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COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN NOVEMBER 2009 FOR NAS PENSACOLA FL
11/06/2009
TETRA TECH INC

TS157

Comprehensive Long-term Environmental Action Navy

CONTRACT NUMBER N62467-04-D-0055



Community Involvement Plan for Naval Air Station Pensacola Pensacola, Florida

Contract Task Order 0067

November 2009



NAS Jacksonville
Jacksonville, Florida 32212-0030

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
FOR
NAVAL AIR STATION PENSACOLA
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

COMPREHENSIVE LONG-TERM
ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION NAVY (CLEAN) CONTRACT

Submitted to:
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Southeast
NAS Jacksonville
Jacksonville, Florida 32212-0030

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ACRONYMS

CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (1980)
CGO	Community Grant Opportunities
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
CMI	Corrective Measures Implementation
CMS	Corrective Measures Study
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
CS	Confirmation Study
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
DERA	Defense Environmental Restoration Account
DoD	Department of Defense
ECUA	Emerald Coast Utility Authority
FAC	Florida Administrative Code
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FS	Feasibility Study
HAZMART	Hazardous Material Control Center
HRS	Hazard Ranking System
HSWA	Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (1984)
IAS	Initial Assessment Study
IM	Interim Measure
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
IWTP	Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant
NACIP	Navy Assessment and Control of Industrial Pollutants
NAS	Naval Air Station
Navy	United States Navy
NFA	No Further Action
NPL	National Priorities List
OLF	Outlying Landing Field
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PSC	Potential Source of Contamination
RA	Remedial Action
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (1976)
RD	Remedial Design
RFA	RCRA Facility Assessment

ACRONYMS (CONTINUED)

RFI	RCRA Facility Investigation
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (1986)
SI	Screening Investigation
SWMU	Solid waste management unit
TAG	Technical Assistance Grant
TAPP	Technical Assistance Public Participation
TOSC	Technical Outreach Services for Communities
TRC	Technical Review Committee
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Community Involvement Plan (CIP) for Naval Air Station (NAS) Pensacola describes a program for community involvement in the Installation Restoration Program (IRP). Throughout the IRP, the Navy's goal is to maintain community understanding and support, which are vital for implementing successful environmental activities at NAS Pensacola. Implementation of this plan is required by both Federal and State law. The CIP was initially published in March 1990, and subsequently updated in April 1996 and May 2003. This is the third update of the CIP.

Effective communication and timely information exchange with the public are essential at NAS Pensacola, especially due to its status on the National Priorities List (NPL). As an NPL site, NAS Pensacola receives priority funding consideration from the Department of Defense (DoD) for environmental investigation and cleanup. It is important that the Pensacola community understand the entire cleanup process and have the opportunity to provide comments on certain proposed actions.

The CIP's purpose is to outline activities, which will inform the public of planned or ongoing actions throughout the IRP. It also outlines opportunities for the public to offer valuable input from the initial investigations through remedial actions.

The primary objectives of this plan are to:

- Establish channels for the release of information about activities.
- Provide a way for the community to interact with the Navy.
- Assist in resolving issues of public interest and concern.

The CIP encourages the involvement of Pensacola area residents, as well as representatives from federal, state, and local agencies who are active in policy and decision-making processes. To this end, a Restoration Advisory Board, or RAB (see Appendix A), has been established.

This plan includes comments and ideas from interviews and meetings with residents, elected officials, and special interest groups. Interaction between the base and community members will focus on community involvement in the IRP process. Public involvement begins in the early stages of the process, before the Remedial Investigation (RI), and continues through the final decisions and cleanup actions.

This plan is organized into the following sections: 1.0 Introduction, 2.0 Legislative Background and Environmental Programs, 3.0 NAS Pensacola Background, 4.0 Community Background, 5.0 Community Relations Status and Objectives, and 6.0 Community Relations Activities and Schedule.

2.0 LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

Federal, state, and local laws govern environmental actions being taken at NAS Pensacola. This section describes major legislation and the processes by which it is implemented. Working as partners, the United States Navy (Navy), United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) are overseeing and approving both testing and cleanup at the facility.

2.1 THE INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM

2.1.1 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

In 1980, Congress passed the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), also known as "Superfund", a law set up to clean up past hazardous waste sites (such as landfills) nationwide and made the USEPA responsible for monitoring the process. When first implemented, its requirements did not apply to federal facilities. Therefore, DoD established its own environmental program, the IRP, which paralleled these requirements. The Navy has been actively restoring installations since 1980 and has been aggressively investigating potential contamination that may have resulted from former practices.

In 1986, Congress amended CERCLA with the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). This Act required DoD and other federal facilities to meet CERCLA requirements. SARA also set the stage for the creation of the Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) that funds cleanup of hazardous waste sites at DoD facilities. DoD's IRP complies with the environmental regulations established under both CERCLA and SARA.

Based on findings from environmental studies, facilities are scored by the Hazard Ranking System (HRS). Sites scoring 28.5 or higher (out of 100) are placed on USEPA's NPL and become eligible for priority funding. NAS Pensacola scored 42.4 and was placed on the NPL in December 1989.

The Navy's IRP is conducted in several stages, as outlined below. All stages meet the requirements of CERCLA and SARA.

Stage	Title	Action
1	Initial Assessment Study (IAS)	Initial step, where potential sites are identified and their type of contamination is assessed.
2	Confirmation Study (CS)	This step includes of verification and characterization. These studies are used to assess contaminated areas and possibly locate additional sites. If contamination is detected, the magnitude and extent are evaluated, providing a basis for any recommendations made for future cleanup actions at these potential sources of contamination (PSCs).
3	Screening Investigation (SI)	Conducted at PSCs where the potential for contamination exists from past practices, but none has been previously detected. Additional information is needed to confirm that contamination does not exist at that site. If contamination is present, then the site must be characterized through a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) (next step).
4	Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study (RI/FS)	Used to determine the nature and extent of contamination, establish cleanup criteria, and identify and evaluate any remedial action alternatives and associated costs. A risk assessment, which is part of the RI/FS process, is used to identify potential impacts to human health and the environment and assists in evaluating remedial action alternatives.
5	Record of Decision (ROD)	This is the legal decision document that contains the signed agreement, between the regulatory parties and the responsible party, stating the accepted remedial action.
6	Remedial Design/ Remedial Action(RD/RA)	Once a remedial action alternative is selected during the ROD stage, the selected alternative is planned and executed during the RD/RA stages. Remedies are monitored for effectiveness.

2.1.2 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

NAS Pensacola complies with other federal legislation, including the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Congress passed this law in 1976, establishing a national strategy for managing ongoing solid and hazardous waste operations. RCRA established guidelines and standards for day-to-day hazardous waste generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal.

NAS Pensacola previously had a RCRA Post-Closure permit for the base wastewater treatment plant and, consequently, was regulated under RCRA's corrective action process. The permit, issued in August 1988, and later renewed in September 1991 by the USEPA, allowed NAS Pensacola to operate its treatment plant in an environmentally safe manner. On November 17, 2000, the State of Florida received authorization from the USEPA for implementing a Hazardous and Solid Waste Act (HSWA) Corrective

Action Program. Subsequently, the USEPA RCRA permit was terminated and replaced with a State of Florida RCRA permit. The new permit, Permit /Certification Number: 0154498-004-HF was issued by FDEP on July 20, 2001 and was most recently renewed on September 12, 2008. In August 2009, NAS Pensacola discontinued use of its waste water treatment plant and began transfer of all generated waste water to the Emerald Coast Utility Authority's (ECUA) municipal system. Waste waters generated at the facility are piped to the Marcus Bayou treatment plant operated by ECUA.

RCRA was amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. As part of HSWA, Section 3004(u) requires corrective action of past hazardous waste releases, such as spills or leaks, from any solid waste management unit (SWMU) as a permit condition. According to the *Code of Federal Regulations*, a SWMU is "any discernible waste management unit from which hazardous constituents may migrate, irrespective of whether that unit was intended for the management of hazardous wastes."

The RCRA Corrective Action process, as required by HSWA, consists of five steps:

Stage	Title	Action
1	RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA)	Identifies potential or actual contamination releases by reviewing records and visually examining every SWMU.
2	RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI)	Confirms contamination and determines its nature. Also examines the extent of contamination and rate of migration.
3	Corrective Measures Study (CMS)	Develops and evaluates corrective measures alternatives, recommending the most appropriate alternative. Corrective measures are the steps taken to clean up or mitigate a contaminated site.
4	Corrective Measures Implementation (CMI)	Design, construction, and operation, as well as maintenance and monitoring of corrective measures.
5	Interim Measures (IM)	Corrective actions to stabilize, control, or limit further releases. These can be implemented at any time.

2.1.2.1 Existing RCRA Programs

2.1.2.1.1 Groundwater Recovery System

In compliance with RCRA, NAS Pensacola and the Navy Public Works Center discontinued use of industrial wastewater treatment surface holding ponds. The Industrial Wastewater Treatment

Plant's (IWTP's) circulation was altered and a groundwater recovery system was installed in 1991. The groundwater recovery system was permanently shut down in early 2003 because of suspected interference with natural attenuation processes.

