundwater, how the chemicals have
5 impacted the groundwater, and the quality of the
6 drinking water.

7 Sediments, and these are for potential
8 ecological concerns. At some sites, we may actually
9 take an action more on the ecology of the site, more
10 so than risk to human health.

11 Surface water is similar to sediment.
12 We have ecological issues and recreational concerns.

13 Currently, of the seven sites that I
14 mentioned previously, the total acreage is 250 acres
15 out of the 3,000 acres that the Town of Riverhead is
16 proposing to take ownership of. The 250 acres is
17 the site boundaries. The actual soil contamination
18 that we've identified, is roughly about 20 to 30
19 acres of that.

20 What is next, basically, is we want to
21 complete our phase two RFI. We want to then move
22 into and complete the corrective measures study,
23 actually outline the alternatives that are available
24 for each site. We then want to prepare our decision
25 documents for each site, submit them to the state,

1 submit them to the RAB, get your comments, get your
2 concerns.

3 Based on the decisions that we all make
4 together, we'll then implement designs and actions
5 at the sites that we all decide are appropriate.

6 As part of the Navy's Installation
7 Restoration Program, from its inception, community
8 relations was always a part of it. Although more
9 recently we are now actually getting the community
10 involved in what we call our Technical Review
11 Committee. Prior to the establishment of the RAB,
12 our community relations involvements included
13 preparing a community relations plan and basically
14 giving you points of contact, site descriptions, a
15 little bit of background on the facility. This
16 community relations plan and all the documents that
17 have been prepared to date, are in the local
18 Information Repository, they are on display for
19 public review. You can't take them out of the area,
20 but you can make copies and review them.

21 The local repository for Calverton is
22 at the Riverhead Free Library down the street. You
23 can go to the reference desk and ask for the Navy
24 documents, they'll point you in the right direction.
25 As I said before, all the documents that we prepare

1 are at this repository for your review. The address
2 is up there, the hours of operation. Most of you
3 probably know them better than I. And at any time
4 throughout this program, if you have other questions
5 and you don't want to wait until the RAB convenes,
6 you can always give me a call down in Lester,
7 Pennsylvania, it is right next door to Philadelphia,
8 and the number is shown there. We'll leave that up
9 for awhile.

10 That is basically where we are at, at
11 this point, with the Installation Restoration
12 Program. As Judith said, after we get the RAB up
13 and running, we will be giving you a lot of
14 technical data and reports to review and comment on,
15 and you'll see exactly where we are at and where we
16 are headed.

17 MS. HARE: Thanks, Jim.

18 Are there any other questions that we
19 can answer for you tonight?

20 A MAN: How serious are any of these
21 sites? What has been done?

22 MS. HARE: Jim?

23 MR. COLTER: It is hard to put
24 "serious" in context. Groundwater at four of the
25 seven sites, groundwater quality has been impacted

1 by the chemicals. The drinking water wells that are
2 on site, which was for potable water for the Grumman
3 employees as well as the process water, does have a
4 treatment system in place and has had a treatment
5 system in place for several years.

6 Soils, we call it a risk assessment, it
7 is a very detailed assessment, but because there is
8 no contact and the facility is basically bounded by
9 a fence, there is no general contact by the public
10 to these chemicals, so it is hard to say, like I
11 said, what defines "serious." But none of the sites
12 really are posing any immediate risks to the local
13 community.

14 A MAN: The thought of the town taking
15 over the site and it being used for various ideas
16 that they have come up with, the situation -- the
17 site's preclude the town to selling the site, or
18 leasing it.

19 MR. COLTER: Basically right now, the
20 plan by the Navy is to transfer all the property
21 except these seven sites. We don't yet have our
22 decisions down the road of how we are going to clean
23 up the sites. So what the town is actually going to
24 get is the balance of the facility minus these seven
25 sites. As we get to the remedy of each site and you

1 get it to the point where the State of New York is
2 satisfied with our decisions and our efforts and
3 we've made a determination that that site is
4 suitable for transfer, we'll transfer the parcel
5 over to the town.

