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COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN 1997 UPDATE NS MAYPORT FL
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NAVAL STATION MAYPORT

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM**

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

1997 Update

**U.S. NAVAL STATION
MAYPORT, FLORIDA**

JUNE 1997

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U.S. Naval Station
Mayport, Florida

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U.S. Naval Station
Mayport, Florida**

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OVERVIEW

This Community Relations Plan (CRP) has been updated by the U.S. Navy to serve as a guide for continuing the community relations program at Naval Station Mayport, Mayport, Florida. The CRP is tailored to meet the needs of the surrounding communities most affected by the Naval Station's operational activities and ongoing environmental cleanup program. These communities are specifically the town of Mayport, Atlantic Beach, Jacksonville Beach, Neptune Beach, Ponte Vedra Beach, and the city of Jacksonville.

The update builds on the Station's community relations program that was first implemented in 1992. Since that time, Naval Station Mayport has implemented an effective outreach program to involve the community in the environmental cleanup program. Several significant activities have been accomplished, including the establishment of a community advisory board in early 1995 that facilitates the Station's exchange of program information with the public.

It is the Navy's goal to maintain a high level of community understanding and support for its environmental program at Naval Station Mayport. This update was prepared to reflect the program's progress, to assess current community outreach activities, and to ensure effective communication between the Navy, regulatory agencies, and surrounding communities. This plan recognizes the effective two-way communication channels that have developed over the last few years between the Navy, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), the community advisory board, and the general public.

Purpose

The purpose of the CRP is to outline activities designed to inform the community of planned and ongoing cleanup actions and to provide opportunities for the public to offer valuable input into the decision-making process. The CRP identifies issues of community concern regarding Naval Station Mayport and outlines community relations activities to be conducted during the cleanup process.

Objectives

This CRP update is intended to provide guidance for community outreach activities as the investigation and cleanup continue into 1997 and beyond. The primary objectives of this plan include the following:

- keep residents and local officials in the towns surrounding Naval Station Mayport knowledgeable of planned and ongoing cleanup activities, any potential impacts posed by the sites, and opportunities for public involvement;

- solicit input, comments, and involvement from the community, elected and civic leaders, and concerned agencies;
- provide a way for citizens and agencies to maintain a dialogue with the Navy; and
- assist in identifying and resolving issues of community interest and concern.

The Navy may prepare future updates to the CRP if significant changes occur in the community's level of involvement and interest, or to reflect advances in the overall status of planned and ongoing cleanup activities.

Public Participation

Federal and State laws, as well as Department of Defense guidelines, require public participation throughout the cleanup process. The Navy, in partnership with the USEPA and FDEP, is responsible for meeting those requirements and implementing the community outreach activities outlined in this plan. The general public has been involved in the Navy's environmental cleanup program through the Technical Review Committee (TRC), the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB), and various community outreach activities. The TRC has worked with the Navy since 1989 in reviewing documents and providing input on technical issues and proposed activities.

In early 1995, Naval Station Mayport converted the TRC into the RAB, expanding the community's representation and involvement in the environmental program. Currently, the RAB meets quarterly to help guide the environmental cleanup activities and to further facilitate open dialogue between the community, Navy, and regulatory agencies. The general public is notified about these meetings and encouraged to attend.

In addition, the Naval Station and the RAB have developed and expanded the community mailing list to ensure that all interested parties are receiving pertinent information about the program. Other outreach techniques include an environmental newsletter, a series of technical fact sheets, public meetings, and maintenance of the Information Repository.

Approach

Sources of community input used in developing the CRP update were personal and telephone interviews with all RAB members and selected individuals from the base and surrounding communities. In addition, Naval Station Mayport sought input from the general Beaches community by announcing the development of the plan in the local papers in October 1996.

Significant issues or concerns raised by the community during the interviews include the following:

- quality of Mayport's drinking water and wells;

- military operations and the associated impact on water quality and marine resources;
- protection of beaches and wildlife;
- air and noise pollution;
- traffic on Mayport Road;
- infrastructure and development issues;
- development of a separate Beaches county; and
- general quality of life issues such as education, violence, crime, guns, and drugs.

In general, the community is satisfied with the Navy's accomplishments in the environmental cleanup program. The community has entrusted the Naval Station Mayport to understand what needs to be done in this area and how it should be accomplished. The community views Naval Station as a good neighbor and values the Navy's economic and social contributions to the surrounding area. Interviewees want to continue to receive information about the cleanup program through newsletters, technical fact sheets, RAB meetings, and annual open houses. They suggested that the Navy continue to inform the general community about the program through newspaper articles and presentations or visual displays out in the community.

Contents

The CRP includes a description of Naval Station Mayport, an updated report on the environmental conditions at the base, an outline of current community concerns, and suggested means to address these concerns. The outline of the CRP is as follows:

- Base Profile
- Environmental Profile
- Community Profile
- Activities Profile
- Appendices

This document was prepared according to the USEPA's guidance, *Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook* (January 1992, USEPA/540/R-92/009, OSWER Directive, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response).

Additional Information

Additional information about the environmental program may be obtained by reviewing materials in the Information Repository, a comprehensive collection of documents and plans about the cleanup activities. This

reference is available for public review at:

Beaches Branch Public Library
600 3rd Street
Neptune Beach, Florida
(904) 241-1141

Hours of operation: Monday through Wednesday 9am - 9pm
Thursday through Saturday 9am - 6pm

For more information regarding the environmental program or community outreach activities at Naval Station Mayport, please contact the following:

Cheryl Mitchell
Staff Civil Engineer
Naval Station Mayport
Mayport, FL 32228
(904) 270-6730, ext. 13

Martha Rimmer
Public Affairs Office
Naval Station Mayport
Massey Avenue, Building 54
P.O. Box 280032
Mayport, FL 32228
(904) 270-5226

Appendix A lists additional program contacts from the Navy, USEPA, and FDEP. Appendix B lists the community RAB members.

BASE PROFILE

Geographic Location

Naval Station Mayport is located within the corporate limits of Jacksonville in Duval County, Florida. Located 12 miles northeast of downtown Jacksonville, the installation is situated on the northern end of the peninsula bound by the Atlantic Ocean to the east, the St. Johns River to the north, and the Intercoastal Waterway to the west. Except for the small town of Mayport to the west of the installation, Naval Station Mayport occupies the entire peninsula. Figure 1 shows the location of the Station in the greater Jacksonville area, the town of Mayport, and the neighboring communities south of the facility (collectively referred to as the Beaches).