2.1.2.1.2 Hazardous Waste Storage

NAS Pensacola has constructed an area for safe, controlled storage of hazardous waste material (such as used oils, industrial cleaners, and paints). A USEPA RCRA permit was issued to NAS Pensacola in August 1988 for temporary storage of hazardous waste in this area. This permit was later renewed in September 1991, and finally replaced with a RCRA permit from the State of Florida in July 2001.

2.2 COMMUNITY GRANT OPPORTUNITIES

Congress recognizes the importance of community involvement and the need for citizens living near NPL sites to be well-informed. Therefore, the Community Grant Opportunities (CGOs) program was established to encourage public involvement and cleanup discussions. Qualified community groups may receive grants from the USEPA to hire independent technical advisers. The advisers help them understand and comment on technical factors in cleanup decisions affecting their community. Appendix B contains current information about these grants. Changes in the application requirements for CGOs will be included in updates to this CIP and future fact sheets.

2.3 OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

In addition to complying with regulations developed to assess the type, extent, and migratory patterns of contamination and the most feasible methods of remediation, other environmental programs have been implemented at NAS Pensacola. These programs are summarized below.

2.3.1 Hazardous Waste Minimization Program

NAS Pensacola began its own program to reduce the amount of hazardous waste generated at the base. Many modifications have been made to streamline operations at NAS Pensacola and increase the efficient use of resources. Modifications include the following:

- IWTP modified from industrial to domestic wastewater (completed in January 1996).
- Hazardous waste training programs.
- Pollution Prevention Program.

This program has significantly reduced the amount of hazardous material generated at NAS Pensacola.

2.3.2 Hazardous Material Control Center

In 1996, NAS Pensacola instituted the Hazardous Material Control Center (HAZMART) to establish procedures for purchasing, receiving, issuing, monitoring, and retrieving hazardous material. The objective is to perform these functions in a manner that protects both the environment and personnel handling hazardous items. The Hazardous Material Control Center is operated by the NAS Pensacola Supply Department.

2.3.3 Natural Resources Conservation Program

NAS Pensacola has developed a natural resources conservation program which includes forestry, land, and fish and wildlife management programs. These programs stabilize and beautify the natural environment and provide outdoor recreation opportunities for base personnel.

2.3.4 Petroleum Program

A petroleum program has been developed to comply with State of Florida petroleum regulations [Chapter 62-770, Florida Administrative Code (FAC)]. Florida was the first state to implement an underground storage tank program, and the Navy has signed an agreement with the State of Florida for statewide compliance. NAS Pensacola has removed or replaced 219 underground storage tanks. Currently there are four (4) underground storage tanks located on NAS Pensacola. These consist of three- 10,000 gallon gasoline tanks and one- 10,000 gallon diesel tank located at the Navy Exchange Building 470. All tanks were installed in 1991 in accordance with secondary containment standards.

3.0 NAS PENSACOLA BACKGROUND

3.1 HISTORY OF THE FACILITY

The Navy has maintained a presence in the Pensacola area since 1825, when a Navy Yard was established on Pensacola Bay. Between 1828 and 1835, the Navy acquired approximately 2,300 acres as operations expanded. Several natural disasters in the early 1900s destroyed the yard and forced it into maintenance status in 1911. Three years later the Navy's first permanent air station was established on the site of the old Navy yard. The air station has been the primary training base for naval aviators since that time and continues to expand.

Today, NAS Pensacola occupies 5,800 acres on a peninsula in southern Escambia County, five miles southwest of the City of Pensacola. The peninsula is bounded on the north by Bayou Grande and on the east and south by Pensacola Bay. Figure 3-1 shows the location of NAS Pensacola. Various housing, training, and support facilities are on the base. A large naval aviation depot that repairs and refurbishes aircraft engines and frames was in the area surrounding Chevalier Field, prior to its decommissioning in September 1995. Most industrial operations have been conducted in the older portion of the base, on the eastern end of the peninsula. The western end is taken up by the main airfield (Forrest Sherman Field) and undeveloped forest land. NAS Pensacola, Naval Technical Training Center Corry Station, Outlying Landing Field (OLF) Bronson, OLF Saufley and NAS Whiting Field (located in nearby Santa Rosa County) make up the Navy's military presence in the Pensacola area.

3.2 PRIOR INVESTIGATIONS

The Navy has conducted environmental studies at NAS Pensacola under the Navy Assessment and Control of Industrial Pollutants (NACIP) program, which was incorporated into the IRP in 1986. This environmental investigation process consisted of an Initial Assessment Study, followed by a two-part Confirmation Study.

Table 3-1 summarizes previous site investigations and other environmental actions that took place at NAS Pensacola before its placement on the NPL in December 1989.

P:\GIS\PENSACOLA_NAS\MAPDOCS\APRENGLE_BKP\APR BASE LAYOUT 08/18/09 JEE



2000 0 2000 Feet

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS	BY	CHKD	APPD	REFERENCES

DRAWN BY A. JANOCKA	DATE 06/18/03
CHECKED BY G. WALKER	DATE 08/18/06
GOST/ISCHED AREA	
SCALE AS NOTED	



BASE MAP
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
NAS PENSACOLA
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

CONTRACT NO. N4196	
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DRAWING NO. FIGURE 3 - 1	REV 0

TABLE 3-1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIONS AT NAS PENSACOLA

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• IAS On-site Survey, 1982• IAS Final Report, June 1983• Confirmation Study, 1984• Verification Study, July 1984• Characterization Study, March 1995• Placed on NPL, December 1989 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• RI/FS, ongoing• RD/RA, ongoing• RCRA Facility Assessment , 1988• RCRA/HSWA Permit, August 1988• RCRA Closure Permits, ongoing |
|---|---|

Copies of reports related to these actions are available in the Information Repositories listed in Appendix C.

3.3 SITE DESCRIPTIONS

At present, 46 sites have been designated and investigated under the IRP. Of the 46 sites:

- Eleven (11) have undergone screening investigations resulting in No Further Action (NFA) (Figure 3-2),
- Twenty-two (22) sites have RODs in place, and are either undergoing active remediation or are NFA (Figure 3-3),
- One (1) site (Site 6, Fort Redoubt Disposal Area; see Appendix D) does not require an investigation in accordance with CERCLA requirements,
- Five (5) sites are in the RI/FS phase (Figure 3-4),
- Six (6) sites have been transferred from the IRP to the Petroleum Program, and
- One (1) site was eliminated when two sites, previously Sites 30 and 31, were combined into one (1) site, now called Site 30.

NAS Pensacola is continuing its review for any additional potential sources of contamination that may need to be added to the IRP list. Each IRP site is described in Appendix D.

P:\01PENSACOLA_NAS\MP\00CRAPRENGLE_BKP\APR_SSWNFA_LAYOUT_091609_EE



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DRAWN BY A. JANICHA	DATE 04/16/03
CHECKED BY G. WALKER	DATE 08/19/09
COR1/SCHED-AREA	
SCALE AS NOTED	



SCREENING SITES WITH NO FURTHER ACTION
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
NAS PENSACOLA
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

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APPROVED BY	DATE
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FIG3PENACOLA_NASMAPDOCSAPRENLE_BKP.APR REMAINING SITES LAYOUT 06/20/09 JEE



2000 0 2000 Feet

Note: Site 41 not shown.

NEL	DATE	REVISIONS	BY	CHKD	APPD	REFERENCES

DRAWN BY
A. JANCOCHA
DATE
04/18/03

CHECKED BY
G. WALKER
DATE
08/20/09

COST/SCHEU-AREA

SCALE
AS NOTED



REMAINING SITES
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
NAS PENSACOLA
PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

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4.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

4.1 COMMUNITY PROFILE

NAS Pensacola is in southern Escambia County, Florida, five miles southwest of the City of Pensacola. Escambia County encompasses 661 square miles and has a population just over 419,000. Pensacola, the county seat and the largest city in the county, has a population of approximately 56,000. The Pensacola Metropolitan Statistical Area, which includes a major portion of adjacent Santa Rosa County, has a population of nearly 293,000. (2000, US Census Bureau)

NAS Pensacola employs approximately 23,000 military and civilian personnel and contributes more than \$1 billion annually to the local economy. More than 25,000 military retirees and families receiving military and survivor benefits live in the area. These people contribute almost \$500 million annually to the local economy. (2000, US Census Bureau)

The local economy is a mix of large and small industry, agriculture, retail, and tourism. Among the industrial employers in the local area are Westinghouse, Monsanto Company, Armstrong World Industries, Fluor-Daniel, and Gulf Power Company. Other major employers are Lewis Bear Company, Baptist Hospital, Sacred Heart Hospital, and West Florida Regional Medical Center. Among the tourist attractions are Pensacola Beach, Historic Pensacola, the Civil War Museum, and the National Museum of Naval Aviation. Preliminary data, provided by the US Department of Labor, lists the unemployment rate in the Pensacola area for the month of December at seven and a half percent. (2009, US Department of Labor)

4.2 KEY COMMUNITY CONCERNS

Historically, industrial operations and waste disposal practices at the base have not caused a concern in the community. A series of community interviews were conducted in 1990, with a variety of individuals representing diverse personal and institutional concerns and interests. The individuals interviewed included elected and appointed officials; representatives of local, county, and state government; members of the business community; individuals historically affiliated with the base; and local residents. The purpose of the interviews was to identify and understand areas of concern to area residents, and to help tailor the Community Involvement Plan to the concerns of the community. The previous concerns raised remain concerns in 2009. Key concerns are listed below:

- Drinking water supplies
- Wetland protection
- Bayou contamination
- Hazardous waste minimization

These issues have attracted the interest of residents, environmental protection groups, and the media. Overall, most interviewees expressed confidence in the Navy's effort to clean up sites and to keep the public informed. A listing of public officials and group representatives who will receive information about site development is provided in Appendix E.

