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TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE
INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM
NAVAL AIR STATION
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Technical Review Committee Meeting
Second Floor Conference Room
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida
May 12, 1989, commencing at 10:25 o'clock a.m.

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MARIE C. GENTRY
Court Reporter
1329-A Kingsley Avenue
Orange Park, Florida 32073
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A P P E A R A N C E S

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CAPTAIN N. W. RAY, USN

CAPTAIN D. C. WYNNE, USN

CAPTAIN A. W. JOHNSON, CEC, USN

MR. JOSEPH G. WALLMEYER, Director, Environmental
Division

MR. TIMOTHY L. CURTIN, IRP Coordinator

MR. JOEL MURPHY, Environmental Engineer

MS. NANCY DEAN, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency

MS. JANIS NEPSHINSKY, St. Johns River Water Management
District

MR. CLARK VARGAS, PE, Citizen Representative

LT. CLAYTON JONES, USN, Legal Officer

MR. NICK YOUNG, Public Affairs Officer

MR. GERALD YOUNG, Associate Pollution Control Engineer

MS. VERONICA SCHAUER, Assistant Public Affairs Officer

MR. HARRY DESAI, EPA, Atlanta, Georgia

MR. JOE McGARRITY, Florida Department of Environmental
Regulation.

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P R O C E E D I N G S

10:25 o'clock a.m.

May 12, 1989

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4 CAPTAIN RAY: I'm the Commander of Naval Air
5 Station Jacksonville.

6 The reason I am acting as your host is because
7 any time there is any forum which has anything to do
8 with environmental compliance, I am the one for NAS
9 Jacksonville who signs where it says "owner and
10 operator."

11 In the eyes of the Navy and in the eyes of law,
12 I am the responsible official for the Navy for all the
13 environmental compliance and impact here at the Naval
14 Air Station Jacksonville.

15 NAS Jacksonville will be 50 years old next year.
16 Commanders come and go here at the rate of about one
17 every two years and sometimes more often. You can
18 gather that by the rogues' gallery outside here on the
19 wall, and if you care to inspect you will see each
20 commander who has been here going back to about 1940.

21 The importance of that for this exercise is that
22 in the Navy any time we're interested, really
23 interested in continuity in anything we're trying to
24 do, we make sure that we have very well-qualified
25 civilians to do it, because they afford us an

1 opportunity to have corporate memory and continuity.
2 So you'll notice that the people who are overseeing our
3 efforts at the installation restoration here at Naval
4 Air Station are in fact civilians. That's the reason
5 for it.

6 And, of course, the reason for our desire for
7 continuity is the importance we attach to our
8 installation restoration efforts. We've been here for
9 a long time. 50 years is a lot of fuel oil, a lot of
10 solvents, and a lot of hazardous materials that are
11 used to run a naval air station this size both to keep
12 the airplanes flying and to do the necessary work on
13 those aircraft at our industrial facilities.

14 At the same time we, like all citizens of the
15 United States, have come to a new appreciation of the
16 importance of our environment, and the importance of
17 our restoring it to the way we found it and maintaining
18 it in a condition every day better than it was perhaps
19 the day before. That's Navy policy from the top of the
20 Navy, and that's the policy here.

21 People here, I think, are more keenly interested
22 perhaps because up to two-thirds of the people who work
23 here will probably retire here and a lot of them are
24 bass fishermen and they work on that river and they
25 want very much to be good citizens.

1 All of us here cherish our community reputation
2 in Jacksonville. It's one of our strongest resources
3 and we recognize that.

4 So we're interested in being good citizens
5 because we live here and because we may live here in
6 the future and because we're interested in the Navy
7 being able to continue its mission here, which we view
8 as vital.

9 It's the third largest base complex, naval base
10 complex in the United States. Norfolk is the first
11 largest, San Diego is second, and we're third. And I'm
12 counting Cecil, Mayport and Kings Bay as part of that
13 complex.

14 We're the largest single employer in this area,
15 over a billion and a half dollar payroll last year. If
16 you took the next ten largest employers and added them
17 up, it comes to about half that much.

18 So with that size we have additional increased
19 responsibility. So installation restoration is part of
20 our effort to be responsible and we're very pleased
21 that you're willing to help us in that effort.

22 The very fact that we have sought out highly
23 qualified people, I think, is an indication of how
24 seriously we take this matter.

25 We have here on the Naval Air Station an

1 Environmental Compliance Board which meets monthly and
2 oversees all of our efforts to comply with existing law
3 and regulation and also oversees future impacts of our
4 intended actions. We're always doing new construction,
5 we're always planning for new airplanes and processes,
6 so we oversee that.

7 I chair that and I'm assisted in kind of a
8 triumvirate to oversee the environmental clients here
9 on the base.

10 Captain Dave Wynne here on my right who is the
11 commander of the naval aviation depot, the largest
12 industrial facility in this area, and employs about
13 3500 people here at the end of the street and uses a
14 great deal of hazardous material in order to do his
15 job, and further assisted by NAS Jacksonville's public
16 works officer and senior civil engineer, Captain Al
17 Johnson. They are also here because, like me, they are
18 members -- and like you they are members of the
19 Technical Review Committee.

20 Having said all that, I think what I would like
21 to do is give everyone an opportunity to introduce
22 themselves so I'll know who you are. I have a list but
23 I like to associate my list with faces, and I think
24 there are more people here than I have on my list.

25 So just go around the room, please, and

1 introduce yourself and tell us where you're from. I
2 know we have at least one person here who is listed as
3 a private citizen. I know that at least one Roman,
4 Cincinnatus, and General George Washington fought an
5 entire war so they could become private citizens, so
6 we're happy to have him here.

7 Al?

8 CAPTAIN JOHNSON: Start right here.

9 I'm Captain Al Johnson. I'm a public works
10 officer here at NAS Jacksonville, and, as the captain
11 indicated, I'm directly responsible for the
12 environmental protection program here at NAS.

13 MR. GERALD YOUNG: I'm Jerry Young,
14 Bio-Environmental Sciences Division, City of
15 Jacksonville. I'm in the hazardous materials activity
16 and I also do all the emergency response to hazardous
17 materials in Jacksonville.

18 MR. McGARRITY: I'm Joe McGarrity. I'm with the
19 Florida Department of Environmental Regulation, and I'm
20 with the Superfund Site Screening Group out there. I'm
21 actually representing my supervisor, Eric Nuzie, who is
22 the department's liaison and contact for the
23 Installation Restoration Program for all the military
24 bases throughout the state. So Eric will probably be
25 sitting in in the next meeting, hopefully, but he's

1 offered my support as an assistant.

2 MR. WALLMEYER: Jerry Wallmeyer, Environmental
3 Division Director. I work for Captain Johnson in the
4 Public Works Department here at NAS Jax.

5 LIEUTENANT JONES: Clayton Jones. I'm the base
6 legal officer.

7 MR. MURPHY: Joel Murphy, Southern Division,
8 Naval Facilities Engineering Command. We support the
9 base's effort in providing all sorts of engineering
10 services as a command. Individually I've been assigned
11 to manage the Installation Restoration Program for the
12 base in assuring that the base meets the -- helping the
13 base meet the compliance standards and the law as
14 required.

15 MS. SCHAUER: Veronica Schauer. I'm the
16 assistant public affairs officer at NAS, and I'll be
17 working on community relations for the Installation
18 Restoration Program.

19 MR. NICK YOUNG: I'm Nick Young, Public Affairs
20 Officer.

21 MR. CURTIN: I'm Tim Curtin. I'm the IR Program
22 Coordinator for NAS Jax.

23 MS. NEPSHINSKY: I'm Janis Nepshinsky. I work
24 for the St. Johns River Water Management District. I
25 work for the Department of Resource Management, and I'm

1 the district water quality engineer.