Description

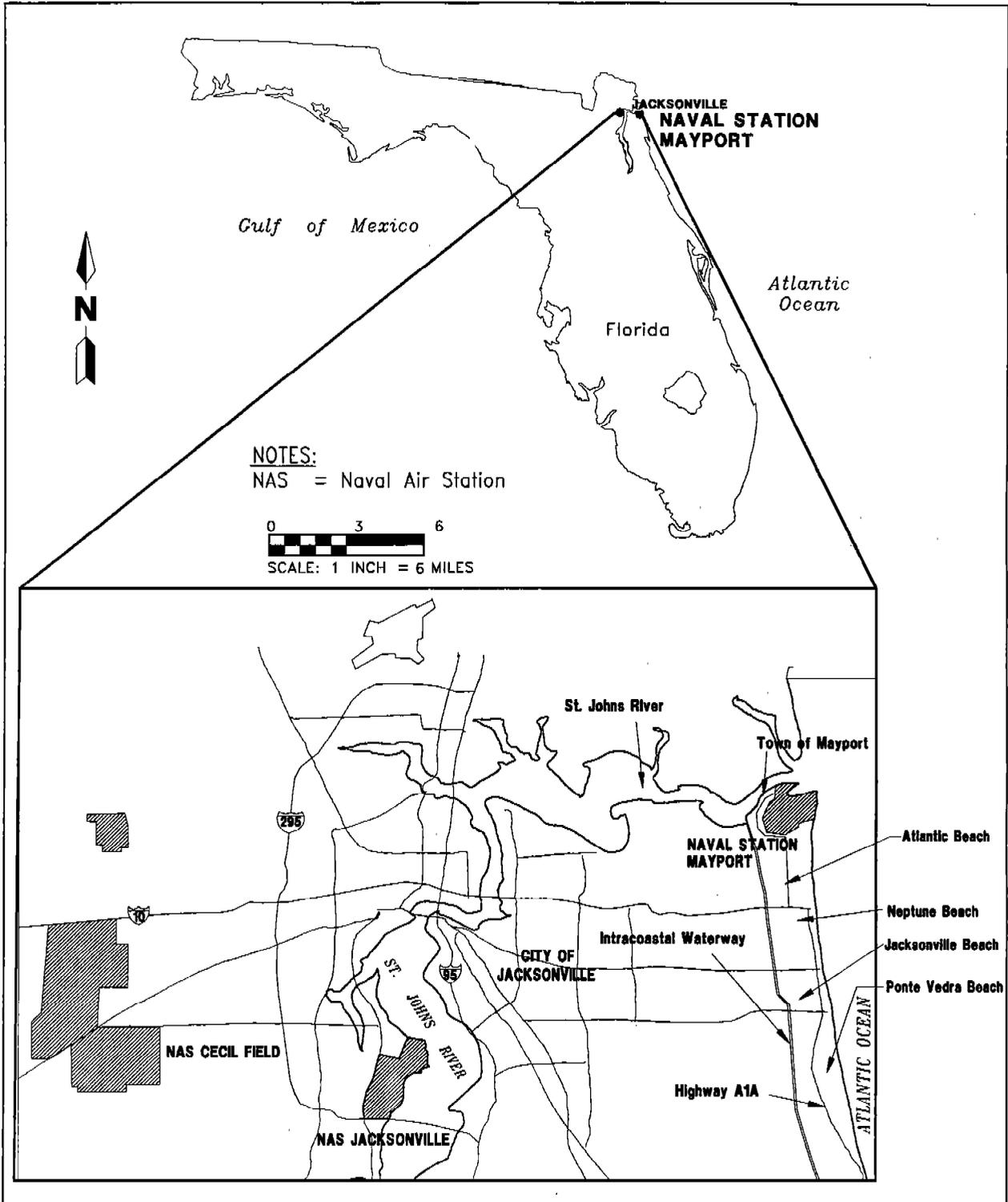
Naval Station Mayport is one of the area's largest employers with an annual economic impact of more than \$1.35 billion. The installation covers more than 3,400 acres and is one of the largest naval facilities in the continental United States. The Station combines the operations of a busy seaport with an airport that conducts more than 135,000 flight operations each year.

At present, Mayport is home port for more than 20 ships, including guided-missile cruisers, Spruance-class destroyers, Arleigh Burke-class destroyers, guided-missile frigates, and one conventional-powered aircraft carrier. It is also home to five Light Airborne Multipurpose System (LAMPS) Mark III helicopter Squadrons. More than 14,000 active-duty personnel, 35,000 family members, and 1,400 civilian employees make up the Mayport team. In addition, several thousand military retirees reside in the surrounding area.

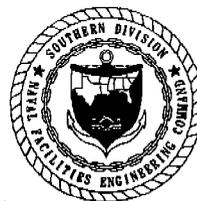
History and Mission

In the early part of World War II, Mayport was selected to become the second naval installation in the southeastern United States and was commissioned in 1942. The natural basin at the mouth of the St. Johns River was dredged for use by patrol craft, rescue boats, and jeep carriers. During the war, landing field and taxiways were completed and Mayport was used as an air station. In addition, it was a maintenance and fueling facility for submarines. In April 1944, the Naval Auxiliary Air Station was commissioned at Mayport and shortly encompassed the entire naval facility, including the pier and docking facilities. At the end of the war, Mayport was put in caretaker status.

In 1948, Mayport was reactivated as a Naval Outlying Landing Field. In the early 1950s, construction had begun for a carrier pier and by 1955, Mayport had grown considerably in land area, command importance, and activity. In 1982, the Naval Air Facility Mayport was established and included an 8,000-foot-long jet runway as well as a 4,200-foot-long runway. As a reflection of growth, Mayport Naval Air Facility was redesignated as a Naval Air Station (NAS) in September 1988. At that



**FIGURE 1
FACILITY LOCATION MAP**

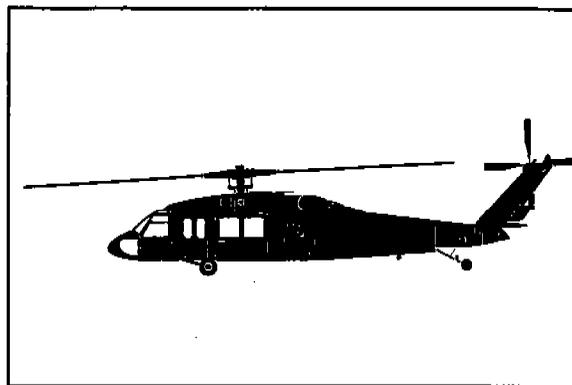


**COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN,
1997 UPDATE**

**U.S. NAVAL STATION
MAYPORT, FLORIDA**

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time, Jacksonville, Florida, was the only city in the United States with three naval air stations.



In 1992, the NAS and Naval Station were consolidated and became Naval Station Mayport. Today, the Naval operations include 68 tenant commands and private organizations. The major operational tenant commands include 3 battle group staffs, 2 destroyer squadrons, 23 ships (including the aircraft carrier, USS John F. Kennedy) and 5 helicopter squadrons. In addition, training and repair operations are maintained at the Naval Station. As the Navy downsizes overall, Naval Station Mayport has seen significant growth receiving several ships and tenant commands as a result of base closures and operational decisions.

Mission

Naval Station Mayport is a complex organization combining an airfield and a seaport. The Naval Station provides all necessary support services to the ships and aircraft stationed at or visiting Mayport; these services include ship and aircraft repair and maintenance, facilities support, and personnel support. The Station also maintains housing and recreational facilities for the active duty personnel and their families.

Naval Station Mayport

Mission: Finest Service to the Finest Fleet.
Vision : Sea, air, and shore support - Mayport will be the Navy's number one port of choice, and first in the following areas:

- service to the fleet,
- operational readiness,
- quality of life,
- environmental leadership, and
- continuous process improvement.

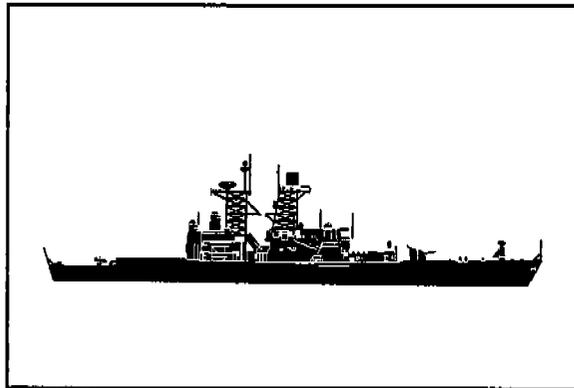
Guiding Principles: Honor, Commitment, and Courage

Environmental Stewardship

Sound environmental stewardship is one of the cornerstones of the Station's mission. In fulfilling its military mission, Naval Station Mayport recognizes its immense responsibility to protect the surrounding environment and natural resources. The Naval Station has nearly a full

mile of beachfront, 4.5 miles of river shoreline, and almost half of the 3,400 acres is classified as wetlands, brackish marshlands, or beaches. Manatees, ospreys, sea turtles, right whales, and other endangered or threatened species share the area with military personnel and operations. Mayport's responsibility to safeguard them and conserve the environment is immense.

Designated as the East Coast Navy Environmental Leadership Program (NELP) base, Naval Station Mayport has been charged with leading the Navy into the 21st century by developing innovative environmental cleanup techniques and state-of-the-art practices to protect the environment and natural resources. Naval Station Mayport is responsible for bringing those initiatives, like an aggressive pollution prevention program, to other Navy and Marine Corps installations. Protecting the environment is of paramount importance and part of the daily operations at Naval Station Mayport.



ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

Regulatory Background

Past operations at Naval Station Mayport have required the use, handling, storage, and disposal of various chemicals and petroleum-based products. Like many small towns and cities across America, Naval Station Mayport operated landfills and other waste disposal sites in a period before the environmental effects of these operations were fully understood. Wastes from ship and aircraft maintenance, firefighting training activities, and routine base operations were handled in ways now known to be potentially harmful to the environment. Through accidental spills and leaks and conventional waste disposal practices, these materials and chemicals came into contact with the environment and resulted in conditions that do not meet today's more strict and comprehensive environmental standards.

Today, any hazardous materials and wastes generated at the Naval Station are managed in accordance with all State and Federal regulations. Through ongoing compliance programs and innovative waste minimization initiatives, Naval Station Mayport is leading the way with safe and secure procedures for handling these materials and wastes.