RAB members have expressed interest in some of these same issues, as well as air quality and the health of Bayou Grande and Pensacola Bay.

Wetlands

In 1989, the Escambia County Commission enforced wetland protection by approving an ordinance prohibiting development of the county's most valued wetlands except under a few restricted circumstances. Wetlands, which once covered more than half the state, have slowly disappeared but are being restored, protected, and enhanced through local zoning and building restrictions, and through procedures of mitigation. A large portion of the base consists of wetlands, which support a variety of rare plant and wildlife species. All drainage ditches, freshwater and brackish water ponds are considered wetlands under the IRP. There is concern that migration of contaminants, or a physical cleanup effort, might adversely affect these wetlands. The base has an aggressive resource conservation program that includes protection of the wetlands as a major goal.

Drinking Water

Concerns about the quality of drinking water and possible contamination of the water supply have increased due to traces of dieldrin, a common pesticide, detected in Corry Station Potable Water Wells. NAS Pensacola receives its drinking water from eight wells, located at the Naval Technical Training Center Corry Station. An investigation to determine the source of the dieldrin points to long-term pesticide use in southwest Escambia County. Groundwater flow has carried traces of the chemical into the Corry Station area. Residents and base workers were notified of the contamination and advised that it was unrelated to any IRP sites at NAS Pensacola.

Other Concerns

One of the sites (Site 1) identified on the base is adjacent to a primitive camping area used by visiting Scout troops. Concerns have been raised about the safety of allowing troops to continue using the area. An investigation focused on the area of contamination, and the risk assessment concluded that there was little risk posed from the surface soil. This site is being closely monitored and area Scout leaders will be updated on the area's suitability for camping.

Observations and Conclusions

The concerns that surfaced about generation and disposal of hazardous waste indicate that NAS Pensacola needs to make the public aware of its hazardous waste minimization and control programs.

It is anticipated that the RAB will act as a conduit for more or different concerns as they arise in the community.

4.3 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Environmental justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people, regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. Fair treatment means that no groups of people should bear a greater share of the negative environmental effects from industrial, municipal, and commercial operations or the execution of federal, state, local, and tribal programs and policies.

NAS Pensacola is keenly aware of issues of environmental justice and seeks to ensure that actions and activities related to its IRP do not disproportionately impact any segment of the population. While there is no specifically designated program, the Navy works closely with state and federal regulators, and involves community members (through the public forum of the RAB) in making decisions about its environmental program at NAS Pensacola.

As part of its efforts, the Navy hopes to increase environmental awareness in the communities surrounding NAS Pensacola. NAS Pensacola is reaching out to the community through forums such as the RAB, and through constant communication via newspaper notices, Information Repositories, and provision of accurate information to the media.

Most environmental activities take place on base property and, therefore, do not impact populations outside the base. However, if legitimate concerns of environmental justice are raised, the Navy will take appropriate action, based on the situation, to remedy them.

5.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS STATUS AND OBJECTIVES

5.1 COMMUNITY RELATIONS OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this CIP are described below. Activities described in Section 5.2 are designed to achieve each of the following objectives. These communication activities will address the differences between past and current waste handling practices and fully explain the purpose, goals, and findings of the IRP.

Objective 1: Citizen Involvement

This objective is to give residents the opportunity to comment on and be involved throughout the investigations and decision-making process for cleaning up IRP sites at NAS Pensacola. Residents are encouraged to participate in this process because decisions made will have a long-term effect on their community.

Methods of Accomplishment

- Encourage two-way communication between the community and decision-makers, primarily through forums such as the RAB.
- Provide opportunities to receive formal and informal comments from community members on reports and plans. Meet with individual citizens, area clubs, and groups when needed or requested. Include the name and telephone number of the program contact person in all correspondence concerning the project.
- Use RAB meetings to discuss study results, remedial alternatives, and other environmental activities at NAS Pensacola.
- Provide information through updates to this CIP, periodic fact sheets, and releases to the local media.
- Place information, studies, and reports in an Information Repository for public access and use. Expanded documentation of IRP decisions will be included in the Administrative Record located at Information Repository.

Objective 2: Timely Communication

Local residents, base workers, RAB members, as well as federal, state and local officials, will be informed in a timely manner of major findings, recommendations, project status, and remedial activities being

conducted at NAS Pensacola. Information will also be provided on additional actions under consideration and the reasons for those actions.

Methods of Accomplishment

- Produce fact sheets discussing IRP activities and technical information in non-technical language.
- Maintain a mailing list of local, state, and federal officials, and other interested individuals and groups. Names may be added to the mailing list by contacting the NAS Pensacola Public Affairs Office (See Appendix E).
- Send fact sheets and news releases to the base and local newspapers and radio and television stations for wide distribution of information.
- Provide speakers to present NAS Pensacola IRP issues and activities. Requests will be coordinated through the Public Affairs Office.
- Announce public meetings through advertisements in one or more of the following: a daily newspaper, media releases, fact sheets, and flyers. Print a public notice at least two weeks before any required public meeting. RAB meetings will be announced in the Pensacola News Journal and/or notifications to people on the mailing list.

Objective 3: Conflict Resolution

- Focus on and resolve conflicts as they arise.

Methods of Resolving Conflict:

- Identify conflict and develop a forum, if needed, for resolution.
- Provide a forum, such as the RAB, for community members to voice questions and concerns directly to the decision-making body, composed of federal and state regulators and the Navy. In this manner, officials can be alerted to specific areas of community concern that may be addressed in realignment decisions and environmental actions.
- Provide experts to address questions about remedial actions and alternatives.

5.2 STATUS OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

The Community Relations Program at NAS Pensacola was under way before the previous CIP was issued in March 1990. A number of community relations activities have been completed, and are listed below.

Restoration Advisory Board

A RAB was established in July 1995 as a forum for communication between the community and decision-makers. Residents are encouraged to attend the semi-annual public RAB meetings, review related reports, and submit proposals or ideas to the NAS Pensacola Public Affairs Office or RAB members. Ideas and comments from the public are welcomed throughout the IRP process. Names of RAB members and the RAB Charter can be found in Appendix A.

In January 1989, NAS Pensacola formed a Technical Review Committee (TRC) made up of representatives of the Navy, USEPA, FDEP, and the local community. The committee was formed to review recommendations for and monitor progress of the NAS Pensacola investigation and cleanup effort. This committee has been absorbed into the RAB.

Fact Sheets

Numerous fact sheets on different aspects of the environmental cleanup program have been created and distributed. The Fact Sheets include:

- Introduction to the IRP
- Removal Actions at Sites 30, 32, and 39
- Environmental Actions at Chevalier Field
- Information Repository
- Restoration Advisory Board
- Proposed Plan for Operable Unit 10
- Five-Year Review for NAS Pensacola
- Direct Oxygen Injection Success
- 2005 Environmental Award Winner
- Proposed Plan for Operable Unit 3

Information Repositories

Information repositories have been established at two locations in the Pensacola area for convenient access by the general public. All documents related to Installation Restoration activities at NAS Pensacola are indexed and available to the public at these repositories. These include technical

reports, findings, and other documents. See Appendix C for details on these document collections, including their locations.

Mailing List

A mailing list of local citizens, businesses, political leaders, and news media has been established and is maintained by the NAS Pensacola Public Affairs Office. Documents, such as fact sheets providing current information about site activities, will be mailed to everyone on the mailing list. Individuals may be added to the mailing list by contacting the NAS Pensacola Public Affairs Office at the address below.

**Naval Air Station Pensacola
Naval Public Works Department
310 John Tower Road
Building 3560
Pensacola, Florida 32508-5303
(850) 452-3131**

Administrative Record

The Administrative Record is a specialized file containing the information which was used to select the remedy at a CERCLA site. Administrative Records contain technical reports specific to each site, and key technical and administrative guidance for cleanups.

Public Notices

Public notices of RAB meetings, fact sheet availability, etc. are published in the Pensacola News Journal.

