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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
COMMANDER
U. S. NAVAL FORCES SOUTHERN COMMAND
FPO AA 34099-6004

REFER TO:
August 17, 2001

Mr. Damaso Serrano Lopez
Mayor of the Municipality of Vieques
Calle Carlos Lebrum Number 449
Vieques, PR 00765

Mr. Serrano,

I invite Municipality of Vieques participation in the Technical Review Committee (TRC) for the former Naval Ammunition Support Detachment (NASD) property on Vieques. The TRC is an important link between the Navy's environmental cleanup team and the local community. I hope the TRC will help provide the information and input the Municipality needs to plan for the future of the lands that were transferred to the Municipality.

Your Vice Mayor, Mr. Gonzalez, attended the informal TRC meeting on August 8th. I request you consider Mr. Gonzalez serve as the Community Co-Chair of the TRC. The role of a Community Co-Chair is to help the Navy Co-Chair (Christopher Penny) plan and run meetings. If you are willing to have the Vice Mayor assume this role, it could encourage participation by community members.

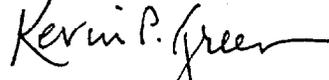
The next TRC meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, September 26, at 6:30 p.m., in the Vieques Conservation and Historical Trust Building in Esperanza. If you would like to invite guests to the meeting, people you know are interested in talking about environmental restoration of the Western lands, please let Christopher Penny know in advance.

The minutes of the first TRC meeting in May are enclosed. Also enclosed is a draft TRC charter, based on charters used by other groups, to help set operating procedures for the TRC. The TRC will be asked for their comments and suggestions on the charter at the next meeting.

If you have any questions about the TRC or the environmental restoration program, please contact Christopher Penny, the Navy's representative on these matters. His telephone is 757-322-4815; address is Atlantic Division, Code EV23, 1510 Gilbert Street, Norfolk, VA 23511-2699; and email is PennyCT@efdlant.navfac.navy.mil.

I appreciated the chance to talk with you last week and look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,


K. P. GREEN

Enclosures: 1. TRC Minutes 5/16/2001
2. Draft TRC Charter

Copy to:
Christopher Penny (LANTDIV)
Madeline Rivera (NSRR)

Technical Review Committee
for Environmental Restoration Activities
at the Former U.S. Naval Ammunition Support Detachment (NASD), Vieques Island, PR

Minutes of Meeting No. 1 — Wednesday, May 16, 2001 — The Crow's Nest Inn, Vieques, PR

I. Welcome/Introductions

After the people attending the meeting introduced themselves, Christopher Penny (the Navy's Remedial Project Manager from Norfolk, VA), outlined the purpose and process of a Technical Review Committee and explained the agenda for the evening's meeting. He encouraged the community members to ask questions at any time during the meeting and to consider how the Technical Review Committee (TRC) should proceed from here.

In addition to the persons invited as TRC members, a number of local residents were present at the meeting as guests. The attendance list is enclosed as Attachment 1.

Two informational presentations were made to the group. The first presentation outlined public participation in the environmental restoration process and how this TRC is proposed to function. The second presentation described the Environmental Restoration program and provided an update on the investigation of 17 potentially-contaminated sites on the former U.S. Naval Ammunition Support Detachment (NASD) property.

Copies of the April 2000 Community Fact Sheet were distributed. Copies are available in the public information repositories and on the public information website (see Attachment 2).

II. Summary of Presentations

Opportunities for Public Participation (Ginny Farris, CH2M HILL)

The public should be involved in environmental restoration decision-making, because they are potentially affected and they can help identify issues and values that should be considered in making cleanup decisions. Public participation opportunities include public notices in newspapers (to announce comment periods, etc.), fact sheets to provide more detail, public meetings, and participation in a TRC or Restoration Advisory Board (RAB).

TRCs and RABs meet regularly to review plans and reports and provide advice on cleanup issues. The proposed TRC for the cleanup of the Navy's former NASD property should represent stakeholder groups, including local residents; the new owners of the property (Municipality of Vieques, US Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS), and Puerto Rico Conservation Trust (PRCT) – however, none of the sites are on the PRCT's land); the government agencies with a role in the cleanup (US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board (EQB)); and the Navy as the former land owner.