Past releases to the environment are being addressed by the Navy's comprehensive cleanup program. Two Federal environmental laws provide the framework for these cleanups:

- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, (CERCLA), better known as Superfund; and
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

The cleanup programs conducted under CERCLA and RCRA follow a step-by-step approach. In general, the steps are to do the following:

- identify potential sites or contaminated areas,
- determine the type and distribution of contaminants through detailed investigations,
- evaluate cleanup actions or alternatives, and
- design and construct the selected action.

RCRA

At Naval Station Mayport, the cleanup steps are conducted in accordance with RCRA. This law and subsequent amendments provide the regulatory framework for the proper management of chemicals and petroleum products. It establishes a permitting and tracking system for hazardous waste from its generation through disposal. Facilities that treat, store, and dispose of these materials must operate within the requirements of an RCRA permit. Amendments to RCRA in 1984 greatly expanded the government's authority to require cleanups, or corrective measures, at

facilities where hazardous substances have been released into the environment.

Initially issued in 1988, the Naval Station Mayport's RCRA permit was renewed in 1993. The permit includes sites that require environmental investigation for past releases to the environment under the Navy's cleanup program. The USEPA is responsible for administering the requirements of RCRA, and the FDEP works closely with the USEPA to oversee this program.

Navy's Environmental Cleanup Program

Since the early 1980s, the Department of Defense has conducted an environmental cleanup program known as the Installation Restoration (IR) program at military bases nationwide. The purpose of the program is to identify and address contamination resulting from past waste disposal practices and accidental spills that do not meet today's environmental standards.

The cleanup program at Naval Station Mayport is conducted in a series of steps as defined by the RCRA cleanup process. Information from each step provides the basis for the next step or set of actions. Each area being investigated will go through all the steps unless the area is found to pose no significant risk to human health or the environment. At that time, the site is determined to require No Further Action (NFA) and is removed from the cleanup program. Decisions are made with input from the community and concurrence by the Navy, FDEP, and the USEPA. Figure 2 shows the progression of steps in the RCRA corrective action process. These steps are briefly described below.

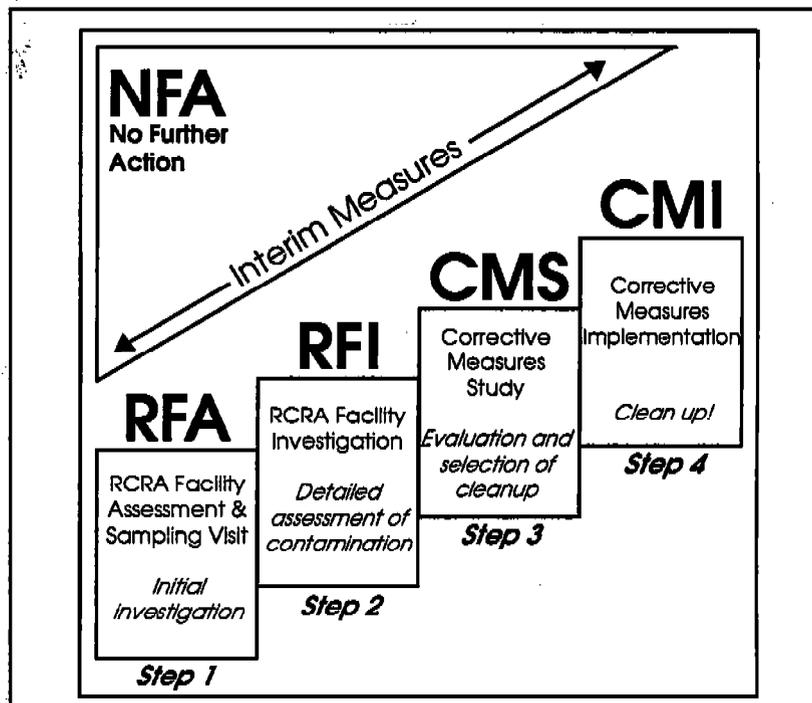


Figure 2. RCRA Corrective Action Program

Step 1: RCRA Facility Assessment and Sampling Visit (RFA/SV). This step, also known as confirmatory sampling, is where sites are first identified and evaluated to determine if there has been a chemical or petroleum release to the environment. Available information is reviewed about historical uses and operations at the site. Data are collected by reviewing historical documents and aerial photographs, conducting interviews with employees knowledgeable about base operations, and visually inspecting the areas. During this assessment, limited sampling may be conducted for chemical analysis. From the information collected, some sites are determined to require further investigation.

Step 2: RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI). If a release is identified during the RFA/SV, then more detailed field investigations are conducted during an RFI to determine the type and distribution of contamination. Typically, groundwater monitoring wells are installed, soil and groundwater samples collected for chemical analysis, and various surveys conducted to fully understand the physical and chemical conditions at the site. Human health and ecological risk assessments are completed to identify potential risks to human health and the environment if contaminants remained at the site. These assessments help determine how the site will be cleaned up and to what extent.

Step 3: Corrective Measures Study (CMS). Using information collected during the RFI, an engineering evaluation is conducted to identify and evaluate potential corrective measures or alternatives for cleaning up the site. Each affected medium (soil, surface water, groundwater, and sediment) is evaluated and cleanup strategies are then developed. After evaluating the technical benefits for each alternative and associated costs, a final corrective measure is selected. A statement of basis is prepared to describe the preferred corrective measure and the facility's RCRA permit is modified. A public comment period is held to receive the community's input on the recommended corrective measure.

Step 4: Corrective Measures Implementation (CMI). After the studies are completed in Steps 2 and 3, the actual cleanup begins. Technical drawings and design specifications are developed. The corrective measure is then constructed. Over time, cleanup activities are monitored and assessed to ensure the effectiveness of the cleanup.

Interim Step: Interim Measure. At any time during Steps 1-4, an interim measure may be conducted. An interim measure is a cleanup action that removes known contamination while more detailed evaluation of the area continues. Typical interim measures involve removing underground and aboveground storage tanks and drums, excavating contaminated soil, and implementing corrective measures to clean up groundwater.

Specific Sites Under Investigation

Since the mid-1980s, Naval Station Mayport has investigated more than 50 sites as part of this program. To help guide and expedite the cleanup activities at Naval Station Mayport, a Corrective Action Management Plan

(CAMP) was prepared in 1991 and is updated annually. Referred to as solid waste management units, or SWMUs, the sites were grouped together to facilitate the evaluation and cleanup. This plan and all program documents are available for the public's review at the Information Repository listed on page 3. The latest update to the CAMP was issued in December 1996.

The four groups that follow were identified based on geographic location, waste management activities, and the potential for similar cleanup actions. The location of the four groups and a listing of individual SWMUs within each group are provided on Figure 3 and Table 1, respectively.

- Group I SWMUs are located in the southwest part of the base and include former landfills and dredge-material holding areas.
- Group II SWMUs are located in the northern part of the base and include former waste storage areas and petroleum waste treatment and storage areas.
- Group III SWMUs are in the eastern part of the base near the Turning Basin and include shipyards, wastewater treatment plant facilities, and firefighting training areas.
- Group IV SWMUs are located throughout the base and include utility networks and system components. Some SWMUs in this group are being evaluated through other environmental compliance programs.

Appendix C provides a summary of the SWMUs that are the focus of the cleanup program. The Appendix includes a brief description of the area and a status of cleanup activities. Locations and descriptions of Group IV SWMUs are not included on Figure 1 and in Appendix C, respectively, because the SWMUs are not within a single geographic area. Generally, the group includes the oily waste collection system (SWMU 47), sewer pipeline system (SWMU 53), oil-water separators (SWMU 54), storm sewer and drainage pipes (SWMU 55), fuel distribution systems, and underground product storage tanks.