2 MR. VARGAS: And I'm Clark Vargas. I am the
3 civilian representative of the public. I really didn't
4 know what hat, you know, I was going to wear in here.
5 I am also the past chairman on the City of
6 Jacksonville's Environmental Protection Board, and I am
7 the current vice chairman of the SWIM Commission
8 appointed, you know, for surface water improvements for
9 the Florida waters.

10 CAPTAIN WYNNE: And I'm Captain Dave Wynne, as
11 advertised, Commanding Officer of the Depot. We
12 employ, as indicated, about 3500 people and are
13 involved in creating most of the hazardous waste here
14 on the air station, but we think we also manage very
15 well that large volume that's necessary for the
16 industrial process.

17 MR. FULLER: I'm Bill Fuller, Environmental
18 Engineer with the Naval Aviation Depot.

19 MR. SEWELL: I'm Jim Sewell, Bio-Environmental
20 Services Division, hazardous materials engineer for
21 Jacksonville.

22 MR. PIPKIN: David Pipkin, NAS Cecil. I'm the
23 IR coordinator.

24 ENSIGN COCHRAN: I'm Ensign Cochran and I work
25 for the Public Works in the environmental division.

1 CAPTAIN RAY: All right. Thank you very much.
2 We have in your handout materials a draft
3 charter.

4 Please come in.

5 (Ms. Nancy Dean and Mr. Harry Desai enter the
6 room.)

7 CAPTAIN RAY: I'm Captain Ray. I'm the base
8 commander. You just missed a very brilliant
9 introduction on my part and we have had an opportunity
10 to go around the room and introduce ourselves. Perhaps
11 you could introduce yourselves to these people and we
12 can catch up with you later.

13 MS. DEAN: I'm Nancy Dean. I'm with EPA in
14 Atlanta. I'm in the Superfund Federal Facilities Unit
15 there.

16 We had a hard time finding this conference room
17 this morning, so I'm sorry we're late.

18 MR. DESAI: My name is Harry Desai. I'm with
19 the EPA in the RCRA Program.

20 CAPTAIN RAY: I'm very glad you're all here and
21 I apologize for your having trouble finding the
22 conference room. All these wooden rooms look alike
23 here in this building.

24 I was about to say that in your handout material
25 is a draft charter for the Technical Review Committee.

1 There's also an envelope there for you to use if you
2 choose to mark up to make any changes you may wish to
3 propose and mail it back to us. Our staff will try to
4 redraft that and incorporating where possible
5 everyone's suggested changes so perhaps by the next
6 meeting -- I emphasize perhaps by the next meeting
7 we'll have a charter that we all can agree on and sign.

8 Installation restoration isn't really new here
9 at the Naval Air Station. So far as I can tell, it
10 goes back to about 1979 when we started our first
11 efforts at locating hazardous waste dump areas that
12 have been used over the years and assessing their
13 potential as hazards to the surrounding environment.
14 That, in other words, goes back even before the
15 Superfund of 1980 and before the precursor of
16 installation restoration as it currently exists, which
17 was called the Naval Assessment and Control of
18 Installation Pollutants Program, which you may be
19 familiar with.

20 But IR is what we're interested in today. We
21 have, in fact, Mr. Tim Curtin who is full time on our
22 staff for installation restoration and is our point man
23 here and has no other responsibilities besides IR on
24 this base.

25 The first agenda we have or item we have is to

1 have Mr. Nick Young, our Public Affairs Officer, now
2 give you all an overview of the Naval Air Station and
3 what our missions are so you can better appreciate the
4 scope of what goes on here.

5 MR. NICK YOUNG: Would you put the projector on,
6 please?

7 Slide 1: Jacksonville Navy

8 I'd like to take a few moments to discuss the
9 history and development of the Jacksonville Navy
10 community.

11 Slide 2: Jax Navy Complex

12 The complex, as we know it today, actually began
13 in 1935 when the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce and
14 the Duval County Commission learned that the Navy was
15 considering the southeastern area of the country for a
16 major aviation training facility.

17 The Aviation Committee of the Jacksonville area
18 Chamber of Commerce had been unsuccessful in attempting
19 to secure an Army Air Corps Base here. The Army
20 eventually chose the Tampa area and Jacksonville was in
21 competition with Miami for the Navy facility.

22 The Florida Legislature authorized Duval County
23 to propose a bond issue to raise funds to purchase and
24 donate land for a naval air station.

25 Slide 3: Aerial

1 The bond issue was overwhelmingly passed in the
2 amount of 1.1 million dollars, and thirty two hundred
3 acres of land on the St. Johns River at Black Point,
4 and approximately 2400 acres on Ribault Bay were
5 purchased and donated to the government with the
6 express provision that an air station be developed.

7 Slide 4: Construction

8 Within two months of the donation construction
9 began at the Black Point site and had progressed
10 sufficiently for the runways to accept the first
11 aircraft on September 7, 1941.

12 Slide 5: Dedication

13 The base was actually commissioned on October
14 15, 1940, with Captain Charles P. Mason assuming
15 command. The occasion was marked by the presence of
16 pioneer naval aviator Vice Admiral John Towers, seen on
17 the left, as guest speaker. The air field is named
18 Towers Field in honor of the former chief of the Bureau
19 of Aeronautics.

20 Slide 6: Aviators

21 As the new year came to Jacksonville in 1941, so
22 did the first cadets. On April 19, 1941, the Naval Air
23 Station graduated its first naval aviators.

24 Slide 7: Aerial

25 With the coming of World War II, construction

1 was hastened, and by the war's end in 1945, more than
2 700 buildings were erected.

3 Slide 8: Supply

4 Quite a few were of sound construction and
5 remain in service. Among them are the Naval Supply
6 Center, pictured here, the Naval Aviation Depot, and
7 the Main Headquarters Building that we're in.

8 Slide 9: PBY

9 A variety of aircraft were familiar sights in
10 the skies over Duval County and also on the St. Johns
11 River. Much of the training in the venerable PBY
12 Catalina flying boat was conducted here in
13 Jacksonville.

14 Slide 10: Bob Hope

15 The Navy brought a variety of visitors to the
16 area, including Bob Hope in 1944, and...

17 Slide 11: Reagan

18 A young Ronald Reagan, about 40 years prior to
19 his being elected as president back in 1981.

20 Slide 12: POWs

21 Some of the visitors here were reluctant ones in
22 1944, German prisoners of war were sent to Jacksonville
23 from the Aliceville, Alabama prisoner of war camp, and
24 over five hundred prisoners were held in a fenced
25 compound aboard the Naval Air Station.

1 Slide 13: Aviators

2 More than 11,000 aviators and air crewman were
3 trained at area bases in Jacksonville during World War
4 II with NAS Jacksonville the primary training site.

5 Slide 14: Blues

6 The end of the war wasn't the end of history
7 being made by the Jacksonville Navy Community. In
8 1946, the Navy organized a flight demonstration team as
9 a recruiting aid. The team was formed under the
10 leadership of Lieutenant Commander R. M. Butch Voris
11 and later became known as The Blue Angels.

12 Slide 15: F-6s

13 Flying F-6F Gruman Hellcat fighters, the team
14 made its first public appearance on June 16, 1946 at
15 the southeast airshow and exposition which was
16 highlighted by the dedication of Craig Field in
17 Northwest Jacksonville.

18 Slide 16: Jet

19 With the coming of the jet age, Naval Air
20 Station ceased its pilot training mission and became a
21 fleet support base.

22 Slide 17: Service

23 Today Naval Air Station, Jacksonville provides
24 service and support to the fleet in two areas: direct
25 support of operating forces providing maintenance of

1 aircraft and operating facilities and indirect support
2 by providing a home for fleet units and squadrons.

3 Slide 18: P-3s

4 More than half the Navy's east coast P-3 Orions,
5 land-based maritime patrol aircraft, are based at the
6 station. Six of the squadrons are under the command of
7 Patrol Wing 11, with two of the squadrons deployed
8 overseas at all times.