6 A MAN: Have you made the consideration
7 in the other sites, aside from the seven?

8 MR. COLTER: The other seven sites,
9 that determination has been made.

10 A MAN: They are okay?

11 MR. COLTER: Yes.

12 A MAN: State and environmental people
13 have okayed it?

14 MR. COLTER: Right. That was through
15 our Technical Review Committee, that we've had since
16 1990, in place. Like I said, those decisions have
17 already been made.

18 MR. GOODALE: The Town of Riverhead
19 will not take any property that the State DEC or the
20 Suffolk County Department of Health is considered to
21 be potentially, even potentially, degraded. I think
22 250 acres is generous. I think they have carved out
23 enough. There is a map around which shows
24 potentially how much of which places they are. The
25 idea is is that whatever site is considered to be

1 even marginally contaminated, will be kept by the
2 Navy until the time that they clean it up.

3 We hope the balance of the site, which
4 is the vast majority of the site, will transfer to
5 the Town of Riverhead in the near future. So we
6 just want to make sure -- and we have the
7 assistance, and I must say, the very good assistance
8 of the Suffolk County Department of Health and State
9 DEC in guiding the Town of Riverhead, in terms of
10 making sure about the stuff that we get is
11 environmentally acceptable to the uses that we hope
12 to be able to develop on the site. So this is an
13 important question. And we think it is getting
14 worked out.

15 But the assurance has to be Riverhead
16 is not going to take property that is
17 environmentally degraded. We think the Navy has
18 done the work acceptably. To point out what those
19 areas are, again, roughly 250 acres, and they're
20 being generous in that. They are giving us a little
21 safety area in that, as well. I'm thinking that is
22 probably true.

23 MS. HARE: These are the kinds of
24 things -- your question was an excellent one, I
25 might say, and the kinds of things that are going to

1 actually be discussed in the Restoration Advisory
2 Board meetings. Many issues concerning the cleanup
3 of this property will be agenda items for the RAB
4 meetings. So the kinds of things that you have
5 wondered about in the past, I know we have had some
6 public meetings here in Riverhead, but certainly
7 probably not enough to satisfy all of your questions
8 and your concerns, and in the next step in the
9 process, by establishing the RAB, we are able then
10 to come together in one group and discuss all these
11 various issues that concern the cleanup of the
12 property.

13 You had a question, I believe, sir.

14 A MAN: I have a twofold question. I
15 live in Calverton right across the street from the
16 northern fence. I go past the site every day on my
17 way to work. I work west. I believe, by some of
18 the activity that I've seen there in the last month,
19 I think some restoration work has already been
20 taking place. I can only surmise that it is either
21 that, or somebody is mining sand out at the site. I
22 can only surmise they are doing cleanup at the Rifle
23 Range Area. I suspect it is lead soil contaminated
24 soil.

25 MS. HARE: That is correct.

1 A MAN: You've answered that question.

2 My second question, is where did this
3 contaminated soil go? As luck would have it, I
4 followed one of the dump trailers west until I
5 turned onto William Floyd Parkway, and he continued
6 west. I would have suspected that he would have
7 headed for the expressway and carted this
8 contaminated soil off of Long Island. Seeing how
9 they continued west on 25, I suspect maybe it didn't
10 leave Long Island, and I'd like to know where did it
11 go.

12 MR. COLTER: Unfortunately, the person
13 who can answer that is not here tonight.

14 We have been working -- since Northrop
15 Grumman has announced its vacation of the property,
16 we have been working with Northrop Grumman, my
17 department and Northrop Grumman's department, in
18 concert, have been trying to address all the areas
19 of potential concern here. Obviously, one of those
20 was the pistol range on the north side of the base.
21 That was Northrop Grumman who was in charge of the
22 restoration of that. Of what I know, what happened
23 there, was Grumman tested soils in and around the
24 pistol range, in and around the sand backstop, did
25 find lead contaminated soil, and excavated and

1 disposed of, in accordance with the laws applicable
2 to a landfill. I don't know which landfill, but it
3 was obviously an approved landfill.

4 A MAN: I hope it was approved.

5 MR. COLTER: The DEC was heavily
6 involved.

7 MS. HARE: There is a manifest that has
8 to be prepared, and signed off, and proof of that
9 manifest and the sign-off has to be executed and
10 supplied to the state. So that is a very careful
11 and closely coordinated effort with the state.