SWMUs at Naval Station Mayport have been and continue to be investigated in phases. The RFA/SV was completed for Groups I and II in August 1995 and identified some sites that required further investigation during an RFI. The RFA/SV for Group III will be completed in early 1997. RFIs have been completed for Groups I, II, and III SWMUs. Results of those investigations indicate that interim measures and CMSs are required at several Group II and Group III SWMUs. A CMS for Group II was completed in January 1996. Comments received on the final CMS are currently being addressed, and a revised document is expected to be available by mid-1997. After evaluation of site conditions and the potential risks to human health and the environment, several SWMUs in

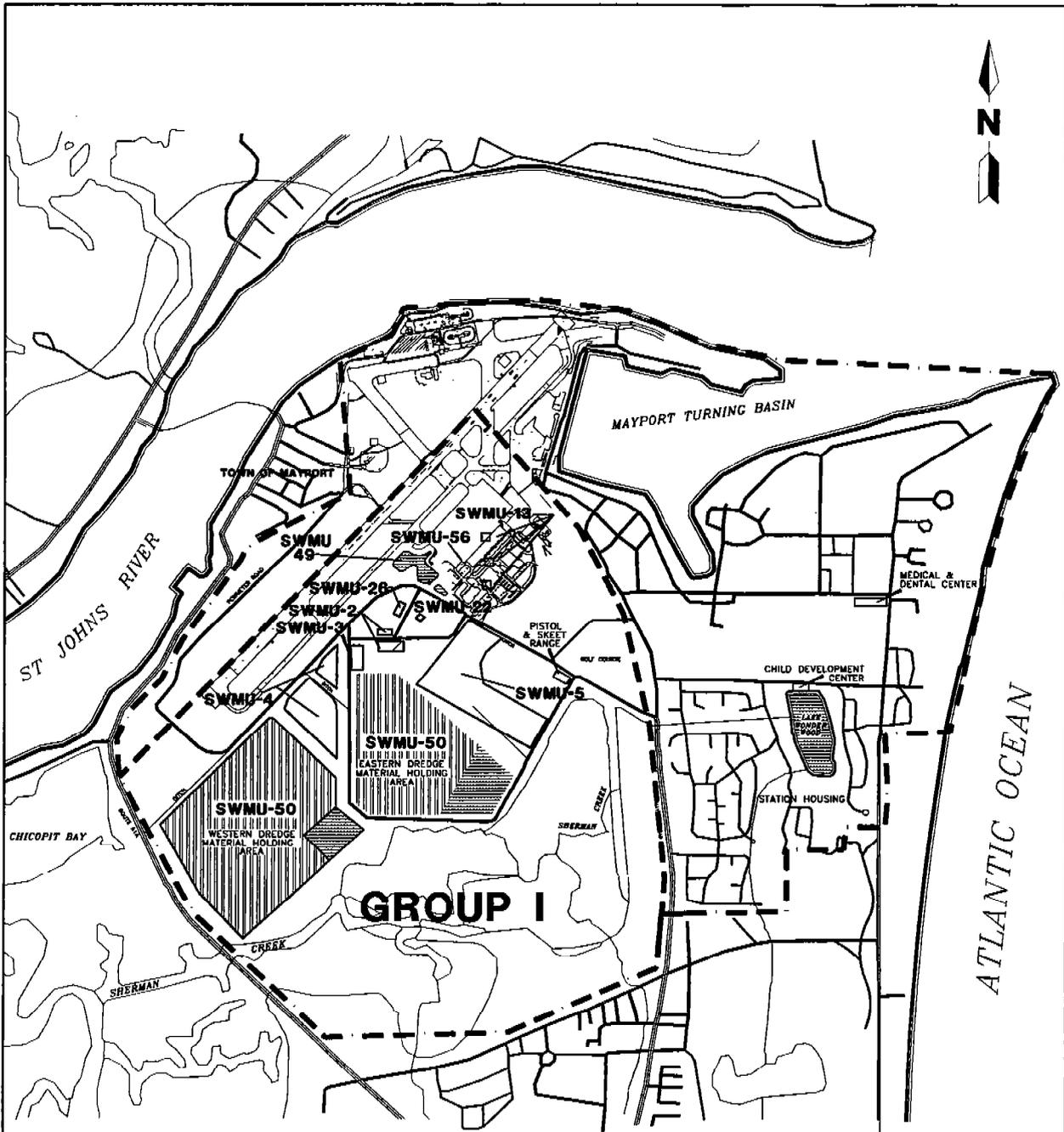


FIGURE 3
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS
(SWMUs) WITHIN CORRESPONDING
GROUP AREAS



COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN,
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Table 1. SWMUs Within Corresponding Group Areas

SWMU No.	Name	SWMU No.	Name
<u>Group I SWMUs</u>			
02	Landfill B	22	Building 1600 Blasting Area
03	Landfill D	26	Landfill C
04	Landfill E	49	Flightline Retention Ponds
05	Landfill F	50	East (and West) Dredge Material Holding Areas
13	Old Firefighting Training Area	56	Building 1552 Accumulation Area
<u>Group II SWMUs</u>			
06	Waste Oil Pit	15	Old Pesticide Handling Area
07	OWTP Sludge Beds	16	Old Transformer Storage Yard
08	OWTP Percolation Pond	19	NADEP Blasting Area
09	OWTP	28	DRMO Yard
10	RCRA Hazardous Waste Storage Area	48	Former Chemistry Laboratory Accumulation Area
11	Fuel Spill Area	51	Waste Oil Tanks
12	Neutralization Basin		
<u>Group III SWMUs</u>			
01	Landfill A	24	North Florida Shipyard, Inc.
14	Mercury and Oily Waste Spill Area	25	Atlantic Marine, Inc., (AMI) Area
17	Carbonaceous Fuel Boiler	29	Oily Waste Pipe Line Break
18	Diesel Generator Sump	44	WWTP Clarifiers 1 and 2
20	Hobby Shop Drain	45	WWTP Facility Sludge Drying Beds
21	Hobby Shop Scrap Storage Area	46	Shore Intermediate Maintenance Activity (SIMA) Engine Drain Sump
23	Jacksonville Shipyard, Inc.	52	Public Works Department Service Station Storage Area
<u>Group IV SWMUs</u>			
47	Oily Waste Collection System	55	Storm Sewer and Drainage Pipes
53	Sanitary Sewer Pipeline	AOC-A	Fuel Distribution Systems
54	Oil-Water Separators	AOC-B	Underground Product Storage Tanks
Notes: SWMU = solid waste management unit. OWTP = Oily Waste Treatment Plant. RCRA = Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. NADEP = Naval Aviation Depot. DRMO = Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office. WWTP = Wastewater Treatment Plant. AOC = area of concern.			

Groups I, II, and III were recommended for No Further Action. More detailed information on the evaluations are available by reviewing the specific RCRA Facility Assessment and/or RCRA Facility Investigation reports located in the Information Repository.

Partnering

In mid-1994, Naval Station Mayport, USEPA, and FDEP initiated monthly meetings to facilitate management of the cleanup program. The objectives of the partnering meetings are to bring the team together on a regular basis to review the status of the cleanup program, discuss upcoming priorities, and resolve program issues in a timely manner. The partnering initiatives not only included the Navy and regulatory agencies but also the Navy's technical contractors performing the investigations and cleanup work, ABB Environmental Services, Inc., and Bechtel, Inc. Partnering at Naval Station Mayport has been and continues to be very successful. By working together in partnership, the cleanup team is efficiently and effectively managing the available resources with the goal of expediting cleanup actions in order to protect human health and environment.

Community Involvement During the Environmental Cleanup Program

Local officials, community groups, base employees, and interested community members have participated in the environmental cleanup program primarily through the TRC and RAB. Since late 1994, Naval Station Mayport has actively informed the surrounding community of the environmental program and requested the community's participation in a number of different ways. Information has been disseminated by mailing newsletters, technical fact sheets, and meeting announcements directly to area households; by holding public meetings, and by placing notices in the local papers (*Florida Times Union*, *Shorelines Edition*, *the Beaches Leader*, and *Naval Station Mayport's Mirror*).

Significant efforts have been made to develop and expand the Naval Station's community mailing list. In late 1994, the Naval Station sent program information to approximately 10,000 area households requesting participation in the Station's RAB. Again, in mid-1995, more than 3,000 individuals were targeted to receive information by reviewing lists of the area's electorate. Presently, the mailing list includes approximately 400 individuals or groups who have indicated an interest in the program. Most of the mailing list (85 percent) is from the Beaches communities, with approximately 10 percent from the greater Jacksonville area.

During the environmental cleanup program, Naval Station Mayport has implemented an effective community relations program and has significantly increased the public's participation in 1995 and 1996. Appendix D provides a list of community relation activities accomplished to date. In general, program activities have included the following:

- expanding the community mailing list;
- establishing the RAB with five community members and three alternates;

- announcing RAB meetings in the local papers;
- sending meeting notices to the community mailing list;
- preparing and distributing environmental newsletters, the *Navy Green*, on a quarterly basis;
- preparing and distributing a series of technical fact sheets;
- holding availability sessions or open houses to provide program information; and
- conducting community interviews and updating the community relations plan.