6.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES AND SCHEDULE

All communication activities are designed to provide the public with current information and the opportunity for input during each phase of the environmental program. Community relations activities and their relationship to various stages of the IRP are arranged according to required and voluntary activities, and are described below.

TABLE 6-1
COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

CERCLA Cleanup Program Stage	Activities
Prior to RI/FS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the Information Repository, Administrative Record, and mailing list. • Conduct community interviews. • Develop a CIP (this document). • Distribute a fact sheet introducing and explaining the IRP. • Establish contact with local officials and community leaders to provide them with information about the IRP and to monitor community concerns. • Hold informal community meetings to discuss IRP studies, analyses, results, and plans.
During RI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the Information Repository, Administrative Record, and mailing list. • Publish a notice of availability of the Administrative Record. • Discuss IRP studies, plans for environmental activities, and update the community on results of the RI through public RAB meetings. • Obtain input from the community through the RAB on alternatives being discussed and recommended. • Distribute fact sheets to update the community on RI progress or findings, as appropriate.
Upon completion of FS and Proposed Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publish public notice in local newspaper announcing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Availability of FS and proposed plan – 30-day public comment period – Opportunity for a public meeting • Prepare and distribute fact sheet describing proposed plan. • Hold public meeting during comment period. • Prepare public meeting transcript and place in the ROD.
Upon Completion of ROD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare Responsiveness Summary of pertinent public comments as part of the ROD. • Publish a notice in newspaper when ROD is signed and final plan is available.
RD/RA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare fact sheet to explain final engineering design. • Announce the design's availability. • Continue community outreach to the public.

TABLE 6-1 (CONTINUED)

CERCLA Cleanup Program Stage	Activities
During RD/RA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify the public of any changes in the ROD and RA. • Continue to update the community through the RAB, media releases, the base newspaper, and fact sheets to those on the mailing list. • Continue to publicize environmental contact person, Information Repository, and Administrative Record.
Upon Completion of RA, Interim Actions, or Removal Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform the community and discuss the completion of RAs through RAB meetings. • Update Information Repository, as necessary. • Publicize completion of RA through news releases and/or a fact sheet.
Five-Year Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify the community that a five-year review will be conducted. • Notify the community that the five-year review has been completed. • Submit the results of the review to the Information Repository. • Keep community apprised of progress through RAB meetings.

The steps outlined above are designed to achieve effective communication and a timely exchange of information with the public. The NAS Pensacola Public Affairs Office will monitor community responses to environmental activities, and update this document as required. If necessary, additional interviews will be conducted with area residents and other affected parties and the results from these interviews will be included in updates to this CIP.

APPENDIX A

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

RAB MEMBERS

RAB CHARTER

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

NAS Pensacola formed a Technical Review Committee (TRC) in January 1989 to review recommendations for and monitor progress of the Naval Air Station (NAS) Pensacola investigation and cleanup effort. The TRC consists of representatives from the Navy, United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), and the local community.

The Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) was established in July 1995 as a forum for communication between the community and decision-makers. The RAB absorbed the TRC and added more members from the community and local organizations. These people work together to monitor progress of the investigation and review remediation activities and recommendations at NAS Pensacola. RAB meetings are held regularly, advertised, and are open to the public.

Details on the RAB, its meetings and membership can be obtained from Patrick Brown at the NAS Pensacola Public Affairs Office.

Patrick Brown

**Naval Air Station Pensacola
Public Affairs Office
Building 3560 – Code N00P
Building 3560
Pensacola, Florida 32508-5317
(850) 452-3100, ext. 1534
Patrick.Brown@navy.mil**

Restoration Advisory Board Members

Note: This list is current as of the publication date. Membership in the RAB may change. An up-to-date list of RAB members and their contact information is maintained by the NAS Pensacola Public Affairs Office (see previous page).

Navy Co-Chair

Greg Campbell
Naval Air Station Pensacola
Building 3560
310 John Tower Road
Pensacola, FL 32508-5200
(850) 452-3131 ext. 3007
gregory.campbell@navy.mil

Community Co-Chair

John Early
4 Waycross Avenue
Pensacola, FL 32507
(850) 456-4111

Members

Gregory Fraley
US Environmental Protection Agency
Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303-8960
(404) 562-8544
fraley.gregory@epa.gov

Jesse W. Rigby
125 West Romana Street, Suite 800
Pensacola, FL 32501
(850) 434-9200

David Grabka
Division of Waste Management
Federal Programs Section
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Bob Martinez Center
MS 4535
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400
(850) 245-8997
David.Grabka@dep.state.fl.us

Patty Marajh-Whittemore
NAVFAC SE
IPT, Gulf Coast
Building 903
NAS Jacksonville
Jacksonville, FL 32212-0300
(904) 542-6964
Patty.Whittemore@navy.mil

Lisa S. Minshew
600 South Barracks Street, Suite 201
Pensacola, FL 32501
(850) 434-6859

**Charter of the Naval Air Station Pensacola
Restoration Advisory Board
September 26, 1995**

I. Name

This organization shall be known as the Naval Air Station Pensacola Installation Restoration Program (IR) and Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). The **RAB** will fulfill all requirements of 10 USC Sec 2705© for Technical Review Committee at Department of Defense installations. The RAB will work in partnership with Naval Air Station Pensacola on environmental cleanup issues and related matters. Through the RAB, the community may review progress and participate in the decision making process.

II. Purpose and Mission

The purpose of the Naval Air Station Restoration Advisory Board is to:

- Facilitate communication among the members of the RAB in relations to actions taken by the Navy under its environmental restoration program.
- Provide an opportunity for members to comment on actions and proposed actions taken by Navy under its environmental restoration program.
- Promote regulatory and public participation at the meetings in accordance with applicable laws.
- Provide recommendations on cleanup priorities and remediation options in relation to regional public concerns.
- Provide opportunities for the public to comment at appropriate agenda points during meetings, including a provision for written comments.

The RAB mission is to establish and facilitate a forum with the community, regulators, and Naval Air Station Pensacola for the input and exchange of information in an open and interactive dialogue concerning the installation's environmental restoration program.

III. Authority

The basis and authority for this chapter is the directive from the Chief of Naval Operations dated 9 February 1994.

1V. Membership

- A. This Chapter establishes the RAB. The RAB will consist of:
- Navy Co-Chair: to be designated by the Commanding Officer, Naval Air Station Pensacola;
 - Community Co-Chair; to be selected from the community members;
 - Alternate Community Co-Chair; to be selected from the community members to serve in the absence of the community Co-Chair;
 - Representatives from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), and the Southern Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command. State of Florida and Federal Resource Trustees will be considered ex-officio members.
 - Community members
- B. Community members shall serve without compensation. All expenses incident to local travel and review inputs shall be borne by the respective member or their organization. The following member expectation should be considered:
- Terms – RAB members are expected to serve at least a two-year term.
 - Participation – RAB members are expected to attend all RAB meetings. RAB members must notify one of the Co-Chairs if they will be unable to attend a regularly scheduled RAB meeting. Attendance at RAB meetings is critical to the success of its goals. RAB members may have three unexcused absences in one year. Members who have more than three unexcused absences will be asked to assess their commitment to the RAB and, if necessary, resign. If a member fails to notify either, Co-Chair, and unexcused absence will be assessed. Members shall be dropped from membership after six absences during the two year term.
 - Availability to Community – RAB members are expected to communicate with local community members and interest groups concerned with specific installation cleanup issues, and to report back to organized groups **to** which they belong or represent. It is important for RAB members to serve **as** a direct and reliable conduit for information flow to and from the community. RAB members should understand that their names and phone numbers will be widely communicated to the local community to enable ready community access and communication. RAB members need to remember that it is their duty to honestly represent information that they receive. Tentative conclusions and draft recommendations should be properly identified.

- Review of Documents – RAB members may be asked to review various reports on installation cleanup activities, including draft and final technical documents, proposed and final plans, status reports, and consultant reports. RAB members will be responsible for reviewing this information and providing review comments and other input to Naval Air Station Pensacola at RAB meetings. Regular RAB meetings and special focus sessions will be conducted at which these documents will be discussed. The Navy, **FDEP** and USEPA technical support staff will be available to provide informational support to RAB members.

- Conflict of Interest – Individuals who have certain financial interest which may affect their impartiality in dealing with matters presented to the RAB for consideration may not properly be a member of the Board. Such a conflict of interest exists for any individual who may make a direct personal financial gain or who may gain an unfair business advantage resulting from the implementation of recommendations relating to the type of environmental restoration (ER), waste management (WM) methods or technologies employed for accomplishing base cleanup.

- C. Chairmanship will be jointly held responsibility between the Navy and community. This will provide the community with direct input and ownership in the RAB process from the beginning. The length of the term to be served by the Community Co-Chair shall be one year. This will allow the continuity, but also timely change if necessary. The RAB community membership should also bear the responsibility of terminating the Community Co-Chair that is either ineffective or detrimental to the progress of the RAB. The Alternate Community Co-Chair will replace the Community Co-Chair position after the one year term or if the community members terminate the Community Co-Chair prior to the completion of the full one year term. Community members shall select an Alternate Community Co-Chair whenever the position is vacant.