This TRC is proposed to have about 8 community members. A typical TRC only has one or two community members. The Navy has nominated the first 4 community members and asked them to nominate about 4 more community members. This could be from a list of persons known to be interested or other people who are interested in cleanup issues at NASD.

The first 4 community members to be nominated are:

- Arcinio Corcino Meléndez
- Sharon Grasso (not able to attend this meeting)
- Stacie Notine
- Luis Dávila Soto

Members representing government agencies will be nominated by the agency. So far, these are:

- **Municipality:** not yet appointed (by the Mayor)
- **EQB:** not yet appointed (by the CERCLA branch head)
- **EPA Region 2:** Robert Wing
- **FWS:** Felix López (Boqueron Field Office) and Fernando Núñez Garcia (Manager of the Vieques National Wildlife Refuge)
- **Navy:** Christopher T. Penny (Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Atlantic Division (LANTDIV)) and Madeline Rivera Ruiz (Naval Station Roosevelt Roads, Environmental Engineering Division)(not able to attend this meeting)

TRC Navy members are expected to provide documents, information, and training to TRC members, to ensure that community concerns are considered, and to refer non-restoration issues to other appropriate Navy officials (so the TRC can stay focussed on cleanup issues). **TRC regulatory agency members** are expected to act as information resources for the community and to ensure that Federal and Commonwealth environmental standards and regulations are addressed. **TRC community members** are expected to participate openly and constructively, to provide advice and feedback about community concerns, to identify projects for Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP) funding, and to help get information out to the rest of the community.

The main differences between a RAB and a TRC are that a RAB adds more community members, through a formal process of application (and selection by a community-based selection panel), and that all RAB meetings must be advertised and open to the general public. The process of setting up a RAB can take time (as much as 6 months).

This TRC could transition to a RAB, if and when conditions are suitable for collaborative discussions about cleanup issues and when TRC members agree that the time is right for (productive) open public meetings. In the meantime, TRC members are encouraged to invite interested non-members to visit and ask questions, like this first meeting, but they should communicate with other members about that before the meeting, so we know roughly how many visitors to expect.

Environmental Restoration Program (Marty Clasen, CH2M HILL)

The second presentation described the Environmental Restoration program and the history and current status of the 17 potentially-contaminated sites that have been identified for investigation under the Environmental Restoration program (also called Installation Restoration, or IR). Ten of these sites were identified by earlier investigations and 7 more were recently identified by an Environmental Baseline Survey, which was done last year, before the property transfer.

The Environmental Restoration program provides funding and guidance for investigating and cleaning up hazardous waste sites at military installations. The process is similar to EPA's

"Superfund" (CERCLA) process. However, NASD is not one of the "Superfund" sites listed by EPA, which are considered to be the worst sites in the nation. The EPA representative said that the western side of Vieques is "not nasty" (i.e., not as contaminated) compared to other sites they have dealt with in the past, and doesn't qualify for listing by EPA on the National Priorities List (NPL or "Superfund").

Funding is split among all installations in a region and is prioritized on a "worst-first" basis, by weighing the relative risks of all sites to the environment and to human health and safety. Funding has already been set aside for the NASD cleanup: \$13 million through fiscal year 2005, when the investigation and remediation should be finished. In the event that remediation extends past 2005, or unexpected conditions are found that require more work, then additional funding will be provided by the Navy.

Overview of Sites

About 50 acres of the land that was transferred to the Municipality of Vieques are known or suspected to contain hazardous substances and about 400 acres of the land transferred to FWS may contain hazardous substances or some ordnance/explosives. The Navy is still responsible for these sites and will keep restrictive easements on them until investigation and any necessary cleanup is done. The 17 sites are called either "Solid Waste Management Units" (SWMUs), which are places where hazardous materials or solid waste were stored or disposed of or spilled, and Areas of Concern (AOC), which are places that are suspected to be possibly contaminated because of past activities. A map showing these sites was provided (see Attachment 3) and aerial or other photographs were displayed.