12 MR. COLTER: What remained of the sand
13 backstop, that was determined not to be hazardous,
14 again, what I know of it, is they had a local --
15 local manufacturer, or somebody local to the area,
16 interested in the sand. He came out, he sifted the
17 sand, took out the lead fragments, set them aside,
18 took the virgin sand somewhere, again, I don't have
19 the details, and the lead fragments he disposed of
20 in accordance with hazardous waste.

21 A MAN: It was screened there on site.

22 MR. COLTER: As far as I know, yes.
23 This was coordinated with New York State and the
24 DEC, as every remedial action is. I expected a
25 Grumman representative here tonight.

1 If you need to know more, meet me
2 afterwards, I can put you in contact with the right
3 person.

4 MS. HARE: Absolutely. I was going to
5 suggest or we can just contact either Kaufmann or
6 whoever, and have him call this gentleman and
7 satisfy that question.

8 A MAN: I'd like to know where that
9 soil went.

10 MS. HARE: You bet. We'll do that.

11 MR. COLTER: Give me your name and
12 number, and we'll make sure you get an answer.

13 MS. HARE: In the back.

14 A WOMAN: How many other sites is
15 Grumman Northrop involved in the restoration.

16 MS. HARE: Let me just talk a little
17 bit about Northrop Grumman's initial obligation in
18 vacating this facility. There is a clause in their
19 contract that talks about restoring the facility.
20 And that happens at the time that a contractor would
21 vacate the facility. And obviously that includes a
22 great many things. Restoration is established from
23 the standpoint of certain things that have to be
24 done to the facility. Maybe over the years, the
25 Company has rearranged the facility to some degree,

1 or whatever, and they go through and make those
2 determinations.

3 But before they can do some levels of
4 restoration to the facility, obviously there has to
5 be a great deal of environmental testing that
6 happens. In regard to that, the Company then
7 proceeds, based on all of that testing, and I can
8 assure you that Northrop Grumman has done extensive
9 testing on that facility. Then they proceed to do
10 remediation, whatever is dictated by the testing.

11 Now, the state is involved from day one
12 in all of that. And all of the state results. The
13 state also makes comments and comes back to them,
14 either determines that their level of testing has
15 been sufficient or in some cases may tell them you
16 need to expand your testing. So it is working
17 almost in concert, if you will, correct me if I'm
18 wrong, Jim, with the work that we are doing in the
19 Installation Restoration area. But this is Northrop
20 Grumman's obligation, per the contract that they
21 have had, which is in the form of a lease, down
22 through the years.

23 MR. COLTER: The way that we set up the
24 responsibilities for investigating Calverton, my
25 authority under Congress is to investigate past

1 disposal sites. So based on that, the Navy took
2 over, basically, most of the land -- the
3 investigation of the land areas, which were already
4 being done on the IR program. Grumman agreed to
5 investigate buildings and structures, and that is
6 where the split was.

7 MS. HARE: Basically that concerns
8 their operations.

9 MR. COLTER: Right.

10 MS. HARE: And again ties into, and
11 back to, I should say, their obligation, their
12 contractual obligation.

13 MR. COLTER: One of the main things I
14 know they did, just as an example, was that every
15 facility, every structure and building had a
16 cesspool for sanitary waste, industrial waste, those
17 types of things. I know for a fact that they
18 sampled and tested every cesspool on the base and
19 pumped out and did confirmation sampling, that
20 nothing remained in every single cesspool. That is
21 a very big effort if you're familiar with the
22 structures out there and the size of them. That was
23 just one of many items they did. I was hoping
24 someone from Grumman would be here to toot their
25 horn, but they will be probably at the RAB.

1 A MAN: Who is financially responsible,
2 is Grumman or the Navy?

3 MS. HARE: For the restoration, that,
4 Grumman is contractually responsible for. That is
5 to put it bluntly, on their ticket. The Navy is
6 responsible at the moment for overall cleanup, which
7 is what we are engaged in.

8 However, when we know the full
9 assessment of remediation for that facility, then
10 obviously there will be some determination as to the
11 level of responsibility financially there also with
12 Northrop Grumman.