- D. The RAB will regularly review, discuss, and provide comments on the wide variety of technical documents and plans. This documentation will simultaneously be made available for public review and comments at the local RAB information repository. Public comments will be seriously considered before these documents or plans are finalized.

- E. Public participation on the RAB will be strictly voluntary. The Navy is not authorized to provide technical assistance grants of direct financial support to the public members for their services.

V. Structure and Operating Procedures

- A. The Navy Co-Chair and the Community Co-Chair will alternate the responsibility for running each meeting.
- B. The RAB will be composed of a minimum of **5** and a maximum of **8** community members with three attendees constituting a **quorum**.
- C. RAB community members may form sub-committees to address specific issues as deemed necessary by the group as a whole.
- D. Meetings will be held as agreed upon on a monthly basis or as needed at the request of individual members. The agenda will be mailed to arrive **7** days prior to the RAB meeting. RAB meetings will be open to the public and notices will be provided to local newspapers of general circulation to the affected area. When times permits, meetings will be advertised to individuals on the mailing list.
- E. The Navy Co-Chair will be responsible for recording and disseminating the meeting agendas. Approval of prior meeting minutes will be an agenda item for each meeting. Comments on the minutes may be provided to the Chair.
- F. The Navy Co-Chair will make documents available for review at the RAB information repository. The members should submit written comments on the subject documents within the time frame specified (30-60 days). The Chair will ensure that written responses to comments are provided to the members in a timely manner. Members are responsible for assuring that comments reflect the position of the constituency. Members are responsible for accurately representing the status of information in draft or preliminary documents provided for their review.
- G. Action items will be established at each RAB meeting. Responses to comments or requests for information will be provided in writing. All action items will be listed in the minutes of the meeting at which they are assigned. Progress on each action item will be briefed at each **RAB** meeting. When an item is closed, the written response will be included in the minutes.

- H. Final documents, members' comments reviewed by the RAB, responses to action items, and RAB meetings will become a part of the administration record on which the selection of response action will be based. The administration record will be available for public view.
- I. The RAB, in addition to facilitating the exchange of information, will attempt to resolve, through consensus, all issues and problems that may arise during the course of IR Program activities. Recommendations of the RAB will be the result of majority of the quorum whenever possible. A quorum consists of three community members. When dissenting opinions exist, they will be noted in the meetings.
- J. The Naval Air Station Pensacola RAB will prepare a termination report documenting its issues and experiences upon suspension of the RAB.

I. Effective Date and Modification

- A. The RAB will be considered effective upon signature of two-thirds (2/3rds) majority of the members.
- B. The Charter may be amended by the mutual consent of two-thirds (2/3rds) majority of the members.

IT IS SO AGREED ON THIS DATE: _____

Naval Air Station Pensacola Advisory Board Members:

Gregory Campbell Navy Co-Chair
NAVFAC SE

John Early
Community Member

Patty Whittemore
NAVFAC SE

Lisa S. Minshew
Alternate Community Co-Chair

Tracie Bolanos
Florida Department of Environmental Protection

Jesse Rigby
Community Co-Chair

Gregory Fraley
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency

APPENDIX B

COMMUNITY GRANT OPPORTUNITIES

COMMUNITY GRANT OPPORTUNITIES

Technical Assistance Grant (TAG)

The TAG program provides matching funds for qualified citizens' groups affected by a Superfund site to hire independent technical advisers to help them understand and comment on site-related information, and thus be a part of the cleanup effort. Grants of up to \$50,000 are available. For larger and more complicated sites, additional money may be available. The grant is not an established amount of money, but is administered on a reimbursement basis. The citizen's group must provide at least 20 percent of the necessary funds.

Eligible groups are made up of people whose health, economic well-being, or enjoyment of the environment is potentially threatened. Any group applying for a TAG must be nonprofit and incorporated or working toward incorporation under applicable state laws. This does not include potentially responsible parties, political groups, or academic institutions. To apply for the grant, submit a letter to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) stating your desire to be involved.

For Florida, the address and point of contact is:

**Rhonda Foucher, Technical Assistance Coordinator
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 4
61 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, GA 30303
(404) 562-8867
(800) 435-9233/9234**

If work is under way at the site, USEPA will send the group the *Superfund TAG Handbook: Applying for a Grant* and the *Superfund TAG Handbook: The Application Forms with Instructions* and will inform other groups in the community that a group is interested in applying for a TAG. Other interested groups will then have 30 days to contact the original applicant to form a coalition and submit one application. If the groups are unable to form a coalition, USEPA will accept separate applications for all groups for an additional 30 days. USEPA will then award the grant to the best-qualified group. Choosing appropriate technical advisers is an important part of the process. Some qualities to look for are:

- Knowledge of hazardous or toxic waste issues
- Experience with hazardous waste problems
- Academic training in relevant technical fields
- Good communication skills

More than one person may be hired if your group wants a combination of skills, or an experienced consulting firm with skills in all the needed areas may be hired.

How the TAG funds are spent must be routinely tracked. In general, you must:

- Keep and maintain records of accounting and administration of the funds.
- Submit reimbursement forms to USEPA for the money paid to the technical adviser. Each form must show that the group is paying at least 20 percent of the money spent.
- Prepare and submit quarterly progress reports to USEPA.

TAG funds may be used to hire someone to administer the grant, but these costs may not exceed 20 percent of the total TAG project costs.

Technical Assistance Public Participation (TAPP)

The DoD established the TAPP program to assist community members of the RABs and TRCs in participating more fully in the cleanup process affecting DoD installations and formerly used defense sites. TAPP allows community members to obtain objective, independent scientific and engineering support concerning the restoration process through the issuance of government purchase orders to small businesses. For more information contact the RAB Co-Chair.

Technical Outreach Services for Communities (TOSC)

The TOSC program was established in 1994 to guide communities through the environmental cleanup and site reuse processes. TOSC empowers communities with independent understanding of the underlying technical issues related to hazardous substance contamination so that they may participate effectively in the decision-making process.

It is a no-cost, non-advocate technical assistance program. Assistance to communities can include (but are not limited to):

- Providing independent and credible technical assistance;
- Reviewing and interpreting technical documents and other materials;
- Sponsoring workshops or short course to explain basic environmental science and policy changes;
- Facilitating communication among stakeholders;

- Informing communities about already existing technical assistance materials such as videos, publications, and web sites; and
- Creating technical assistance materials tailored for the communities' specific needs.

For additional information, call Bob Schmitter, TOSC Director at (404) 894-8064, (888) 683-5963 or bob.schmitter@gtri.gatech.edu or visit the TOSC website at <http://www.toscprogram.org>.

APPENDIX C

INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

Information Repositories for NAS Pensacola are indexed collections of documents containing Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Studies, Records of Decision, work plans, and other technical information regarding the environmental Installation Restoration Program at the base. Two public repositories for information have been established at libraries in the Pensacola area for convenient access by the general public. All information is public and may be photocopied at a small fee for personal reference.

Repositories are found at the following locations:

John C. Pace Library

1100 University Parkway
University of West Florida
Pensacola, Florida
(850) 474-2424

Hours of Operation:

Mon-Thurs: 8:00 a.m. – 10:00 p.m.
Friday: 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Saturday: 10:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.
Sunday: 1:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.

Naval Air Station Pensacola
Naval Public Works Department
310 John Tower Road
Building 3560
Pensacola, Florida 32508-5303
(850) 452-3131

APPENDIX D

**CURRENT INSTALLATION RESTORATION SITE DESCRIPTIONS
(EXCLUDING UST SITES)**

Site 1 – Inactive Landfill

The landfill was used from the early 1950s until 1976 for disposal of solid and industrial waste generated at NAS Pensacola, as well as waste from outlying Navy installations. The site received various wastes such as solvents, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), plating solutions, pesticides, oils, paints, mercury, medical waste, and pressurized cylinders. Asbestos is also reported to be buried there. This site has been undergoing an active remediation phase to treat groundwater since the summer of 1999.

Site 2 – Southeast Waterfront

Site 2 is on the southeastern shore of NAS Pensacola, along the Pensacola Bay waterfront. This site is the area of sediments near the shore where there are many sewer outfalls. Industrial and hazardous wastes were discharged to Pensacola Bay by storm sewer for more than 35 years. Examples of the materials discharged include; solvents, cyanide, and heavy metals. Fish kills were common in the area during the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s. In 1973, the industrial waste stream was diverted to the IWTP. A ROD was completed in 2005 resulting in a No Action decision.

Site 4 – Army Rubble Disposal Area

Site 4 is an area of about 150 feet by 800 feet southeast of Forrest Sherman Field, just north of Building 3260. In the early 1950s, rubble from tearing down the old United States Army barracks at Fort Barrancas was disposed of at Site 4. The rubble included timber, pipes, mattresses, and other waste. A site screening investigation was completed resulting in an NFA decision in 1997.