Ten of the sites are near the **Former Public Works Area**, off Highway 200. From the preliminary investigation, it looks like most of these sites may be eligible for a "no further action" report and closeout, but several of them (like the former underground storage tank) will need further investigation.

The **Open Burn/Open Detonation Range (OB/OD, or SWMU 4)** is on FWS land, where out-of-date munitions were burned in the past, will require more sampling and also an ordnance/explosives survey. These are separate investigations, but will have to be coordinated. As burn pits and/or ordnance items are found, the soil will be sampled around those areas for contaminants. As the map shows, a circular area of approximately 400 acres has been fenced off, to make sure that the public stays far away from any possible hazards until the study and removal of hazardous items are completed. This large fenced area was based on estimates of the possible "kick-out" of burned explosives; however, the old burn pits are believed to be located within a 40-acre area located in the center of this area.

The **Drone Fuel Disposal Site (SWMU 5)** is a ditch outside an old storage building, where fuels from drones (remote-control aircraft that were used for target practice) were dumped on the ground in the 1960s. This fuel evaporates quickly and samples didn't find chemicals related to this fuel in the soil; the compound found in one sample probably came from the asphalt road next to the ditch.

The **Mangrove Disposal Site (SWMU 6)**, near Kiani Lagoon, was used to dump household trash and industrial waste. Most of the material dumped here was later removed and taken to the municipal landfill, but a fraction of it still remains at the site. This site was also found to contain a few ordnance items (concrete-filled "dummy" bombs).

The **Quebrada Disposal Site (SWMU 7)** also a former trash dump, where some of the material still remains.

AOC E is the site of a former underground storage tank (UST) where some petroleum (waste oil) apparently leaked into the ground.

At the former **Asphalt Plant (AOC I)**, there is an area where some spilled asphalt has been found. That would not be considered a hazardous waste site in many places, but the total petroleum hydrocarbons from the asphalt that were found in the soil samples are above EQB screening criteria, so we may need to investigate further.

The **Former Operations Area Site (AOC J)** was another landfill in the 1960s. Most of the waste was removed and taken to the municipal landfill, but some is still there. At a site visit in August 2000, some scrap metal, shell casings, and an ammunition box were observed in one small area, so an ordnance/explosives survey is planned along with the sampling.

The **Former Operations and Staging Area (AOC R)** is now just a concrete slab, but in the 1960s it was the main operations area that consisted of Publics Works buildings, a parking area and a vehicle maintenance shop, where materials like fuel, oil, etc. may have been stored.

The **Former Power Plant (AOC H)** was operated from 1941-1943 and formerly had diesel fuel generators and fuel tanks. This site needs to be further investigated for traces of fuel that might have spilled or leaked from the tanks. The inside of the building was wipe-sampled during the Environmental Baseline Survey, to look for PCBs (commonly used in electrical transformers at that time), but none were found.

Current Status and Future Actions

The Phase I Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation (PA/SI) of 10 sites is completed and 4 of those sites were recommended for more detailed investigations (SWMUs 4, 6, 7 and AOC E). Field work for the Phase II PA/SI of 7 AOCs has been done and the data is now being evaluated to find out whether or not any of these areas need more detailed study.

We are also working on a background study, using samples taken at uncontaminated locations, to find out what is the normal range of naturally-occurring metals in the soil. The results of this study will be used to determine if additional studies are needed at the remaining 6 sites of the Phase I PA/SI (that were not recommended for further study) and at the 7 Phase II PA/SI sites.

In April, the Navy completed an ordnance/explosives (OE) survey at Green Beach. The Navy organization that is responsible for explosives safety (NOSSA) required this before the land transfer, because the Marines had used the area for training exercises. The Navy researched archival records (in the National Archives, Navy Historical Center, Marine Historical Center, Camp Lejeune, and NSRR) and interviewed people who had trained there; very little documentation of training on the western side of the island was found. From what we did find, the Marines were not allowed to use "live" bullets or shells because of the munitions stored in magazines on the western side; only blanks and photoflash cartridges (used to imitate real explosions) were used. The field investigation included a visual sweep and magnetometer survey of the entire beach area and the roads along Green Beach, along with a statistical sampling of the vegetated area. The only items found were several blank bullet cartridges, a bayonet, and many aluminum cans.