9 A seventh squadron, Patrol Squadron 30, trains
10 pilots and aircrews who will eventually be assigned to
11 operating squadrons in Jacksonville and in Brunswick,
12 Maine.

13 Slide 19: SH-3

14 There is also a wing of SH-3 Sea King carrier
15 based antisubmarine helicopters home based on the
16 station. Seven of the squadrons are assigned to
17 carrier air wings on the East Coast and an eighth is
18 the replacement training squadron.

19 Slide 10: C-9

20 VR-58, a reserve logistics squadron, operates
21 three C-9 aircraft from NAS Jacksonville and...

22 Slide 21: Reserves

23 The station serves as headquarters for Reserve
24 Readiness Command Region Eight, a Naval Air Reserve
25 unit, and a Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Center.

1 Slide 22: Supply

2 In 1982, the station's Supply Department was
3 redesignated as a Naval Supply Center and its role was
4 expanded to support Navy installations in the Caribbean
5 area, as well as those in Florida.

6 Slide 23: NADEP

7 North Florida's largest industrial employer is
8 the Naval Aviation Depot which developed from the
9 station's overhaul and repair department.

10 With more than 3,000 civilian employees, the
11 aviation depot is the primary contractor on the P-3
12 Orion, the A-7 Corsair Two and the F/A-18 strike
13 fighter. It is the operations at the depot and at the
14 aircraft intermediate maintenance department that
15 generate the majority of hazardous waste aboard the air
16 station.

17 Slide 25: Hospital

18 The Naval Hospital on the air station serves
19 active duty and retired military personnel and their
20 dependents from all area bases. The Southeast Regional
21 Medical Command which is responsible for Navy medical
22 and dental services in a nine-state area reaching from
23 Florida to Texas is located near the hospital.

24 In all, there are nearly 11,000 active duty Navy
25 personnel and 7,000 civilian employees at Naval Air

1 Station, Jacksonville.

2 Slide 26: Jax

3 Historically, the Navy and its host community of
4 Jacksonville have enjoyed a mutually beneficial
5 relationship and we have worked together to solve
6 mutual problems.

7 Slide 27: Memorial

8 This relationship was visibly portrayed last
9 October when Jacksonville's own Navy Memorial was
10 dedicated on the Riverwalk. The statute of a lone
11 sailor resulted from a fund-raising campaign in the
12 community that raised \$350,000 to erect this memorial
13 and to provide \$100,000 for the Navy Memorial in
14 Washington.

15 And, of course, our efforts under the
16 Installation Restoration Program is to continue those
17 good relations with the community.

18 Thank you.

19 CAPTAIN RAY: Next Mr. Jerry Wallmeyer, the
20 Director of our Environmental Division here at NAS Jax
21 is going to describe to you the Naval Air Station's
22 environmental setting.

23 MR. WALLMEYER: I just have a couple of brief
24 comments and I will be assisting Tim Curtin in the
25 run-through of the sites that we have for discussion.

1 Tim, if you want to come on up.

2 As you can see, all of the representatives on
3 the Navy side, both the military and civilian people
4 here, are new to Jacksonville within the last one year
5 or so.

6 We know the gentlemen in uniform will rotate
7 within the next two or three-year time frame, as
8 Captain Ray indicated previously. The civilian people
9 you'll see here for a much longer period of time.

10 Prior to the arrival of any of us here from the
11 Navy community, there was an environmental division
12 consisting of four persons, one of which was an
13 engineer. Right now there's 13 persons including four
14 engineers representing formal education and experience
15 in the environmental, chemical, civil, and mechanical
16 engineering disciplines.

17 You can see the emphasis that has been devoted
18 to the environmental programs over the last 13 months.
19 This is indicative of the commitment that exists here.

20 We have two three-men teams that I call the
21 "drum rollers." They're the folks who actually make
22 the hazardous waste that's generated in various
23 locations that Captain Wynne has made up as well as the
24 air station. They make the hazardous waste go away and
25 they've made it disappear through contractual means.

1 There are a couple of technicians involved
2 primarily in special study assignments and field
3 sampling laboratory work, and one secretary who holds
4 it all together miraculously. I'm not sure how she
5 does it.

6 We have a very difficult task. It's very
7 complex on occasion, but I just wanted to give you a
8 very brief overview of the commitment of the command
9 here to the environmental programs. We have come a
10 long way in the 13 months that I've been here. We've
11 got some ways to go, but as Captain Ray noted, we are
12 aware and appreciative of the fragile environment and
13 it's our duty and moral obligation to protect it.

14 I would like to now turn it over to Tim Curtin
15 who will give us a preview or a general view of the
16 sites that exist here at NAS Jax.

17 MR. CURTIN: Could we have the slide projector
18 turned on, please?

19 There are 40 sites here at NAS Jacksonville.
20 I'm going to go through them one at a time and show you
21 pictures of most of them.

22 This is Site 1, the patrol road turn-around
23 site.

24 This area had been used for the disposal of
25 construction debris in order to reclaim land and

1 provide shoreline protection. The site contains
2 rubble, consisting mostly of concrete and asphalt and
3 occupies an area approximately 50' x 300'. The
4 specific dates of disposal and the quantities disposed
5 are not available.

6 Site 2 is the present firefighting training
7 area.

8 This site was formerly centered about junk
9 vehicles and aircraft (currently we have tanks there)
10 and were ignited using JP-5 or waste oil as fuel. This
11 area has been used for firefighting training from 1966
12 to the present. Approximately 6,000 gallons of fuel
13 have been burned annually here.

14 Site 3 is the sludge disposal area/sewage
15 treatment plant area.

16 Approximately 20,000 tons of sewage sludge were
17 disposed on this 15-acre site from 1962 until 1980.

18 Site 4 is a pine tree planting area.

19 This one-acre site was used until 1975 to
20 dispose of paint shavings, sewage sludge, asbestos,
21 oil, and other petroleum products.

22 Site 5 is the shoreline fill, west of the fuel
23 barge dock site.

24 Reportedly paint shavings mixed with paint
25 remover and solvents and radioactive paint were

1 deposited on this 200' x 600' site during 1945 and
2 1946. The area was later covered with concrete rubble
3 which is presently visible at land surface throughout
4 the site.

5 Site 6 is the fuel farm.

6 A fuel leak of No. 6 fuel oil occurred in a
7 pipeline at a connection to an underground storage
8 tank. An unknown quantity of fuel leaked into a
9 concrete-lined steam pit and floated on the water in
10 the pit. Upon discovery all the oil was pumped out.

11 Site 7, which also occurred at the fuel farm
12 area.

13 Explosions and fires occurred in 1978 and 1979.
14 The residual fuel was pumped into tank trucks and
15 hauled off-site for disposal as waste fuel.

16 Site 8 is a vacant lot near the fuel farm area.

17 Inspection of this site during the Initial
18 Assessment Study revealed four piles of possible
19 abrasive blast grit and two plastic bags of fine
20 granular material. This site was also used for parking
21 aircraft.

22 Site 9 is an old disposal area east of the fuel
23 farm.

24 This 200' x 400' site was used to dispose of
25 garbage, construction debris, and 55-gallon drums

1 during 1977-1978.

2 Site 10, tank 119-K.

3 This 25,000-gallon underground steel tank has
4 been used to store liquid wastes. The tank was emptied
5 and removed under a RCRA closure and approved by the
6 state. The site currently looks like this.

7 Site 11 is over at the NADEP in Hangar Building
8 101.

9 The floor of the main hangar section of Building
10 101 was originally constructed of steel plates over
11 steel beams. Reportedly unauthorized disposal of waste
12 solvents and other materials below the floor boards
13 occurred for many years. Exfiltration of waste
14 solvents and other flammable liquids from deteriorated
15 industrial sewer lines may also be responsible for
16 contamination in the area.