The RAB was established in early 1995. Meetings were held on a monthly basis for the first year. Early sessions provided an overview of the cleanup program and an introduction to selected technical topics, such as hydrogeology. These meetings were designed to help acclimate new RAB members to the complicated technical and procedural issues associated with environmental investigations and cleanups. Subsequent meetings focused on current activities in the program, such as results of completed reports and pertinent technical topics. During 1996, RAB meetings were reduced from monthly to quarterly. RAB members participated in the planning and hosting of a successful public availability session (community forum) held in April 1996.

COMMUNITY PROFILE

Description

Jacksonville is the largest city in land area in the continental United States, covering more than 840 square miles. With a population of more than 1 million in January 1996, it is truly a city diverse in culture, rich in heritage, and growing in numbers. The Jacksonville area is widely recognized as the commercial, financial, and cultural center of northeast Florida. Over the years, the Navy has played a major role in the area's economy. In addition to Naval Station Mayport, NAS Jacksonville, and NAS Cecil Field (see Figure 1) are located in the greater Jacksonville area. The three Navy facilities employ more than 29,000 people. NAS Cecil Field is undergoing base realignment and closure activities and is expected to close by 2000.

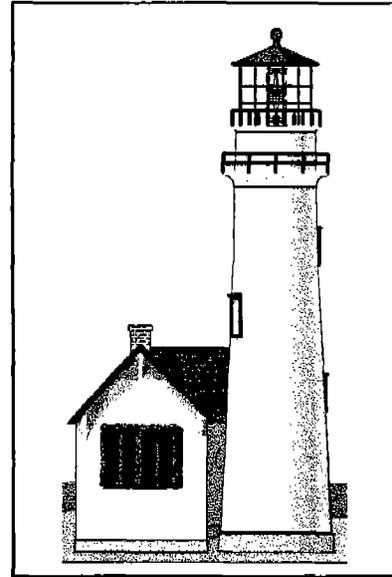
The Jacksonville area, located north of Florida's tropical zone, has four mild seasons. Mean temperatures range from the 80s with high humidity in July and August to the 50s during the winter months. Normal annual rainfall is approximately 53 inches, with most of it occurring in the afternoon hours during the summer months.

In relation to the operations at Naval Station Mayport, the communities most affected and interested are the towns in proximity to the base: the town of Mayport, Atlantic Beach, Jacksonville Beach, and Neptune Beach as well as the military and civilian populations at the Naval Station. The approximate Beaches population is as follows: Atlantic Beach, 14,000; Neptune Beach, 7,000; and Jacksonville Beach, 20,000. All communities are connected to public water; however, some residences in the surrounding area may have, and use, private water wells for irrigation and other purposes.

The Beaches communities have experienced rapid growth and development over the last 10 years. These communities are generally residential with many small businesses and tourist attractions. Approximately 15-19 percent of the population is retired, with 50-60 percent of the residents owning their own homes. Average home values in the Beaches (\$76-\$96,000) are significantly higher than the county average of \$63,000. These communities are well educated with 82-96 percent having a high school or higher degree. Except for the Naval Station, the communities are predominantly white, with less than 10 percent of the population from an underrepresented group.

The town of Mayport is an older community rich in heritage. As life-long residents, many of the townspeople have grown up with the Naval Station and depend on the Navy for social and economic support. Many of the current residents are involved in the commercial fishing industry.

The base population is more integrated than the surrounding towns, with military personnel stationed at the Naval Station for 2-3 years. The average age onbase is approximately 30-32 years for adults. At Naval Station Mayport, there are approximately 14,000 active duty personnel and 35,000 family members. Approximately 700 Navy housing units are available onbase, with an additional 600 Navy offbase units located within a short distance from the base.



In general, a positive relationship exists between Naval Station Mayport and the surrounding beaches communities. There is a more distant relationship with some degree of tension between the Beaches and the city government in Jacksonville. Many of those interviewed supported the development of a separate Ocean County. Naval Station Mayport is seen as a good neighbor and business partner with significant contributions to the surrounding communities. Actively involved in the community, Naval Station Mayport's military and civilian personnel volunteer in more than 55 community action programs.

Interviews

The Interview Process Informal community interviews were conducted in the fall of 1996 to gather information about the surrounding communities and their perceptions and concerns regarding the environmental cleanup program at Naval Station Mayport. Community RAB members were interviewed and provided a suggested list of people to interview from the surrounding beach communities. The Navy and RAB members were sensitive to environmental justice concerns when setting up the community interviews. They ensured that underrepresented groups were given the opportunity to participate in the process. Individuals from the town of Mayport were an important segment of the community to interview because of the town's close proximity to the base. A residential neighborhood is located just outside the fence in the northwestern part of the facility. Three individuals from the town of Mayport were interviewed representing Mayport's civic association, a local business, and a nearby congregation.

A total of 19 in-person and telephone interviews was conducted with RAB members, base employees and residents, area residents, local community and business groups, elected officials, and media representatives. In addition, Naval Station Mayport announced its intent to update the community relations plan and asked for the community's participation by placing several display ads in the local newspapers in mid October.

Individuals or groups willing to be interviewed were asked to contact the Public Affairs Office. No community responses or inquiries were received by the Public Affairs Office.

Interviews typically lasted approximately 45 minutes to 1 hour. Fourteen questions were asked to gather information concerning the attitudes and concerns surrounding the environmental cleanup program and if community outreach techniques are working in the area. Representative interview questions are listed in Appendix E.

Summary Overall, the interviews reflected a very positive relationship between Naval Station Mayport and the surrounding communities. When asked about the advantages and disadvantages of having Naval Station Mayport in their community, interviewees cited the advantages as jobs, support to the local shops and restaurants, and the Navy's many social contributions to the area. Concerns or disadvantages cited were related to the environmental impacts associated with ship and base operations. Water pollution from the ships and the effect on area beaches and marine resources were the major concerns. Other disadvantages cited included traffic on Mayport Road, noise, and air pollution.

Overall Community Issues and Concerns

The Beaches area is trying to define itself as separate from the City of Jacksonville, and many interviewees cited the development of an Ocean County as the overriding local issue. Other prominent concerns raised during the interviews include the following:

- water quality and specifically pollution of the St. Johns River and area beaches;
- protection of beaches and natural resources (fisheries);
- County's developing infrastructure (landfills, roads, property values);
- traffic on Mayport Road, traffic from boaters, and construction of the Wonderwood Expressway Bridge;
- noise and air pollution;
- Seawolf (the Navy's new class of nuclear submarines) testing and impact on fish;
- possibility of refitting the ship basin for nuclear-powered vessels;
- hazardous material handling, storage, and disposal; and
- quality of life issues, such as education, violence, crime, guns, and drugs.

By far, water quality in the area, protection of beaches and fisheries, and disposal of ship wastes are the greatest concerns. Those interviewed expressed concerns with the area's rapid development, limited planning, and continued growth. The impact on the area's natural resources and property values is a universal concern for area residents. There is a perception that any debris or garbage washed up on the beaches just south of the base is a result of Navy ships offloading wastes at sea. A few residents mentioned that the water near the Naval Station is dirtier than beaches farther south and would like to know more about the safeguards that the Navy has in place to protect the quality of water in the area.

A few interviewees mentioned seeing black smoke frequently coming from the Station and were concerned with the associated pollution and potential health effects. This was most likely related to past firefighting training exercises. This issue may not be as relevant today because Naval Station Mayport now uses a state-of-the-art facility for firefighting training, which is designed to minimize discharges to the atmosphere.

***Community
Environmental
Awareness and
Sensitivity***

Interviewees indicated that the community at large is very aware and sensitive to environmental issues as they relate to the appearance and care of the beach areas and protection of the wildlife (sea turtle nesting areas, natural fauna, and erosion). There is a good knowledge and level of interest regarding water quality, air and noise pollution, and the area's natural resources. The community is extremely sensitive to any environmental impact that may degrade the recreational and economic benefits of the river and the beaches.

Overall, there is limited awareness out in the general community about Naval Station Mayport's environmental cleanup activities. Even interviewees who were generally aware of the program were not familiar with the specific information regarding the number of sites, the location of the sites, the types of substances, which sites are of the greatest concern, and the process for making site cleanup decisions. Those who were generally aware of the program indicated the sources of their knowledge as the newspapers, meetings held by the Navy, and informal discussions with friends and neighbors. There is a general consensus from the individuals interviewed that more information is needed out in the community to increase overall awareness.