At the sites recommended for further action by the PA/SI, a more detailed and focused study called a Remedial Investigation (RI) will include collecting and analyzing more samples, to determine the nature and extent of contaminant releases; formal risk assessment of long-term risks to human health and ecology, based on land use plan (residential or non-residential) for each site. A Feasibility Study (FS) will examine alternatives for remedial action, comparing different technologies and their costs.

Ordnance/explosives (O/E) surveys are planned at SWMU 4, SWMU 6, and AOC J. This will consist of a geophysical survey, determining the extent of O/E and buried O/E, removing all O/E found on the surface and buried OE to a 1-foot depth, and disposing of it, which could mean exploding it in place or taking it away. The required depth of removal depends on future land use; all 3 sites of these sites are on DOI land that will not be developed, so there will not be deep excavation to construct buildings.

The anticipated schedule right now is: Phase II PA/SI in Summer 2001; RI/FS Work Plan and OE Workplan in Fall 2001/Winter 2002; RI/FS Field Investigation in Spring 2002; Draft RI/FS report in Fall 2002/Winter 2003.

III. Public Questions and Comments

(Note: Questions, comments and discussions took place throughout the presentations and afterward. For ease of reference, they are all summarized together here.)

Q: TRC members asked if the \$13 million for investigation and cleanup of NASD comes out of the \$40 million in economic development funding and what happens if more funding is needed?

A: The \$13 million is from separate source of funds called "Environmental Restoration Navy." That total was based on a good-faith estimate that was done early in the process, so some adjustments or possibly additional funding (and time) might be needed, if the investigation finds that conditions at some sites are more complex than we now expect.

Q: What is the acreage that is known to be contaminated on the OB/OD site and why hasn't the OB/OD buffer zone been extended into the ocean side (complete the circle)?

A: The exact acreage isn't known yet, but the OB/OD site itself is only a small part of the fenced-off area, which was drawn to be very conservative. To draw the buffer zone, the Navy estimated how far pieces might have been "kicked out" when burned/exploded and then went out another 1,000 feet. A couple of old burn pits have been located, but the vegetation that's grown over the site is very thick, making it a hard site to investigate. Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) technicians did a scuba survey along the ocean side, and we interviewed fishermen who had been diving and catching lobsters there for years; no evidence of O/E on the ocean side was found.

Q: A TRC member asked, how do you determine the location of the burn pits?

A: CH2MHill stated that several methods are used to locate the pits, including: review of historical documents, a field site visit to identify disturbed areas of the soil, a geophysical survey to identify buried metallic materials, and test drilling to determine if the soils are contaminated.

A TRC member commented that Navy documents (the 2000 Environmental Baseline Survey and the earlier Initial Assessment Survey) contradict each other in terms of the date the open demolition area was closed. One document says it was 1979 while the other says it was in 1980.

Q: There was discussion of the degree of priority that the Navy and the EPA has given to cleaning the OB/OD site where ordnance was exploded.

A: Christopher Penny explained that SWMU 4 is probably the highest priority site right now, from a risk viewpoint, but that the planning and review process for ordnance/explosives work goes through several extra Defense and Navy agencies and is very lengthy. Meanwhile, the Navy should be able to start work on some of the other simpler sites, like the 10 sites near the Former Support Base area, in hopes of being able to turn at least some of those site easements back over to the Municipality of Vieques this year. Once the work plans for SWMU 4 are approved, that site will be a high priority for the Navy.

Q: There was discussion about how deep under the surface of the ground would O/E be removed. What if FWS needs to dig deeper to plant trees?

A: Since SWMU 4 is part of the wildlife refuge, and will not be developed, regulations only require clearance down to one foot under the surface. The Navy will coordinate with FWS about O/E clearance issues on their land.