13 MR. COLTER: That is a very good
14 question. The money that the Navy gets to conduct
15 this is congressionally appropriated money. If you
16 know anything about the volatility of the Federal
17 Government right now, that pot is ever decreasing.
18 Again, in the RABs, we will inform you of when
19 Congress cuts our budget by so many hundreds of
20 millions of dollars, what we had planned to clean up
21 this year, we can't, so we have to wait until next
22 year. Those are the types of decisions that are
23 important, that word gets out to the community, that
24 sometimes we don't get to do what we've planned to
25 do because of budget cuts. And at the same time,

1 money does get shifted to Northern Division, and we
2 can actually do something that we wanted to do two
3 years later. We can actually push that schedule up.
4 These schedule and budget issues are important
5 issues that have come up in the RAB.

6 A MAN: The remediation Grumman is
7 paying for, I gather, the seven sites at least.

8 MR. COLTER: No, the seven sites are
9 the Navy.

10 A MAN: What is Grumman's?

11 MR. HARE: Grumman is actually paying
12 for other things that concern where their operations
13 occurred, which is more in the category of inside
14 the buildings and close to the buildings. Those
15 kind of things where they had direct operations
16 going, established, and are now responsible for
17 essentially restoring the facility. And in regard
18 to restoring the facility, environmental cleanup is
19 a part of that.

20 A MAN: You're saying both things.

21 Why does the Navy pay for some and
22 Grumman pay for the other?

23 MS. HARE: Because Northrop Grumman
24 signed a contract a long time ago with the Navy.
25 And there is a clause in their contract that says

1 they must do this at the time that they leave the
2 facility. So that is part of their contractual
3 obligation. The Navy owns the property. The Navy
4 many years ago, when we launched the Installation
5 Restoration Program for all our facilities, actually
6 not just the government-owned contractor operated
7 facilities, but also our naval facility, such as
8 naval air stations and depots and other types of
9 Navy facilities, the Navy took an aggressive point
10 of view in launching and cleaning up our facilities
11 environmentally in total. Those facilities that are
12 GOCO facilities were included in that philosophy.

13 So we began this process a number of
14 years ago, to look at the facilities. And this
15 would be, again, as Jim said, under the area or
16 avenue of past sins, if you will, things that had
17 gone on many, many years ago. Ultimately, that
18 doesn't mean that Northrop Grumman will not
19 ultimately help pay for some of that restoration
20 work. But at the present time, we are going through
21 the process of determining what that remediation
22 will be, ultimately.

23 Does that kind of explain it a little
24 bit better?

25 Well, join the Restoration Advisory

1 Board.

2 MR. GOODALE: I think the point is that
3 the town will be looking to the Navy to do the
4 cleanup. The Navy may go back to Grumman and argue
5 about who is going to pay for what. But we are not
6 waiting on Grumman to pay for nothing. We are
7 relying on the Navy to engage in the process, in a
8 period of time, it is going to be up to them. They
9 are very good at this, they can go to Grumman and
10 get the money back for whatever they believe Grumman
11 owes on this process. But we are not dealing, the
12 town is not dealing with Grumman and the Navy. We
13 are dealing with the Navy. And the Navy then has
14 the deal of dealing with Grum.

15 A MAN: Insofar as the Navy and Grumman
16 are concerned, how do they determine who pays for
17 what?

18 MR. GOODALE: Frankly, that is between
19 them.

20 MR. COLTER: Basically, as I stated
21 earlier, anything outside the buildings, the Navy's
22 program, the Installation Restoration Program, pays
23 for that out of congressional appropriations.
24 Things were done in the buildings that Grumman
25 investigated and remediated, they paid for out of

1 their operational funds.

2 MS. HARE: Let me just add to that to
3 clear it up a little further. When Northrop Grumman
4 announced that they were going to vacate the
5 facility, I had a team from my office, and also from
6 the contract administration office, DCMC, at the
7 Bethpage facility, come together, work with the
8 Grumman people, to determine what it was that
9 Grumman would be required to do to fulfill their
10 restoration contractual agreement. In other words,
11 it wasn't just Grumman walking through the buildings
12 and saying well, I'll do this and I won't do that,
13 or whatever. This had to be all with Navy
14 concurrence.

15 A MAN: So some document.

16 MS. HARE: Absolutely, there is a
17 document.

18 MR. COLTER: And state concurrence.

19 MS. HARE: Yes, state. The gentleman
20 sitting right here in front of me was a part of that
21 process originally. It was an extensive process,
22 just going through all those buildings and making
23 all those determinations. So it wasn't a matter of
24 Grumman just picking and choosing what they wanted
25 to do. This had to be all with Navy concurrence.

1 And as Jim said, also with state concurrence.

2 MR. COLTER: If I could just put a
3 final touch on your question of who pays for what,
4 basically that question is a question for legal
5 counsel between the Navy and Grumman. And this
6 group, here, is more of a technical what needs to be
7 done today group. We want to get to where we need
8 to be. The Navy will front the money if they find
9 that that is the best way to go. We'll let the
10 other team of people down the road iron out who pays
11 for what. Right now, this group's concern is to get
12 the facility cleaned up and ready for ultimate
13 transfer.

14 MS. HARE: That is true.

15 Yes, sir?

16 A MAN: Is Grumman's remediation work
17 completed to your satisfaction and to the town's
18 satisfaction?

19 MS. HARE: Not quite. They still have
20 some things to do, although they have accomplished a
21 great deal in the process of completing all the
22 items that were determined that they must do. But
23 they are still working on the last few, and I think
24 they are down to about a half a dozen, anyway, if
25 not less than that.

1 A MAN: Can I also ask, is there going
2 to be Northrop Grumman representation on the RAB?

3 MS. HARE: There can be, yes. If
4 Northrop Grumman decided that they would like to
5 apply for membership on the RAB, they are welcome to
6 do so.

7 MR. COLTER: I got a call from my
8 counterpart at Northrop Grumman the other day, his
9 question was do you think we should be in attendance
10 at the RAB? I honestly told him, that is up to you
11 and your company how you want to participate. I'm
12 sure there will be some questions, but that is
13 ultimately up to them and their management as to how
14 much participation they have in the RAB.

15 A MAN: Speaking as one member of the
16 community, I think if you talk to him again, you
17 should recommend to him that Grumman have a
18 representation on the RAB.

19 MS. HARE: We can do that, except it
20 has to be a company decision. Now, certainly, in
21 our RAB meetings, when we have various presentations
22 that we are going to give to the RAB and that would
23 involve some things that would best be answered by
24 Northrop Grumman, then we will definitely ask
25 Northrop Grumman to be present on those occasions,

1 particularly able to do that. I'm sure they'll
2 comply with that.

3 MR. COLTER: I fully expected a
4 representative here tonight. Something must have
5 happened. But as an example, your question. At a
6 minimum, if Grumman is not present, we will get the
7 answer from Grumman and forward it to you.

8 MS. HARE: I will tell you, I do have a
9 Restoration Advisory Board at another of my
10 facilities, that facility is in another state. The
11 contractor has vacated that GOCO. And that
12 contractor does not participate on the RAB. So it's
13 a decision that is made corporately.

14 A MAN: Just as a matter of curiosity,
15 have you considered, the relatively minor magnitude
16 of the contamination. The site is probably not
17 qualified for the Superfund, right.

18 MS. HARE: No, it is not. No. Other
19 questions?

20 Yes, ma'am.

21 MS. JOHNSON: Back in the spring, I was
22 at the Riverhead Library looking up documents trying
23 to do some research, and it seemed that they had
24 everything piled in a box, shoved under the counter.
25 Perhaps someone could visit there and give some

1 suggestions about organizing some of the documents.

2 MS. HARE: We'll certainly do that.

3 MS. JOHNSON: That would be helpful.

4 MR. COLTER: We have had, I don't want
5 to say problems -- at various libraries, we have
6 gone in and said we'd like you to do it this way.
7 And they take exception to that a lot of times. We
8 are trying to investigate other options of getting
9 these documents out to the public. Some of the
10 options are CD-ROM types of things, to cut down on
11 the paper. Again, it is limited by the capabilities
12 of the library.