***Community
Relationship with Navy
and Regulatory
Agencies***

The Navy and community have a very positive relationship. Integrated as a business partner, the Navy is seen as upfront and honest in their dealings with the community. In some cases the Navy is seen as more responsive than the surrounding governments. The majority of community interest in base activities revolves around the presence of ships, especially the carriers. Most interviewees felt that the Navy promotes a good working relationship with the surrounding communities by inviting the public onbase for different activities and by attending community functions. Many cited numerous community service programs and contributions made by the Navy.

In general, the community is aware of the USEPA's and FDEP's role during the cleanup and appreciate that the agencies are part of the process to protect the environment. There is some concern in the community about the regulatory burden on the Navy and associated economic impact, not only to the government but to the local area.

***Community Comments
on the Navy's
Environmental
Performance***

The individuals interviewed who were knowledgeable about the Navy's environmental program (i.e., RAB members, base employees, individuals on the mailing list) gave Naval Station Mayport high marks. The Navy's openness and willingness to lay their cards on the table is appreciated by the community. Many interviewees cited that the Navy has done an excellent job and see the government as the leader in environmental cleanup issues. RAB members view the Navy Environmental Leadership Program (NELP) as a benefit and testimony to Naval Station Mayport's leadership in the environmental arena.

By keeping the program on schedule and involving the community, the Navy has established a high level of trust with the local community. Many individuals stated the benefits of having the RAB and that the Navy should be applauded for their efforts. The RAB is viewed as a mechanism that could be used in the event of serious public interest. As far as what has occurred to date and the level of community interest in the program, many felt that the RAB and the Navy have been effective in getting the word out to the interested segment of the community.

There is a general consensus that there is limited concern about the program out in the general public. This is because the community perceives the base as clean and there has been no significant environmental issue or controversy reported in the media regarding Naval Station Mayport. Although general information has been widely circulated, unless the environmental conditions at the Naval Station are impacting the quality of the water, the beach environment, and wildlife, there will be limited public interest.

***Ways to Inform the
Public***

All of those interviewed asked to be kept informed directly about the cleanup activities and when RAB meetings are held. Most stated that they prefer to be informed through the mail and thought the newsletters and technical fact sheets, although very general, were effective for the general mailing list. RAB and open house meetings were mentioned as another preferred way to receive information about the program. One individual, who first learned of the IR program at the April 1996 open house, mentioned the effectiveness of the meeting in explaining the program. Impressed with the Navy's presentation of information, this individual indicated that he would become more involved and attend RAB meetings in the future.

Media outlets are limited as far as getting the word out about cleanup because it is not perceived as a significant problem and "newsworthy." The most effective media outlets are the *Florida Times Union*, the *Beaches Leader*, and the *Mirror*. The mailing cards are seen as very effective,

and RAB members thought more attention should be paid to maintaining the mailing list. Newsletters and fact sheets are viewed as broad in scope and need to be prepared at significant milestones in the program.

Comments indicated that more information should be disseminated onbase through the commands and area bulletin boards. The base library would be a good location for an Information Repository. Field trips and site tours were mentioned as preferred ways to get information out to the base population, as well as the general community.

Interviewees also indicated that they preferred the Navy to take their message to community groups and their meetings. Specific groups that were mentioned include the Donner Community Development Corporation, Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce, city council meetings, the Beaches Ministerial Congregation Group and area churches, civic and neighborhood associations, particularly in Mayport.



ACTIVITIES PROFILE

Overall, the Navy is conducting an extremely effective community outreach program for the interest and level of trust that exists in the surrounding beach communities. With establishing the RAB, Naval Station Mayport has broadened the awareness of its environmental cleanup program outside the Station's gate and taken it into the community. However, more work should be continued in this area. During the interviews, there was a consistent desire to have the Navy provide easy to understand information on the cleanup out in the community, at the local library, City Hall, and meetings of community organizations. The interviewees strongly suggested that the Navy consider "taking the information more on the road."

Suggested Community Relations Activities

The communications strategy is based on the successes of the current outreach program and community suggestions voiced during the interviews. Table 2 outlines the activities that Naval Station Mayport will continue in order to ensure effective two-way communication with surrounding communities during the environmental cleanup program. Additional activities may be included at the discretion of Naval Station Mayport and if a particular need arises.

Table 2. Suggested Community Relations Activities

Activity	Description	Frequency/Suggested Completion Schedule
Information Repository	These files are established and maintained to allow public access to environmental cleanup documents. The Information Repository contains all site information, program findings, and public involvement information. See page 3 for addresses and specific details.	Maintain and update the files throughout the entire program.
Mailing List	Naval Station Mayport maintains a current mailing list specifically for the environmental cleanup program.	Maintain the mailing list throughout the cleanup program; attempt to expand the mailing list again in 1997.
Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)	The RAB is the cornerstone of the community relations strategy. Established in 1995, the board facilitates communication between those responsible for the environmental cleanup and the affected communities. The RAB consists of representatives from the Navy, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, as well as five community members. RAB members are listed in Appendix B. The majority of the outreach activities will be implemented either by or through the RAB.	Hold quarterly meetings unless there are significant activities to report; evaluate membership commitments in 1997 and plan any necessary recruitment activities.
Newsletters	Naval Station initiated an environmental newsletter entitled <i>Navy Green</i> in 1995. The newsletter provides general information and the status of ongoing cleanup activities.	Prepare and distribute future editions of <i>Navy Green</i> twice per year.
Fact Sheets	Fact sheets will be prepared to inform the public of the status and significant findings of specific cleanup activities, and to ensure that citizens understand the issues associated with site cleanup. Fact sheets will provide more detailed information about site history and planned technical activities than the newsletter.	Prepare fact sheets as new information becomes available, whenever public comment periods on corrective measures are required and after completion of the final engineering design for cleanup. Mail fact sheets to the current mailing list and place in the Information Repository.
Public Notices and Public Announcements	During the program, public announcements and notices will be released to announce particular events. These will be sent out in the form of letters, press releases, and meeting notices by Naval Station Mayport. These announcements will be published in the Naval Station Mayport <i>Mirror</i> , <i>Florida Times Union</i> , <i>Shoreline Edition</i> , and the <i>Beaches Leader</i> .	Place notices in the newspapers to announce a public comment period on a recommended corrective measure, a public meeting or open house, and any significant cleanup milestone.
Public Meetings, Open Houses, and Site Tours	These meetings are open to the public and intended to inform citizens of ongoing cleanup activities and program information. Before final cleanup decisions are made, Naval Station Mayport will hold a meeting to discuss the recommended corrective measure and request the community's input. Site tours will be offered to help community members better understand the technical issues associated with environmental cleanup.	Hold an open house and/or site tour once a year. Other public meetings to request comments on proposed corrective measures will be scheduled as needed. Site tours may be scheduled to showcase interim measure activities or Navy Environmental Leadership Program pilot-scale demonstrations.
Display Boards	Display boards or exhibits will explain program information and accomplishments at Naval Station Mayport using photographs, maps, and charts as well as text. These boards may be updated periodically and displayed at community activities. When not used for a specific event, they can be displayed in the base and local libraries, town hall, or schools.	Display and update throughout the program.
Table continued on next page.		

Table 2. Suggested Community Relations Activities (Continued)

Activity	Description	Frequency/Suggested Completion Schedule
Speaker Program and Short Presentation	Small group meetings are an effective means to inform and involve the public. Therefore, a speakers program will be developed in order to communicate directly with interested groups with the community. Identified groups include the Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce, town of Mayport and other civic associations, as well as interested church groups (see page 22 for additional groups).	Maintain contact with interested groups throughout the program and schedule meetings accordingly.