Site 5 – Borrow Pit

Site 5, a long, shallow pit about 1 foot deep, is southeast of Forrest Sherman Field and east of Building 3221. Soil was removed ("borrowed") from the site in 1976 for use elsewhere on the facility. The area is still sparsely vegetated. The screening investigation identified that no further action is needed at the site. A site screening investigation was completed resulting in an NFA decision in 1995.

Site 6 – Fort Redoubt Disposal Area

Site 6 is southeast of Forrest Sherman Field. Since 1973 the site has been used for the disposal of rubble and debris. Debris from building demolition, which may have contained asbestos, was disposed at the site. There is no evidence of other hazardous materials being disposed there. No investigation is required under CERCLA regulations in 1997.

Site 7 – Firefighting School

The Firefighting Training School in Building 1713 has been in operation since 1940. Training that involved gasoline fires (and perhaps other flammable liquids) in open tanks of water reportedly occurred west of Building 1713. The presence of a clearing and firefighting tower east to southeast of

Building 1713 suggests the location of an additional training area. There is no evidence of hazardous waste disposal or threat to human health or the environment. A site investigation was completed resulting in an NFA decision in 2000.

Site 8 – Rifle Range Disposal Area

The Rifle Range Disposal Area was reportedly used for burning and burial of solid waste (primarily paper) from NAS Pensacola from 1951 to 1955. In the 1950s and 1960s, a rifle range was at the site where Building 3561 is now. Dry refuse was reportedly placed into a trench measuring 12 feet wide by 50 feet long by 7 feet deep. The refuse was then burned overnight. Building 3561 and the paved area around the building now covers most of the excavated area. Construction personnel did not encounter refuse while constructing Building 3561. An interim removal action has been completed for this site. As a result, approximately 1050 yards of cadmium and dieldrin contaminated soil were removed between 2004 and 2005. Further investigations resulted in a ROD, signed in 2006, to implement groundwater monitoring and institutional controls at the site. The remedial measures were implemented in 2007.

Site 9 – Navy Yard Disposal Area

The Navy Yard Disposal Area was used for the disposal of trash and refuse from 1917 to the early 1930s. The site is shown on some old maps as the Navy Yard Dump or the Warrington Village Dump. In the late 1960s, while trenching for the Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant (IWTP) system, part of Site 9 was excavated and glass, scrap metal, and debris were identified. A ROD was completed for this site resulting in an NFA decision in 1999.

Site 10 – Commodore's Pond

Site 10 was once the site of a small pond. In the mid-19th century, the pond was used to store shaped oak timbers under water to preserve the wood before its use in building ships. The pond's original dimensions are unknown. Debris was unearthed in the late 1960s during trenching to install the IWTP sewer line. Oak timbers were removed and buried at Site 13, Magazine Point. No hazardous materials were encountered. A site screening investigation was completed resulting in an NFA decision in 2000.

Site 11 – North Chevalier Field Disposal Area

Site 11 occupies 18 acres next to an arm of Bayou Grande, north of Chevalier Field (also known as the Yacht Basin). From the late 1930s and to the mid-1940s, Site 11 was a low, swampy area where industrial wastes were disposed. Wastes from aircraft engine overhauls, waste oil, lumber, and other ignitable materials were reported. A ROD was signed in 2008 to implement monitored natural attenuation, removal of the highest concentrations of contaminated soil, and land use controls for soil and groundwater.

Site 12 – Scrap Bins

Site 12 is enclosed by a fence and covered with a large concrete pad where heavy equipment is stored. From the early 1930s to the mid-1940s, solid waste from NAS Pensacola was placed in scrap bins and stored at Site 12. Industrial wastes were sent to Site 11, the North Chevalier Disposal Area. About two truckloads per day of wet garbage were stored on site before being hauled off for livestock feed. There is no evidence of hazardous material disposal at this site. A ROD was signed in 2008 to implement monitored natural attenuation, removal of the highest concentrations of contaminated soil, and land use controls for soil and groundwater.

Site 13 – Magazine Point Rubble Disposal Area

Site 13 was used for the disposal of rubble for an unknown period of time. The first visible presence of rubble was in 1964 at the northern tip of Magazine Point. The rubble was most likely placed at Magazine Point to stabilize a narrow inlet to the north between Bayou Grande and Pensacola Bay. Since 1965, construction debris has created rubble piles higher than 6 feet at the south end of the site, next to Chevalier Field and the IWTP. At the north end, the rubble has been placed to form a "jetty" extending eastward into Pensacola Bay. Construction materials dumped at the site include concrete blocks and slabs, asphalt, brick and mortar, clay and concrete culverts, metal pipes, wooden poles and lumber, and empty 55-gallon drums. A site screening investigation was completed in 1995 resulting in an NFA decision in 1996.

Site 14 – Dredge Spoil Fill Area

Site 14 is located along the waterfront east of Chevalier Field and was formed in the late 1970s from materials dredged from Pensacola Bay. The bay was dredged for an aircraft carrier turning basin and port. A site screening investigation was completed resulting in an NFA decision in 1997.

Site 15 – Pesticide Rinsate Disposal Area

Site 15 is in the golf course maintenance area, near Bayou Grande. It was used from 1963 to 1979 as a disposal area for water used to clean pesticide equipment. It included a septic tank and drain field system that were removed in 1993. The amount of rinse water disposed is not known. A ROD was completed for this site resulting in an NFA decision in 2000. Semi annual groundwater monitoring has been conducted at the site since 2002.

Site 16 – Brush Disposal Area

Site 16 is northeast of the east end of Forrest Sherman Field. From the late 1960s to 1973, the site was used for the disposal of brush pruned and trimmed at NAS Pensacola. The Army may have used part of the site to burn garbage and dispose of ash. A site screening investigation was completed resulting in an NFA decision in 1997.

Site 17 – Transformer Storage Yard

Site 17 is a paved area where transformers containing PCBs as well as PCB-free transformers were stored. A black oily residue on the pavement was found to contain high concentrations of PCBs as well as chlorinated hydrocarbons. PCBs were also found in the soil below the asphalt. PCB concentrations were below the federal standards for toxic materials. A ROD was completed for this site in 1998 documenting an NFA decision.

Site 18 – PCB Spill Area

In 1966 a transformer at Substation A reportedly failed, spilling about 50 gallons of transformer oil containing an unknown level of PCBs. The oil was spilled onto a paved area and a smaller gravel area on the northeast side of Substation A. A site screening investigation was completed resulting in an NFA decision in 2000.

Site 24 – DDT (Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) Mixing Area

From the early 1950s to the early 1960s, this site was used as a location to mix DDT with diesel fuel for mosquito control. DDT was spilled in the mixing area when it was moved from drums to spray tanks. The majority of Site 24 is currently occupied by the Barrancas National Cemetery. Further investigations resulted in a ROD, signed in 2006, to implement groundwater monitoring and institutional controls at the site. The remedial measures were implemented in 2007.

Site 25 – Radium Spill Area

Site 25 is a reported radium spill area, paved with concrete, east of the radium removal building (Building 780). Building 780 was the location of radium removal operations for radium dials and other equipment. The equipment was decontaminated here before being repainted in the radium dial shop. The spill reportedly occurred in 1978 on the concrete-paved area when a rusted drum broke open, spilling about 25 gallons of radioactive waste. The spill was reported to have been properly cleaned up. A ROD was signed in 2008 to implement monitored natural attenuation, removal of the highest concentrations of contaminated soil, and land use controls for soil and groundwater.

Site 26 – Supply Department Outside Storage

Site 26 was used as outside storage from 1956 until 1964 for industrial materials, including paint strippers and acids, by the NAS Pensacola Supply Department. Incoming containers were placed on steel matting where industrial chemicals sometimes leaked into the soil. A ROD was signed in 2008 to implement monitored natural attenuation, removal of the highest concentrations of contaminated soil, and land use controls for soil and groundwater.

Site 27 – Former Radium Dial Shop

From the 1940s to 1976, Building 709 was used to rework instrument dials painted with radium-containing paint. Used cleaning solutions and luminous paint were routinely poured into the sanitary sewer system. In 1976, the building was torn down and the drain pipe was identified as having radiation above background levels. The drain pipe was removed to a depth of 18 inches. The remaining underground portion of the pipe was capped and covered with concrete. A ROD was signed in 2008 to implement monitored natural attenuation, removal of the highest concentrations of contaminated soil, and land use controls for soil and groundwater.

Site 28 – Site of Transformer Accident

In 1969, a transformer that fell from a truck on Radford Boulevard, just north of Building 632, broke open and spilled about 50 gallons of transformer oil onto the pavement. It is not known whether the oil contained PCBs. The oil was reportedly washed into a nearby storm sewer drain which, at that time, emptied into Pensacola Bay. A site screening investigation was completed resulting in an NFA decision in 1997.

Site 29 – Soil South of Building 3460

In 1981, workers removing soil beneath the concrete apron south of Building 3460 received skin burns from a "black slimy liquid" in the soil. Types of chemicals and extent of contamination are not known. A ROD was completed resulting in a NFA decision in 2001.