17 This slide also shows 12 and 13.

18 Site 12 is the old test cell building.

19 There are interconnections of storm and sanitary
20 sewers with the building roof drains and the industrial
21 sewer system in the old test cell area. It was also
22 reported that numerous chemical spills from ruptured or
23 rusted drums occurred at this site.

24 Site 13 is the radium paint waste disposal pit.

25 This site was used to dispose of radioactive

1 radium paint waste from aircraft instrument dial
2 painting operations from World War II until the late
3 1950s. The site was excavated at that time and the
4 contaminated soil was moved to Site 18.

5 Site 14 is the battery shop.

6 This shop formerly contained a seepage pit where
7 waste acid from lead-acid batteries was disposed.
8 Approximately 100 gallons of waste were dumped annually
9 from 1959 till 1982.

10 Site 15 is the solvent and paint sludge disposal
11 area.

12 This 100' x 100' area was used for the disposal
13 of solvents and paint sludges as recently as 1978. It
14 is estimated that up to 2,000 gallons of these wastes
15 were disposed of at this site.

16 Site 16 is the storm sewer discharge at Black
17 Point.

18 The storm sewer which discharges at this site
19 runs along Buildings 101, 50, and 795. A previous
20 reoccurring discharge of JP-5 and oil had been noticed
21 in the past. Also sewer cross connections between the
22 industrial system and the storm system have been
23 discovered.

24 Site 17 and 18 are both shown on this slide.

25 Site 17 is a glass bead disposal area.

1 The area was used for the disposal of spent
2 glass beads used in abrasive blasting operations from
3 1965 till 1981. There is visible evidence of a glass
4 bead bar which resulted from the dumping of
5 approximately 300,000 pounds of glass beads per year.

6 Site 18 - radioactive waste fill.

7 This is the site where Site 13 was excavated, the
8 radium paint dials and so forth. This site was then
9 moved -- the fill was moved to this area and
10 approximately 1500 cubic feet of contaminated soil was
11 placed at this site.

12 Site 19 is the old gas station.

13 This site contained abandoned underground
14 gasoline storage tanks. During 1980 the Station Fire
15 Department filled each tank with water. All the tanks
16 were removed in 1988. The site now looks like this.

17 Site 20 is the solid waste incinerator.

18 This facility was used to incinerate solid
19 waste. The Initial Assessment Study revealed no
20 evidence of hazardous waste being either spilled or
21 disposed of at this site.

22 Site 21 is the golf course.

23 The pesticides Diazanone and Roundup were
24 occasionally applied to the golf course greens to
25 control mole crickets and weeds. In 1979 these

1 pesticides were applied. Several days later a fish
2 kill occurred in Casa Linda Lake following several days
3 of rain. The fish kill was later attributed to runoff
4 of pesticides. This was an isolated incident.

5 Site 22 is known as Fort Dix.

6 This area known as "Fort Dix" was reported to be
7 used to dispose of small arms ammo for the target or
8 skeet range. However, there was no evidence of this
9 during the Initial Assessment Study.

10 Site 23, the old skeet range.

11 Cinder piles and disturbed ground, indicating a
12 possible disposal area, were identified during the
13 Initial Assessment Study. A few empty drums and engine
14 containers were also discovered.

15 Site 24 is the scrap metal disposal area.

16 Scrap metal piles, junk truck parts, and empty
17 drums were discovered at this site. However, there is
18 no evidence of waste burial at the site and excavation
19 of the soil for the foundation of Building 929 yielded
20 no evidence of contamination. Building 929 is located
21 up in the top right corner.

22 Site 25 is Building No. 2038.

23 This site was used to store drums of hospital
24 wastes containing radioactive iodine and other
25 radioisotopes from 1979 to 1982. A total of

1 approximately 300 drums were properly disposed in June
2 1982 under the direction of the Navy's Radiological
3 Affairs Support Office. Hospital expansion resulted in
4 the demolition of this building, and now the site looks
5 like this.

6 Site 26, the old main registered disposal area.

7 This area was used for the disposal of a variety
8 of wastes including solvents and oils. Before 1940,
9 the site was a vehicle graveyard. From 1940 to 1968
10 the site was operated as the station disposal area for
11 trash, garbage, demolition and construction debris, and
12 waste oil. These wastes were burned at the edge of
13 trenches and pits with the remains bulldozed into those
14 same trenches and pits. Air pollution control
15 regulations halted this process and the wastes were
16 then hauled off by contract. However, waste oil, paint
17 wastes, and spent solvents continued to be dumped into
18 the pits. The site was officially closed in January
19 1979.

20 A portion of the area was also used for the
21 disposal of low level radioactive wastes during World
22 War II and up to about 1955. According to reports,
23 radium contaminated paint stripper in vials,
24 instruments with radium dials, and other low level
25 radioactive wastes were probably disposed there. This

1 radioactive disposal area was excavated and the waste
2 was disposed of in July 1974.

3 An exfiltration gallery was installed and
4 operated to remove solvents and oil from the disposal
5 pits from September 1983 until April 1984. Excavated
6 material resulting from the construction of the
7 exfiltration gallery was spread throughout the site.
8 This is a recent aerial photo of the area.

9 Site 27 located in the same general area is the
10 PCB storage area.

11 This 100' x 100' area was used for the outdoor
12 storage of PCB transformers. The transformers were
13 vandalized in 1978 resulting in the spilling of
14 transformer fluids on the ground. The transformers
15 were removed and the PCB contaminated soil was
16 excavated and disposed.

17 Site 28 is the fire pit.

18 This site was a former firefighting training
19 area in which waste oil was placed in a pit and
20 ignited. Approximately five to ten gallons a day of
21 waste oil was placed in the pit and burned from 1946 to
22 1952.

23 Site 29 is the organic disposal area.

24 This 200' x 1000' area has been used for the
25 disposal of debris such as wood and grass clippings.

1 However, during the Initial Assessment Study,
2 approximately 12 crushed drums, construction debris,
3 discolored soil piles, scrap metal, PVC cases, and
4 creosoted wood blocks were discovered.

5 Site 30 is the old drum lot.

6 Approximately 10,000 drums containing new
7 material were stored outside and unprotected from the
8 weather from 1955 to 1967. These drums were stored on
9 Marsden Matting, which is a perforated aircraft landing
10 material. It has been reported that from time to time
11 drums containing hazardous materials corroded and
12 leaked their contents onto the ground. The drums have
13 been removed and contaminated soil was excavated and
14 disposed of by a contractor.

15 Site 31 is the asphalt mix area.

16 This area was used to store equipment,
17 materials, and junk vehicles. Leaking drums containing
18 asphalt mix materials were reported to have been stored
19 in this area.

20 Site 32 is the base landfill.

21 This two-acre site was used during the late
22 1960s for disposing of soil, refuse, construction
23 debris, and junk vehicles. A portion of this landfill
24 had been used for the collection in dumpsters of large
25 household refuse such as appliances.

1 Site 33 is the Base Exchange Service Station.

2 The Base Service Station, Building 429,
3 experienced problems with leaking underground gasoline
4 storage tanks in the early 1980s. It has been reported
5 that up to 2,000 gallons of gasoline was lost, some of
6 which found its way into sewer lines. The tanks have
7 since been replaced.

8 We don't have a slide for Site 34. It's an old
9 transformer storage building.

10 Building 525 was formerly used to store
11 transformers. The building and the adjacent building
12 (No. 951) were demolished. Today the Base Commissary
13 occupies this site.

14 Site 35 is the temporary PCB storage area.

15 This building (No. 480) was inspected in July
16 1981 by the U.S. EPA and approved for temporary storage
17 of PCB's. In 1980 a contractor removed asbestos pipe
18 insulation from a separate building and deposited it at
19 this site. The contractor was later required to remove
20 the bulk material and decontaminate the building after
21 samples indicated the area was contaminated. For
22 approximately two years, electrical equipment
23 containing PCB's was stored in this building. The
24 storage area was thoroughly cleaned by in-house workers
25 prior to the current occupants moving in.