Q: A TRC community member, who is a long-time resident, said that he remembers seeing trash that had been dumped in Kiani Lagoon (the Mangrove Disposal Site) about 20 years ago, in pits that were about 20 feet deep. He said that he saw boxes with what appeared to be flares or items that could have been explosives.

A: Navy/CH2M HILL personnel said that some contaminants were detected near the surface of this site, but this information will be taken into account for future investigations at the site. This is one of the sites that will require investigation for O/E and more detailed environmental study (RI/FS).

Q: What is the composition of the drone fuel that was spilled in 1968? Navy documents say that was classified.

A: The fuels contained inhibited red fuming nitric acid (IRFNA) and mixed amine fuels (MAF). That may have been classified information at one time, but it's not now.

There was a discussion about the possible risk to people who visit the Kiani Lagoon area to catch land crabs and other sea creatures. One TRC member said that it wasn't until six months ago that the Navy placed "Environmental Restoration Site" signs. FWS personnel added that "no crabbing allowed" signs were recently placed in the area, because taking animals is not allowed at all anymore, now that it's a wildlife refuge. (On Municipality-owned land, crabs can be legally taken during the proper seasons.)

Several TRC members felt that this area should have more explicit signs indicating that crabs from the area should not be consumed due to possible contamination. Even though crabbing is not allowed in the refuge, human nature will lead some people to ignore that, but a possible health hazard warning might keep them away.

There was a discussion about the wording these signs should have. Any such signs must accurately reflect the condition of these animals, to avoid creating unnecessary concern on the part of local residents. Right now, there is not enough data to say whether or not eating crabs actually could be a long-term health hazard. It was agreed that Navy and FWS will consult on the issue (because FWS needs to agree to any signs on their property) and that at the next meeting, proposed wording for new signs will be presented.

Q: Concerns were raised about the level of remediation that would be done on the property that were given to the Municipality, because risk-based cleanup levels are based on projected land use. The existing land use plan was passed by the previous administration. There is a very strong possibility the current administration would want to use this land for residential purposes rather than light industrial purposes, according to one visitor who works for the Municipal government. The current administration has plans for these lands that does not match the designated usage proposed by the previous government. What happens when an remedial action plan is approved and then the local governing authority changes its land use plan?

A: Christopher Penny explained that either the new owner assumes responsibility for the cost of additional restoration, beyond what is required for the intended land use that was agreed upon between the previous administrations, or the local authority can petition the Federal government for more stringent cleanup. Also, the investigations that are being done may indicate that some of these areas actually are (or will be) suitable for residential use.

Q: One visitor asked about the quarry next to AOC I – are traces of dynamite used to excavate the rock considered hazardous substances and should that being sampled for?

A: The Navy and CH2M HILL will look into that issue further, but the quarry is not considered an environmental restoration site now. The Municipality might continue to use it as an active quarry (it's a good source of rock for road beds), in which case dynamite could be used again.

Q: A TRC member asked if the Former Power Plant building is still structurally sound.

A: This is not something that's part of an Environmental Restoration study (it's a structural engineering issue), so that question can't be answered.

IV. Plans for the Next TRC Meeting

Christopher Penny suggested, and the group agreed, that the next meeting should occur in late July or early August, after the draft Phase II PA/SI report and the background study are finished.

Before that time, the 4 initial TRC members should get together and decide on the other community members they want to nominate. There should be about 4 more members from the community added to the group, but that number is not fixed. A few more could be added, if needed to round out the group. Another way to include more people would be for each member to choose an alternate, who would attend if the primary member can't be there.

In addition, members are encouraged to bring guests to observe or ask questions. Members who want to bring guests are asked to call Chris Penny in advance, so that attendance isn't too much higher than expected.

Suggested locations for the next meeting are the Lighthouse in Isabel Segunda, which would need to be arranged by the Municipality, or the Vieques Conservation and Historical Trust building in Esperanza.

TRC members were given copies of the Draft Final Community Relations Plan and asked to read it and send Christopher Penny their comments by the next TRC meeting (Attachment 2).

Copies of the Community Relations Plan will be available for public inspection in the public information repositories in Isabel Segunda and Ceiba, PR, at the office of the Vieques Conservation & Historical Trust in Esperanza, and on the NASD public information website (Attachment 2).