APPENDIX A
ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP PROGRAM
POINTS OF CONTACT

Cheryl Mitchell
Staff Civil Environmental
Naval Station Mayport
Building 191C
Mayport, FL 32228
(904) 270-6730

Martha Rimmer
Public Affairs Office
Naval Station Mayport
Massey Avenue, Building 54
P.O. Box 280032
Mayport, FL 32228
(904) 270-5226

David Driggers
Southern Division,
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
P.O. Box 190010
North Charleston, SC 29419
(803) 820-5501

Martha Berry
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
100 Alabama Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303
(404) 562-8533

James Cason
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
2600 Blairstone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399
(904) 488-3935

APPENDIX B
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD
COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Robert G. Weiss, Community Cochair
1798 Selva Marina Drive
Atlantic Beach, FL 32233
(904) 246-4591

Jay R. Carver
46 15th Street
Atlantic Beach, FL 32233
(904) 246-4443

Edwin H. Cordes
1649 Park Terrace East
Atlantic Beach, FL 32233
(904) 247-1008

Patricia A. Lauderdale
1253 West Green Cay Avenue
Atlantic Beach, FL 32233
(904) 270-7059

Paul I. Perez
307 Ocean Forest Drive North
Atlantic Beach, FL 32233
(904) 399-5400

Appendix C
Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs)
Requiring Environmental Investigation

Table C-1. SWMUs Requiring Environmental Investigation

SWMU No.	SWMU Name	Description	Status
Group I Solid Waste Management Units			
SWMU 2	Landfill B	Located in the central part of the station, these landfills, totalling about 40 acres, were active at various times from 1960 to 1985. The landfills received waste oil, mercury, solvents, asbestos, acids, pesticide containers, sanitary wastes, and construction rubble. Metals and organic chemicals were found in soil and groundwater.	✓ RCRA Facility Investigation completed.
SWMU 3	Landfill D		✓ Interim measure completed adjacent to SWMU 2 to remove soils with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).
SWMU 4	Landfill E		✓ Interim measure recommended at SWMU 4 to limit ecological exposure to ditch sediments and further ecological sampling completed.
SWMU 5	Landfill F		✓ No Further Action recommended for SWMUs 2, 3, and 5.
SWMU 22	Building 1600, Blasting Area	Located in the central part of the station and northeast of Building 1600, this fenced area was used for abrasive media blasting. The blasting was conducted in a metal hut set on a concrete base and foundation. Metals and organic chemicals were found in soil and groundwater.	✓ RCRA Facility Investigation completed. ✓ No Further Action recommended.
SWMU 13	Old Firefighting Training Area	Located at the south end of an abandoned runway, this area was used for firefighting training from 1973 to 1982. Materials such as waste oil, mercury wastes, solvents and fuels were ignited and then extinguished for training purposes. No chemicals associated with the training activities were detected in soils. Metals were detected in groundwater.	✓ RCRA Facility Investigation completed. ✓ No Further Action recommended.
SWMU 26	Landfill C	Located in the central part of the station, this landfill reportedly consists of one trench, which was used once in 1963 for disposal of construction debris.	✓ RCRA Facility Assessment completed. ✓ No Further Action recommended.
SWMU 49	Flight Line Retention Ponds	Constructed in 1985, two ponds collect runoff from the flight operation and maintenance areas.	✓ RCRA Facility Assessment completed. ✓ Additional ecological, aquatic, and sediment sampling is ongoing to assess if releases to the environment have occurred.
SWMU 50	East (and West) Dredge-Material Holding Areas	Dredge materials from the Mayport Turning Basin are held in these areas. The eastern area received material from the 1940s to 1987 and again in 1994; the western area from 1973 to 1994. Both holding areas have now reached capacity.	✓ RCRA Facility Assessment completed. ✓ Additional ecological, aquatic, and sediment sampling is ongoing to assess if releases to the environment have occurred.
SWMU 56	Building 1552 Accumulation Area	Located south of the helicopter hangar (Building 1552), this area consists of a 20-foot by 10-foot concrete pad where drums of hazardous waste are collected and stored for proper disposal.	✓ RCRA Facility Assessment completed. ✓ No Further Action recommended.

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1. SWMUs Requiring Environmental Investigation (Continued)

SWMU No.	SWMU Name	Description	Status
Group II Solid Waste Management Units			
SWMU 6	Oily Waste Treatment Plant Area	The Oily Waste Treatment Plant is located at the north end of the base, adjacent to the St. Johns River. SWMU 6, the former Waste Oil Pit (1973-1978), and SWMU 7, the sludge beds (1979-present), resulted in a release of oil and petroleum products. SWMU 8, the Percolation Pond, appears to have resulted in a release of low levels of metals, solvents, and petroleum products into the groundwater. SWMU 9, the permitted Oily Waste Treatment Plant (1979-present), was constructed to treat bilge water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ RCRA Facility Investigation completed. ✓ Interim measure conducted at SWMUs 6 and 7 to remove petroleum and oily wastes from groundwater. ✓ Corrective Measures Study ongoing for soil, sludge, and groundwater at SWMUs 6 and 7. ✓ NELP technical demonstration project conducted at SWMUs 6 and 7; petroleum-contaminated soils excavated and treated onsite. ✓ No Further Action at SWMUs 8 and 9.
SWMU 10	Hazardous Waste Storage Area	Located on the north side of the station adjacent to the oily waste treatment plant, this area is used for storing hazardous wastes (ignitable, reactive and corrosive wastes) in containers and drums. No releases were detected from this area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ RCRA Facility Investigation completed. ✓ No Further Action recommended.
SWMU 11	Fuel Spill Area	The area is located in the Fleet Industrial Supply Center fuel farm northwest of the oily waste treatment plant. Stained soil samples were observed during a road construction project. Petroleum-related compounds were released in this area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ RCRA Facility Investigation completed. ✓ No Further Action recommended.
SWMU 12	Neutralization Basin	Located in the northern part of the station, the basin is approximately 75 feet from the St. Johns River and was used to store treatment effluent from the boiler plant. No releases to the environment were detected from the pond.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ RCRA Facility Investigation completed. ✓ No Further Action required; however, limited soil sampling adjacent to SWMU 12 is recommended.
SWMU 15	Old Pesticide Storage Area	Located on the western side of the station, the pesticide storage area was used from 1963 to 1964. Pesticides and pesticide application equipment were stored at the site. Less than 55 gallons of pesticide wastes are estimated to have been spilled during this period. Pesticides were detected in soils and groundwater.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ RCRA Facility Investigation completed. ✓ Corrective Measures Study ongoing for soil and groundwater. ✓ NELP technical demonstration project conducted; bioremediation of pesticide-contaminated soils. ✓ NELP II technical project ongoing; additional groundwater investigation.
SWMU 16	Old Transformer Yard	Out-of-service transformers were stored on an abandoned concrete runway between 1981 and 1987. Minor spills or leaks occurred during storage resulting in low PCB concentrations in soil.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ RCRA Facility Investigation completed. ✓ Interim measure to remove soil was conducted and the area paved. ✓ No Further Action required.
SWMU 19	Naval Aviation Depot Blasting Area	Located north of Buildings 1470 and 1471 this area was used for abrasive blasting of unpainted aircraft carrier parts from 1981 through 1989.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ RCRA Facility Assessment completed. ✓ No Further Action recommended.

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1. SWMUs Requiring Environmental Investigation (Continued)

SWMU No.	SWMU Name	Description	Status
Group II Solid Waste Management Units			
SWMU 28	Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office Yard	Located in the northern part of the Station on an abandoned runway, the area is used to store salvage materials including scrap metal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ RCRA Facility Assessment completed. ✓ No Further Action recommended.
SWMU 48	Former Chemistry Laboratory	Located northwest of the current Chemistry Laboratory at the Oily Waste Treatment Plant, this area was identified from photographs and may have been an area used to store laboratory waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ RCRA Facility Assessment completed. ✓ No Further Action recommended.
SWMU 51	Waste Oil Tanks	Various underground storage tanks and associated equipment located throughout the Station.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Assessment being conducted under the Florida petroleum regulatory program.
Group III Solid Waste Management Units			
SWMU 1	Industrial Shipyard and Wastewater Treatment Plant Area	SWMU 1, the station's original landfill (not located during field investigations), operated from 1942 to 1960. It covered approximately 4 acres and received industrial and sanitary wastes including waste oils, solvents, pesticide cans, and general garbage and construction rubble. Much of the site today has been developed consisting of parking lots and buildings. SWMUs 23, 24, 25 are shipyard areas where ship repair and maintenance activities take place. SWMUs 44 and 45 are associated with the Station's wastewater treatment facility. SWMU 44 consists of areas used to contain water from firefighting training activities, and SWMU 45 consists of sludge drying beds. Limited areas of contamination include organic compounds, pesticides, and metals. Metals detected in groundwater.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ RCRA Facility Investigation completed. Additional soil investigations recommended to determine cleanup limits. ✓ Ecological risk assessment for soil recommended if interim measure not conducted or if site reverts to ecological habitats.
SWMU 14	Mercury/Oily Spill Diesel Generator Sump	The area at SWMU 14 consists of a concrete pad used for firefighting training activities. Drums containing mercuric nitrate wastes were stored at this site. SWMU 18 is a concrete pad for collecting stormwater at a diesel powered electrical generator. Limited contamination in sediments (organics compounds and pesticides) and groundwater (metals) was found.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ RCRA Facility Investigation completed. ✓ Interim measure recommended to remove sediment from ditches at SWMU 14. ✓ Additional soil and groundwater sampling recommended at SWMU 14 for data gaps. ✓ NELP technical demonstration project: bioremediation of petroleum-contaminated soil and concrete surfaces. ✓ No Further Action recommended at SWMU 18.
SWMU 17	Carbonaceous Fuel Boiler	Since 1979, the carbonaceous fuel boiler, located in Building 1430, has been used to reduce the volume of refuse and burnable garbage generated by both the station and the on-base housing area. Organics in soil and metals in groundwater were detected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ RCRA Facility Investigation completed. ✓ No Further Action recommended.