1 Site 36 is Dewey Park.

2 This two-acre site has been used to dispose of
3 construction debris and materials from fire damaged
4 buildings. The site spans the border of the air
5 station.

6 Site 37 is the power barge.

7 Reportedly, an explosion of a transformer
8 occurred on the shore in the vicinity of the power
9 barge dock when the barge was in operation. Further
10 investigation revealed that all the transformers were
11 located on the barge and that no explosions had
12 occurred.

13 Site 38, we don't have a slide for this site
14 either. It's the Torpedo Rework Facility.

15 Personnel interviews during the Initial
16 Assessment Study revealed that approximately one drum
17 of rags and gloves containing Otto Fuel was generated
18 per day. They also indicated that this waste was
19 always disposed of off-site.

20 Site 39 is the transformer burial area.

21 This area was added to the program during the
22 Verification Study when a retired civilian employee
23 reported that hundreds of items of electrical gear
24 consisting of old and new transformers which may have
25 contained PCB's were buried at this site. Twenty-seven

1 soil borings were made during the Verification Study
2 and no evidence was found to indicate that anything had
3 been buried here.

4 Site 40 is the industrial wastewater discharge
5 area.

6 This site was added by the air station between
7 the Initial Assessment Study and the Verification
8 Study. Prior to 1972, a wastewater treatment plant,
9 known as the east side plant, was located near this
10 site. Wastes reaching this plant were initially
11 treated by settling for paint chip removal and skimming
12 for oil and solvent removal. Liquid was treated in a
13 trickling filter plant before discharge to the
14 St. Johns River. The discharge may have resulted in
15 the buildup of sediment in the river.

16 And that concludes our site description.

17 CAPTAIN RAY: Next Mr. Joel Murphy, the
18 Environmental Engineer from the Southern Division,
19 Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Charleston, who
20 is going to present the Installation Restoration
21 Program overview.

22 MR. MURPHY: Slide projector, please.

23 Good morning. I'm Joel Murphy, Environmental
24 Engineer, Southern Division Naval Facilities
25 Engineering Command located in Charleston, South

1 Carolina.

2 South Div or South Navfac were referred to.
3 It's the Navy's engineering command. My command
4 manages the application of the Installation Restoration
5 Program throughout the nation and, in particular, here
6 at NAS Jacksonville in conjunction with the
7 installation's environmental staff.

8 The addressing of environmental problems started
9 with CERCLA, Comprehensive Environmental Response,
10 Compensation and Liability Act in 1980.

11 The law was updated and revised and reauthorized
12 by SARA, Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
13 of 1986.

14 CERCLA addressed past waste disposal sites by
15 specifying cleanup procedures. It was authorized for
16 only four years. However, CERCLA did not definitively
17 include federal facilities. Therefore, the President,
18 by executive order, required federal facilities to
19 create and implement a program to identify, investigate
20 and remediate waste disposal sites.

21 The DOD created the IRP policy, and the Navy in
22 particular created NACIP, Navy Assessment and Control
23 of Installation Pollutants Program, to meet the
24 President's order.

25 In order to address CERCLA's shortcomings, SARA

1 was enacted. It formed the Department of Defense
2 Environmental Restoration Program and Account, DERA as
3 we refer to it, which funded the environmental cleanups
4 created the Installation Restoration Program as it
5 exists today. It set cleanup standards and created
6 specific schedules.

7 In addition, it stated that each federal
8 facility shall comply in the same manner and to the
9 same extent as any nongovernmental entity; and,
10 finally, it required public participation in
11 governmental remedial actions. For the Installation
12 Restoration Program it provides an opportunity for
13 regulators and the public to comment on our cleanup
14 activities.

15 It forms or requires that a TRC be formed, a
16 Technical Review Committee. It provides an
17 administrative record for public review of the decision
18 process, and also requires the creation of the
19 Community Relations Plan to inform the community at
20 large what we are doing and to get their input.

21 IR Program Goals are driven by the Installation
22 Restoration Program which identifies, investigates and
23 remediates contamination from the past disposal of
24 hazardous substances, pollutants and contaminants.

25 The goals are to comply with appropriate laws

1 and regulations, protect the public health and
2 environment, and to coordinate activities, coordinate
3 investigation and remedial activities to minimize their
4 impact on installation's mission.

5 Installation Restoration Program is essentially
6 a three-phase process. Phase I consists of site
7 discovery, investigation and assessment. Phase II
8 consists of remedial investigation and feasibility
9 study, with Phase III consisting of remedial design and
10 remedial actions.

11 There are several additional activities that we
12 performed interspaced in here which consist of
13 developing and getting signed what's referred to as a
14 record of decision.

15 After we have completed the remedial action, we
16 have operation and maintenance, long-term monitoring
17 operations, interspaced with the remedial investigation
18 and feasibility study is what's referred to as an
19 interagency agreement. This has to be signed or an
20 agreement that has to be signed between the Navy, the
21 EPA and the State, and it's only required during what's
22 referred to as NPL, National Priority List activities.

23 The following slides are process flow charts.
24 Your briefing book contains additional information, but
25 I'll just be speaking about the process charts. You're

1 welcome to follow through as I go through it.

2 Phase I of the pre RI/FS process involves a
3 preliminary assessment, which is an initial assessment
4 of the site. After we do a preliminary assessment, we
5 perform what's referred to as the preliminary hazard
6 ranking system score, HRS Scoring.

7 The HRS is a statistical analysis of the site's
8 contamination based on a scale of a hundred.

9 If the preliminary HRS Scores are greater than
10 20, then we usually do what's referred to as a site
11 inspection, which is the next phase. If we're looking
12 at less than 20 on this score, we usually do what's
13 referred to as no further action.

14 At the site inspection we determine the actual
15 presence and location of contamination. A final HRS
16 scoring is completed. If the final scoring is greater
17 than 28.5, remediation effort is an EPA lead project
18 and the installation or federal facility is put on
19 what's referred to as the National Priority List.

20 If it's less than 28.5, remediation effort is a
21 state lead project. Either way the remediation of the
22 site, and contamination is the key word here.

23 Phase II consists of remedial investigation
24 feasibility study process. This is a four-part
25 derivative process consisting of scoping. This is

1 scoping, site investigation, development of screening
2 alternatives, treatability investigation of those
3 alternatives and then a detailed development analysis
4 of those alternatives.

5 The RI consists of site investigation, air,
6 ground, water. The feasibility study actually
7 develops, screens and analyzes the alternatives to
8 identify an optimum remedial solution. That is the
9 whole purpose of the RI/FS.

10 It's the development of an acceptable optimal
11 alternative for remedial solution. The remedial
12 solution meets criteria that includes an overall
13 effectiveness, the ability to reduce the toxicity
14 mobility and volume of hazardous substances to the
15 ability to be implemented, its cost effective, its
16 protection of human health and the environment.

17 In addition, a final selected alternative shall
18 have the acceptance of the EPA, State, local officials
19 and representatives of the local community.

20 The Phase III, or post RI/FS task consists of a
21 ROD which officially records the accepted alternative,
22 the solution is then designed and then implemented.

23 The IR program -- this is the IR program at a
24 glance as far as implementation is concerned. Note
25 that the average time from start to operation and

1 maintenance and monitoring, or M&M -- O&M or M&M, is
2 four to six years with the RI averaging 18 months and
3 the FS, or feasibility study, averaging 30 months.

4 Please note that as of today we don't have a
5 contract to do any of this work. We're working on
6 that. By mid-October we should have a contract in
7 force on which we can get started at the planning
8 stage.

9 So we're looking really at October of '89 as the
10 start of the rest of the activities that are occurring
11 here.

12 There's a possibility that this installation at
13 NAS Jacksonville might be placed on the National
14 Priority List. If this occurs we would require to meet
15 such statutory requirements, one is an execution
16 schedule that consists of after the NPL being final be
17 required to start an RI/FS within six months.