***Carta de Procedimiento
del Comité de Revisión Técnica
para las actividades de restauración ambiental en el antiguo
Destacamiento de Apoyo de Munición Naval de los EEUU
Isla de Vieques, Puerto Rico***

La misión del Comité de Revisión Técnica

es promover la restauración ambiental y la mayordomía de la propiedad en el antiguo Destacamiento de Apoyo de Munición Naval de los EEUU (NASD) en la Isla de Vieques, Puerto Rico, por medio de esfuerzos cooperativos entre los receptores de la propiedad, las agencias reglamentarias y la comunidad viequense.

Participación y Responsabilidad de los Miembros:

- A. El propósito del CRT es establecer y mantener un foro entre la Marina, las agencias reglamentarias y la comunidad para intercambiar información por medio de un diálogo abierto y cooperativo sobre la restauración ambiental en la antigua propiedad de la Marina en la Isla de Vieques.
- B. La Marina considerará todos los consejos ofrecidos por el CRT por medio de consenso, las opiniones de los miembros individuos y también las opiniones minoritarias de los miembros del CRT.
- C. El CRT representa todos los grupos interesados en la limpieza ambiental, incluso los residentes de la comunidad, los nuevos dueños de la propiedad—la Municipalidad de Vieques, Servicio de Pesca y Vida Silvestre de los EEUU y el Fideicomiso de Conservación de Puerto Rico; las entidades gubernamentales que toman parte en la limpieza ambiental—La EPA (Agencia de Protección Ambiental de los EEUU) Región 2, la Junta de Calidad Ambiental de Puerto Rico, y la Marina de los EEUU (en su capacidad como el antiguo dueño de la propiedad). El CRT consiste de aproximadamente ocho miembros representativos de la comunidad. La Marina ya nominó a los primeros cuatro miembros representativos de la comunidad, pidiéndoles nominar a cuatro residentes más de la comunidad.
- D. Los miembros del CRT sirven sin paga. La agencia o entidad representada pagará los gastos apropiados de sus miembros respectivos realizados por viajes locales o relacionados a la revisión de documentos.
- E. Todos miembros son encargados de asistir a todas las reuniones regulares del CRT (o de mandar un delegado alternativo en su lugar). Si el miembro no asiste en dos reuniones consecutivas, los miembros restantes del CRT pueden pedir su resignación y se nominará a otro miembro de la comunidad para tomar su puesto.
- F. Las responsabilidades se dan en detalle como sigue:

1. Miembros de la Marina de los EEUU son los encargados de:

- Asegurar que el CRT tenga la oportunidad de participar en el proceso de la toma de decisiones
- Considerar los asuntos de interés comunitario
- Proveer copias de documentos a los miembros del CRT
- Proveer entrenamiento de orientación si se necesita
- Refirir asuntos que no tengan que ver con e la restauración ambiental a los oficiales responsables de la Marina.
- Dar parte de los resultados de las reuniones del CRT a los ejecutivos de la Marina

2. Miembros Representantes de la Comunidad son los encargados de:

- Participar abiertamente y constructivamente
- Examinar borradores y documentos finales
- Proveer consejos y compartir asuntos comunitarios
- Identificar proyectos para solicitar fondos de asistencia tecnica para fomentar la participacion publica (fondos del gobierno federal para este propósito pueden ser disponibles através del programa TAPP)
- Compartir informacion con toda la comunidad viequense sobre asuntos que tratan de la limpieza ambiental.

3. Miembros de Agencias Reglamentarias son los encargados de:

- Compartir información con los miembros del CRT
- Servir como fuentes de información y consultación para la comunidad
- Hacer la revisión de documentos y compartir sus comentarios puntualmente.
- Discutir los reglamentos ambientales del gobierno federal y del gobierno del Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico.