Site 30 – Buildings 648, 649, 755 and Industrial Sewer Line

Sites 30 and 31 were combined and presently consist of Buildings 649 and 755 and a nearby wetland area. Building 649 housed a tin/cadmium plating shop with 15 tanks, ranging in size from 200 to 500 gallons. These tanks, along with a 250-gallon tank of trichloroethylene, were emptied routinely into a ditch leading to a creek. This creek drains into Bayou Grande. Acids, caustics, degreasers, and chromatic solutions were also emptied into this ditch. After 20 years, this operation was replaced with a magnesium treatment line. The magnesium treatment line operated for 10 years.

In Building 755, 50 tanks were used for 10 years for plating nickel, lead, tin, chromium and other metals. These tanks, ranging from 50 to 200 gallons in size, occasionally were drained into the ditch described above. On October 14, 1992, the Petroleum Program transferred tanks 647E, 647N, 649N, and 649W, which are at Site 30, to the Installation Restoration Program. One waste-receiving structure, in Wetland 5-A, was removed in August 1994.

Site 31 is the soil north of Building 648. The building has been used for painting operations since 1949. For about 15 years, waste paint, thinner, and paint sludges were poured onto the ground north of

Building 648. On October 14, 1992, the Petroleum Program transferred Tank 648N, at what was Site 31, to the Installation Restoration Program. A ROD was signed in 2008 to implement monitored natural attenuation, removal of the highest concentrations of contaminated soil, and land use controls for soil and groundwater.

Site 31 - Combined with Site 30

Sites 30 and 31 have been combined into one site. See Site 30.

Site 32 - IWTP Sludge Drying Beds

These contiguous units were operated with the IWTP from 1971 to 1984. They received listed hazardous waste sludges from the IWTP Treatment Pond (Site 33), and, as a result, underwent RCRA closure in 1989. Contents of the drying beds (remaining sludge and leachate drainage system) and an underlying layer of sand were removed to about 6 feet below land surface. The material removed was disposed of as a hazardous waste. The site was then backfilled with clean sand and capped with high-density asphalt. Groundwater at the site will continue to be removed and monitored under the HSWA permit.

An abandoned wastewater treatment plant north of the current IWTP was grouped with Site 32 because of similar past activities and materials. This plant treated sanitary sewer wastes from 1941 to 1971. While the system was designed for sanitary sewage, industrial wastes from the plating operation in Building 649 may have been disposed of through this plant. Three main structures, a sedimentation tank, sludge drying beds, and a chlorine contact chamber, make up this site. All three structures were the subject of a removal action that began in September 1994. Further studies led to an NFA decision in 2003.

Site 33 - Wastewater Treatment Pond

These surface ponds include the domestic polishing pond, phenol/stabilization pond, and industrial surge pond. In 1987, the USEPA RCRA Compliance Branch determined that the polishing and stabilization ponds received listed hazardous waste from the treatment pond. These ponds were taken out of service. In 1988 to 1989, the ponds underwent RCRA permitted "clean closures." The industrial surge pond was taken out of service and underwent closure in 1989. The industrial treatment pond is suspected as the prime contributor to IWTP groundwater contamination. The treatment pond was removed to about 6 feet below land surface. Material removed was disposed of as a hazardous waste. The treatment pond's groundwater were removed and monitored under the HSWA permit. An NFA decision was documented in 2003.

Site 34 – Solvent North of Building 3557

During May 1984, a pipeline at the north end of Building 3557 leaked. Reportedly, a solvent detergent solution used to clean aircraft was lost. The solution contained 1.7 percent chlorinated solvents. Site soil and groundwater may have been contaminated from the release. A site screening investigation was completed resulting in an NFA decision in 2000.

Site 35 - Miscellaneous IWTP Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs)

In addition to Sites 32 and 33, other units in the IWTP may receive hazardous waste. These will be investigated for possible releases. Most are aboveground tanks. These tanks require only visual inspection for leaks, cracks, or other evidence of release. Also included are underground oil-sludge storage tanks and underground piping next to SWMUs. The following units are included as IWTP area SWMUs:

- Industrial Grit Chamber
- Primary Clarifier
- Oil-Water Separator
- Oil Storage Tanks
- Sludge Thickener
- Belt Filter Presses
- Parallel Flocculators
- Aeration (activated sludge) Tank
- Parallel Final Clarifiers
- Aerobic Sludge Digester
- Contact Chlorinator
- Ancillary Piping, Pumps, Junction Boxes, etc.

A ROD was completed in 1997 and remedial activities at the site were transferred to the RCRA program in 2003. Therefore, for the IRP program an NFA decision was documented for this site in 2003.

Site 36 – IWTP Sewer Line

The sewer line has a total length of about 5.5 miles and is in an area about 1 mile wide by 1.5 miles long in the southeast part of NAS Pensacola. The sewer line is a combination of gravity and force lines and flows to the IWTP, which is in the northeast corner of Site 36. As of October 1995, this sewer line is no longer in use.

The IWTP was built in 1948 and upgraded from a sewage treatment plant to the present industrial waste system in 1971. In 1973, Naval Air Rework Facility Pensacola operations, which had been discharging into Pensacola Bay, were connected to the plant. Most wastes from the various types of operations entered the IWTP sewer without any pretreatment or segregation. Thus, the waste stream may have included paint strippers, heavy metals, pesticides, low-level radioactive wastes, fuels, cyanide wastes (before 1962), solvents, and waste oils. In October 1995, industrial operations were discontinued and the plant was transferred to domestic wastewater treatment only. A site screening investigation was completed resulting in a NFA decision finalized in 1997.

Site 38 – Buildings 71, 604, and Associated Industrial Sewer Lines

During the 1980's, Building 71 was a storage area for hazardous waste. Soil testing identified hazardous materials similar to those used from about 1935 through the late 1970's in Buildings 49, 71, and 72.

Waste from various types of operations used to enter the Industrial Sewer Line (TL 073/C southwest to the end) without any pretreatment or segregation. Thus, the waste stream may have consisted of everything created or used in the building, such as paint strippers, heavy metals, pesticides, fuels, cyanide wastes (before 1962), solvents, and waste oils.

Following the RI, completed in 2005, a ROD was signed in 2006 to implement monitored natural attenuation, removal of the highest concentrations of contaminated soil, and land use controls for soil and groundwater.

Site 39 – Oak Grove Campground Site

Site 39 consists of a round area about 150 feet across, which is littered with broken brick, concrete, tile, glass, coal, and nails. In this area is a zone of stressed vegetation and stained soil about 150 feet across and several inches deep. Tests found low to moderate concentrations of petroleum products, which may be used oil or wood preservative, in the stained area. Records suggest that a saw mill was once located near this site. The site was subject to a removal action in mid-1994, and a ROD for NFA was signed in mid-1995 and revised in 1998 after changes in the recommended remedy were proposed.

Site 40 – Bayou Grande

Bayou Grande runs roughly east to west and has about 4 miles of coastline next to NAS Pensacola's north boundary. North and central parts of NAS Pensacola drain into Bayou Grande, as do western areas of the City of Pensacola next to the bayou. Additional data was collected and analyzed, which resulted in the documentation of an NFA decision in 2005.

Site 41 – NAS Pensacola Wetlands

USEPA named and numbered 79 wetland areas on NAS Pensacola. Two others were identified during ecological surveys. These surveys consider all freshwater and brackish ponds and drainage ditches as wetlands. Most of the wetlands on NAS Pensacola are on the west side of the base where few IRP sites are located, mainly south and west of Sherman Field. About a third of the wetlands are east of Sherman Field, where most of the IRP sites are located. These small wetlands are areas where contamination could potentially collect. Pathways of contaminant migration will be studied to identify which wetlands will be studied further. The number of wetlands was reduced to nine based on the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) policy dated February 8, 2002. Studies are currently being conducted at this site.

Site 42 – Pensacola Bay

Pensacola Bay is next to NAS Pensacola's southern and eastern margins and is part of the Pensacola Bay System, the fourth-largest estuarine ecosystem in Florida. Man-made drainage ways and storm drains feed into the short intermittent streams emptying into Pensacola Bay and Bayou Grande. No perennial streams enter or exit NAS Pensacola, but the marshy areas (wetlands) and their small lakes retain water throughout the year. A ROD was completed resulting in an NFA in 1998.

Site 43 – Buried Drum Site

Site 43 contains drums and other debris buried in an area near the corner of Murray and Taylor roads, across Murray Road from Site 10. The area was identified and fenced in January 1994. Analysis of drum contents removed from the site indicated the presence of PAHs and metals at concentrations exceeding FDEP criteria. In 2001, approximately 650 yards of soil, along with recovered drums and assorted metal debris, were removed from the site. The RI completed in 2006 recommended further sampling of the site. Source removal, monitored natural attenuation, and land use controls are being proposed as the preferred remedy for this site.