18 After we finish the RI/FS and the Regional
19 Administrator has approved of it, then within six
20 months we will need to sign what's referred to as the
21 IAG, Interagency Agreement, and within 15 months we
22 will have to start substantial on-site physical
23 remedial action.

24 There is going to be -- if this comes about
25 there will be some very definitive crunch times

1 involved in there for review procedures that we'll have
2 to adhere to. That's what's underneath all this.

3 In addition, we're required to have the agency
4 for toxic substances and disease registry perform a
5 public health assessment. And, finally, the EPA
6 officially accepts and will sign the ROD.

7 At NAS Jacksonville we have completed the Phase
8 I activities. The preliminary assessment report, as
9 what was referred to by Tim as the Initial Assessment
10 Study, was completed in March of 1983. The site
11 inspection and extended site inspections were completed
12 by March of 1986.

13 Phase II activities for the RI/FS are planned
14 for eight sites, which is sites 11, 12, 14, 15 and 16,
15 the pits, or the old main registered disposal area,
16 sites 26 and 27, and site 3, which is the sludge
17 disposal area.

18 That's all I have at this time.

19 The Technical Review Committee is again a SARA
20 statutory requirement and it is for the purpose or to
21 be formed wherever possible and practical. The Navy's
22 perspective on that is that every installation will
23 have a Technical Review Committee.

24 The purpose of the Technical Review Committee is
25 to review and comment on actions and proposed actions

1 with respect to releases or threatened releases of
2 hazardous substances at installations and shall include
3 at least one representative of the Navy, the EPA, and
4 appropriate state and local authorities and a public
5 representative of the community involved.

6 I feel that all the members that we have that
7 Jerry has assembled here for the Committee meets those
8 requirements.

9 The objectives of the TRC will be to agree on a
10 matter of conducting business, that's what the charter
11 is for, review phase work plans in that that includes
12 both planning, scoping and results from those.

13 Progress and completed studies, draft and final
14 designs, to review community relations plan and to
15 provide comment on other matters relevant to the
16 execution of the installation restoration program at
17 NAS Jacksonville.

18 You're going to be let in on a lot of things
19 that a lot of people don't normally see. We expect you
20 to tell us if you feel that we're doing something
21 that's out of line. We have invited you here for the
22 purpose of helping us provide a solution to the past
23 disposal sites that are on the installation.

24 Any questions?

25 MR. GERALD YOUNG: You said you hadn't as yet

1 been rated on the NPL. Do you have any specific sites
2 that you believe have scored a rating higher than 28.5?

3 MR. MURPHY: The sites that I gave you, those
4 three distinct areas for RI/FS, I believe, are the ones
5 that, if there is a scoring and if it does come to be,
6 will be the ones that will probably generate that kind
7 of a score or would be the cause for the generation of
8 that kind of score based on the level of information we
9 have at this time.

10 MR. GERALD YOUNG: Would the list just list the
11 site name or the whole Naval Air Station as the site?

12 MR. MURPHY: The EPA at this time has not
13 decided which way they're going to go on that. That is
14 a big internal bone of contention for those folks.

15 MR. McGARRITY: I understand the ranking system
16 is under revision. Do you know if it's going to be
17 processed under what they call HRS 2 or HRS 1?

18 MR. MURPHY: Presently EPA policy is that until
19 HRS 2 is finalized, all ranking will be done by HRS 1.
20 That is their present policy. They are already
21 implementing a lot of the required data requirements
22 from HRS 2 into the present level of efforts. So that
23 if they do not finish HRS 1 ranking at the sites before
24 HRS 2 becomes final, then they will have a sufficient
25 level to do a proper HRS 2 without having to crank up

1 all over.

2 MR. WALLMEYER: Joel, perhaps you could offer
3 Ms. Dean the opportunity to make a comment.

4 Nancy, do you have anything you can tell us?

5 MS. DEAN: I explained this yesterday at Cecil
6 Field. This package has already been approved by Miter
7 Corporation and has been sent to the Federal Register
8 people. So when the next update comes out, unless
9 you're plucked off by the President or somebody with
10 great authority, you're

11 CAPTAIN RAY: Is tha

12 MS. DEAN: The latest rumor has it coming out
13 the end of May, but we've heard that forever.

14 MR. MURPHY: We've heard that for a year. I'm
15 not blaming the idea that we probably won't make it or
16 that we will make it, it's just that we've been hearing
17 that we're going to make it for the last year, for the
18 last 12 months or so. So we've come to take the
19 position, when it happens, it happens. Until it
20 happens we're not going to address it.

21 MS. NEPSHINSKY: I'm Janis Nepshinsky.

22 On the sites listed under the RI/FS, have they
23 been contracted out? Are they all coming under the
24 mid-October planning stage for those sites?

25 MR. MURPHY: One of the things, one of the items

1 on the upcoming agenda that we have created on draft
2 agendas that we sat down and talked with the
3 environmental folks here in Jacksonville, is to set up
4 a schedule. There are two ways of tackling these
5 problems in that we can just dump everything on our
6 contractors that were hired or remediation contractors
7 and have them hit the whole base at one time or do it
8 on a sequential affair.

9 Prioritywise I would like to see it sequential
10 starting this sites 26 and 27, the pits, and after we
11 get out of the planning stages and into the field work
12 itself, then to go into the planning stages for the
13 NADEP area, and after we get out of the planning
14 stages and into the field work on that, then go into
15 Site 3.

16 I'd rather not overload the contractor all at
17 one time. I think it would be a lot easier for us as a
18 committee to review the information in smaller chunks
19 than trying to deal with a stack of books that high
20 (indicating). That's a preference on my side. That
21 is, I would imagine, an item that we can discuss on
22 this table in the future.

23 MS. NEPSHINSKY: Do you have a scope of work for
24 any of those sites?

25 MR. MURPHY: I have written an 86-page document

1 that covers the execution of the CERCLA program for NAS
2 Jacksonville. It's in a final draft form at this
3 stage. That is something that I discussed with the
4 environmental folks and we'll make a decision on when
5 and how to present that to the committee for comment
6 purposes to make sure that we cover all the bases.

7 Scopes of work for this particular type of
8 contract would be that what we put into it is what
9 they're going to do, so we want to make sure that we
10 cover all the bases. That's one of the reasons why
11 it's 86 pages long.

12 MR. WALLMEYER: I should note, if I could, Janis
13 is a former employee here at NAS Jax. She is familiar
14 with the installation and she did her graduate
15 research, graduate thesis on the pit site. So she does
16 have very definite advantage to this committee.

17 MR. MURPHY: Anything else?

18 Thank you, Captain.

19 CAPTAIN RAY: Jerry, did you want to discuss the
20 charter next?

21 MR. WALLMEYER: Well, sir, I think we have a
22 very slight deviation here. Mr. Young will talk about
23 the community relations program for just a couple of
24 minutes.

25 MR. NICK YOUNG: I'm sure with all the expertise

1 that we have in this room, there is an understanding of
2 the volatility of the subject as far as the community
3 is concerned and we will be developing, through my
4 office, a community relations plan for maximum release
5 of factual information to the general public. Probably
6 more importantly we will start out with interviews of
7 citizens asking about their knowledge of the hazardous
8 waste and their concerns and emphasize to the citizens
9 that we do want a two-way communication through our
10 community relations plan.

11 We will periodically inform the public of our
12 planned and ongoing actions and will do everything that
13 we can to focus on resolving any conflicts that may
14 arise.

15 So we'll start out initially with interviews of
16 elected officials and local citizens. Based on an
17 analysis of their input, we will develop a community
18 relations plan and in that plan we will outline our
19 methodology of communication based on what those people
20 would like to see us do for communication.