Procedimientos de Operación del CRT:

- A. El CRT se reúne regularmente, según el acuerdo de sus miembros. La ubicación de todas reuniones se comunicará a todos miembros por medio de una noticia escrita. Reuniones adicionales o especiales (como una reunión especial enfocando en un solo asunto) pueden arreglarse cuando se necesita.
- B. Las reuniones del CRT no se abren al público general. Se sugiere que los miembros del CRT inviten a personas fuera del comité a visitar las reuniones y hacer preguntas. Se sugiere también que los miembros del CRT se comuniquen antes de invitar a otros para saber el número de visitantes esperados y así que planificar adecuadamente para más participantes.
- C. Cada reunión seguirá una agenda, la cual se distribuirá a los miembros antes de la reunión. Las reuniones se ordenaran por medio de Las Reglas de Orden (Robert's Rules of Order) o otro formato semejante. Los invitados (que no son miembros) pueden hacer preguntas o discutir asuntos según de la lista en la agenda. Otras

preguntas deben esperarse hasta la parte de la reunión para la Discusión Abierta que se presentará en cada reunión del CRT.

- D. Un quórum consistirá de los miembros del CRT presentes en la reunión. La discusión general de asuntos discutidos en las reuniones que requieren una vota se determinará por una mayoría sencilla (51 por ciento) de los miembros presentes del CRT.
- E. Los requisitos de la Ley Federal de Comités de Consejo (Federal Advisory Committee Act o FACA) no aplican al caso del CRT, porque el CRT no necesita tener un consenso para proveer consejos del CRT a la Marina o a las agencias regulamentarias. Los miembros del CRT ofrecen consejos como individuos y no colectivamente. Cuando haya opiniones al contrario de la mayoría, se notarán en la acta de dicha reunión.
- F. Los miembros del CRT son encargados de hacer revisión y comentarios en ciertos documentos ambientales. Miembros de CRT que quieren hacer comentarios escritos sobre los documentos deben enviar sus comentarios a la Marina dentro del tiempo establecido (usualmente 30 días).
- G. La Marina preparará respuestas escritas a todos comentarios substantivos escritos del CRT. Usualmente la acta de las reuniones del CRT sea suficiente como respuesta a comentarios dados verbalmente en las reuniones. No obstante, ciertos podrían requerir respuestas escritas.

Disolución del CRT:

Las provisiones de esta Carta serán satisfechas y completas al acabar de todas acciones de restauración o cuando dos tercios de los miembros del CRT expresarán su acuerdo escrito de terminar el CRT.

Firmas de los Miembros del CRT:



Freedom of Information Act

This page contains sensitive but unclassified information which is protected by the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Exemption # 6 (5 U.S.C 552(b)(6)), personal information affecting an individual's privacy

To view the contents of this page, please contact:

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Norfolk, VA 23511-3095**

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757-445-4495

[NFECML Public Affairs@navy.](mailto:NFECML_Public_Affairs@navy)

ATTACHMENT 2

Public Information Resources

For questions or comments:

Mr. Christopher T. Penny
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1510 Gilbert Street
Norfolk, VA 23511-2699
Telephone: 757-322-4815
E-mail: PennyCT@efdlant.navy.mil

Ms. Madeline Rivera Ruiz
Environmental Engineering Division
Public Works Dept. Bldg. 31
U.S. Naval Station Roosevelt Roads
Ceiba, PR 00735

Telephone: 787-865-5337
E-mail: RiveraMad@navstarr.navy.mil

NASD Vieques Public Information Website:

<http://www.vieques-navy-env.org/>

Public Information Repositories

Biblioteca Pública, José Gautier Benitez
Calle Baldorioty de Castro, Vieques Island, PR
Hours: Monday–Friday, 8:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m.
Telephone: 787-741-3706

Vieques Historic Archives

Museo Fuerte Conde de Mirasol
Barriada Fuerte, Vieques Island, PR
Hours: Wednesday–Sunday, 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Telephone: 787-741-4688 or 787-741-1717

Biblioteca Pública Municipal, Alejandrina Quiñones Rivera

Calle Fco. Gauthier #816
URB. Rossy Valley, Ceiba, PR
Hours: Monday–Thursday, 8:00 a.m.–12 Noon and
1:00–6:00 p.m.; Friday, 8:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m.
Telephone: 787-885-0605

Technical Review Committee (TRC) Charter
for Environmental Restoration Activities
at the Former U.S. Naval Ammunition Support Detachment (NASD)
Vieques Island, Puerto Rico

Mission Statement:

The Mission of the Technical Review Committee (TRC) is to promote the environmental restoration and stewardship of the former NASD property on Vieques Island, Puerto Rico, through collaborative efforts with the new landowners, the regulatory agencies, the Navy, and the local community.