Site 44 – Building 3221 Solvent Site

Site 44 was transferred from the Florida Petroleum Program because chlorinated solvents were detected during the petroleum investigation. The site is near an active hangar (Building 3221) on Forrest Sherman Field, just north of the museum and west of Site 5. The hangar is currently used by the museum for aircraft restoration. An RI/FS is currently being completed at the site.

Site 45 – Building 603 Lead Site

Lead in soil was discovered during the investigation of NAS Pensacola Site 18. Lead concentrations increased at sample locations farther away from Site 18. The lead source is not known and is not associated with Site 18, a PCB spill area. An RI/FS is currently being completed at this site.

Site 46 – Former Building 72

While investigating Site 38 (Operable Unit 11), detected lead concentrations appeared to be increasing in magnitude with distance from the suspected source for Site 38. In order to complete the other investigations at Site 38, the lead investigation for Site 38 was classified as its own site. An RI/FS is currently being completed at this site.

APPENDIX E

COMMUNITY CONTACT LISTS

- Part I U.S. Navy Points of Contact
- Part II Environmental Regulatory Agencies
- Part III Organizations and Interest Groups
- Part IV Local Media
- Part V Other Government Departments

Part I
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APPENDIX F

SUPERFUND GLOSSARY

SUPERFUND GLOSSARY

This glossary defines terms used by NAS Pensacola representatives, as well as the USEPA and the State of Florida, when describing CERCLA activities. The definitions apply specifically to the Superfund program and may have other meanings when used in different circumstances. Italicized words are defined elsewhere in the glossary or list of acronyms and abbreviations.

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD: A file which contains all information used by the lead agency to make its decision in selecting a response action under *CERCLA*. This file is to be available for public review and a copy is to be established at or near the site, usually at one of the *Information Repositories*. Also a duplicate is filed in a central location, such as a regional or state office.

CLEANUP: Actions taken to deal with a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that could affect public health and/or the environment. The noun "cleanup" is often used broadly to describe various response actions or phases of *remedial responses* such as *Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)*.

COMMENT PERIOD: A time during which the public can review and comment on various documents and actions taken, either by the Department of Defense installation or the *USEPA*. For example, a comment period is provided when USEPA proposes to add sites to the *National Priorities List (NPL)*. A minimum 30 day comment period is held to allow community members time to review the *Administrative Record* and review and comment on the *Proposed Plan*.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS: NAS Pensacola's program to inform and involve the public in the *Superfund* process and respond to community concerns.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN (CIP): A formal plan for *community relations* activities at a *Superfund* site. In this case, NAS Pensacola has prepared this plan to outline activities that will be conducted to provide opportunities for the community to learn about its environmental programs and provide input to NAS Pensacola throughout the Installation Restoration process.

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT (CERCLA): A Federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the *Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)*. The act created a special tax that goes into a trust fund, commonly known as "*Superfund*," to investigate and cleanup abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

Under the program the USEPA can either:

- Pay for site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work.
- Take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to cleanup the site or pay back the federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

Funds for cleanup at NAS Pensacola come from DoD's version of Superfund, the *Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA)*.

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ACCOUNT (DERA): An account established by Congress to fund DoD hazardous waste site cleanups, building demolition, and hazardous waste minimization. The account was established under the *Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act*.

DECISION-MAKING BODY: The group of individuals, representing regulatory and proprietary agencies, that determines the environmental investigation and cleanup steps taken at each site.

FEASIBILITY STUDY: See Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study.

HAZARD RANKING SYSTEM (HRS): A scoring system used to evaluate potential relative risks to public health and the environment from releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances. USEPA and the state uses the HRS to calculate a site score, from 0 to 100, based on the actual or potential release of hazardous substances from a site through air, surface water, or groundwater to affect people. This score is the primary factor used to decide if a site should be placed on the NPL.

HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE AMENDMENTS OF 1984 (HSWA): HSWA amended RCRA, requiring facilities that use or handle hazardous materials to undertake corrective measures. Corrective action must be taken at any site where the release (such as a spill or leak) of a hazardous waste or its constituent into the environment has occurred.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE/HAZARDOUS MATERIAL: Any material that poses a threat to public health and/or the environment. Typical hazardous substances are materials that are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive, or chemically reactive (e.g., petroleum products, industrial cleaners and solvents, pesticides, other chemicals, etc.).

INFORMATION REPOSITORY: A file containing information, technical reports, and reference documents regarding a *Superfund* site. Information Repositories for Naval Air Station Pensacola are at the John C. Pace Library, University of West Florida; and the NAS Pensacola Library, Building 633, Naval Air Station Pensacola. All information is public and may be photocopied for personal reference.

NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST (NPL): The *USEPA's* list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term *remedial response* using money from the trust fund. The list is based primarily on the score a site receives on the *Hazard Ranking System (HRS)*. *USEPA* is required to update the NPL at least once a year.

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT (PA): A step in the *CERCLA* process, which involves collecting and reviewing available information about a known or suspected hazardous waste site or release. *USEPA* or the state uses this information to determine if the site requires further study. If further study is needed, a *site inspection* is undertaken.

PROPOSED PLAN: A public participation requirement of *SARA* in which the lead agency summarizes for the public the preferred cleanup strategy, and the rationale for the preferred alternative. The proposed plan reviews the alternatives presented in the detailed analysis of the *R/IFS*, and presents any waivers to cleanup standards that may be proposed. This may be prepared either as a fact sheet or as a separate document. In either case, it must actively solicit public review and comment on all alternatives under agency consideration.

RECORD OF DECISION (ROD): A public document that explains which cleanup alternative(s) will be used at *NPL* sites. The *Record of Decision (ROD)* is based on information and technical analysis generated during the *R/IFS* and consideration of public comments and community concerns.

REMEDIAL ACTION (RA): The actual construction or implementation phase that follows the *remedial design* and the selected cleanup alternative at a site on the *NPL*.

REMEDIAL DESIGN (RD): An engineering phase that follows the *ROD* when technical drawings and specifications are developed for the subsequent *remedial action* at a site on the *NPL*.

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION/FEASIBILITY STUDY (RI/FS): Investigation and analytical studies usually performed at the same time in an interactive process, and together referred to as the "RI/FS." They are intended to: (1) gather the data necessary to determine the type and extent of contamination at a *Superfund* site; (2) establish criteria for cleaning up the site; (3) identify and screen cleanup alternatives for *remedial action*; and (4) analyze in detail the technology, and costs of the alternatives.

REMEDIAL RESPONSE: A long-term action that stops or substantially reduces a release or threatened release of hazardous substances, but does not pose an immediate threat to public health and/or the environment.

REMOVAL ACTION: An action performed quickly to address a release or threatened release of hazardous substances.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (RCRA): A 1976 Federal law that established a regulatory system to track hazardous substances from the time of generation to disposal. The law requires safe and secure procedures to be used to treat, transport, store, and dispose of hazardous substances. *RCRA* is designed to prevent new, uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. *RCRA* has been updated through *HSWA*.

RESPONSE ACTION: As defined by Section 101(25) of *CERCLA*, means remove, contain, destroy or treat hazardous materials.

RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY: A summary of oral and written public comments received by the lead agency during a *comment period* on key documents, and the response to these comments prepared by the lead agency. The responsiveness summary is a part of the *ROD*, highlighting community concerns for the decision-making body.

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB): A group of citizens, regulatory representatives, and Navy personnel who meet regularly to discuss the investigations and cleanup alternatives in the Installation Restoration Program (IRP). This group acts as the focal point for distribution of information to and from the community about the IRP. All RAB meetings are open to the public.

SITE INSPECTION (SI): A technical phase that follows a *preliminary assessment* designed to collect more extensive information on a hazardous waste site. The information is used to score the site with the *Hazard Ranking System (HRS)* to determine whether a *response action* is needed.

SUPERFUND: The trust fund established by *CERCLA* which can be drawn upon to plan and conduct cleanups of past hazardous waste disposal sites, and current releases (or threats of releases) of non-petroleum products. Superfund is often divided into removal, remedial, and enforcement components.

SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT (SARA): The public law enacted on October 17, 1986, to reauthorize the funding provisions, and to amend the authorities and requirements

of *CERCLA* and associated laws. Section 120 of *SARA* requires that all Federal facilities "be subject to and comply with, this act in the same manner and to the same extent as any nongovernmental entity."

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANT (TAG) PROGRAM: A program administered by *USEPA* that provides financial assistance to groups or organizations to obtain technical assistance concerning an *NPL* site, such as *NAS Pensacola*, that may affect that group or organization.

TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE (TRC): A committee of representatives from the Navy, *USEPA*, *FDEP*, and the local community, formed to review recommendations for and monitor progress of the *NAS Pensacola* cleanup effort. The TRC was expanded into the *Restoration Advisory Board* in June 1995.

TIME-CRITICAL REMOVALS: Includes emergency removal actions lasting more than 30 calendar days, releases requiring initiation of on-site activities within six months of the lead agency's determination, based on the site evaluation that a *removal action* is appropriate.