21 We'll compile a mailing list of concerned or
22 affected individuals in organizations, elected
23 officials, key government and regulatory agencies, and
24 also the media, and then we'll keep on a continuing
25 correspondence through letters, fact sheets and

1 newsletters, and we'll publicize and hold both informal
2 exchanges and public meetings as needed. And, as part
3 of this, we will develop a slide presentation, much the
4 same as what we had here, maybe in little more
5 simplistic terms to go out in the public if anyone
6 would like information on what is going around.

7 Having been in this business for a long time, I
8 think it is imperative that we speak with one voice on
9 the Technical Review Committee and basically on what
10 the Technical Review Committee is doing, and this will
11 keep us from releasing conflicting information that
12 could confuse the public or cause us to engender public
13 distrust. And I intend to work closely as a team with
14 this committee, with the environmental folks, as well
15 as our legal and, of course, with the Commanding
16 Officer in preparing the materials for release to the
17 general public.

18 I would ask basically that we defer any
19 questions, particularly from the media, to the one
20 central focus point of my office for response by the
21 command and by the committee.

22 I thank you.

23 CAPTAIN RAY: Jerry?

24 MR. WALLMEYER: Thank you, sir.

25 We didn't describe previously the briefing books

1 that we prepared for you. We have some information in
2 there that we would like you to be aware of that covers
3 most of the things that were presented to you verbally
4 earlier.

5 In the front we have a listing of the TRC
6 membership and we ask that you review that listing and
7 make sure we have your name spelled correctly. If
8 there's going to be a substitute of players, like Mr.
9 Young in place of Mr. Richard Robinson as our
10 understanding of the city's intentions, make the change
11 on that and just mail that back in to us.

12 Double-check the mailing address that we have
13 for you and the telephone numbers so that we'll be able
14 to stay in direct communication.

15 Toward the back of the document, the last entry
16 there about eight pages, is a draft of the TRC charter.
17 We would ask that you take a look at that. If you need
18 to have legal counsel review it as was mentioned
19 yesterday at Cecil Field, do what's necessary and
20 provide us with your comments, if you would, please.

21 It's a flexible document. We would like to
22 accommodate all recommendations for adjustment so that
23 we can have a viable document here to lead us and
24 provide us guidance in the program.

25 As far as the future schedule is concerned,

1 we're looking at approximately two to two and a half
2 months for another meeting here at NAS and we're hoping
3 to be able to at that time have all the revisions made
4 to accommodate your questions and comments in the TRC
5 charter, to provide you with information by mail in the
6 meantime on some sites that, as Tim discussed earlier,
7 we believe not to have any contamination, were either
8 never substantiated or that the disposal consisted of
9 inert type materials, concrete, rubble, things of this
10 nature.

11 We would like to pursue a mechanism within the
12 committee to identify the sites as ones warranting no
13 further consideration or concern at this time. We have
14 40 sites. We would like to whittle that down to a much
15 more workable number just by saying that we don't have
16 to be concerned about the NPL listing for the rubble
17 dump. We hope that we're all pretty much in agreement
18 on that approach.

19 The third item that we would like to be able to
20 accommodate for the next meeting will be a tour of the
21 installation to inspect the sites to make you
22 intimately more familiar with the sites that we're
23 talking about. It's obviously much easier to know and
24 be able to make decisions on something that you have
25 seen, that you've been out, able to kick the dirt, and

1 become much more appreciative of its geophysical
2 concerns.

3 Does the late July to mid-August time frame at this
4 time present any concerns or problems for anyone? Does
5 anybody see any obvious conflict and, if not, we will
6 try to make contact with everyone to coordinate the
7 schedules and, if possible, if Cecil Field is going to
8 have a meeting somewhere in that time frame, just for
9 the sake of simplicity of travel and avoid duplication
10 of travelers, we will try to accommodate coordination
11 of those two. That's something we will try our best to
12 do, but cannot guarantee it at all times.

13 That's all I have, sir.

14 Oh, we have envelopes for the return in the mail
15 for the comments on the draft charter. If you would,
16 mark those up, make a copy for yourself, if you like,
17 and then we have the envelopes you can mail your
18 comments back to us.

19 CAPTAIN RAY: Does anyone present wish to make any
20 comments?

21 MR. VARGAS: Captain Ray, I'm very pleasantly
22 surprised to find out that so much work, you know, has
23 transpired, but I do think that the Navy has got a
24 problem and the problem is going to be that of
25 perception. I think it is going to be necessary for

1 the Navy to communicate to the civilians and to the
2 citizens of Jacksonville the amount of work that has
3 been done.

4 I am very pleasantly surprised to see that this
5 work has been done, but being a member of the city's
6 Environmental Protection Board, we get ex-Navy retired
7 personnel that month after month, you know, come back
8 and tell us about these particular sites, but not with
9 the same degree of preciseness, you know, that has been
10 determined.

11 And with respect to the public information, I think
12 that we ought to go ahead right now and let at least
13 the environmental bodies know what has transpired in a
14 formal or semi-formal manner. To wait until you put a
15 complete program of PR, I think would be
16 counterproductive. And for that matter, involve the
17 local news media of what's going on. It would be
18 advantageous to the Navy in my opinion.

19 CAPTAIN RAY: Were you able to hear all of that,
20 Nick?

21 MR. NICK YOUNG: Yes, sir.

22 CAPTAIN RAY: Why don't we take it as an action
23 item to propose some sort of up-front preliminary
24 public affairs action which we could take on behalf of
25 the Committee almost immediately after our next meeting.

1 and propose that at the next meeting for the
2 Committee's agreement. I think it's a good idea.

3 MR. VARGAS: Yes. And if I may suggest also, the
4 EPB meets monthly every second Monday, a short
5 presentation. There are nine members that are
6 well-informed as to what's happening in the community,
7 but all they hear is that the facility is a hot spot.
8 They don't know any of the details.

9 Then also, Jerry, the SWIM Committee, which I think
10 is meeting next month would be an ideal time to make a
11 short presentation then.

12 CAPTAIN RAY: Nick, do you have any comments?

13 (Mr. Nick Young shakes his head negatively.)

14 CAPTAIN RAY: Well, as the commander, I'm generally
15 almost 100 percent proactive when it comes too public
16 affairs. I spent enough of my career in Washington to
17 appreciate the value of being forthright and proactive,
18 so I generally concur with exactly what you're saying.
19 I think we have a good story to tell. On the other
20 hand, I am wary of having it in any way appear that
21 what the Navy is about here is a public affairs
22 exercise.

23 So it's for that reason that we want to approach it
24 very carefully, deliberately, and with full
25 consultation with the committee, because what we're

1 about here is not a public affairs exercise. It is
2 certainly in our interest to tell the story truthfully
3 and in a timely way. So, whereas, I want to get up in
4 front of it - I always want to shoot ahead of the
5 rabbit and swing when the pitcher is in motion - and I
6 want to be very careful as we proceed here that we
7 don't look like we're trying to do our own PR byway and
8 we'll get around to the cleanup when the time comes.

9 Having said that, I'm willing to work on that.

10 MR. VARGAS: I think Dr. Boehnke from Jacksonville
11 University has published a paper, and after listening
12 to what I have heard today the basis of the paper is
13 what the Navy has produced already.

14 CAPTAIN RAY: No question about that.

15 MR. VARGAS: What that means is sweet talk.

16 CAPTAIN RAY: On that specific point, you're right.
17 It was all based on old data.

18 MR. GERALD YOUNG: I'm of the concern that if you
19 get put on the NPL before October, you're going to have
20 to have something ready for the media or you are going
21 to be behind the power crunch.

22 CAPTAIN RAY: I agree. I don't want to leave the
23 impression that we don't have anything ready for the
24 media. If that happened tomorrow, we do. By the same
25 token, we want and we desire to be able to coordinate

1 as much action as we possibly can including the public
2 affairs items with this committee.

3 Nothing Nick said should be construed to imply that
4 any of you are individually somehow troubled, because
5 you're a member of a committee that, therefore, it
6 becomes under me, and that we co-opted you personally
7 or professionally by putting you inside the ship
8 looking out rather than outside the ship looking in.