13 A WOMAN: Maybe someone could take it
14 on as a project, a student intern.

15 A MAN: I normally go up there and set
16 up.

17 A WOMAN: Documents from you, had just
18 come in, Marty. They didn't even know what they
19 had. It was pretty bad.

20 MS. HARE: I might make a suggestion,
21 that some of the local community might pose that
22 question to the folks that are operating the
23 library.

24 A WOMAN: Would have been an ideal
25 project for a student intern.

1 MR. COLTER: This would be a perfect
2 example of how the community representation in the
3 RAB can help the Navy. They may not listen to the
4 Navy, but they may listen to their neighbors saying
5 this is a good idea, we need you to do that. That
6 is exactly the type of output that we are looking
7 for from the RAB.

8 MS. HARE: Absolutely.

9 MS. JOHNSON: Speaking of the RAB, I
10 have a couple of questions.

11 Do you ever share information with
12 other agencies, for instance, DOE at Brookhaven is
13 doing a lot of work. Everybody locally knows that.
14 They have done studies in the Peconic area, Operable
15 Unit 5 is coming up this fall, Swan Pond, as a
16 collection site for sampling for sediments. Would
17 the RAB or the Navy use any of that information on
18 high concentrations of metals that are found there.

19 MS. HARE: It depends.

20 MS. JOHNSON: Would that be shared?

21 MS. HARE: Certainly, any of those
22 folks are welcome to attend RAB meetings. The RAB
23 meetings are open to the public. So they are more
24 than welcome to attend. If there is some useful
25 information that can be shared, we'd be more than

1 happy to have that occur.

2 MR. COLTER: The reverse is also true.
3 If there is any of our information that they could
4 use, we don't deny them access to that information.

5 MS. HARE: It is all public
6 information.

7 MS. JOHNSON: I think Mr. Goodale may
8 have answered part of my question. Back in the
9 spring, when you did the IAS, you identified more
10 acreage than you originally thought. Did you
11 enlarge the extra sites, is that where the
12 additional acreage came in?

13 MR. COLTER: The acreage that was
14 stated earlier back in the spring, was surface soil
15 contamination only. It didn't have extensive
16 groundwater plumes, things like that. It was the
17 minimum adversely impacted area. That was the 20 to
18 30 acres.

19 MS. JOHNSON: Right.

20 MR. COLTER: Since that time,
21 obviously, the Navy has decided to retain those
22 areas to conduct further investigations. There is
23 possibly a need to construct capital systems to
24 clean up the sites. The Navy made a decision to
25 bound its sites by their defined site boundaries

1 that we have carried since 1986. Those are the
2 bigger areas, and that's 250.

3 Most of these sites are side by side,
4 to some extent. So it made sense to just encompass
5 both sites instead of two little islands. That also
6 contributed to the increase.

7 MS. JOHNSON: Have you done any further
8 characterization of the Fire Training Area plume, do
9 you know where it is, how far down it is, do you
10 have it mapped.

11 MR. COLTER: Yes, we do.

12 MS. JOHNSON: Is that a public document
13 yet?

14 MR. COLTER: Not yet. It is an
15 internal draft right now for our review, and we
16 expect the draft to go out to the RAB. Hopefully,
17 we have a RAB at this point to review that document
18 in the next couple of months. And this is exactly
19 where your input and your questions like that will
20 be answered.

21 MS. JOHNSON: Living directly south, it
22 is a little bit of a concern when we see what has
23 come out, what they have characterized as
24 Brookhaven, seeing how the groundwater flows, how
25 far it has gone.

1 MR. COLTER: That has been a state
2 concern and comment to this date, is off-site
3 issues. Even though we think it is a small
4 concentration, they still want to see the
5 delineation of the extent of that plume, and they go
6 from there. And that is what we are working out in
7 our Phase Two efforts right now, to for try to do
8 that.

9 A WOMAN: The FEIS, is that near
10 completion or has it been completed.

11 MS. HARE: It has not been completed
12 yet. One of the things I might explain, Bobby is
13 smiling at me, because he knows that this is my
14 favorite subject.