Table continued on next page.

Table C-1. SWMUs Requiring Environmental Investigation (Continued)

SWMU No.	SWMU Name	Description	Status
Group III Solid Waste Management Units			
SWMU 20	Hobby Shop Drain	Located in the southeastern part of the Station in Building 414, the Hobby Shop is where automobile maintenance and repair activities have occurred since 1959. The storage area (SWMU 21) is located approximately 20 feet from the southeast corner to the building. Scrap metal, engine parts, and appliances were stored in this fenced area.	✓ RCRA Facility Assessment completed. ✓ No Further Action recommended.
SWMU 21	Hobby Shop Scrap Storage Area		
SWMU 29	Oily Waste Pipeline Break	Located at the intersection of the Alpha and Bravo piers, SWMU 29 is the site where a break in the pipeline occurred.	✓ A leaking valve was repaired, and cleanup was completed. ✓ Assessments being conducted under Florida's petroleum regulatory program.
SWMU 46	Shore Intermediate Maintenance Activity (SIMA) Engine Drain Sump	Located in the SIMA Building, SWMU 46 is an engine repair shop where diesel engines are drained and wash. The sump collects the drained oil and water.	✓ Assessments being conducted under Florida's petroleum regulatory program.
SWMU 52	Public Works Department Service Station Storage Area	Located in Building 25 to the west of the Destroyer Slip, the area consists of a concrete pad connected to the oil-water separator. At times, drums with oil, coolant, and other materials were stored at this location.	✓ RCRA Facility Assessment completed. ✓ No Further Action recommended.
Group IV Solid Waste Management Units: Various Utility Networks and Basewide Locations.			
Notes: SWMU = solid waste management unit. RCRA = Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. NELP = Navy Environmental Leadership Program. PCB = polychlorinated biphenyl.			

APPENDIX D
COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES
CONDUCTED THROUGH 1996

Date	Activity
1989 through 1994	Technical Review Committee meetings held
February 1992	Information Repository established
February 1992	Community interviews conducted
November 1992	Community Relations Plan prepared and issued
June 1994	Fact Sheet #1 - Introduction to the Environmental Restoration Program
August 1994	Fact Sheet #2 - Interim Measures
August 1994	Notice in local newspapers requesting comments on the Navy's proposed interim measures
November 1994	Fact Sheet #3 - Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)
November 1994	Mailing list developed (10,000 area households)
November 1994	RAB member application developed
November 1994	Letter sent to mailing list inviting the public to the December public meeting and soliciting RAB members
December 1994	Display ad in newspapers to announce public meeting to discuss formation of the RAB
December 1994	Public meeting held - RAB Overview
December 1994	Newspaper article in the <i>Beaches Leader</i> to solicit RAB members
Winter 1995	<i>Navy Green</i> newsletter issued (1st edition)
February 1995	Display ad in newspapers to announce first RAB meeting and selection of community RAB members
February 1995	RAB meeting held- RAB Orientation
Spring 1995	<i>Navy Green</i> newsletter issued
March 1995	Display ad in newspaper to announce RAB meeting
March 1995	RAB meeting held - Installation Restoration (IR) Program Overview
April 1995	Display ad in newspaper to announce RAB meeting
April 1995	RAB meeting held - Cleanup Contracting and Funding, Field Investigation Techniques
May 1995	RAB meeting held - Risk Communication, Overview of General Information Report
May 1995	Mailing list updated and expanded (3,000 area households)
Summer 1995	<i>Navy Green</i> newsletter issued

Date	Activity
June 1995	Newspaper article in <i>Shorelines</i> edition regarding the RAB and to announce RAB meeting
June 1995	RAB meeting held - Hydrogeology
July 1995	Cards sent to mailing list to announce RAB meeting
July 1995	RAB meeting held - Overview Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Facility Assessment and Sampling Visit Report
August 1995	RAB meeting held - Introduction to Human Health Risk Assessment
Fall 1995	<i>Navy Green</i> newsletter issued
September 1995	Display ad in newspapers to announce RAB meeting
September 1995	Cards sent to mailing list to announce RAB meeting
September 1995	RAB meeting held - Introduction to Ecological Risk, Overview of the Group II RCRA Facility Investigation Report.
September 1995	Fact Sheet #4 - RCRA Facility Assessment and Sampling Visit
October 1995	Cards sent to mailing list to announce RAB meeting
October 1995	RAB meeting held - Navy Environmental Leadership Program (NELP), Data Validation Techniques
November 1995	Video produced and issued - "Caring for the Environment"
November 1995	Cards sent to mailing list to announce RAB meeting
November 1995	RAB meeting held - RCRA Facility Investigation - Group I SWMUs, Corrective Measures Study for Group II
Winter 1996	<i>Navy Green</i> newsletter issued
January 1996	Cards sent to mailing list to announce RAB meeting
January 1996	RAB meeting held - Navy's Relative Risk Evaluation
February 1996	RAB meeting held - "Caring for the Environment" viewed, preparation for upcoming availability session
March 1996	RAB meeting held - preparation for upcoming availability session
March 1996	Fact Sheet #5 - RCRA Facility Investigation
Spring/Summer 1996	<i>Navy Green</i> newsletter issued
April 1996	Display ad in newspapers to announce Community Forum
April 1996	Invitation sent to mailing list to announce Community Forum
April 1996	Poster presentations developed for Community Forum - IR Program Overview
April 1996	Community Forum held
June 1996	RAB meeting held - RCRA Facility Investigation - Group III SWMUs

Date	Activity
September 1996	Cards sent to mailing list to announce RAB meeting
September 1996	RAB meeting held - Bioslurping Pilot Scale Test and Community Relations Plan Update
October 1996	Display ad in newspapers to announce community interviews
October 1996	Community interviews conducted
December 1996	Community Relations Plan updated

APPENDIX E
COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS -
SAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRE

- How long have you been a member of this community? In which town do you reside?
- Are you familiar with Naval Station Mayport's operations? What do you know about activities onbase?
- Are you aware of the environmental investigations and programs that are ongoing? If so, how did you hear of them and when?
- What issues/concerns/activities related to the environmental work are of interest or concern to you?
- Please describe the community's perception and quality of interaction with the base and regulatory agencies (Florida Department of Environmental Protection and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in Atlanta)?
- In your opinion, how sensitive is the community to environmental issues in general (very sensitive, average, not sensitive, do not know)?
- Which issues associated with Naval Station Mayport have attracted the most public interest or media coverage?
- Outside of environmental issues, what are other significant factors impacting the community right now?
- What is the best way to inform you about environmental activities and updates (mail, newsletter, meetings, newspaper, radio/TV, others)?
- Have you attended any Restoration Advisory Board meetings? Would you be interested in attending or hearing more about these meetings? The Restoration Advisory Board is a group of interested citizens, Navy representatives, and regulatory agency representatives that work together on environmental cleanup issues.
- Do you have any interest in reviewing information at the public information repositories (at the Beaches Library)? Are they conveniently located for you? Where is the most convenient location for public meetings (public library, elementary school, municipal building, onbase)?
- Do you know of other persons, community organizations, or special interest groups whom you would suggest that we contact?
- Would you be interested in being placed on a mailing list to receive Naval Station Mayport's environmental newsletter and other general information on the Navy's environmental initiatives? What information would you like in the newsletter? Right now we usually have a message from the Captain, discuss the status of environmental cleanup efforts, have an ecological or endangered species interest story, and an update on Restoration Advisory Board activities.
- Is there anything else you would like to mention or receive information about?