9 Let's think about this and see if we can't perhaps
10 either hold an earlier meeting just on public affairs
11 or perhaps communicate.

12 MR. NICK YOUNG: I agree, Captain. If there's a
13 public announcement that we are nominated for the NPL
14 sometime this month, that will necessarily generate a
15 meeting with the media. I would anticipate much the
16 same site rundown as we had here today and a briefing
17 to the media if they're not aware what the effect is of
18 the federal agency, federal installation, being placed
19 on the NPL and an explanation of the IR program.

20 But that would, by necessity -- we would be driven
21 by that.

22 CAPTAIN RAY: Is the establishment of this
23 committee a newsworthy item and an opportunity to
24 present a press briefing which gives an overview of
25 what has taken place here today and what the intended

1 purpose of the committee are?

2 MR. NICK YOUNG: We could do the same thing.
3 Perhaps we could go earlier and forget what might
4 happen the end of May and just go out with a release on
5 this and invite them in again with a presentation like
6 we went through today.

7 CAPTAIN RAY: I don't have any problem with that if
8 the members of the committee are comfortable with doing
9 that.

10 MR. NICK YOUNG: We have been hesitant. We've been
11 sitting here six months, nine months, anticipating this
12 placement on the NPL. Again, our hesitation on going
13 out publicly with it is, as the Captain says, you know,
14 what are you doing? Are you creating a public relation
15 byway that long before?

16 CAPTAIN RAY: Well, I think if we take that in mind
17 and use the fact that we have established a committee
18 and announce it to the public and the purpose of it and
19 we're very careful about how we present it so that it's
20 not done with great fanfare and orange and confetti
21 that we won't perhaps leave that impression.

22 MR. GERALD YOUNG: Maybe what you could so, sir, is
23 the fact that you produce a press release for the
24 media, leave off the invitation for a briefing to wait
25 for the other issue to fall. If it's announced that

1 you go on the NPL and then invite the media out --

2 MR. NICK YOUNG: If you put a press release out,
3 Jerry, and you've invited --

4 MR. VARGAS: Well, that's fine. You're ahead of
5 the power curve, I think, right now. You know, if you
6 coordinate among -- we're not operating in a vacuum, I
7 don't think. SWIM right now is trying to identify the
8 hot spots. You know, you can feed them the information
9 already and now you're part of the team.

10 With respect to my environmental services also
11 doing some other works, the information is already
12 there and it's valid information, it's up-to-date
13 information.

14 MR. GERALD YOUNG: There are media reps though, be
15 aware, at all these board meetings.

16 CAPTAIN RAY: Well, I try always to never be guilty
17 of ready, fire, aim, so I will take it from the
18 committee that you all agree that I have your
19 permission to release some press information regarding
20 the establishment of this committee if I decide after
21 my 24 or 36-hour rule that it seems like a good idea
22 rather than sitting here trying to decide that it is.
23 So if you'll give me that much latitude.

24 MS. DEAN: Captain Ray, I think that is an
25 excellent idea. I'm not suggesting that you are going

1 to be on the NPL, maybe just saying investigated
2 whether to be placed on the NPL.

3 CAPTAIN RAY: Well, I wasn't planning on saying
4 anything about the NPL, frankly. I was just going to
5 talk about the installation restoration and the fact
6 that we have established a committee with members, what
7 we're attempting to do and why we're doing it, how much
8 work is going on, and that sort of thing.

9 No, I don't want to talk about -- I wouldn't plan
10 to talk about the NPL, because, first of all, it's
11 speculative.

12 And when I got here they told me I was going to be
13 on it the next month. I took command last July, and,
14 you know, the sky hasn't quite fallen yet, you know,
15 but it might.

16 CAPTAIN WYNNE: Any moment now.

17 CAPTAIN RAY: Any moment.

18 Okay. Thank you very much.

19 Any other comments?

20 MR. McGARRITY: Captain, once it does go to the
21 press, the Florida Sunshine Law does create open access
22 to records. As a matter of fact, McDill Air Force
23 Base, they had a detailed site-by-site description of
24 their problem that was within that base. Once it did
25 go out to the public, it was a program out there. I

1 think you should be aware that Florida by law have to
2 provide records unless we find a reason to keep them
3 confidential legally. I just think that you should be
4 aware of that as --

5 MR. NICK YOUNG: No. My feeling would be that
6 anything we put out would by necessity include a
7 site-by-site rundown and our current analysis of those
8 sites as they are.

9 CAPTAIN RAY: Okay. I agree, and we're interested
10 in sunshine, but we are not per se, on this committee,
11 governed by the Florida Sunshine Law. This is a
12 federal activity of the United States Navy. It's not
13 an activity of the State of Florida.

14 I know this to be true because there are things
15 that I've been invited to participate in downtown, good
16 things of government, that I cannot participate in
17 because of that law, and I know this is not one of
18 those things.

19 Yes, we're willing to share all that. In fact,
20 we're going to create a whole public library as part of
21 this activity. I can't remember the name of that.

22 MR. MURPHY: The administrative record will be --

23 CAPTAIN RAY: The studies we've already done are
24 going to be part of that record and that has a detailed
25 site explanation. So all of that will be available and

1 I just wanted to make clear that the activities of this
2 committee are not covered by the Florida Sunshine Law.

3 MR. McGARRITY: I understand that. I guess maybe
4 as long as all the records we can keep confidential as
5 far as anything in committee, all the review, the
6 plans, et cetera, but if it is going to be public
7 record, that's fine.

8 MR. NICK YOUNG: It becomes a matter of public
9 record automatically.

10 MR. McGARRITY: All right. That's fine. I guess
11 my concern was whether or not we would have to let that
12 out to the public, but you will already, so that's
13 fine.

14 CAPTAIN RAY: I don't think we have a problem with
15 that. There's nothing going on here that's notorious
16 or being kept from the public or will be kept from the
17 public.

18 Any other comments?

19 (No response.)

20 CAPTAIN RAY: Well, I just wish to reiterate in
21 closing that I appreciate very much your agencies
22 having given us this opportunity to use your services,
23 those of you who came from agencies. Those of you who
24 did not, we thank you for your volunteer participation.

25 You probably noticed in your charter, if you

1 haven't already, that this is a gratis activity, and
2 the schedule has been covered with you. We don't think
3 it's going to be too demanding. It also covers the
4 possibility that we will ask for additional meetings,
5 and it covers the possibility that you, as individuals,
6 can ask for committee meetings, and it will be our
7 intention to be cooperative in every way.

8 We are serious in this endeavor. I don't want to
9 overillustrate that, but I just wish to reiterate.

10 This can be a serious thing. Once we decide to do
11 things, generally in the Navy, having decided to do it,
12 we do it with a will, we bare hand, as the saying is,
13 and we work to do it correctly. Sometimes it's hard to
14 get it started, but, once we decide to go, we try to go
15 first class.

16 So you're going to be part of that first class
17 effort and perhaps the leaders of that effort.

18 So, thank you, and I look forward to working with
19 each of you.

20 (Whereupon, at 11:47 o'clock a.m., the meeting
21 was adjourned.)

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C E R T I F I C A T E

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2 STATE OF FLORIDA)
3 COUNTY OF CLAY)

4 I, Marie C. Gentry, Court Reporter and Notary Public
5 in and for the State of Florida at Large, hereby certify that
6 I was authorized and did report in shorthand the foregoing
7 meeting of the Technical Review Committee of the Naval Air
8 Station, Jacksonville, Florida, at the time and place
9 indicated herein, and that the preceding pages are a true and
10 correct transcription of my stenotype notes and electronic
11 recording of said meeting.

12 WITNESS my hand and official seal in the Town of
13 Orange Park, Florida, this 24th day of May, A.D., 1989.

14
15
16 Marie C. Gentry
17 Notary Public, State of Florida
18 at Large. My commission expires
19 January 21, 1993.
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