Membership and Responsibilities of Members:

- A. The TRC's purpose to establish and maintain a forum among the Navy, the regulatory agencies, and the community for the exchange of information in an open and interactive dialogue about the environmental restoration of the former Navy lands on Vieques Island.
- B. The Navy will consider all advice provided by the TRC, whether offered as a consensus or by individual members, including the minority views of individual TRC members.
- C. The TRC represents stakeholder groups, including local residents, the new owners of the property—the Municipality of Vieques, US Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS), and the Puerto Rico Conservation Trust (PRCT); the government agencies with a role in the cleanup—US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 2 and Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board (EQB); and the Navy as the former land owner.

The TRC will have approximately eight local community members. The Navy will nominate four community members, who in turn will nominate about four additional interested community members.

- D. TRC members serve without compensation. Expenses resulting from local travel and review of documents, if any, should be borne by the respective member's organization, as appropriate.
- E. Members are expected to attend all regularly scheduled TRC meetings or to send an alternate. If a member does not attend (or send an alternate in his or her place) to two consecutive meetings, the other TRC members may ask the member to resign. If a member resigns, the vacancy will be filled by nomination, by the TRC, of another interested member of the community.
- F. Detailed responsibilities of the members are as follows:
 - 1. Navy Members:
 - Ensure that the TRC has the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process
 - Consider all community concerns
 - Provide copies of documents to the TRC members

- Provide orientation training as needed
- Refer non-restoration issues to the appropriate Navy official
- Report TRC meeting results to Navy executives.

2. Community Members:

- Participate openly and constructively
- Review draft and final documents
- Provide advice and feedback about community concerns
- Identify any projects that need technical assistance funding (TAPP)
- Communicate with the local community about clean-up issues.

3. Regulatory Agency Members:

- Help educate TRC members
- Serve as an information and referral resource for the community
- Review documents and provide timely comments
- Address Federal and Commonwealth environmental standards and regulations.

TRC Operating Procedures:

- A. The TRC will meet on a regular basis, as agreed to by TRC members. The location of the meetings will be communicated to all the members in the form of a written notice. Additional meetings or special focus meetings may be scheduled as the need arises.
- B. The TRC meetings are not open to the general public, but members are encouraged to invite interested non-members to visit and ask questions. The whole membership should be informed of any non-members invited prior to the scheduled meeting.
- C. Each meeting will follow an agenda that will be distributed to the members prior to the meeting. Meetings will be conducted according to Robert's Rules of Order or an agreed-upon similar format. Non-members at the meetings may ask questions related to the agenda item under discussion, but other questions and comments will be held until the Open Discussion part of the meeting that will be included on each agenda.
- D. A quorum will consist of the TRC members present. General business conducted during the meetings that requires voting will be determined by a simple majority vote (51 percent) of the TRC members present.
- E. Because requirements of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) do not apply to a TRC, consensus is not a prerequisite for the advice that the TRC provides to the Navy and regulatory agencies. TRC members should provide advice as individuals, not as a group. When dissenting opinions exist, they will be noted in the meeting minutes.
- F. TRC members will be asked to review and comment on various environmental documents. TRC members wishing to comment in writing should submit their

comments to the Navy on the documents within the timeframe specified (usually 30 days). The Navy will prepare formal written responses to all substantive written comments received from the TRC. In most cases, TRC meeting minutes will serve as responses to specific comments provided verbally during TRC meetings, but some comments or questions may require additional written responses.

Dissolution of the TRC:

The provisions of the Charter will be satisfied and complete when all required remedial actions have been implemented, or whenever 2/3 of the members agree in writing to the terminate the TRC.

Signatures of TRC Members: