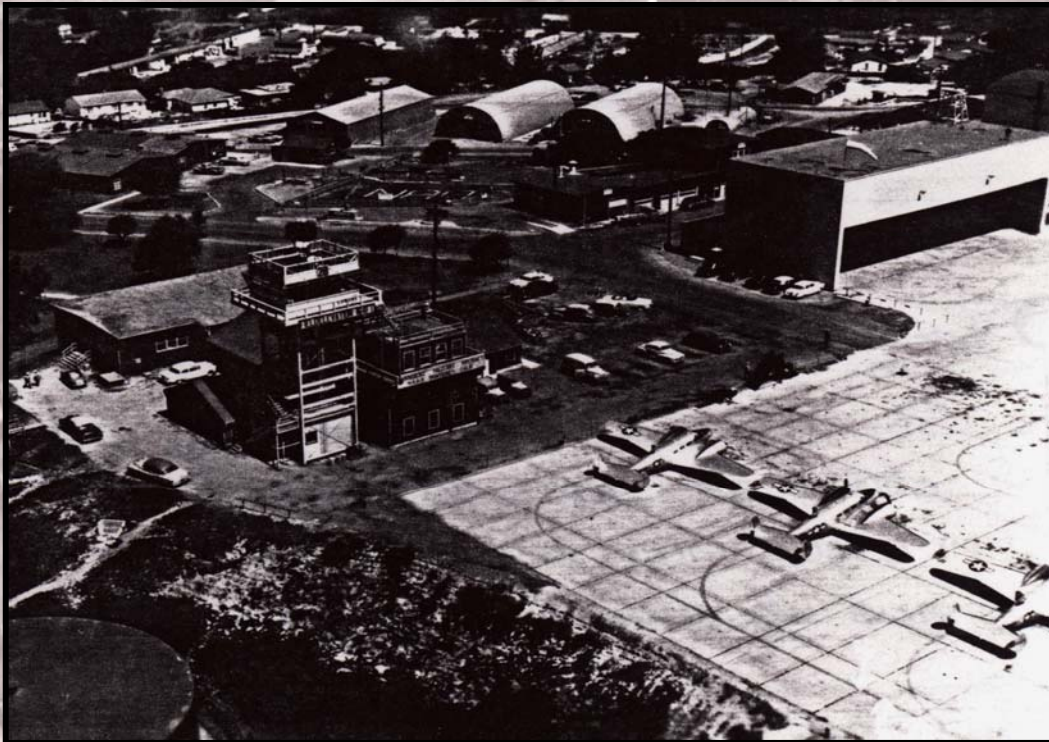


Naval Auxiliary Air Station Monterey
Formerly Used Defense Site
Monterey, California

Community Relations Plan



Draft

June 2002

Prepared for:



U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District

Prepared by:



TRW Systems

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Executive Summary

The Naval Auxiliary Air Station (NAAS) Monterey is located on the Monterey Peninsula Airport in Monterey County, California. NAAS Monterey was put into commission in 1942 by the Department of Navy for use as an operable air station to support, operate, maintain, and train for fleets and personnel during World War II. The air station operated in full force until 1946 when the Navy decided it was not needed for full military purposes. In 1947, NAAS Monterey was reactivated as a training station for aviators at the General Line School. In 1972, the lease for the training station ended but was continually renewed until 1982.

In 1990, the Monterey Peninsula Airport was ordered to remove two underground fuel storage tanks that were installed by the Department of Navy in the 1940s. Petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) contamination was discovered in the soil and groundwater during the tank removals. Within this same year, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers was ordered by the Department of Defense to conduct a preliminary investigation of the site to determine the responsible party for the contamination. In 1991, the former NAAS Monterey was declared a Formerly Used Defense (FUD) Site and appropriated funding through the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) for investigation.

Since 1991, the Army Corps has determined the location and extent of the POL contamination and has also discovered Trichloroethylene (TCE) contamination within the groundwater on and off of the Monterey Peninsula Airport property. The Army Corps has also investigated other areas of concern within the former NAAS Monterey property. Currently the Army Corps is determining possible treatment systems for the remediation of the TCE and POL groundwater contamination.

To keep the community informed of the rapid changes of the NAAS Monterey remediation, the Army Corps has widely distributed fact sheets and newspaper advertisements along with holding several public meetings. For future public outreach opportunities, the Army Corps plans to continue providing accurate information through its current methods as well as look towards new methods for information dissemination. One new method will be to initiate an Internet website for the community to contact for more detailed information. The Army Corps will also contact local radio stations to broadcast NAAS Monterey remediation updates and meeting times and locations.

One of the newest methods for the Army Corps to receive feedback from the community was through a mass mailing of community surveys. Through these surveys, the community offered the Army Corps comments and suggestions on ways to improve communication along with concerns regarding the development of the remediation and the

potential affects of the contamination. Many topics discussed ranged from environmental/human health impact to property value and impacts to financing.

Through the community survey, e-mails, and phone calls, residents within the community have expressed their concerns to the Army Corps regarding the contamination and status of the remediation. As part of the former NAAS Monterey community outreach effort by the Army Corps, this Community R elations Plan will serve as a guide for the Army Corps to follow and implement to ensure that the community concerns and issues are always considered when moving forward in the NAAS Monterey remediation.

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NAAS Monterey Project Team



Glossary of Terms

Terms

Definitions

<i>CERCLA</i>	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act: Under Section 120, this law holds the Department of Defense to specific environmental requirements and regulations for the clean up of military facilities.
<i>DERP</i>	Defense Environment Restoration Program: Established under the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, this program gives the Department of Defense the authority, responsibility, and funding for environmental restoration at military facilities.
<i>FUDS</i>	Formerly Used Defense Sites: Properties that have been used or owned by the Department of Defense and transferred from the Department of Defense inventory prior to 1986.
<i>INPR</i>	Inventory Project Report: Initial inspection report for a FUD Site. Includes site history from Department of Defense ownership to present. Also lists potential projects for site and determines site eligibility.
<i>NAAS</i>	Naval Auxiliary Air Station: Air stations that are used to support Department of Defense airplanes, jets, or other flying sources, with refueling, cleaning, maintenance etc.

- NCP* National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan:
The National Contingency Plan helps outline the process the government must go through when hazardous substance releases occur in the environment.
- NPS* Naval Postgraduate School:
The Naval Postgraduate School came to Monterey Peninsula Airport from the east coast in December 1951. This school was established as a postgraduate educational program for Naval officers to be trained in military specialties like marine engineering, ordnance and gunnery, and electrical engineering radiotelegraphy.
- PA/SI* Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection:
Initial phase for remediation process of FUD Sites. The installation-wide preliminary assessment and site inspection are completed during this phase.
- POL* Petroleum, oils, and lubricants:
Can be a type of contamination in the soil and/or groundwater associated with fuel spillage or leaking fuel storage tanks among other ways.
- RD/RA* Remedial Design/ Removal Action:
This phase includes the final design for treatment of site project. The final treatment system is then put into operation and maintenance during this phase as well.
- RI/FS* Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study:
The site is sampled and analyzed during this phase to assess what removal/remediation actions will be necessary.
- ROD* Record of Decision:
This phase determines the final remedy that the site will go through for a particular project.
- SCAPS* Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System:
This device consists of a 20-ton

truck with vertical hydraulic rams and is able to install monitoring wells and characterize the site soil among other tasks.

TCE Trichloroethylene:
A chemical compound that is mainly used as a cleaning solvent. It was used at the former NAAS Monterey to clean airplane parts.

Section 1.0

Introduction

In the following pages you will find information on the history of the former Naval Auxiliary Air Station (NAAS) Monterey, history on the remediation of the former NAAS Monterey, community issues and concerns regarding the contamination identified in the Casanova Oak Knoll neighborhood area, as well as project objectives to keep the community involved and updated on the status of the remediation.

The Monterey Peninsula Airport was used by the Department of Navy from 1942 until 1972. The air station was established for operation, maintenance and training for Navy fleet units and personnel. In 1945 NAAS Monterey was put on caretaker status and in 1946, the Monterey Peninsula Airport was granted joint and equal use of airport landing facilities. In 1947, NAAS Monterey was reactivated to serve as a station for the training of aviators at the General Line School under the Naval Postgraduate School. After 1972, the Naval Postgraduate School continually renewed its lease until 1989.

In 1990, soil contamination was discovered at the former NAAS Monterey when the Monterey Peninsula Airport District removed two 50,000-gallon underground storage tanks from their property. In 1991, the former NAAS Monterey was declared a Formerly Used Defense (FUD) Site by the Department of Defense. To be determined eligible as a FUD Site, the property must have been used or owned by the Department of Defense and transferred from the Department of Defense inventory prior to 1986. Once the site was determined eligible, it was assessed for immediate action according to the amount of risk it poses to the community and environment.

Section 211 of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 established the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP), giving the Department of Defense the authority, responsibility, and funding for environmental restoration at military facilities. These include active installations (like Fort Hunter Liggett) under the Installation Restoration Program, closing installations (like Fort Ord) under the Base Realignment and Closure Program, and former Department of Defense facilities (such as NAAS Monterey) under the FUD Site Program. The Environmental Restoration Program operates under its own statute (10 U.S. Code 2701 *et seq.*) but program activities are carried out consistent with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Section 120. CERCLA was written to law by Congress on December 11, 1980 and requires that all FUD Sites must follow the specified clean-up process outlined in CERCLA to ensure thorough site remediation (see Figure 1). The DERP-FUD Site program was established to protect the environment and natural resources for present and future generations and to protect human health and safety by removing hazardous material from the environment. The focus for the DERP-FUD Site

activities is on smarter, faster and less costly assessments and clean-ups of environmental contamination. This is done through the newest available technology and resourcefulness used by the project managers.

Currently there are over 9,800 properties nationwide that have been reviewed for program eligibility and evidence of Department of Defense contamination. Over 2,650 of these properties have been determined to require environmental cleanup action. Their estimated cost to cleanup is over \$18 billion. Within the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District (consisting of northern California, Utah and Nevada), there are 428 properties alone with an estimated cost to clean up over \$2 billion.

General CERCLA NCP Process Flow Chart

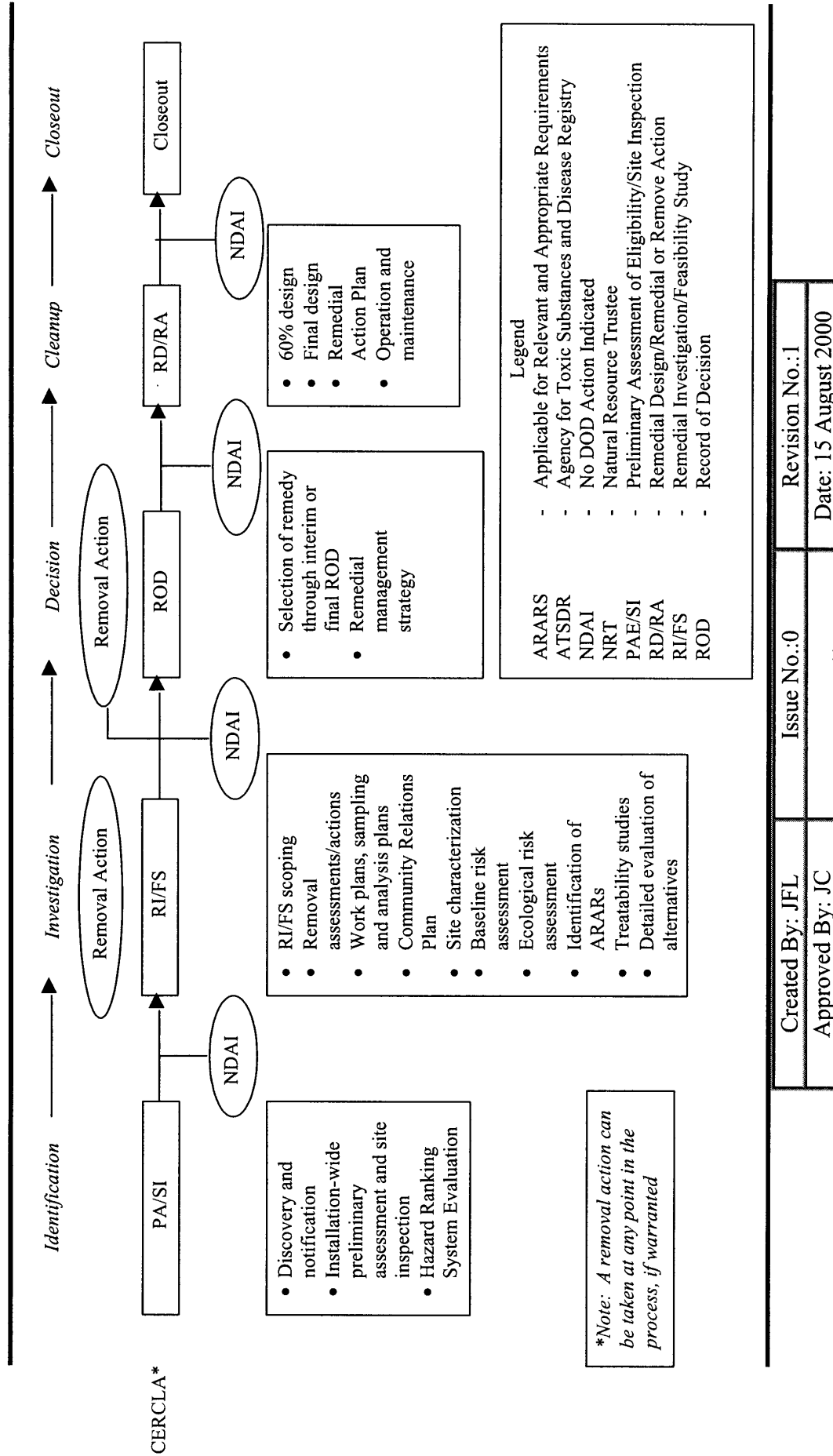


Figure 1. This chart outlines the process that FUD Sites must go through to ensure thorough remediation of contamination.

Section 2.0

This section describes the details of NAAS Monterey from environmental setting to the history of Monterey, CA. The History of NAAS Monterey Activities shows what the Navy used the site for and how long, as well as describing what happened after the Department of Defense terminated the site. To conclude this section, a full detail of what remediation activities have occurred and what the future remediation activities will be for NAAS Monterey.

2.1 Environmental Setting

NAAS Monterey is on the border of the City of Monterey and the City of Del Rey Oaks in Monterey County, California (see Figure 2 for the location of NAAS Monterey). The site was formerly located on what is now the Monterey Peninsula Airport. The total amount of acreage used for NAAS Monterey was approximately 455 acres.

NAAS Monterey is located within rolling hills adjacent to the northwestern edge of the Santa Lucia Range. The site is situated on a gently sloping area overlooking Monterey Bay. The water supply used by the Monterey area is available from reservoirs formed by San Clemente and Los Padres dams. Groundwater under the former NAAS Monterey site generally flows from northwest to north.

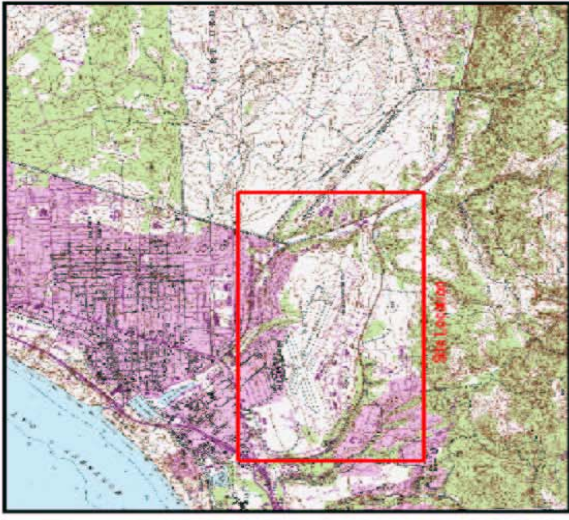
The Monterey Airport lies within the Chupines fault on the north and the Navy fault on the southwest. The Chupine fault extends from the Del Rey Oaks area southeastward and rests on the southern boundary of the Seaside basin. The Navy fault extends from Central Carmel Valley in a northwestern direction to the proximity of the Naval Postgraduate School, and then turns towards the Monterey Bay.

The Monterey Peninsula Airport currently occupies the site with general aviation buildings and equipment. Privately owned businesses and office buildings as well as light industrial buildings reside on the northwestern end of the site. The Naval Postgraduate School is located on the Monterey Peninsula Airport at the south end of the property. Residential areas surround the site on all sides except the southeastern, which is bordered by undeveloped, open space.

The Presidio of Monterey is approximately 3 miles away from the former NAAS Monterey in the City of Monterey. Fort Ord, a current former military site under the Base Realignment and Closure Program, is located approximately less than a half mile away from the former NAAS Monterey on the northeastern side.

2.2 History of Monterey

The first inhabitants of the Monterey area were the Native American Indians known as the Ohlone Nation. The Ohlone tribe extended from San Francisco Bay to the Big Sur area and inland to the Mount Diablo Range. The tribe was divided into 50



Naval Air Station Monterey



Aerial Photo Taken 1999

Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS)

May 2002



U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District



different hunting and gathering groups along the coast to gather foods and resources during the different seasons. Spanish exploration of the area began in 1602, which opened the doors for the Spanish Colonial period to last until 1822. Between 1770 and 1797, the Spanish settlers developed seven Spanish missions throughout the Ohlone land and forced the Native Americans into missions away from their tribal territory. This inevitably broke up the Ohlone culture, killing many of the Native Americans as well as their customs and way of life.

When Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1822, it opened the Monterey area for all foreign trading and established a port in Monterey for the entry of all foreign shipping to Alta California. Soon overshadowing other harbors along the western coast, like Santa Barbara and Yerba Buena, from its vast quantity of foreign goods, Monterey also found itself opening its doors to foreign peoples as well. And with these people, came the newfound interest from American colonials from the eastern region of the United States.

With this newfound interest in Monterey came a newfound interest by the American government in California. Many unsuccessful attempts by the U.S. government were made to try and purchase the territory, and it wasn't until the end of the Bear Flag Revolt and the Mexican War that the U.S. government was finally able to establish a deal with California and annex it from Mexico in 1848.

Also in 1848, the first news of gold discovery in California came to Monterey. Such a discovery nearly emptied the coastal town of all of its male citizens, along with the male citizens and a few families from Missouri to the Atlantic. The following year, the first California State constitution was drafted at Colton Hall in Monterey and on October 13, 1849, California became the 31st state to join the United States.

Due to the high attraction of California throughout the gold rush, Monterey was impacted by several new events, the cattle rush and the Southern Pacific Railroad. With the hunger for gold in California also came a new hunger for beef in California. To appease the hundreds of thousands of people pouring into California from all over the globe, millions of cattle, from Monterey and all over the country, were being slaughtered.

Also around this time was the installation of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which started in the Sacramento Valley around 1855 and eventually made its way to Monterey in 1873. During the flooding of 1914, railroad tracks and trestles were washed out throughout the Monterey and Salinas areas. It wasn't until 1921 that many of the trestles were rebuilt.

From the time of the California gold rush even through to today, Monterey has focused on the success of its agriculture. After the gold rush, many immigrants experienced in farming stayed in the Monterey area and began to grow grain and other crops. From grain, Monterey spread into producing vegetables and other produce and continues to do so even today.

2.3 History of NAAS Monterey Activities

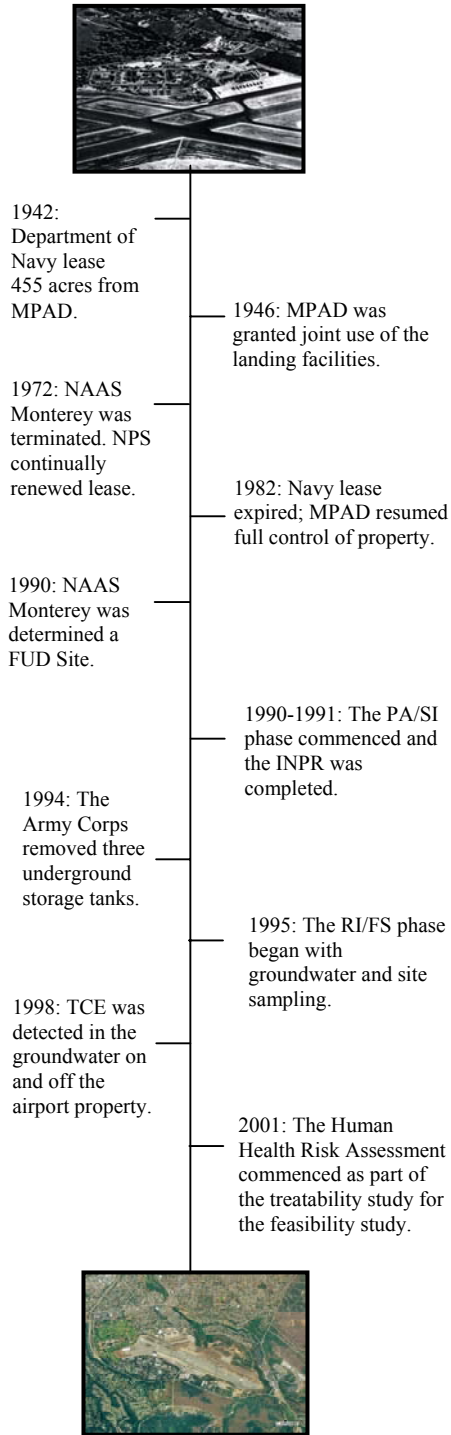


Figure 3. Timeline of Historical NAAS Monterey and current remediation activities.

In 1942, the Department of Navy leased approximately 455 acres from the Monterey Peninsula Airport District (Monterey Peninsula Airport). The NAAS Monterey was commissioned from 1942 until March 1972. The Naval Auxiliary Air Station was established to have an operable air station ready and available for the support, operation, maintenance and training for fleet units and personnel. An agreement between the Monterey Peninsula Airport and the United States empowered the Civil Aeronautics Board of the Department of Commerce to construct, improve and repair the airport in 1944. In 1945, after World War II ended, NAAS Monterey was deactivated and put on caretaker status. In 1946, it was determined that the airport was not required for full military purposes, at which time the Monterey Peninsula Airport was granted joint and equal use of airport landing facilities. The Navy solely used the other facilities, such as parking aprons, hangers, repair shops, and storage tanks.

In 1947, NAAS Monterey was reactivated to serve as a station for the training of aviators at the General Line School under the Naval Postgraduate School. The 455-acre lease was terminated in June 1972 due to a change in airtime requirements for the pilots at the General Line School. Between 1972 and 1982, the Naval Postgraduate School at Monterey continually renewed the lease from the Monterey Peninsula Airport, using land and underground fuel storage tanks. The Navy agreed to perform restoration work for the airport and terminate the lease on April 30, 1982. The Monterey Peninsula Airport released the Navy from its lease of the 455-acre parcel on 22 November 1989.

2.4 History/Future of Environmental Restoration

Following the termination of the Department of Defense lease, the Monterey Peninsula Airport never used any of the underground storage



Figure 4. Map of sampling locations conducted within the community for NAAS Monterey during October 2001.

tanks. In 1986, as the result of 1983 California State Soil Laws (AB 2013 & 1362), the Monterey County Health Department targeted the two 50,000-gallon fuel tanks for removal. In 1990, Monterey County ordered the Monterey Peninsula Airport to remove the tanks and remedy the site. Removal of the tanks exposed soil and groundwater contamination, with the contaminants being identified as jet fuel and heating oil. Soil remediation consisted of aeration, while three monitoring wells were installed to determine the extent of groundwater contamination.

Also in 1990, by order of the Department of Defense, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District performed an Inventory Project Report to determine the site's eligibility as a FUD Site. By 1991, NAAS Monterey was declared a FUD Site and the Army Corps began their site investigation. From this investigation, petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) contamination was discovered in the Monterey Peninsula Airport groundwater. Following the discovery, three monitoring wells were installed on the Monterey Peninsula Airport. A 10,000-gallon underground storage tank was also taken out later that year.

In 1994, the Army Corps of Engineers discovered and removed three 2,500-gallon underground storage tanks. In 1997, the Army Corps conducted an underground storage tank survey and located additional storage tanks within the Monterey Peninsula Airport boundaries. Following the completion of the survey, five 300- to 700-gallon underground storage tanks were removed from the site.

In 1998, the U.S. Army Corps installed two additional monitoring wells on the Monterey Peninsula Airport that confirmed that biodegradation was occurring in the petroleum plume. After the installation of the monitoring wells, the Army Corps initiated a groundwater investigation in the neighborhoods surrounding the airport. That year, the Army Corps also detected trichloroethylene (TCE) on and off of Monterey Peninsula Airport property. Through the analysis of the groundwater monitoring wells and several borings, they were able to further define the extent of the groundwater contamination.

In November 2000, the Army Corps conducted a site investigation for the former fire fighting training area. To ensure that the fire fighting training area was did not pose a contamination threat, the Army Corps of Engineers sampled the soil and groundwater.

In February 2001, a remedial investigation was started to determine where the groundwater might be contaminated on and off of the Monterey Peninsula Airport property. By the beginning of April 2001 the fieldwork was completed and the boundaries of the contamination plume within the neighborhood and Monterey Peninsula Airport area were determined (see Figure 4).

In October 2001, the Army Corps began the Human Health Risk Assessment as part of the Feasibility Study for NAAS Monterey. Phase I for the Risk Assessment used crawl space air monitoring within residential homes to determine potential exposure pathways and the effects from contaminants in soil and groundwater. Phase I of the Risk Assessment was completed in December 2001 to ensure there were no eminent health threats within the community and on the airport. In January 2002, the Army Corps began the second phase of

the Human Health Risk Assessment. This investigation is anticipated to be complete by August 2002 (see Figure 5).

A treatability study was started in Spring 2002 to determine the best possible way to remedy the TCE and POL plumes from within the groundwater table. The Army Corps proposed to install two different treatment systems, one in the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Park and one on the Monterey Peninsula Airport. The installation began in May 2002 and should be operable by December 2002. In April 2002, the Army Corps began additional groundwater sampling at the former fire fighting training area, former firing ranges, former landfills, and other potentially at risk sites on the Monterey Peninsula Airport. These projects will be closed for the NAAS Monterey site if the sampling does not detect the presence of contamination. However, if the sampling data shows that contamination is present in the soil or groundwater, then the Army Corps will continue with further investigation of the areas to determine the location and extent of the pollutants.

During fiscal year 2003 (May 2003) the Army Corps will complete the installation of the treatment systems for the treatability study. The systems will then go into operational mode for 12 to 24 months and will be monitored by the U.S. Army Corps. At the end of the 24 months (or at anytime determined necessary before then) the Army Corps will assess the efficiency of the treatment systems and determine if the systems are both economically feasible and thorough for the remediation of the contamination. If not, then the Army Corps will investigate for a new system to be initiated for another 12 to 24 months until one is found that fulfills the requirements to remedy the site as part of both the treatability study and the feasibility study.

After a treatment system is determined, the system will go through the long-term-operational phase until the Army Corps can ensure that the treatment system is effectively remedying the contamination. After this, the system will be put in long-term monitoring by the Army Corps until the remediation meets regulatory specifications for the contamination.

Along with the cleanup work and assessments the Army Corps is doing for NAAS Monterey, other agencies have been involved in the process as well. One agency in particular is the Casanova Oak Knoll Neighborhood Association (CONA). Through their commitment and dedication, CONA was able to help the Army Corps with obtaining interviews for the NAAS Monterey Data Gap Report as well as other documents. In November 2000, CONA also contributed GPS data to help fill in data gaps within the assessment. Because of these contributions and more, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers would like to extend their gratitude to the Casanova Oak Knoll Neighborhood Association.

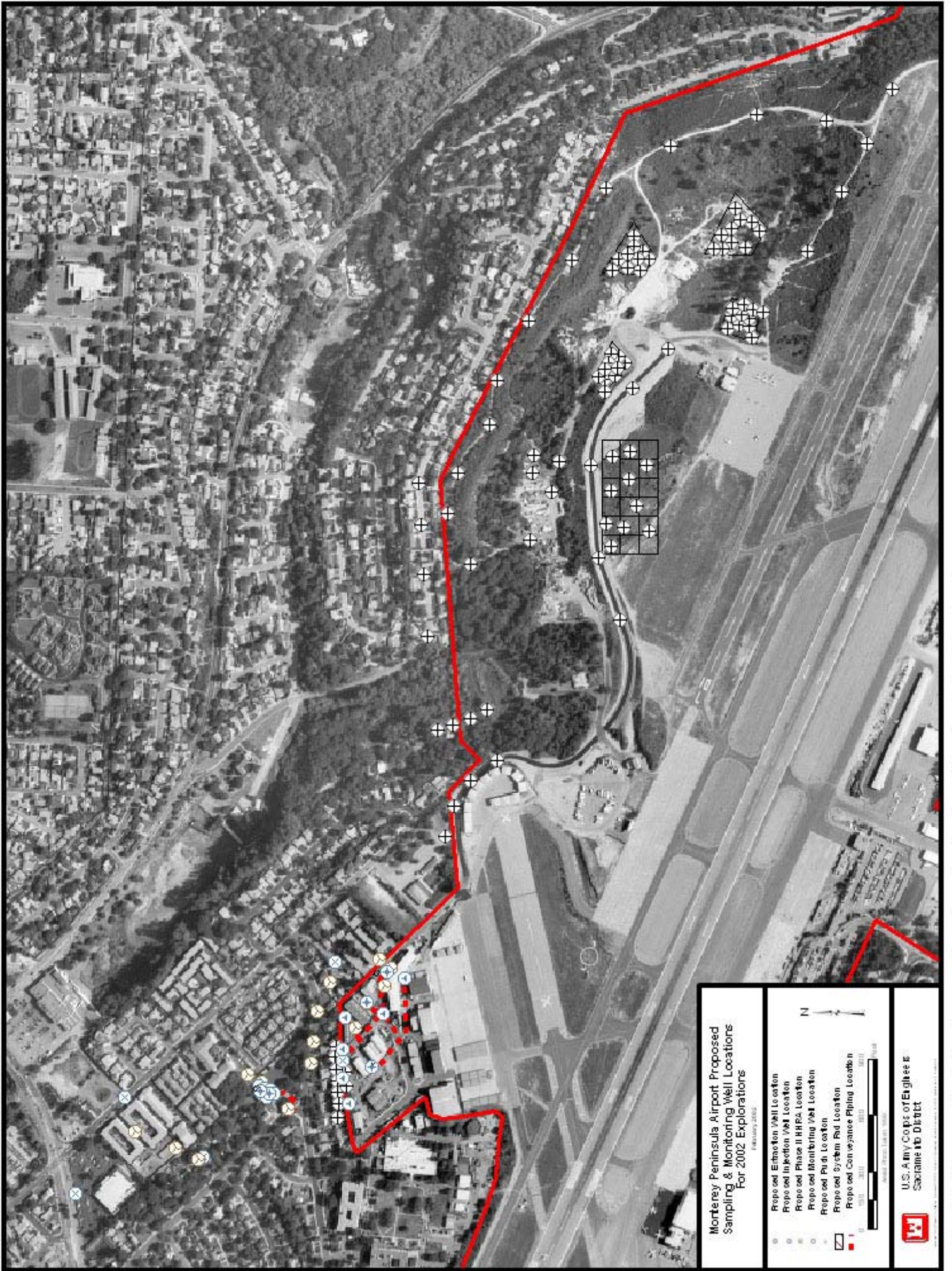


Figure 5. This map mainly depicts the proposed sampling and monitoring well locations for the 2002 explorations.

2.5 Project Timeline

<u>Phase</u>	<u>Start Year - End Year</u>
Site Investigation	2002
Extended Site Investigation	2002
Extended Remedial Investigation	2002
Treatability Study	2002-2003
Feasibility Studies	2003-2004
Remedial Design	2004
Remedial Action Construction	2004-2005
Remedial Action Operations	2005-2015
Long Term Monitoring	1997-2022



Photos: Top left photo shows summa canister in crawl space of house; bottom right photo shows drilling truck in Casanova Oak Knoll Community Park.

Section 3.0

This section details the environmental concerns and issues of the public for the entire Monterey area. It lists issues from endangered species to soil erosion problems within Monterey. This section also shows what efforts are being made by environmental agencies along with the general public to preserve the natural resources and prevent threats against them.

3.1 Environmental Issues and Concerns

In 1992, the Monterey Bay was designated as the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary to protect Monterey Bay's natural resources, provide education for the public, and allow researchers to study the reasons for and provide remedies to the decrease in natural resources and wildlife endangerment. The National Marine Sanctuary stretches 400 miles from north to south, extends nearly 35 miles offshore, and covers over 5,300 total square miles.

The Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary has developed many projects to preserve the natural resources of the Monterey Bay area, many devoted to restoring the natural wetlands and helping endangered species. It is responsible for the protection of 4 species of sea turtles, 26 species of marine mammals, 94 species of seabirds, 345 species of fish, and many other types of living organisms. Due to habitat endangerment and life threatening predators like commercial hunters, coastal development, pollution and pesticide contamination these creatures and others are on the endangered and threatened species list. One endangered species in particular is the Coho salmon who resides in the Monterey Bay coastal streams. The Coho salmon is threatened by loss of habitat due to many of the sources listed above. The only streams that it can be found in today are the Scott and Waddell creeks in Monterey County.

The Monterey Bay's natural resources are being endangered by sources such as pollution and coastal development as well as the Monterey Bay wildlife. The San Lorenzo watershed is being threatened by accelerated logging, water diversion (making spawning migration difficult for the wildlife), and flood control channels. The Monterey County Soquel Creek watershed is also being threatened by coastal development and suburban sprawl. Accelerated logging without proper environmental protection is a problem because it increases the occurrence of erosion and sedimentation in this creek as well.

Because the Monterey Bay is constantly threatened by sources of pollution and contamination, community residents are now voicing their concern to try and eliminate the amount that enters into the Bay. At the Monterey Peninsula Airport, many surrounding residents have expressed their fear that the TCE and POL contamination in the groundwater will migrate beyond the North Fremont St. boundary it has currently been determined at, to the Monterey Bay and contaminate that as well. They have also voiced their concerns over contaminated water getting into irrigation ditches and the affect of the contaminated water on agriculture and gardens (for more information on community concerns, please see Section 5.1).

Vessel incidents are among the many causes of environmental contamination and wildlife endangerment in the Monterey Bay. Throughout the year of 2000, 4 vessel incidents occurred in the bay that required the assistance of local authorities for salvaging and de-fueling. Many times oil and fuel spills from these occurrences result in the loss of a variety of wildlife species and habitats, ultimately resulting in endangerment.

Many efforts are being made today to help keep the Monterey Bay area clean of pollution and contamination along with many new laws and regulations designed to protect the bay's natural resources from extinction. Among these efforts, the Monterey Coastal Cleanup helped to retrieve over 9,000 pounds of trash and over 1,000 pounds of recyclables from the Monterey bay in the year 2000.

Section 4.0

This section accounts for all of the current and past land uses within the Monterey area, starting from the Monterey Peninsula Airport and moving outward. Along with the land uses, this section also describes the demographics of the people who live and work in the Del Rey Oaks, City of Monterey and Monterey County area. A brief summary of the local government officials in California as well as in Monterey County, the City of Monterey, and the City of Del Rey Oaks are detailed in the conclusion of this section.

4.1 Land Use

The former NAAS Monterey is currently in use by the Monterey Peninsula Airport, the Navy Flying Club and several private businesses. The businesses range from light industrial to consumer services to business offices and are located on the north side of the Monterey Peninsula Airport property. Adjacent to the airport on the east is the Naval Postgraduate School (NPS). The NPS serves as an educational institution for military personnel and Coast Guard personnel.

Surrounding the former NAAS Monterey on the south, north and northeastern ends are residential suburbs that have been developing since the 1940s and 1950s. This population is medium to high density and consists of a variety of single and family households. The Del Monte Golf Course is a resort golf course open to the public and is located adjacent to the Monterey Peninsula Airport on the northwestern end. Various privately owned businesses along with open land surround the airport on the southeastern end.

The nearest school to the former NAAS is located at 735 Ramona Ave. at the Casanova Oak Knoll Park Center. This school is approximately 0.1 miles away and features a preschool session that operates from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., Tuesday through Friday. A children's day care is also located at the Casanova Oak Knoll Park Center, which operates from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. along with a teen drop-in program that operates from 2 p.m. to 8:45 p.m. most days.

The Monterey County Fairgrounds is 0.4 miles from the former NAAS Monterey, located on Fairground Road. The County Fairgrounds are open to events twelve months a year, and host's special events such as the County Fair, horse race competitions, art shows, and concerts. Also located near the former NAAS is a supermarket and several hotels approximately 0.5 miles away.

Monterey County has been an agricultural community since the 18th century when the Spanish declared Monterey the capital of Baja and Alta California. Monterey has incurred several agricultural boosts in different types of products throughout its history. In the 1970s the first significant commercial planting of grapes for wine in Monterey began. Since then, Monterey has grown to over 40,000 acres of vineyards and over 30 wineries. In the early twentieth century, Monterey began to be a big producer of lettuce. Today, Monterey's number one selling crop is iceberg lettuce, although they are known for many more types of produce

like artichokes and cauliflower. Of the nations' vegetable supply, 70% come from farms nestled in Monterey's backyard, the Salinas Valley. The Salinas Valley stretches from a four mile range, north to south of the Monterey Peninsula Airport.

4.2 Community Demographics

According to the 2000 U.S. Census data, the county of Monterey is made up of approximately 402,000 people. Of these people, 49.7 % are Caucasian, 40.6 % are Hispanic, 6 % are Asian, and 3.7% are African American. The median annual household income for a Monterey County resident from a Census 1997 model-based estimate is \$38,341. English is primarily spoken by 189,206 of the residents, 139,869 of the residents speak English and Spanish, 15,218 of the residents speak English and Asian and Pacific Islander languages, and 8,626 of the residents speak English and another language not already mentioned. According to the 1990 Census data, there are 154,484 high school graduate students and 45,671 college graduate students in the Monterey County area. There are also 120.9 people per square mile according to the 2000 Census data.

Also according to the 2000 Census data, 1,650 live in the Del Rey Oaks area and 29,674 live in the City of Monterey. Of the people who live in Del Rey Oaks, 784 of the 1,650 people are male and 866 are female. Also, 1,430 Caucasian, 109 Hispanic, 85 Asian, and 26 African American ethnicities reside within the Del Rey Oaks community. Of the 29,674 people who live in the City of Monterey, 14,596 are male and 15,078 are female. There are 22,246 Caucasian, 3,222 Hispanic, 2,205 Asian, 749 African American, and 1,252 other ethnicities residing within the City of Monterey.

4.3 Local Government

The national government representatives from California start with the U.S. Senate seats for California, Senator Barbara Boxer and Senator Diane Feinstein. The U.S. House representative for the Monterey County area is Congressman Sam Farr.

Mr. Gray Davis is the present governor for California, with his current term ending in 2002. Sitting on the State Senate seat is Senator Bruce McPhersen, representing the 15th District of California; Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties. On the State Assembly for the Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Santa Clara Counties are the Honorable Fred Keeley, District 27, and the Honorable Simon Salinas, District 28.

The local government for Monterey County consists of the Board of Supervisors, which represent five separate districts throughout the Monterey County. For the Big Sur, Carmel, Carmel Valley, Pebble Beach, Pacific Grove, Monterey, and area east of highway 68 through to River Road is Mr. Dave Potter, District 5 Supervisor. The other four supervisors are Mr.

Fernando Armenta, Ms. Judy Pennycook, Mr. Louis Calcagno, and Ms. Edith Johnsen as the chair for the Board of Supervisors.

At the head of the local government for the City of Monterey is the Monterey City Council. Sitting on the City Council is Dan Albert, mayor for Monterey, along with Theresa Canepa, Don Edgren, Clyde Roberson, and Ruth Vreeland. By selection of the City Council, the City Manager for the City of Monterey is Fred Meurer. The mayor for the Del Rey Oaks community is Jack Barlich with the help of Ron Langford as City Manager/City Clerk. On the Del Rey Oaks council are Joseph Russell, Kathi Buckley Smith, Michael Ventimiglia, and Jerry Edelen. For contact information, please see Appendix F.

Section 5.0

Through the past several years, many concerns have been voiced by the community. This section details the current concerns from the community along with suggestions and comments to improve the communication between the Army Corps and the Monterey and Del Rey Oaks community. Members of the NAAS Monterey Technical Review Committee also provided input to better the exchange of information between the Army Corps and the local government and agencies.

5.1 Community Concerns

Community concerns have varied as the U.S. Army Corps has progressed through the cleanup process for the former NAAS Monterey. In the year 2000, many community concerns reflected the lack of information available to the public. Throughout the year of 2001, community concerns focused on the location and extent of the trichloroethylene (TCE) contamination off of the Monterey Peninsula Airport property. In order to gather feedback from the community on their concerns, suggestions and questions, the U.S. Army Corps mailed surveys to residents, held public meetings, and spoke with some of the residents in person within the Del Rey Oaks and Monterey areas.



Picture of Pacific Ocean from Monterey coast.

Currently throughout the year of 2002, many new concerns are being vocalized by the citizens of Monterey and Del Rey Oaks. Residents within the area expressed their concern about the process of the remediation and how thoroughly the treatment system will be able to remedy the contamination. They want to be assured that the contamination will be safely neutralized and removed from the groundwater table as soon as possible and without further interruption.

Many of the residents within the community are concerned with the safety of the groundwater and its affects on the soil. Several parents voiced their concern over the safety of their children while playing in the soil, along with their own safety of being able to plant flowers or grow vegetables in their backyards. The residents are also very concerned about what mental and physical harm may develop from contact with the contaminated water.

Along with their concerns over human health, residents are also worried about the health of the surrounding wildlife and environment. Many community members were very vocal in stating their concerns over impacts to the groundwater table and what impacts if any this contamination may have on Monterey Bay and the surrounding lagoons.

Despite public outreach efforts by the U.S. Army Corps, many residents were still unaware of the exact location of the TCE plume and which areas in their community are being affected. Approximately 13% of the residents who responded to the survey wanted to know if their street is impacted by the plume. All of the residents who inquired were in fact not currently in the affected area.

Less than one percent of the homeowners who responded to the survey reported that they had problems with obtaining financially reasonable home insurance and reselling their home. One resident stated that she did not have any troubles in refinancing her home while another resident said that the real estate agent did not disclose any information in regards to the contamination.

5.2 Information Distribution

In today's day and age there are many ways that information can be distributed to the public, from direct mailing to the local newspaper to the Internet. Within the community, 63% of those who responded to the survey stated that they like the old fashioned way of receiving newsletters and fact sheets by mail compared to the more innovative ways like the Internet. Of the 117 people who responded to the survey (of which 5,000 were mailed out), 15 of them expressed an interest in seeing fact sheets translated into languages other than English, preferably Spanish.

Although some residents complained of the inaccuracy of mediums like newspapers and television, the second most favorable source of information was The Monterey Herald along with the KSBW Action News 8. A few of the residents also expressed a desire to receive information through more unconventional ways like e-mail and Internet radio stations.



This picture is of the October 2001 public meeting at the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center.

Although not accessible to all, a little less than half of all of the people who responded to the survey expressed an interest in seeing information about NAAS Monterey on the Internet. And aside from the Internet and electronic sources, 42% of the residents who responded to the survey also wanted to see document repositories in the local library as well as

the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center, which is the current site for the document repository. Approximately 26% of the residents would like to be able to access documents at the local fire and police stations as well.

5.3 Public Meetings

Recently there has been a decline in public participation and attendance at NAAS Monterey public meetings. Ten percent of the residents who responded stated that the main reason why they don't attend or have stopped attending public meetings is that they don't know the schedule and location of where the meetings are held. Seven percent of the responses said that they are generally too busy to attend public meetings. The majority of the community is made up of families who are preoccupied attending to their families as well as attending other meetings and school functions to be able to attend the NAAS Monterey public meetings. Elderly residents expressed that the evening meetings are not at a very convenient time for them to attend.

The most preferred location for the public meetings to be held at for the community is the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center at 735 Ramona Ave. A few residents also expressed an interest in having public meetings held at the Del Rey Oaks City Hall as well. Although evening meetings weren't convenient for some, 54% of the residents stated that they prefer to have meetings held in the evening around 6 or 7 p.m. Wednesdays and Thursdays are the most preferable days according to 39% of the residents who responded; 34% even included Tuesdays and Fridays among their choice as well.

5.4 Government Officials/Agencies Concerns

To gather suggestions and concerns from other agencies affected by the contamination, the Army Corps interviewed members from the NAAS Monterey Technical Review Committee along with other public figures for the Monterey area. The Technical Review Committee is made up of members representing the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, the City of Monterey, the Monterey Peninsula Airport District and its technical advisors, the Monterey County Health Department, the Casanova Oak Knoll Neighborhood Association (CONA), the City of Monterey Fire Department, the Naval Postgraduate School, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Of these agencies, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Region 9, is the lead regulatory agency for the NAAS Monterey FUD Site.

The most common concern expressed from those interviewed was if the newly installed well off of North Fremont St. will spread the migration of the TCE plume farther into the community if used. All of the agency representatives who were interviewed felt that the Army Corps is doing a good job keeping the community knowledgeable of the status of the

remediation and up to date frequently enough. One suggestion made by 38% of the Technical Review Committee members was to simplify the terminology in the fact sheets so the community residents can easily comprehend the information.

Another suggestion was made for the Army Corps to expand its outreach to the community members by distributing door-to-door fliers prior to public meetings to ensure a larger turn out. One agency also suggested that the Army Corps publicize community



Several TRC members, plus Congressman Farr's field representative, Alec Arago, attending a public meeting.

meetings through television advertisements prior to the day of the event.

Another suggestion made by 25% of the Technical Review Committee members was for the Army Corps to provide documents out for review earlier so that they may have more time before Technical Review Committee meetings to be able to read through the documents.

All of the Technical Review Committee members stated that they have either received community queries and complaints regarding the contamination

currently or in the past. The City of Monterey said that they mostly receive questions prior to and after the public meetings. Because CONA serves as the representing agency for the nearby residents, it constantly receives comments from the neighborhood community regarding the contamination. Most comments received regarded health concerns associated with the contamination and queries from real estate agents, buyers and sellers about the effect of the TCE plume.

Among the concerns and suggestions from the interviewees, were also comments of satisfaction for the pace at which the Army Corps is progressing and the effort at which the Army Corps is attempting to keep the community informed. Many members were also happy with the level of communication that the Army Corps has established and is maintaining between the Army Corps and the members of the Technical Review Committee.

Section 6.0

Many different types of communication methods have been used throughout the remediation for NAAS Monterey to open up pathways for the Army Corps to share information to the public. In this section, all of the public outreach efforts plus future plans and objectives for the Army Corps to improve their communication efforts with the public. At the end of this section is a chart detailing the FUD Sites Program's time schedule for when certain public outreach efforts should be made during which phases of the site cleanup.

6.1 Previous/Current Public Involvement Activities

Starting in the year 2000, the U.S. Army Corps began a public outreach effort to involve the public in the remediation process for NAAS Monterey. To begin the outreach, the Army Corps held a public meeting in September 2000 at the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center to discuss a recent meeting that was held with the Monterey County Health Department. One month later the Army Corps conducted a mass mailing of fact sheets along with information cards for residents to fill out if they wanted to be on the project mailing list.

In October 2000, the Army Corps mailed out another fact sheet in an attempt to keep the public at large up to date on the status of the remediation. The Army Corps held a second public meeting at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Monterey in December 2000. At the meeting the Army Corps briefed the community on what type of contamination was found, the approximate location of where the contamination was found as well as information regarding their future plans to investigate the former Fire Fighting Training Area on the Monterey Peninsula Airport.

The Army Corps began monthly fact sheet mailings to residents to ensure community knowledge of the remediation. More fact sheets were mailed in December 2000 and again in January and February 2001 to alert residents of upcoming future public meetings along with the status of the NAAS Monterey Environmental Investigation. The December 2000 fact sheet was useful in alerting residents of the timeline of events from the Department of Defense site history to the environmental site history that detailed the project plans with respect to the remediation. The December fact sheet was also the first fact sheet to include maps of the site and detailed photographs outlining the contaminated areas.

The third public meeting was held in February 2001. This meeting was formatted like the previous meetings with an open house forum and a question and answer period set-aside for the public. Through these meetings the Army Corps was able to gain feedback from the community in person to try and expand the community's knowledge of the remediation as well as expand their own knowledge of what the community would like to know and see done in regards to the remediation.

After February 2001, community interest in the status of NAAS Monterey was declining. Shortly following, the fieldwork began at NAAS Monterey. During the site

fieldwork the Army Corps cut down on fact sheet mailings from monthly to every three months until the data from the fieldwork was validated and ready to be released to the public. In June 2001, another public meeting was held to release and discuss the new information with the community.

When the Human Health Risk Assessment commenced in October 2001, the Army Corps mailed more fact sheets to the public and held another meeting to detail the steps and planning for the phase. More fact sheets were mailed and another public meeting was held in January 2002 when the data from the Phase I Human Health Risk Assessment was validated and ready to release to the public. The most current public outreach effort was made in March 2002 with distribution of fact sheets and a public meeting for the commencement of the fieldwork and treatability study for NAAS Monterey.

Other public outreach methods have been made by members of the NAAS Monterey Technical Review Committee through similar mediums as the Army Corps. The Casanova Oak Knoll Neighborhood Association distributes newsletters to the residents prior to public meetings that provide the time and location for the meeting along with what will be discussed before most public meetings. The City of Monterey also mails/hand delivers The Groundwater Gazette to inform the public with details of current fieldwork activities along with information regarding the public meetings. The City of Monterey also answers questions before and after each meeting in regards to public meeting location, time and topics.

6.2 Proposed Public Involvement Activities

Through the community surveys and outreach, the public has informed the Army Corps of different possible ways that they can be reached. Through these comments and others, the Army Corps has developed proposed public involvement activities to enhance its public affairs outreach program.

Among the many options, the Army Corps has determined that the following activities will be implemented to ensure community understanding of the remediation process and status of NAAS Monterey cleanup:

Document Review: Provide documents for review at least 30 days before due so Technical Review Committee members and public may have enough time to be able to respond with questions or comments.

Fact Sheets: Continue to mail fact sheets to local neighborhood residents and businesses within 30 days of when field activity phases and/or data is ready to be released for public awareness. Simplify terminology within fact sheets for better understanding of complex topics.

- Graphic Design: Continue to provide digital photographs, maps and graphics to visually educate community members of locations and areas of the remediation through fact sheets and visual displays at public meetings.
- Information Phone Line: Provide community a toll-free phone line to answer any questions or concern they may have. Continue to print phone number on all fact sheets and pertinent materials.
- Internet Website: Develop Internet website to provide public with access to NAAS Monterey cleanup data 24 hours a day. Update in a timely manner in conjunction with availability of new data information.
- Mailing List: Continue to update mailing list for interested community members to receive fact sheets and other NAAS Monterey cleanup information.
- Newspapers/Television: Continue to provide local newspapers and television channels with accurate details regarding the cleanup process.
- Public Meetings: Continue to hold public meetings at least bi-annually to release latest data and status of cleanup for NAAS Monterey. Uphold open house forum to allow community residents to be able to speak with the participating regulatory agencies and the Army Corps in person.
- Radio Stations: Contact local radio stations and provide public service announcements to be aired prior to public meetings or whenever critical information is ready to be released.
- Technical Review Committee: Continue to maintain the Technical Review Committee members and update them with information so that they may be current on the status of the remediation and be able to provide information to the public when requested. Also continue to maintain Technical Review Committee meetings every two months and when a public meeting is scheduled to occur.

6.3 Remedial Actions Public Participation Activities

Public Participation Activities	PAE	SI	Pre-RI	RI	FS	PP	Pre-ROD	ROD	RD, RA, and O&M
Contact State/Local Officials	D	D		D	D			D	D
News Release	D	D		D	D	D			D
Workshops		D		D	D				
Community Interviews			R						
Community Relations Plan			R						
Establish Information Repository & Inform Public			R						
Publicize TAG ¹			R						
Fact Sheets									R
Public Notice				R		R		R	
Public Meeting ²						R			
Public Comment Period (30-60 days)						R			
Responsiveness Summary							R		
Revise Proposed Plan ³							R		
Second Comment Period (30-60 days) ³							R		
Revise CRP								R	

¹ For National Priorities List sites only. If site is listed on NPL after RI begins, then Technical Assistance Grants are publicized at that time.

² An opportunity for public meeting is required. If such a meeting is held, then a transcript must be kept and made available to the public.

³ Revise Proposed Plan and provide second comment period if significant changes are made regarding proposed site activities prior to the ROD and those changes could not have been reasonably anticipated by the public.

R = Reserved

D = Desirable

Appendix A

Demographic Charts



Appendix A

Demographic Chart for the City of Del Rey Oaks

2000 Census Data

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	1,650	100.0
SEX AND AGE		
Male	784	47.5
Female	866	52.5
Under 5 years	80	4.8
5 to 9 years	83	5.0
10 to 14 years	99	6.0
15 to 19 years	82	5.0
20 to 24 years	66	4.0
25 to 34 years	167	10.1
35 to 44 years	284	17.2
45 to 54 years	324	19.6
55 to 59 years	119	7.2
60 to 64 years	84	5.1
65 to 74 years	143	8.7
75 to 84 years	97	5.9
85 years and over	22	1.3
Median age (years)	43.8	(X)
18 years and over	1,334	80.8
Male	615	37.3
Female	719	43.6
21 years and over	1,293	78.4
62 years and over	306	18.5
65 years and over	262	15.9
Male	115	7.0
Female	147	8.9
RACE		
One race	1,592	96.5
White	1,425	86.4
Black or African American	26	1.6
American Indian and Alaska Native	14	0.8
Asian	85	5.2
Asian Indian	2	0.1
Chinese	7	0.4
Filipino	11	0.7
Japanese	38	2.3

Subject	Number	Percent
Korean	13	0.8
Vietnamese	5	0.3
Other Asian ¹	9	0.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0
Native Hawaiian	0	0.0
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	0.0
Samoan	0	0.0
Other Pacific Islander ²	0	0.0
Some other race	42	2.5
Two or more races	58	3.5
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races</i> ³		
White	1,477	89.5
Black or African American	37	2.2
American Indian and Alaska Native	20	1.2
Asian	112	6.8
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	4	0.2
Some other race	64	3.9
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
Total population	1,650	100.0
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	109	6.6
Mexican	58	3.5
Puerto Rican	4	0.2
Cuban	6	0.4
Other Hispanic or Latino	41	2.5
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,541	93.4
White alone	1,367	82.8
RELATIONSHIP		
Total population	1,650	100.0
In households	1,650	100.0
Householder	704	42.7
Spouse	371	22.5
Child	406	24.6
Own child under 18 years	289	17.5
Other relatives	58	3.5
Under 18 years	21	1.3
Nonrelatives	111	6.7
Unmarried partner	37	2.2
In group quarters	0	0.0
Institutionalized population	0	0.0
Noninstitutionalized population	0	0.0
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
Total households	704	100.0
Family households (families)	450	63.9
With own children under 18 years	172	24.4
Married-couple family	371	52.7
With own children under 18 years	136	19.3
Female householder, no husband present	61	8.7
With own children under 18 years	30	4.3
Nonfamily households	254	36.1
Householder living alone	191	27.1
Householder 65 years and over	66	9.4
Households with individuals under 18 years	186	26.4
Households with individuals 65 years and over	190	27.0

Subject	Number	Percent
Average household size	2.34	(X)
Average family size	2.86	(X)
HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Total housing units	727	100.0
Occupied housing units	704	96.8
Vacant housing units	23	3.2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	8	1.1
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	0.7	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	2.9	(X)
HOUSING TENURE		
Occupied housing units	704	100.0
Owner-occupied housing units	539	76.6
Renter-occupied housing units	165	23.4
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.32	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.44	(X)

(X) Not applicable

¹ Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

² Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

³ In combination with one or more other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1, Matrices P1, P3, P4, P8, P9, P12, P13, P17, P18, P19, P20, P23, P27, P28, P33, PCT5, PCT8, PCT11, PCT15, H1, H3, H4, H5, H11, and H12.

Demographic Chart for the City of Monterey

2000 Census Data

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	29,674	100.0
SEX AND AGE		
Male	14,596	49.2
Female	15,078	50.8
Under 5 years	1,477	5.0
5 to 9 years	1,421	4.8
10 to 14 years	1,263	4.3
15 to 19 years	1,961	6.6
20 to 24 years	2,695	9.1
25 to 34 years	5,382	18.1
35 to 44 years	4,638	15.6
45 to 54 years	4,031	13.6
55 to 59 years	1,279	4.3
60 to 64 years	1,117	3.8
65 to 74 years	1,974	6.7
75 to 84 years	1,699	5.7
85 years and over	737	2.5
Median age (years)	36.1	(X)
18 years and over	24,747	83.4
Male	12,128	40.9
Female	12,619	42.5
21 years and over	22,922	77.2
62 years and over	5,035	17.0
65 years and over	4,410	14.9
Male	1,754	5.9
Female	2,656	9.0
RACE		
One race	28,354	95.6
White	23,985	80.8
Black or African American	749	2.5
American Indian and Alaska Native	170	0.6
Asian	2,205	7.4
Asian Indian	208	0.7
Chinese	370	1.2
Filipino	402	1.4
Japanese	603	2.0
Korean	341	1.1
Vietnamese	87	0.3
Other Asian ¹	194	0.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	86	0.3
Native Hawaiian	26	0.1
Guamanian or Chamorro	22	0.1
Samoan	2	0.0

Subject	Number	Percent
Other Pacific Islander ²	36	0.1
Some other race	1,159	3.9
Two or more races	1,320	4.4
<i>Race alone or in combination with one or more other races</i> ³		
White	25,157	84.8
Black or African American	959	3.2
American Indian and Alaska Native	442	1.5
Asian	2,766	9.3
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	176	0.6
Some other race	1,603	5.4
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
Total population	29,674	100.0
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3,222	10.9
Mexican	1,960	6.6
Puerto Rican	163	0.5
Cuban	43	0.1
Other Hispanic or Latino	1,056	3.6
Not Hispanic or Latino	26,452	89.1
White alone	22,246	75.0
RELATIONSHIP		
Total population	29,674	100.0
In households	26,832	90.4
Householder	12,600	42.5
Spouse	4,981	16.8
Child	5,747	19.4
Own child under 18 years	4,534	15.3
Other relatives	1,052	3.5
Under 18 years	276	0.9
Nonrelatives	2,452	8.3
Unmarried partner	743	2.5
In group quarters	2,842	9.6
Institutionalized population	300	1.0
Noninstitutionalized population	2,542	8.6
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
Total households	12,600	100.0
Family households (families)	6,478	51.4
With own children under 18 years	2,743	21.8
Married-couple family	4,981	39.5
With own children under 18 years	1,968	15.6
Female householder, no husband present	1,061	8.4
With own children under 18 years	553	4.4
Nonfamily households	6,122	48.6
Householder living alone	4,668	37.0
Householder 65 years and over	1,387	11.0
Households with individuals under 18 years	2,959	23.5
Households with individuals 65 years and over	3,131	24.8
Average household size	2.13	(X)
Average family size	2.82	(X)
HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Total housing units	13,382	100.0
Occupied housing units	12,600	94.2
Vacant housing units	782	5.8

Subject	Number	Percent
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	364	2.7
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	1.0	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	2.3	(X)
HOUSING TENURE		
Occupied housing units	12,600	100.0
Owner-occupied housing units	4,853	38.5
Renter-occupied housing units	7,747	61.5
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.29	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.03	(X)

(X) Not applicable

¹ Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

² Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

³ In combination with one or more other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1, Matrices P1, P3, P4, P8, P9, P12, P13, P17, P18, P19, P20, P23, P27, P28, P33, PCT5, PCT8, PCT11, PCT15, H1, H3, H4, H5, H11, and H12.

Demographic Chart for Monterey County

2000 U.S. Census Data

	People QuickFacts	Monterey County	California
?	Population, 2000	401,762	33,871,648
?	Population, percent change, 1990 to 2000	13.0%	13.6%
?	Persons under 5 years old, percent, 2000	7.8%	7.3%
?	Persons under 18 years old, percent, 2000	28.4%	27.3%
?	Persons 65 years old and over, percent, 2000	10.0%	10.6%
?	White persons, percent, 2000 (a)	55.9%	59.5%
?	Black or African American persons, percent, 2000 (a)	3.7%	6.7%
?	American Indian and Alaska Native persons, percent, 2000 (a)	1.0%	1.0%
?	Asian persons, percent, 2000 (a)	6.0%	10.9%
?	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, percent, 2000 (a)	0.4%	0.3%
?	Persons reporting some other race, percent, 2000 (a)	27.8%	16.8%
?	Persons reporting two or more races, percent, 2000	5.0%	4.7%
?	Female persons, percent, 2000	48.2%	50.2%
?	Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, percent, 2000 (b)	46.8%	32.4%
?	White persons, not of Hispanic/Latino origin, percent, 2000	40.3%	46.7%
?	High school graduates, persons 25 years and over, 1990	154,484	14,244,971
?	College graduates, persons 25 years and over, 1990	45,671	4,366,674
?	Housing units, 2000	131,708	12,214,549
?	Homeownership rate, 2000	54.6%	56.9%
?	Households, 2000	121,236	11,502,870
?	Persons per household, 2000	3.14	2.87
?	Households with persons under 18, percent, 2000	43.5%	39.7%
?	Median household money income, 1997 model-based estimate	\$38,341	\$39,595
?	Persons below poverty, percent, 1997 model-based estimate	15.4%	16.0%
?	Children below poverty, percent, 1997 model-based estimate	24.1%	24.6%

	Business QuickFacts	Monterey County	California
?	Private nonfarm establishments, 1999	8,519	784,935
?	Private nonfarm employment, 1999	104,520	12,356,363
?	Private nonfarm employment, percent change 1990-1999	18.9%	9.2%
?	Nonemployer establishments, 1998	19,932	1,971,388
?	Manufacturers shipments, 1997 (\$1000)	1,329,405	379,612,443

?	Retail sales, 1997 (\$1000)	3,035,858	263,118,346
?	Retail sales per capita, 1997	\$8,459	\$8,167
?	Minority-owned firms, percent of total, 1997	22.9%	28.8%
?	Women-owned firms, percent of total, 1997	28.2%	27.3%
?	Housing units authorized by building permits, 2000	1,714	145,575
?	Federal funds and grants, 2000 (\$1000)	1,777,003	175,750,893
?	Local government employment - full-time equivalent, 1997	14,583	1,194,169
	Geography QuickFacts	Monterey County	California
?	Land area, 2000 (square miles)	3,322	155,959
?	Persons per square mile, 2000	120.9	217.2
?	Metropolitan Area	Salinas, CA MSA	

(a) Includes persons reporting only one race.

(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories.

FN: Footnote on this item for this area in place of data

NA: Not available

D: Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information

X: Not applicable

S: Suppressed; does not meet publication standards

Z: Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown

F: Fewer than 100 firms

Source U.S. Census Bureau: State and County QuickFacts. Data derived from Population Estimates, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, County Business Patterns, 1997 Economic Census, Minority- and Women-Owned Business, Building Permits, Consolidated Federal Funds Report, 1997 Census of Governments

Last Revised: Thursday, 07-Feb-2002 14:16:43 EST

Appendix B
Photographic Log



Appendix B

Site Photographs



Plane landing at Monterey Peninsula Airport (formerly Naval Auxiliary Air Station Monterey).



Plane taking off from Monterey Peninsula Airport.



Site Characterization and Analysis Penetrometer System (SCAPS).



The SCAPS unit is drilling on the north end of Monterey Peninsula Airport to determine location and extent of contamination.



GREGG Drilling unit is taking samples near Quonset huts on airport property.



GREGG Drilling unit is taking samples near business buildings on the Monterey Peninsula Airport.



SCAPS unit is drilling in front of Casanova Oak Knoll Community Park.



SCAPS unit is drilling in Casanova Oak Knoll Community Park.



During the drilling, the area was fenced off from public access to the SCAPS truck.



The GREGG Drilling truck is sampling in the barbeque area of the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Park.



SCAPS crew member operating the computer system inside the drilling unit.



SCAPS crew member operating the Ram system inside the SCAPS truck.



The SCAPS team gets a visit from local TV. station Channel 35, FOX.



Channel 8 News reporter, Shelly Harr, and cameraman, interviewing Project Manager Gerald Vincent, in front of the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center.



Gerald Vincent explains the status of the NAAS Monterey remediation



. while Shelly Harr takes notes for the news broadcast.

Appendix C
News Articles

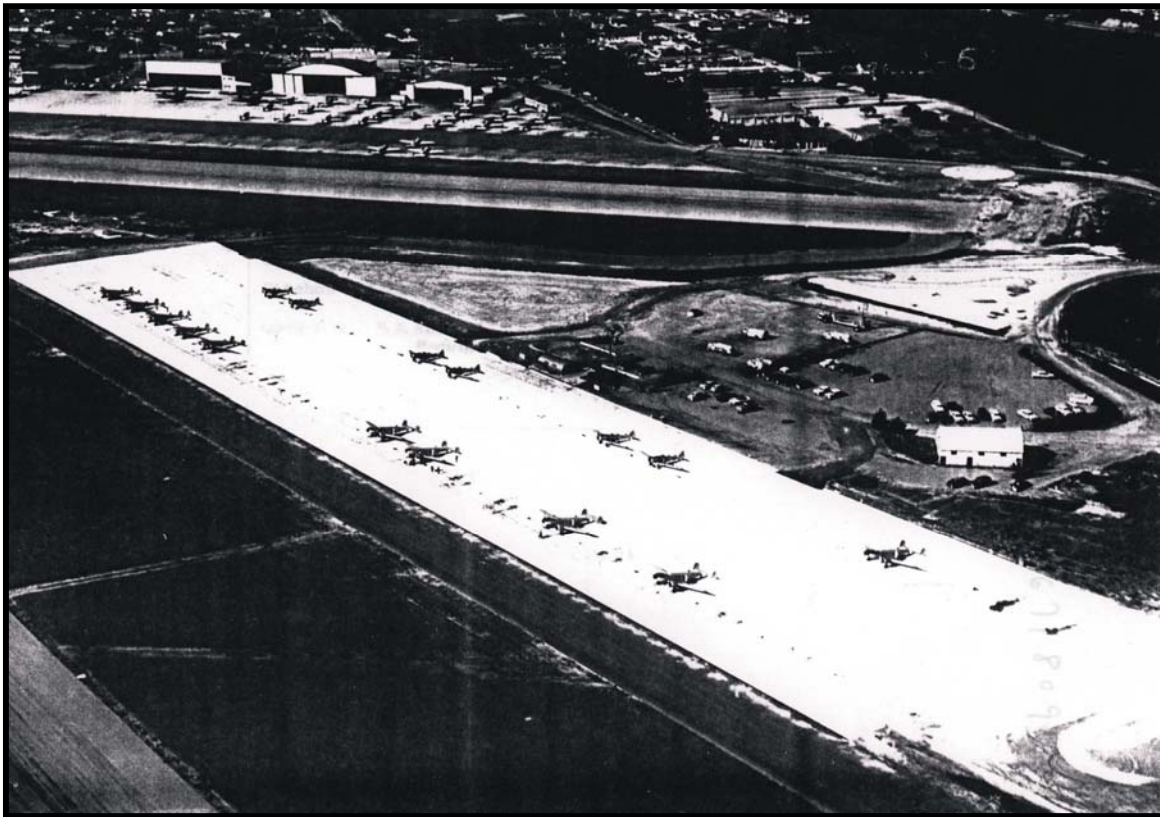


Articles Written about NAAS Monterey

Title	Author/Publication	Date
Toxic Secrets at Airport	Judie Marks, Monterey Herald	07/30/2000
Citizen pain	Traci Hukill, Salinas Weekly	08/2000
Airport ordered to test soil-now	Judie Marks, Monterey Herald	08/2000
Time for Candor about Airport's Toxic Stew	Monterey Herald (Editorial)	08/02/2000
Officials Admit 'Poor Job' of telling public about toxin	Judie Marks, Monterey Herald	08/08/2000
Funding for airport cleanup must be accelerated	Dennis Horn, Monterey Herald	08/13/2000
Messy problem at Monterey Peninsula Airport	Heather Issvoran, Monterey Herald	08/13/2000
Airport will test more soil	Kathleen Wong, Monterey Herald	08/24/2000
Residents: Will airport pollution hurt home values?	Kathleen Wong, Monterey Herald	09/04/2000
Corps has several cleanup options	Kathleen Wong, Monterey Herald	09/04/2000
Corps offers information on cleanup	Kathleen Wong, Monterey Herald	09/19/2000
Army probes soil near airport	Anna Davison, Monterey Herald	03/06/2001

Appendix D

Public Notices and Fact Sheets



**Public Meeting for
NAAS Monterey
Monterey County, CA**

On Wednesday, June 27, 2001, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will hold a public meeting at the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center, at 735 Ramona Ave., from 7 p.m. until 9 p.m. to discuss updates for the contamination investigation and cleanup at the Monterey Peninsula Airport (MPA) and surrounding neighborhood.

From 1942 until 1989, the Department of the Navy operated the MPA as a Naval Air Auxiliary Station (NAAS) as well as various other uses. Because of these activities, Trichloroethene (TCE) has been detected in the soil and groundwater at NAAS Monterey.

In 1990, NAAS Monterey was listed as a Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) by the Department of Defense (DoD). Since then, the Army Corps of Engineers has discovered and removed underground storage tanks, conducted groundwater sampling and identified petroleum and TCE contamination, and most recently, has determined the boundaries of the TCE contamination in the neighborhood and MPA area.

Updates and recent and future actions at the site will be discussed in full detail at the public meeting. The meeting will begin with informative booths set up so residents can speak with the different agencies involved with the cleanup. Following that, Project Manager Gerald Vincent will report on the cleanup. Concluding the meeting will be time set aside for questions and answers from attendees.

For further information regarding the site, answers to questions, or if you would like to be on our mailing list, please contact:

Gerald Vincent
US Army Corps of Engineers
1325 J Street
Sacramento, CA 95814-2922
(916) 557-7452
Or our
Toll Free Message Line
Public Affairs Office
1-800-227-0951

**Public Meeting for
Naval Auxiliary Air Station Monterey
Monterey County, CA**

On Tuesday, October 30, 2001, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will hold a public meeting at the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center, at 735 Ramona Ave., from 6 p.m. until 9 p.m. to discuss the upcoming Human Health Risk Assessment and the recently released Data Gap Report.

From 1942 until 1989, the Department of the Navy operated the Monterey Peninsula Airport as a Naval Air Auxiliary Station (NAAS). Because of this activity, Trichloroethene (TCE) has been detected in the soil and groundwater at NAAS Monterey.

Updates of recent and future actions at the site will be discussed in full detail at the public meeting. The meeting will begin with informative booths set up so residents can speak with the different agencies involved with the cleanup. Following that, Project Manager Gerald Vincent will report on the cleanup. Concluding the meeting will be time set aside for questions and answers from attendees.

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**Public Meeting for
Naval Auxiliary Air Station Monterey
Monterey County, CA**

On Tuesday, January 15, 2002, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will hold a public meeting at the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center, at 735 Ramona Ave., from 7 p.m. until 9 p.m. to discuss the results of the Human Health Risk Assessment, Phase I and the plans and objectives for the upcoming Human Health Risk Assessment, Phase II.

From 1942 until 1989, the Department of the Navy operated the Monterey Peninsula Airport as a Naval Air Auxiliary Station (NAAS). Because of this activity, Trichloroethene (TCE) has entered the soil and groundwater at NAAS Monterey.

Updates of recent and future actions at the site will be discussed in full detail at the public meeting. The meeting will begin with informative booths set up so residents can speak with the different agencies involved with the cleanup. Following that, Project Manager Gerald Vincent will report on the cleanup and then open the meeting for questions.

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Public Affairs Office
1-800-227-0951

**Public Meeting for
Naval Auxiliary Air Station Monterey
Monterey County, CA**

On Wednesday, March 20, 2002, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will hold a public meeting at the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center, at 735 Ramona Ave., from 6 p.m. until 9 p.m. to outline fieldwork that will start in April, discuss upcoming plans for a treatability study within the community and airport, as well as disclose the final data results of the Human Health Risk Assessment.

From 1942 until 1989, the Department of the Navy operated the Monterey Peninsula Airport as a Naval Air Auxiliary Station (NAAS). As a result of maintenance activities at the Air Station, some Trichloroethene (TCE) entered the soil and groundwater nearby.

Updates of recent and future actions at the site will be discussed in full detail at the public meeting. The meeting will begin with information booths set up so residents can speak with the different agencies involved with the cleanup. Following that, Project Manager Gerald Vincent will report on the cleanup and then open the meeting for questions.

For further information regarding the site, answers to questions, or if you would like to be on our contact:

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US Army Corps of Engineers
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Monterey Peninsula Airport U. S. Army FUDS Environmental Restoration Program

FACT SHEET

October 2000

Status of Public Meeting Held on Former Naval Auxiliary Air Station in Monterey (J09CA1500)

Between 1942 and 1989, a portion of the Monterey Peninsula Airport was used by the Department of Defense (DoD) for the Naval Auxiliary Air Station Monterey (NAAS Monterey). 1990 the Monterey Peninsula Airport was identified as a Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS), one of approximately 9800 FUDS locations nationwide. In accordance with the FUDS program, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is conducting investigations into potential environmental issues stemming from past DoD activities at the site.

On the 20th of September a public meeting was held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Monterey to provide information to the public on the groundwater contamination under the Monterey Peninsula Airport (MPA), and the residential neighborhood north of the MPA. The forum for the meeting was an open house with poster boards and information tables.

The meeting was sponsored by the Corps of Engineers with participation from representatives of Congressman Sam Farr's Office, Regional Water Quality Control Board, Monterey County Health Department, City of Monterey, California - American Water Co., and the Monterey Peninsula Airport District.

Corps representatives discussed the current and future plans to determine how far the TCE (trichloroethene) and petroleum based contaminants have spread in the groundwater under and beyond the Monterey Peninsula Airport. In Addition, information was provided on the investigations planned for fiscal year 2001 at the Fire Fighting Training Area and the planned Preliminary Data Gap Assessment.

Poster boards were used by the Corps to show the CERCLA cleanup process, the overall strategy for gathering additional information and long-range projections for remedies in place. The TCE and POL plume maps were used to show areas of known groundwater contamination. And an up date was given on recent quarterly monitoring well sampling.

The Regional Water Quality Control Board had a laptop with a PowerPoint presentation on NAAS Monterey that showed the areas of concern, plume direction, and flow. They also discussed pathways and issues that concerned the Water Board and as lead regulatory agency defined their oversight role. Monterey County Health Dept. had handouts which listed the effects of TCE and health related concerns and their letter that was distributed to the public in August.

California - American Water Co. had the latest results of sampling performed on the drinking water they provide to the residents of Monterey, to include the residents north of the MPA. The City of Monterey had two Engineers from their water department present to discuss drinking water systems and water concerns.

The representative from Congressman Farr's office discussed and provided copies of the letter that Congressman Farr had sent to the Sec. Of the Army requesting funding enhancements for NAAS Monterey and what his office was doing to obtain out year funding. Monterey Peninsula Airport District brought old photos showing the transition of the airport over time. They also answered questions that related to airport environmental issues not involving FUDS activities.

Most residents who came from the effected north neighbor came to find out what information was available and left with a better understanding of what had happened and what was programmed to happen in the future. There were activists who came to compare NAAS Monterey with Fort Ord and tried to dominate the proceedings. The activists left without the answers they were looking for such as guaranties for complete funding, cleanup strategy and goals equal to or equivalent to those established at Fort Ord. Answers provided were that funding is programmed but is dependent on Congress and that until the investigation is further along at the NAAS Monterey site it is not practical to discuss in-depth cleanup strategies or numbers.

Media coverage at the meeting by channel 8 summarized the open house as informative but still leaving some of the attendees unsure as to how soon cleanup would actually happen. They did note that the Corps was working hard at providing information to the public but clean up actions would be controlled by the availability of funding .

For More Information

Jerry Vincent
FUDS Program Manager
(916) 557-7452
gvincent@spk.usace.army.mil

Toll Free Information Line
Public Affairs Office
1-800-227-0951
(messages will receive reply within 1 business day)



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Sacramento District

Monterey Peninsula Airport U. S. Army FUDS Environmental Restoration Program

FACT SHEET

December 2000

Status of Environmental Issues at and or near the Former Naval Auxiliary Air Station in Monterey

Between 1942 and 1989, a portion of the Monterey Peninsula Airport was used by the Department of Defense (DoD) for the Naval Auxiliary Air Station Monterey (NAAS Monterey). As such, in 1990 the Monterey Peninsula Airport was identified as a Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS), one of approximately 9800 FUDS locations nationwide. In accordance with the FUDS program, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is conducting investigations into potential environmental issues stemming from past DoD activities at the site. The following is a summary of the history and status of those investigations. (Note: The Monterey Peninsula Airport District (MPAD) is responsible for addressing issues at the airport unrelated to former DoD activities).

Through fact sheets such as this we will inform residents of Monterey County about previous, current, and future plans to assess, investigate, and clean up contamination caused by DoD activities at the MPAD.

DoD Site History:

1942 - Dept of Navy leased 455 acres from MPAD.

1946 - After WWII, MPAD was granted joint use of the landing facilities with the Navy.

1972 - NAAS Monterey was terminated, but the Naval Postgraduate School at Monterey continually renewed the lease with MPAD through 1989.

1989 - Navy lease expired, MPAD resumed full control of the property.

1990 - Monterey Peninsula Airport was identified as a FUDS site (FUDS Site No. J09CA15000).

Environmental Site History (DoD-related Removals, Investigations, & Remediation Actions):

1990 - Prior to FUDS designation, two 50,000-gallon underground storage tanks (USTs), which held aviation fuel and diesel, were removed by MPAD; petroleum contamination in on-site groundwater was identified; risk assessment indicated low health risk; three monitoring wells were installed. One 10,000-gallon gasoline UST was also removed.

1990 - 1991 - USACE, Sacramento District, completed an Inventory Project Report (INPR) for NAAS Monterey, which identified four potential environmental issues:

- a) Underground Storage Tanks (USTs)
- b) Transformers
- c) Fire Fighting Training Area (FFTA)
- d) Possible military dump site

1992 - 93 - FUDS funding very low, no MPA activities

1994 - USACE removed (3) 2,500-gallon gasoline USTs

1995 - USACE conducted groundwater sampling of existing monitoring wells to assess petroleum contamination and compare to previous results. Transformers sampled and analyzed for PCBs; none detected; transformers scrapped.

1997 - USACE commenced a quarterly monitoring program for petroleum contamination. USACE completed UST survey to identify all USTs within the industrial complex, and removed five more fuel USTs (300-700 gallons each). USACE expanded the petroleum investigation and installed three more on-site wells.

1998 - USACE installed two additional on-site monitoring wells and initiated off-site groundwater investigation; petroleum plume was found to be biodegrading and was not detected off site, but **trichloroethene (TCE)** was detected on- and off-site.

1998-1999 - To follow-up on the TCE detections, research was conducted (interviews with current and former MPA personnel, reviews of historical facility usages, aerial photo evaluations, etc.) to identify possible sources of TCE (Building 17 identified).

1999 - USACE installed five additional on-site monitoring wells and three off-site monitoring wells, and collection and analysis of soil and groundwater samples from both on- and off-site. Off-site irrigation wells also tested (no contaminants detected) with results given to well owners on Ramona Ave. & County Fairgrounds). Buried refuse was discovered during the construction of a new MPA road.

2000 - USACE prepared draft Work Plan to investigate the former Fire Fighting Training Area (FFTA). Quarterly monitoring of the petroleum plume continuing (on-going since March 1997); Quarterly monitoring of the TCE plume continuing (on-going since August 1999); seeking funding for additional investigation of the TCE plume.

Current Environmental Activity:

Nov. 2000 - USACE performed Site Inspection (SI) at the former FFTA. Laboratory Data Contractors (LDC) assesses all previously obtained data from the FFTA for characterization and validation. **Draft document will be available for regulatory review in January 2001 and for public review in mid-February.**

For More Information

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(916) 557-7452
jvincent@spk.usace.army.mil

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Dec. 2000 – USACE performed quarterly monitoring of the petroleum and TCE plumes. Well monitoring data should be available for regulatory review in January. Additional off-site irrigation well was tested. Results will be given to well owners when data becomes available.

Dec. 2000 - USACE personnel visited community north of airport looking at accessibility of areas to perform follow-on TCE remedial investigation.

Dec. 2000 - Draft work plan for the Remedial Investigation (RI) of the TCE plume is **being prepared and will be available for public review in early March 2001.**

Dec. 2000 - Preliminary Assessment/data gap investigation (PA) contract was awarded to TechLaw Inc. **Report due in September 2001.**

Future Environmental Activities:

January 2001 - Draft Fire Fighting Training Area site inspection report to be distributed to the regulators.

January 2001 - Quarterly monitoring well analysis to be distributed to the regulators.

January 2001 - In late January, **expect to distribute** draft Remedial Investigation work plan for the TCE plume to the regulators for review and comments.

January 2001 - TechLaw will begin to review previously collected reference materials and identify any data gaps for the Preliminary Assessment (PA). The goal of the PA is to

contact Federal, State, and local agencies, as well as private entities to determine if they possess any documentation relevant to ownership and operations conducted at the Site. **TechLaw will conduct interviews with** all persons who have knowledge of former activities on MPA. TechLaw will collect historical aerial photographs of the site and conduct analysis to determine any areas of possible environmental concern. A compliance history of the operators of the site will also be compiled in order to determine which parties may have been responsible for environmental contamination. The PA will include appendices which list the sources contacted and document the archive search results. A complete index of all documents collected during this process will also be compiled.

Open House - On the 21st of February a public meeting will be held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Monterey, **1 Old Golf Course Rd.**, to **discuss** the results of the FFTA site inspection, groundwater sampling conducted during December, explanation of the upcoming Preliminary Assessment conducted by TechLaw, status of the draft Remedial Investigation workplan, groundwater contamination under MPA, **and groundwater contamination under** the residential neighborhood north of the MPA property. The forum for the meeting will be an open house with **exhibits, information stations, and a** question and answer period.

MAP OF MONTEREY PENINSULA AIRPORT With TCE and POL PLUME DETECTION AREAS



Note: Dashed line represents MPA property border.



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Sacramento District

Monterey Peninsula Airport U. S. Army FUDS Environmental Restoration Program

FACT SHEET

January 2001

Status of Environmental Issues at and/or near the Former Naval Auxiliary Air Station in Monterey

Between 1942 and 1989, a portion of the Monterey Peninsula Airport was used by the Department of Defense (DoD) for the Naval Auxiliary Air Station Monterey (NAAS Monterey). As such, in 1990 the Monterey Peninsula Airport was identified as a Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS), one of approximately 9800 FUDS locations nationwide. In accordance with the FUDS program, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is conducting investigations into potential environmental issues stemming from past DoD activities at the site. The following is a summary of the history and status of those investigations. (Note: The Monterey Peninsula Airport District (MPAD) is responsible for addressing issues at the airport unrelated to former DoD activities).

Through fact sheets such as this we will inform residents of Monterey County about previous, current, and future plans to assess, investigate, and clean up contamination caused by DoD activities at the MPAD.

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Current Environmental Activity:

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1989 - Navy lease expired; MPAD resumed full control of the property.

1990 - Monterey Peninsula Airport was identified as a FUDS site (FUDS Site No. J09CA15000).

Environmental Site History (DoD-related Removals, Investigations, & Remediation Actions):

1990 - Prior to FUDS designation, two 50,000-gallon underground storage tanks (USTs), which held aviation fuel and diesel, were removed by MPAD; petroleum contamination in on-site groundwater was identified; risk assessment indicated low health risk; three monitoring wells were installed. One 10,000-gallon gasoline UST was also removed.

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For More Information

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Toll Free Information Line
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1-800-227-0951

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Dec. 2000 - USACE performed quarterly monitoring of the petroleum and TCE plumes. Well monitoring data should be available for regulatory review in January. Additional off-site irrigation well was tested. Results will be given to well owners when data becomes available.

Dec. 2000 - USACE personnel visited community north of airport looking at accessibility of areas to perform follow-on TCE remedial investigation.

Dec. 2000 - Draft work plan for the Remedial Investigation (RI) of the TCE plume is being prepared and will be available for public review in early March 2001.

Dec. 2000 - Preliminary Assessment/data gap investigation (PA) contract was awarded to TechLaw Inc. Report due in September 2001.

Future Environmental Activities:

January 2001 - Draft Fire Fighting Training Area site inspection report to be distributed to the regulators.

January 2001 - Quarterly monitoring well analysis to be distributed to the regulators.

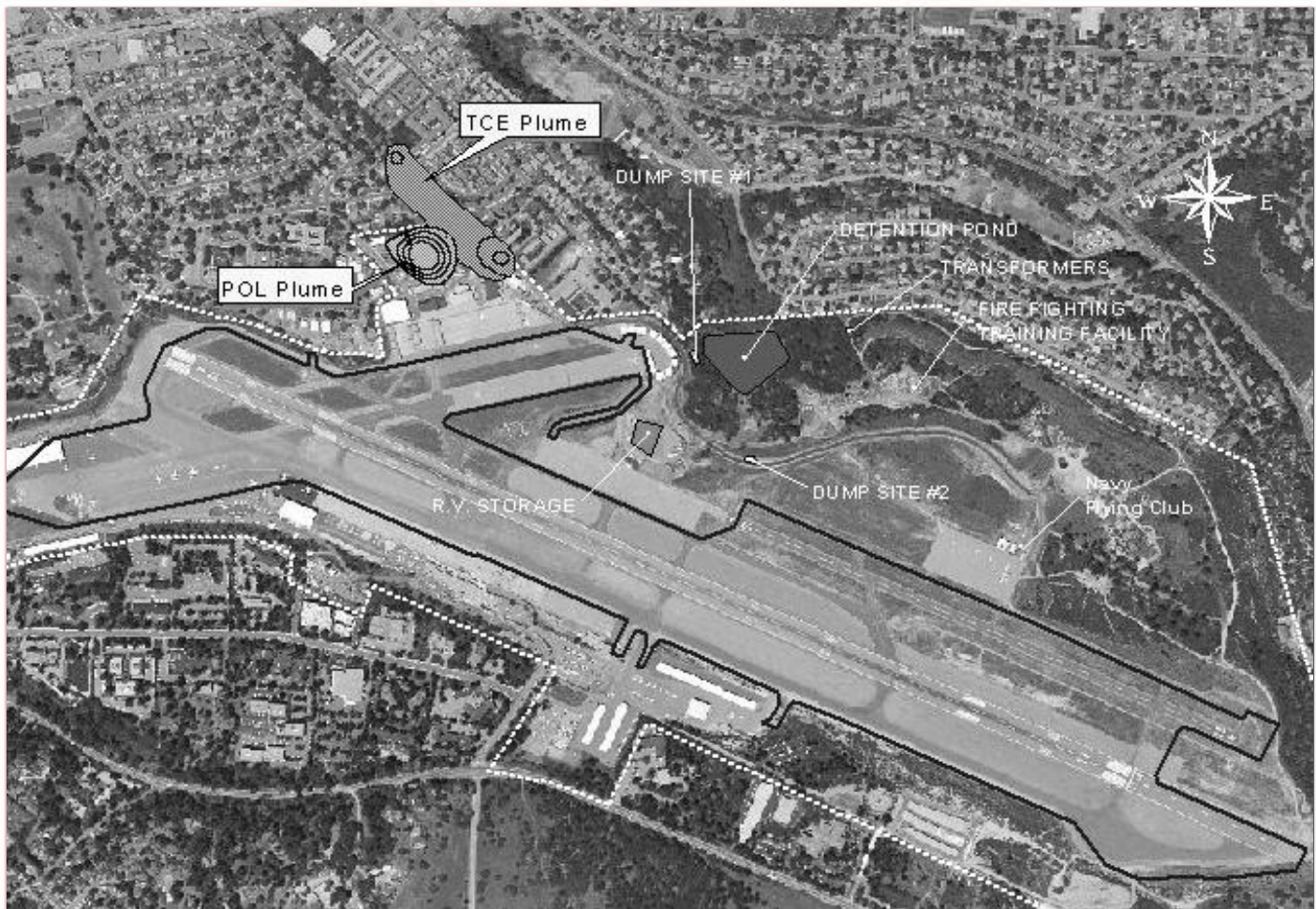
January 2001 - In late January, expect to distribute draft Remedial Investigation work plan for the TCE plume to the regulators for review and comments.

January 2001 - TechLaw will begin to review previously collected reference materials and identify any data gaps for the Preliminary Assessment (PA). The goal of the PA is to

contact Federal, State, and local agencies, as well as private entities to determine if they possess any documentation relevant to ownership and operations conducted at the Site. TechLaw will conduct interviews with all persons who have knowledge of former activities on MPA. TechLaw will collect historical aerial photographs of the site and conduct analysis to determine any areas of possible environmental concern. A compliance history of the operators of the site will also be compiled in order to determine which parties may have been responsible for environmental contamination. The PA will include appendices which list the sources contacted and document the archive search results. A complete index of all documents collected during this process will also be compiled.

Open House - On the 21st of February a public meeting will be held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in the Regency Ballrooms 4 & 5, in Monterey, 1 Old Golf Course Rd., to discuss the results of the FFTA site inspection, groundwater sampling conducted during December, explanation of the upcoming Preliminary Assessment conducted by TechLaw, status of the draft Remedial Investigation workplan, groundwater contamination under MPA, and groundwater contamination under the residential neighborhood north of the MPA property. The forum for the meeting will be an open house with exhibits, information stations, and a question and answer period.

MAP OF MONTEREY PENINSULA AIRPORT With TCE and POL PLUME DETECTION AREAS



Note: Dashed line represents MPA property border.



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Sacramento District

U. S. Army FUDS Environmental Restoration Program Monterey Peninsula Airport

FACT SHEET

Vol. 01, Issue 02
February 2001

Status of Environmental Issues at and/or near the Former Naval Auxiliary Air Station in Monterey

Between 1942 and 1989, a portion of the Monterey Peninsula Airport was used by the Department of Defense (DoD) for the Naval Auxiliary Air Station Monterey (NAAS Monterey). As such, in 1990 the Monterey Peninsula Airport was identified as a Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS), one of approximately 9800 FUDS locations nationwide. In accordance with the FUDS program, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is conducting investigations into potential environmental issues stemming from past DoD activities at the site. The following is a summary of the history and status of those investigations. (Note: The Monterey Peninsula Airport District (MPAD) is responsible for addressing issues at the airport unrelated to former DoD activities).

Through fact sheets such as this we will inform residents of Monterey County about previous, current, and future plans to assess, investigate, and clean up contamination caused by DoD activities at the MPAD.

Open House - On the 21st of February a Public Meeting will be held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Monterey, 1 Old Golf Course Rd, 5 pm to 8 pm.

- USACE awarded the Preliminary Assessment (PA)/data gap investigation contract to TechLaw Inc. the PA report is due in

September 2001

Environmental Activities completed during 1st Quarter Fiscal Year 2001:

November, 2000

- USACE performed Site Inspection (SI) at the former Fire Fighting Training Area (FFTA). Laboratory Data Contractors (LDC) assesses all previously obtained data from the FFTA for characterization and validation. The draft document will be available for regulatory review in February 2001 and for public review in mid-February.

December, 2000

- USACE staff performed quarterly monitoring of the Petroleum and TCE plumes. There was no indication that either the Petroleum or TCE plumes are extending beyond their current boundaries. An additional off-site irrigation well was also tested. Results from this well showing TCE levels of 1.7 parts per billion (ppb) were given to well owners as soon as the data was verified. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency action level for TCE in groundwater is 5 ppb or greater.

- USACE personnel visited the community north of the airport looking at accessibility of these areas to perform the upcoming additional remedial investigation (RI) activities for the TCE plume.

- USACE staff continued preparing the draft work plan for the follow-on of the TCE plume, which will be available for public review in early March 2001.

Current Environmental Activities 2nd Quarter Fiscal Year 2001:

January 2001

- TechLaw, a USACE contractor, began to review previously collected reference materials and identify data gaps for the (PA). Research has been conducted and relevant material collected from USACE - Sacramento, and the National Archives at San Bruno and College Park. The goal of the PA is to contact Federal, State, and local agencies, as well as private entities to determine if they possess any documentation relevant to ownership and operations conducted at the Site. TechLaw will conduct interviews with all available persons who have knowledge of former activities on MPA/NAAS Monterey. TechLaw will collect historical aerial photographs of the site and conduct analyses to find any areas of possible environmental concern. A history of the operators at the site will also be compiled in order to determine which parties may have been responsible for environmental contamination. TechLaw researchers are developing additional leads and are setting appointments to review and collect documents during the week of 2/19/01 in the Monterey area. Persons having first hand knowledge of the operations at NAAS Monterey that wish to be included within the PA process should contact the USACE at one of the numbers below. Additional archives in the Washington D.C. area are being visited and it is anticipated that all documents will be delivered to TechLaw by 2/14/01. The PA will include appendices, which list the sources contacted, and document the archive search results. A complete index of all documents collected during this process will also be compiled.

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For More Information

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February 2001

- The draft FFTA Site Inspection report was completed and distributed to the regulators and the members of the Technical Review Committee. This report will be available during the Open House for review by the general public.

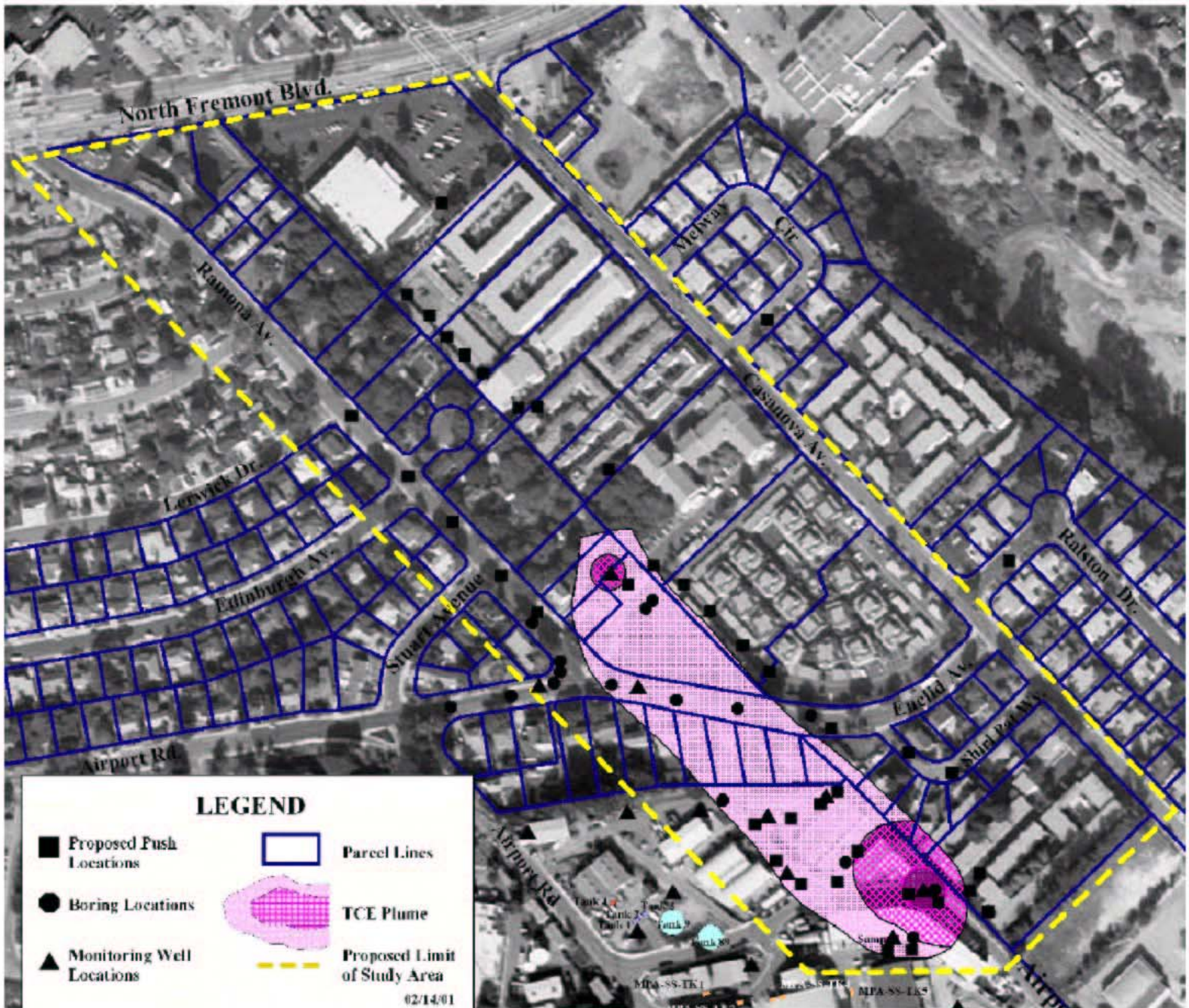
- 1st quarter Fiscal Year 2001 monitoring well analysis report was distributed to the regulators and the members of the Technical Review Committee. This document will be available during the Open House for review by the general public.

- USACE will distribute the draft Remedial Investigation work plan for the TCE plume to the regulators and Technical Review Committee for review and comments. This document will be available during the Open House for review by the general public. The map below depicts the areas of possible soil and groundwater contamination where sampling is planned during the RI effort.

Open House

- On the 21st of February 2001 a public meeting will be held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Monterey, 1 Old Golf Course Rd., from 5 pm to 8 pm in the Regency Ball rooms IV & V. From 5:00 to 6:30 pm there will be an information open house for the public. Please come to look at exhibits and talk informally with the clean up experts. The purpose of this public meeting is to discuss the results of the FFTA site inspection, the groundwater sampling conducted during December, to explain the upcoming Preliminary Assessment as well as, to discuss the status of the draft Remedial Investigation workplan, groundwater contamination under MPAD, and groundwater contamination under the residential neighborhood north of the MPA property. The forum for the meeting will be an open house with exhibits, information stations, and a fifteen-minute presentation followed by a question and answer period from 6:45 to 8:00 pm.

MAP OF PROPOSED REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION SAMPLE LOCATIONS With TCE and POL PLUME DETECTION AREAS





US Army Corps
of Engineers
Sacramento District

Monterey Peninsula Airport U. S. Army FUDS Environmental Restoration Program

FACT SHEET

Vol. 01, Issue 03
June 2001

Status of Environmental Issues at and/or near the Former Naval Auxiliary Air Station in Monterey

Between 1942 and 1989, a portion of the Monterey Peninsula Airport was used by the Department of Defense (DoD) for the Naval Auxiliary Air Station Monterey (NAAS Monterey). As such, in 1990 the Monterey Peninsula Airport (MPA) was identified as a Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS), one of approximately 9800 FUDS locations nationwide. In accordance with the FUDS program, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is conducting investigations into potential environmental issues stemming from past DoD activities at the site. The following is a summary of the history and status of those investigations. (Note: The Monterey Peninsula Airport District (MPAD) is responsible for addressing issues at the airport unrelated to former DoD activities).

Through fact sheets such as this we will inform residents of Monterey County about previous, current, and future plans to assess, investigate, and clean up contamination caused by DoD activities at the MPAD.

Public Meeting- On the 27th of June a public meeting will be held at the Casanova Oak Knoll Center in Monterey, 735 Ramona Ave., 7 pm to 9 pm

-The first hour and a half marked the beginning of the Open House with the chance for the public to visit the individual booths

for each organization involved. A slide show along with handouts for attendees discussed and reviewed previous and future plans for the site investigations and groundwork. The topics discussed included the groundwater monitoring well sampling conducted during December, explanations for the upcoming Preliminary Assessment conducted by TechLaw, the status of the draft Remedial Investigation work plan, as well as the groundwater contamination under MPA and under the residential neighborhood north of the MPA property. The Open House concluded with an hour set aside for questions and answers from the audience.

-To help determine the exact location and extent of contamination, the Site Characterization & Analysis Penetrometer System (SCAPS) unit arrived in Monterey on the 26th of February with their equipment consisting of one 20-ton truck with vertical hydraulic rams, one chemical examining lab, two people handling the hydraulic rod, and three people examining the data in the processing room. They began the first drilling the following day on the MPA and continued at that site for six more weeks.

Previous Environmental Activities 2nd Quarter Fiscal Year 2001:

January 2001

-TechLaw, a USACE contractor, reviewed previously collected reference materials and identified data gaps for the Preliminary Assessment (PA). They conducted research and collected relevant material from USACE – Sacramento, and the National Archives at San Bruno and College Park. The goal for the PA was to contact Federal, State, and local agencies, as well as private entities to determine if they possess any documentation relevant to ownership and operations conducted at the Site. TechLaw collected historical aerial photographs of the site, which were displayed at the Open House on the 21st of February. TechLaw conducted interviews with people who have knowledge of former activities on MPA/NAAS Monterey, and they are still searching for anyone who is knowledgeable on the subject. People having first hand knowledge of the operations at NAAS Monterey that wish to be included within the PA process should contact TechLaw at the toll free number provided below.

