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NAS JACKSONVILLE  
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MINUTES FROM RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING DATED 17 FEBRUARY 1998  
WITH TRANSMITTAL NAS JACKSONVILLE FL  
2/27/1998  
NAS JACKSONVILLE



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

NAVAL AIR STATION  
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32212-5000

IN REPLY REFER TO:

5090  
Code 184DL/15-5.13  
27 Feb 1998

From: Commanding Officer, Naval Air Station, Jacksonville  
To: Commanding Officer, Southern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering  
Command (Code 1857)

Subj: RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) MEETING

Encl: (1) April RAB Meeting Minutes

1. Enclosure (1) is the minutes from the 17 February 1998 Restoration Advisory Board meeting. The next meeting will be at 1830 on 17 March 1998 at the Timucuan Elementary School Library, 5429 110<sup>th</sup> Street, Jacksonville.
2. The agenda items will include updates of OU1 Remedial action and all 51 potential sources of contamination.
3. If you have comments or questions, please contact either Bill Dougherty or me at 542-4032 or 542-2717 extension 119 respectively.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "D. R. Lancaster".

D. R. LANCASTER  
By direction

NAS JACKSONVILLE RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD  
MEETING MINUTES  
17 FEB 1998

1. The regularly scheduled meeting of NAS Jacksonville's Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) was held at 6:30 p.m. on Tuesday, February 17, 1998 at the Timuquana Elementary School Library.

Members present:

Diane Lancaster	Navy Co-Chair
Bill Dougherty	NAS Jax IRPAO
Jose' R. Deliz	PWC Jax
Curtis McLemore	RAB Member
Ron Hoenstine	RAB Member
Lissa Miller	ABB
Margo Latham	RAB Member
James Palumbo	NAS Jax
Henry Anner	RAB Member
Chantay Bronson	Recorder

2. The January 16<sup>th</sup> RAB Minutes were reviewed and approved by the members.

3. Phyllis Hunter resigned as Community Co-Chair due to personal reasons. Margo Latham (former Community Co-Chair) stated that during the last election the votes were split down the middle between John Bernard and Phyllis Hunter. John Bernard conceded and Phyllis Hunter became Community Co-Chair. Margo stated that she doesn't think John Bernard would mind being the Community Co-Chair. The present community members voted, and John Bernard became the new Community Co-Chair. Margo will contact John Bernard. She also indicated she would be willing to act as Community Co-Chair temporarily if John Bernard has a conflict.

4. Bill Dougherty gave a presentation on a recently completed survey on the Community Relations Plan. He gave credit to Bill Kollar of ABB Environmental Service for his involvement. The survey was conducted at the Orange Park Mall. The survey was not a true scientific study. Its purpose was to get an idea of community concerns. Information gathered from the survey included:

a. Demographics - The people surveyed were between the ages of 18 and 50+. The majority of people who completed the survey were over 50, Caucasian, and with college backgrounds. The gender was split relatively evenly.

b. Occupations - The occupations included active duty, clerical/secretarial, clergy, homemakers, managers/administrators both from the private and public sectors, media, retired personnel, technical personnel (engineering, health care, etc.) and small

businesses.

c. Background - The information was gathered from employees, professional personnel, personal, and the media. Information included number of years in Jacksonville and county of residence. Most of the people surveyed lived in Jacksonville more than 21 years and were familiar with Naval Air Station (NAS) Jacksonville. Knowledge of operations at NAS Jacksonville varied from extensive to moderate, with "little knowledge" ranging the highest.

d. Environmental Perceptions - The community's sensitivity to environmental issues in general ranged from very sensitive to totally unaware. The community in general was moderately sensitive to the environment. The community believes that NAS Jacksonville is doing a fairly good job at protecting the environment. The survey showed that the majority of people were aware of environmental cleanups at NAS Jacksonville because of the media. The survey showed that some awareness on the knowledge of station/regulator coordination was prevalent and that the impact on the coordination was positive.

e. Issues - Interests or concerns to issues or activities related to the environmental work at NAS Jacksonville included the potential of off-site impacts on the community, natural resource protection, specific wastes or waste sites, cleanup schedule and funding, disposal methods/treatment technologies, station worker/resident impacts, noise, and public information/involvement.

f. Community Perceptions - Significant issues impacting the community, excluding environmental issues, include: Development/growth management (including traffic); education; NAS Cecil Field closure; environmental protection in general; crime/public safety; public infrastructure; gambling expansion; and race relations. The following NAS Jacksonville associated issues attracted the most public interest and media coverage: Environmental issues; pilot training/aircraft safety/mishaps; potential closure or privatization; air shows/other public events; station construction; and visiting dignitaries.

g. Public Information/outreach - The best ways to receive information about environmental programs are through the mail, meetings, newspapers, radio/tv, online services, fax, and public displays. Mailings were considered the best avenue to receive information and had the highest response. Other methods included daytime meetings, base point of contact (Bill Dougherty or Diane Lancaster), African American Media, and speakers bureau.

h. Restoration Advisory Board - The survey indicated an even split of knowledge of the advisory board in general. The majority surveyed never attended an advisory board meeting and didn't seem to be interested in attending one.

i. Public/Town Meetings - The majority surveyed have not attended any public meetings. The ones that did attend indicated that they learned about the meetings from the media, mail or word of mouth. The overall impression of the meetings was positive.

The strengths of the meetings include presenters, displays/handouts and forthright answers. The weaknesses of the meeting are poor presentation skills, prepared (canned) answers, and issues not addressed. The survey indicated that information about natural resource protection/preservation (St. Johns River), news on actual cleanups, cleanup, treatment, and disposal technologies, program status, child or family oriented information, and issues that directly impact the community would encourage attendance at public meetings. Meeting places were also addressed in the survey. Convenient meeting locations included public library, schools, other public buildings, on the station, or other sites like nearby hotel meeting rooms, Garden Club on Collins Road, local colleges, downtown locations and the Westside Regional Park Nature Center.

j. Information About Our Program - The majority surveyed had no idea that information was available at the Webb Wesconnett Library. They were interested in retrieving the information and felt that the Webb Wesconnett Library was conveniently located.

k. Community Affiliations - The majority surveyed belonged to a community/civic group or organization. Affiliations include: American Cancer Society; American Lung Association; Audubon Society; City of Jacksonville Environmental Protection Board; City of Jacksonville Equal Opportunity; City of Orange Park Environmental Quality Board; Clay County Homeowners Association; Duval County Educators Network; Earth Day Jacksonville; First Coast Manufacturers Association; Garden Club; Jackpots (Twins Club); Masons; Meals on Wheels; National Association of Environmental Professionals; Northeast Florida Air and Waste Management Association; Northeast Florida Association of Environmental Professionals; Rotary Club; St. John the Divine Senior Citizens; SEPAC; Shriners Club; Jacksonville Sierra Club; Swaim Methodist Church; Veterans of Foreign Wars; and Waters College Distinguished Women. Other groups which may be contacted include Citizens Planning Advisory Committee, Fleet Reserve Association, local schools and NAS Jacksonville womens organizations.

l. Conclusions - The public believes NAS Jacksonville is doing a good job protecting the environment. Trust in NAS Jacksonville is high. The community has a low level of concern. Some practices may be improved and opportunities exist through community groups/civic organizations to improve two-way communications between NAS Jacksonville and the surrounding communities.

5. Casa Linda Lake (PSC-21) Investigation - Diane Lancaster presented the following information from a slide presentation prepared by Leslie Herd of ARCADIS Geraghty and Miller, Inc.

a. Site Background - An eleven acre lake on military golf course in Florida used for recreation and irrigation. The lake receives drainage from the industrial complex. It discharges into the St. Johns River. Water in the lake is from an unconfined surficial aquifer. The lake bottom is mostly sand, saturated two to four feet below land surface.

b. Site History - The lake was identified as a Potential Source of Contamination (PSC) due to a fish kill in 1979. NAS Jacksonville was placed on NPL in 1989. Limited 1993 data on surface water, sediment and fish showed some contamination above regulatory levels (ARARs). The data included metals in surface water, semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOC), pesticides, PCBs and metals in the sediment and the fish. The risk was 1:10,000 for cancer ( $10^4$ ) which is within acceptable EPA standards. No groundwater or soil data was collected.

c. Summary of Activities – Additional sampling was conducted to further delineate impacts in sediment, surface water and fish. The groundwater was evaluated and soil and plants were investigated to determine impacts. The sediment was tested to determine if bioattenuation would work by counting microorganisms. The ecological health of the lake was evaluated and compared to a background lake (Lake Scotlis).

d. Remedial Investigation Findings –

Two SVOCs and one pesticide were found in one of eight samples in the groundwater. Three naturally occurring metals were found.

Soil findings revealed two SVOCs, one pesticide and two metals above residential ARARs at a low frequency. The soil is not likely to be leaching to groundwater. Erosion and dust inhalation is unlikely.

Surface water findings revealed no constituents above ARARs and no measurable ground water impact to surface water.

Sediment findings revealed ten Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs), two pesticides (DDE and DDD), and six metals. The distribution of constituents above ARARs does not suggest migration of sediments from Casa Linda Lake.

Findings on the fish revealed on pesticide and one PCB consistently present in fish from Casa Linda Lake above ARARs. One PCB present in fish from background lake is different than Casa Linda Lake. The fish represent a pathway to human exposure.

Findings on plants revealed three SVOCs in Casa Linda Lake plants. Two different SVOCs were in the background lake plants. Several potentially naturally occurring metals were detected in both Casa Linda Lake plants and the background lake plants.

Macroinvertebrates in Casa Linda Lake show relatively low population and diversity. (Macroinvertebrates are little creatures without spines that you can see.)

e. Significance of the Findings –

The groundwater is not impacting the surface water. Groundwater is not used for drinking water, therefore, not considered a medium of concern.

The soil is not impacting groundwater, surface water or sediment. Since the levels of constituents are below industrial exposure guidelines, soil is not considered a medium of concern.

Since the surface water has no constituents above ARARs and no PCBs, surface water is considered a medium of concern.

Sediment PAHs exceed criteria, however, microbial activity exists for intrinsic bioremediation. There are no measurable impacts to the surface water or groundwater. There are no measurable PCBs. DDE and DDD exceed criteria in both Casa Linda Lake and the background lake.

The Casa Linda Lake fish contained one PCB (Aroclor 1260) but this PCB was not found in background lake and was not found in previous studies. One PCB (Aroclor 1254) was found in background lake fish and in previous fish investigation, but was not found in Casa Linda Lake fish. There is no apparent source of PCBs in fish. Levels of DDE exceed criteria in sediments and Casa Linda Lake fish.

The plants are apparently not absorbing SVOCs since those detected in plants differed from those detected in sediments. There is no apparent source of dieldrin since dieldrin was only detected in the background lake plants and not in the sediments. DDE was detected in the background lake plants and in the sediments. Inorganic constituents in background lake plants are similar if not higher than Casa Linda Lake plants.

f. Recommendations - Focused human health and ecological risk assessment for exposures to DDE concentrations in sediments, plants and fish.

6. Jim Palumbo presented statistical material on Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid (LNAPL) site. Public Works Center, Jacksonville continues to monitor the wells at the site, and will be providing monthly reports regarding the system. Jim compared last year results with this year, and determined that there has been no significant change in levels of product left in the wells.

7. Training requested by members and training accomplished to date:

a. Requested Training

Effects of hazardous waste  
Regulations  
Updates on changes in law  
Roles of government agencies

Technologies to be used for the cleanup  
Contracting challenges  
Chemistry  
Hydrogeology  
Geology of the region  
Ecological risks  
Grant proposals

b. Completed Training

Technical Assistance for Public Participation Program - Mike Davenport  
Toxicology for the Environment - Marland Dulaney  
Site Characterization and Analysis Parameters - PWC  
Proposed Rule on Technical Assistance for Public Participation - Bill Kollar  
Air Sparging - Diane Lancaster  
Petroleum Contamination Program - Diane Lancaster  
Sediments - Diane Lancaster  
Groundwater Flow Modeling - Hal Davis  
Relative Risk Ranking - Dana Gaskins  
Roles of the Government Agencies - Jerry Young  
Decontamination - Diane Lancaster  
The Navy's Innovative Technology Program - Diane Lancaster  
CERCLA Community Relations - Diane Lancaster  
Groundwater - Diane Lancaster  
Regulatory Citations for Environmental Laws - Diane Lancaster

8. Site Status Update

a. PSC 48 (Building 106) - Construction continues. Groundwater Technologies Institute is installing equipment. Start up of system by end of February.

b. PSC 11 (Building 780) - Construction continues. Groundwater Technologies Institute is installing equipment. Start up of system by end of February.

c. Operable Unit (OU) One (LNAPL Removal - Pumping continues. Quantity of LNAPL recovered averages about 55 gallons per quarter.

d. OU Two - Draft Remedial Investigation (RI) report under review.

e. PSC 42 (Polishing Pond) - RCRA report accepted by FDEP. Site continues to be monitored for groundwater contamination and will not be continued for status update.

f. OU Three - Funding for OU3 Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) scheduled for FY 98.

g. PSC-51 (South Antenna Field) - No contamination past Navy property. Additional

sampling completed to determine extent of future excavation.

h. PSC \_\_\_\_ (Casa Linda Lake) - Field work complete. Draft Remedial Investigation Report being reviewed. Risk assessment initiated.

## 7. Questions:

### Community Relations Plan Update:

- What is meant by African American Media? This is advertisement geared toward targeting African Americans. African American Media is virtually untapped as a source of getting information out to people who are normally would be isolated. It should be used more often.

- Has consideration been given to having a daytime town meeting? A daytime meeting is not feasible. Attendance numbers do not justify it. The only thing that would justify it would be more attendance from the community. It makes it difficult to conduct a public meeting when only two people outside of the RAB members show up for a public meeting.

- Is there any particular reason why the numbers in your survey don't add up? This was not a scientific survey. Some answers were left blank so the figures are off.

### LNAPL:

- How do you account for the large spike in the difference between the wells for LNAPL? The spike is caused from the difference in time elements between hourly readings.

### OU1 Remedial Action:

- Did Housing give a separate brief on the work being done? Housing put out letters to the area of housing that would be affected. Diane Lancaster was listed as the point of contact. She did not get any calls regarding what was going to be done. A neighborhood meeting was conducted. Approximately 15 people attended the meeting, however, the people directly affected did not attend the meeting.

### Casa Linda Lake:

- How long is DDT, DDD and DDE viable? Usage of these chemicals ceased in 1979. Since they are still being discovered in samples, they have a long survival rate.

- How many fish would one have to consume with these chemicals before it is lethal? We would have to wait until the risk assessment is complete to determine this.

- What supplies the Casa Linda Lake with water? All water comes from runoff from all different sites on station. This includes the drainage systems.

- How low does the lake get? Intake pump for irrigation will not allow lake to get to sediment levels. The depth of the lake remains between four and eight feet.

- Are there flood gates to control the lake's levels? No. There is one gate outlet but it is not controllable.

Joint RAB Meeting:

- Will the NAS Cecil Field RAB disband when NAS Cecil Field closes? The NAS Cecil Field RAB will remain long after the station closes because the sites still need to be cleaned up before the land is turned over to the city.

- Does NAS Cecil Field's RAB get a lot of controversy? They get scrutinized more because property is being turned over to the city for public use.

- Are we mandated to have a RAB? No. We could show that not enough interest is prevalent and disburse the RAB or perhaps meet quarterly rather than monthly.

9. Discussions:

- We are considering adding an Information Repository at the Orange Park Library. Information at this repository probably would not be as in-depth as the one at Webb Westconnett Library. We are not restricted to having put the same information out at both sites.

- Lately there seems to be lack of participation at meeting from community members. It was agreed in the RAB Charter that members will make all meetings. If member misses two or more meetings within a year, the member would be removed from the RAB. We have not been enforcing this part of the Charter. Perhaps we need to revisit the Charter.

10. Agenda items for March 17, 1998 meeting:

OU1 Update for Bechtel  
Review all 51 PSC sites

11. Meeting adjourned at 8:30 p.m.



OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

3000 DEFENSE PENTAGON  
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-3000

ACQUISITION AND  
TECHNOLOGY

MEMORANDUM FOR DOD ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION STAKEHOLDERS

SUBJECT: Federal Register Publication of Final Rule--Technical Assistance for Public Participation in Defense Environmental Restoration Activities

The Department of Defense is pleased to announce the publication of the Final Rule on Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP) in Defense Environmental Restoration Activities in the Federal Register on February 2, 1998. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 allowed the Department of Defense to develop a program to facilitate public participation in its environmental restoration program by providing independent technical assistance to community members of Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs) and Technical Review Committees (TRCs). This final rule was developed by a working group comprised of representatives of the military components and the Environmental Protection Agency. It is based on input received in response to a notice of request for comments in the Federal Register on May 24, 1995 (60 FR 27460-27463) and comments on the proposed rule published in the Federal Register on December 27, 1997 (61 FR 68184-68196). Enclosed are the ~~Federal Register Notice~~, a Fact Sheet, and a brochure on the TAPP program.

*not included  
in mailing\**

Eligible members of RABs and TRCs may apply for TAPP services after demonstrating that other sources of assistance are unavailable or unlikely to contribute to community acceptance of environmental restoration activities at the installation. Eligible projects include review of restoration documents or proposed remedial technologies, interpreting health and environmental effects, participating in relative risk evaluations, and certain types of training. Projects must be approved by the installation commander who will then have a contracting office obtain a private sector provider.

The Department of Defense and the military Components have trained a cadre of individuals who are prepared to present this program to community members of TRCs/RABs. If your TRC/RAB is interested in receiving this training please contact your RAB DoD Co-Chair, the installation, or the Service Point of Contact listed in the brochure. We look forward to an even stronger environmental restoration program and a more informed public as a result of this program. Questions or comments should be directed to Ms. Patricia Ferrebee by telephone (703) 697-5372.

*Patricia A. Rivers*

Patricia A. Rivers  
Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense  
(Environmental Cleanup)

*\* Federal Register  
Notice available  
at NAS Jacksonville*

Enclosures



The Department of Defense provides Technical Assistance to help TRCs and RABs better understand the scientific and engineering issues underlying an installation's environmental restoration activities.

**T**echnical Assistance for Public Participation is a new Department of Defense (DoD) program that provides a mechanism for community members of Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs) and Technical Review Committees (TRCs) to obtain technical assistance to help them understand and provide input into DoD's environmental restoration program.

## Status

A final rule was published on February 2, 1998. During 1997, in preparation for the rule's publication, DoD trained over 100 of its employees from around the country in the TAPP process. RABs may now request this TAPP training through their DoD Co-Chair.

## How Does TAPP Work?

The community members of RABs or TRCs decide on a task that will help them participate more effectively in the environmental restoration program at an installation and apply for assistance through the DoD Co-Chair. DoD takes care of the administrative end -- preparing a Statement of Work and procuring a technical assistance provider.

### TAPP at a Glance

- ◆ Community members design project and aide in selection of provider
- ◆ Government purchase orders procure technical assistance
- ◆ Maximum of \$25,000/year, or 1% of the total restoration cost, whichever is less. There is a limit, over the life of the restoration efforts, of \$100,000.

The community members of the RAB or TRC may be called upon to support the procurement process by reviewing and providing comment on potential providers should more than one meet the established criteria. Because the TAPP program takes advantage of an accelerated procurement procedure using purchase orders, support should be available within a very short time of establishing the need.

## What TAPP is...

A way for the government to obtain alternative support for those RABs and TRCs that desire technical assistance.

A means for RABs and TRCs to better understand the IRP.

A government program using purchase orders to obtain support for community members of RABs or TRCs

## What TAPP is not...

A requirement for RABs or TRCs to abandon existing working relationships or methods of obtaining meaningful technical support.

A grant to RABs or TRCs, nor a blank check to use at their discretion.

A means for RABs or TRCs to perform sampling or other functions which should be carried out by the installation.

### Eligible Projects

- ◆ Document Reviews
- ◆ Technology Assessments
- ◆ Risk Assessment Review
- ◆ Health Assessments
- ◆ Certain Types of Training

### Ineligible Projects

- ◆ Political Activity/Lobbying
- ◆ Generation of new data
- ◆ Reopening DoD final decisions
- ◆ Epidemiological or Health studies, such as blood or urine tests
- ◆ Litigation or underwriting legal action
- ◆ Community Outreach Efforts

## How Can You Get Involved in a RAB?

Most installations that have cleanup programs also have established RABs. This is especially true at closing installations. For more information about forming or participating in a RAB, please contact the Public Affairs Office at your local installation or consult the Directory of Restoration Advisory Boards, available on the World Wide Web at:

*<http://www.dtic.mil/envirodod/rab/intro.html>*

**For further information, please contact the DoD Environmental Cleanup Office at (703) 697-5372**