15 One of the things that has happened in
16 all the base closure activities that have gone on,
17 and you might obviously, from watching the 6 o'clock
18 news, I'm sure you do know, there are simply a great
19 many of these that have gone on. Besides just the
20 GOCO activities that we have been closing. And
21 these all require environmental impact statements.
22 These all have to flow up to the Assistant Secretary
23 of the Navy. They all have to be reviewed, and this
24 is a very, very extensive process, laborious
25 process. They have come now to a system where they

1 are categorizing them in terms of the types of
2 issues that have been placed in the EISs, and they
3 are trying to get through them faster. So they can
4 get them signed off a little bit faster.

5 As far as Calverton's is concerned,
6 they have taken steps to move that along faster.
7 Can I give you a date standing right here, right
8 now? No, I can't, unfortunately. But I will tell
9 you that it has been highlighted, and it does have a
10 white light glowing on it as we speak. There are a
11 lot of folks that are very much aware that this one
12 needs to get done. So I expect that, and it is kind
13 of like anything else, you know, sometimes when you
14 do a little pushing and putting the white light in
15 place, and so on, you can get something moving
16 quicker. I'm hoping that it won't be very much
17 longer before that process is finally done.

18 MR. GOODALE: If this isn't public
19 before the end of this month, there will be hell to
20 pay. They can't say that, because that is not their
21 job. They have done their job. If this is not out
22 there for the final comment period by the end of
23 this month, I'm telling you, we have been misled by
24 all sorts of people. Not these guys. They are not
25 able to tell us. It is out of their control.

1 It is going to get out there. Frankly,
2 I expect it, I may be wrong, out there next week.
3 By the end of the month, if it is not out there,
4 there is going to be a lot of people to answer to.
5 We expect it out there so we can move this whole
6 process along. We really want this done.

7 By the way, these guys would love this
8 process done too.

9 MS. HARE: Absolutely. Absolutely.

10 MR. GOODALE: If it is not out there,
11 Sherry, by the end of this month, I don't know what
12 to say. We have been promised by people that will
13 be out there any time now, it has to be out there by
14 the end of this month or just, it is ridiculous.

15 Again, this has nothing to do with
16 these guys, they are out of this. It has passed up
17 and it is on another level. But we are going to get
18 it out there so we can go forward on this whole
19 process.

20 MS. HARE: And that is just -- I will
21 just tell you, it is a great level of frustration on
22 my part, because not only do I have this community
23 who is saying this to me, but I also have another
24 community that is saying where is it, where is it,
25 where is it? So any time you're involved in a

1 situation where you have a community that is going
2 to accept the property and they are trying to get on
3 with their plans for the redevelopment of the
4 property, and so on, this is just a crucial issue
5 absolutely. Other questions?

6 If not, I want to thank you very much
7 for coming this evening. I will hope that you in
8 this room and if you know of folks that could not
9 attend this evening, but you think might be
10 interested in serving on the RAB, that you will take
11 an extra application with you. Please get those
12 into us if not tonight, by mail, by the 31st of
13 October. Thank you very much.

14 MR. GOODALE: I would say that, it
15 would be a service to the town, those who feel they
16 are able to put in the time, it is a service to the
17 town to be a community representative on this
18 matter. This is one of the key things, this
19 environmental stuff is one of the key things for
20 this whole site, and we just need to have people who
21 believe they have an ability of time and energy and
22 knowledge to help us out. So I really would
23 appreciate anybody that would be prepared to serve
24 on this what they call a RAB. I'd really appreciate
25 it and urge you to sign up for it. And thank you,

1 Judith. Any other questions they are around, or
2 anything you want, we are around.

3 (Time noted: 8:10 p.m.)

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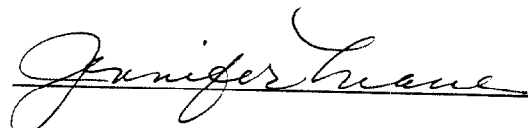
C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF NEW YORK)
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK) ss.

I, JENNIFER MAUE, a Registered Professional Reporter, do hereby certify that the foregoing Matter, taken at the time and place aforesaid, is a true and correct transcription of my shorthand notes.

I further certify that I am neither counsel for nor related to any party to said action, nor in any wise interested in the result or outcome thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 28th day of October, 1997.


JENNIFER MAUE