February 2001

-On the 21st of February, a meeting was held for the general public at the Hyatt Regency Hotel. The Draft Fire Fighting Training Area Site Inspection report and the 1st quarter fiscal year 2001 monitoring well analysis report were completed and distributed to the regulators and the members of the Technical Review Committee. These reports were available during the Open House for review by the general public. The draft Remedial Investigation work plan for the TCE plume was also readily available for public review.

March 2001:

-Because the soil-content interfered with how deep in the ground the SCAPS unit could go, a second sampling unit, GREGG Drilling, came onto the site on the 19th of March. Both units worked simultaneously to get all of the soil samples from the neighborhoods. The GREGG unit was able to go deeper while still retaining the soil classification for data purposes. This helped to find the exact location and depth of the contamination. Pushes that were done on and off MPA found trace amounts of contamination in the groundwater. No contamination was detected in the soils in areas near the Casanova Oak Knoll Park, but groundwater contamination was confirmed.

-Currently, monitoring wells indicate that there are no petroleum products beyond the airport, but additional

For More Information

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investigations are set for the future. The Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring Summation Report was completed and distributed to the regulators and members of the Technical Review Committee. Regulators have determined that it is acceptable to use the wells for irrigation and small livestock watering.

Environmental Activities 3rd Quarter Fiscal Year 2001:

April 2001

-The fieldwork was completed by the 8th of April, seeing the departure of the GREGG unit on the 6th of April and the SCAPS on the 8th of April. During the procession of the fieldwork, the push units sampled the soil in five-foot intervals to the groundwater. The highest reading from the sampling was on the airport property. The push units were able to determine the boundaries of the contamination to be from North Fremont St., east on Casanova Ave., across the northwest corner of the MPA and down a straight path from the MPA to North Fremont St. running parallel to Ramona Ave. Just outside of the boundaries on North Fremont St. and Casanova Ave., a well has been constructed that may have an impact on the TCE plume. The geologists are studying the effects of the well and seeing if it could pull in any TCE from the known groundwater source at MPA.

-The PA team has received more than 6000 pages of information and is currently reviewing the material. They went through the local and regional Navy records and in Washington, D.C. to review the centralized Navy Records. Their Preliminary Draft Report, which indicates whether there are any new sites potentially tainted with contamination, is due out for review at the end of June.

- From the Fire Fighting Training Area (FFTA) study, it was discovered that the FFTA might need more sight inspection work. This is due to the fact that the FFTA groundwater results did not fit the typical petroleum hydrocarbon footprint. Additional actions will be programmed for the future.

May 2001

-Geologists have been continuously working on the Draft Report for the TCE Groundwater Investigation and it

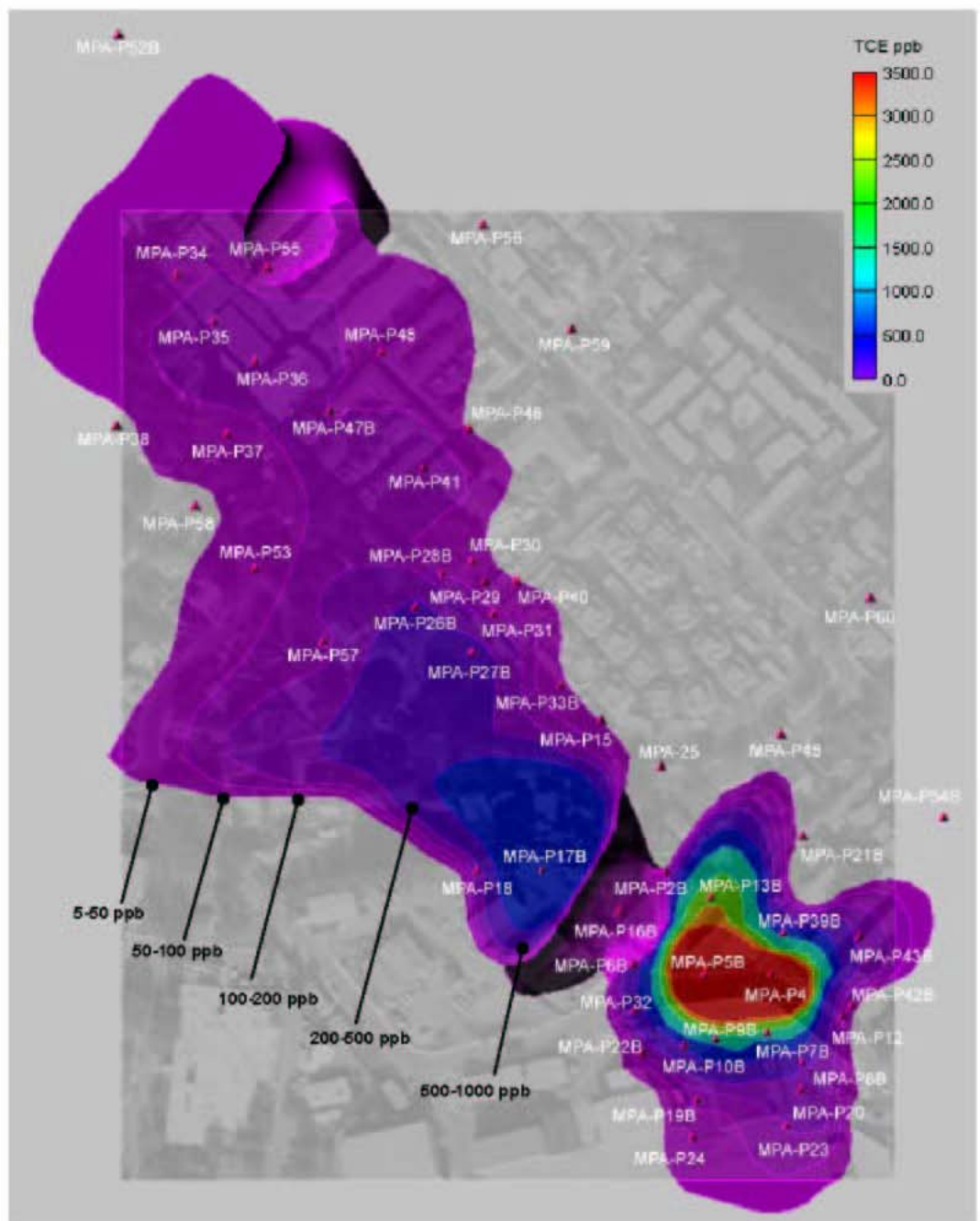
is due out at the end of June for review and comments

Recent/Future Activities

-TechLaw's preliminary assessment regarding the sites of record on the base area and the historical uses of the properties in the area is due out in June and will be distributed to the technical review committee, which includes regulatory officials.

-Risk Assessment Report. This report will be able to determine how much TCE is soluble, the usages of groundwater, how it will be extracted, and the worst-case exposures in pathways to humans. The Risk Assessment will be a stand-alone document, and is due for review in the future.

-Third quarter groundwater sampling is scheduled to commence the last week of June. If you have a well on your property and want it tested contact the USACE through the toll free number provided.



TCE Contour Map of Monterey, June 2001



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Sacramento District

Monterey Peninsula Airport U. S. Army FUDS Environmental Restoration Program

FACT SHEET

Vol. 01, Issue 04
October 2001

Status of Environmental Issues at and/or near the Former Naval Auxiliary Air Station in Monterey

Between 1942 and 1989, a portion of the Monterey Peninsula Airport was used by the Department of Defense (DoD) for the Naval Auxiliary Air Station Monterey (NAAS Monterey). As such, in 1990 the Monterey Peninsula Airport (MPA) was identified as a Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS), one of approximately 9800 FUDS locations nationwide. In accordance with the FUDS program, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is conducting investigations into potential environmental issues stemming from past DoD activities at the site. The following is a summary of the history and status of those investigations. (Note: The Monterey Peninsula Airport District (MPAD) is responsible for addressing issues at the airport unrelated to former DoD activities).

Through fact sheets such as this we will inform residents of Monterey County about previous, current, and future plans to assess, investigate, and clean up contamination caused by DoD activities at the MPAD.

Public Meeting- On the 30th of October a public meeting will be held at the Casanova Oak Knoll Center in Monterey, 735 Ramona Ave., 6 to 9 p.m.

Human Health Risk Assessment

-A Human Health Risk Assessment will be

conducted to assess the potential exposures and their effects on individuals from contaminants, including TCE, in soil and groundwater beneath the neighborhoods and on MPA property. Through utilization of Fiscal Year 2001 dollars, the Risk Assessment will be implemented starting mid-November.

Recent/Future Activities

Data Gap Report

-TechLaw, a USACE contractor, conducted analysis and collected historical aerial photographs of NAAS Monterey to determine any areas of possible environmental concern for the Preliminary Assessment (PA) Data Gap Report. They began their research in January 2001 and collected relevant material from USACE, Sacramento District and the National Archives at San Bruno and College Park. The goal for the PA was to contact Federal, State and local agencies, as well as private entities to determine if any possess documentation relevant to ownership and operations conducted at the site.

-A history of the operators for the site was compiled in order to determine which parties might have been responsible for environmental contamination. Interviews were conducted with people knowledgeable of former activities on MPA/NAAS Monterey property. Their statements are included in the document as well as a complete index of all documents collected during this process and appendices that list the sources contacted and document the archive search results. The historical aerial photographs of the site that are inserted in the PA were previously displayed for the public at the February Open House.

-The Data Gap Report is currently available for review and comment at the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center. The comment period for this document will extend from the 9th of October until the 9th of November. If you would like to comment on this document please call one of the numbers provided below to contact one of our representatives.

- USACE will follow a four-step approach to estimate the potential risks that may be encountered in the area. The first step will be to analyze the contamination. This step consists of comparing chemical levels in the area to that of past scientific studies and to determine which chemicals pose the greatest risk. After the data has been collected and evaluated, the assessors then estimate to what extent the public will be exposed to the contaminants. This step is used to determine in what possible ways the public may be exposed to these contaminants, at what levels this exposure may occur, and for how long they might be exposed to the contamination.

-After the exposure is estimated, the potential risks will be assessed. This step involves determining the toxicity of each chemical that was identified in the area. To determine the toxicity, risk assessors compare the results of health effect studies to amounts that could be found in the area. Assessors calculate the chance of cancer occurring and also determine the non-cancer health effects that may develop. The final step is to characterize the site risk. This step concludes the most critical site risks and determines whether or not they pose a great health risk to the public.

-Part of the data collection portion has already been conducted through previous investigations and the potential chemicals of concern have been asserted. For the toxicity assessment portion, the Risk Assessment will have two phases. The crawl space air monitoring will fulfill the first phase and will only be performed at seven designated locations within the community

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(shown on the map below). This sampling consists of containment of a sample of air from underneath selected homes in a canister and testing to determine whether the air has contaminants in it or not. If contaminants are detected, further sampling will be conducted by stepping out the tests to detect the range of the exposures and remediation of the contaminants after the exposure assessments have been completed.

-Additional soil gas, soil and crawl space testing (as appropriate) will be conducted during the second phase and will move beyond the currently designated locations throughout the community to gain the further contamination information needed to complete the overall risk assessment. The second phase will not start until mid- to late February.

-If you would like further information on Human Health Risk Assessments you can contact the following links below:

California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment:

<http://www.oehha.ca.gov/risk.html>

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry:

<http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov>

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:

<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/programs/risk>

Remedial Investigation Report (RI)

-The Remedial Investigation Report is complete and will be out for review within the next few weeks. The public will be able to review the document through the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center and may contact the Army Corps through the phone numbers provided.

Public Meeting

-A public meeting will be held on the 30th of October at the Casanova Oak Knoll Center at 735 Ramona Ave. from 6 p.m. until 9 p.m. The meeting will discuss upcoming and future activities that the Army Corps is proposing for NAAS Monterey. Phase I and Phase II of the Human Health Risk Assessment will be discussed in more detail as well as the Data Gap/RI Reports. The Army Corps will discuss the Fiscal Year 2002 funding limits and will notify the public of how they will be executing these funds to ensure the prompt and efficient cleanup of NAAS Monterey and the surrounding neighborhoods. With these funds the Army Corps plans to conduct follow on actions to the Risk Assessment and continue the investigation at the Fire Fighter Training Area. They are also planning to complete a feasibility study to determine the appropriate next steps for remediation of the TCE/POL plumes. The forum for the meeting will be an open house with exhibits, information stations, and a question and answer period if anyone would like to express their comments or concerns.

Map of Future Sampling Locations to be Conducted within the Community for NAAS Monterey





US Army Corps
of Engineers
Sacramento District

Monterey Peninsula Airport U. S. Army FUDS Environmental Restoration Program

Vol. 02, Issue 01
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FACT SHEET

Status of Environmental Issues at and/or near the Former Naval Auxiliary Air Station in Monterey

Between 1942 and 1989, a portion of the Monterey Peninsula Airport was used by the Department of Defense (DoD) for the Naval Auxiliary Air Station Monterey (NAAS Monterey). As such, in 1990 the Monterey Peninsula Airport (MPA) was identified as a Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS), one of approximately 9800 FUDS locations nationwide. In accordance with the FUDS program, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is conducting investigations into potential environmental issues stemming from past DoD activities at the site. The following is a summary of the history and status of those investigations. (Note: The Monterey Peninsula Airport District (MPAD) is responsible for addressing issues at the airport unrelated to former DoD activities).

Through fact sheets such as this we will inform residents of Monterey County about previous, current, and future plans to assess, investigate, and clean up contamination caused by DoD activities at the MPAD.

Public Meeting - On the 15th of January a public meeting will be held at the Casanova Oak Knoll Center in Monterey, 735 Ramona Ave., 7 to 9 p.m.

-This investigation was completed through the measurement of volatile organic compound (VOC) concentrations in the

surrounding air within the crawl spaces. Preliminary results indicated that there were no adverse health risks related to the contaminants that may be in the soil and groundwater from historic operations at NAAS Monterey.

Recent/Future Activities

Human Health Risk Assessment, Phase I

-Using fiscal year 2001 funds, USACE began the Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA) for NAAS Monterey. To start the investigation, USACE followed a four-step approach to estimate the potential risks that may be encountered on the MPA property and surrounding residences. The first step analyzed the contamination by comparing chemical levels in the area to that of past scientific studies and determining which chemicals pose the greatest risk. After data was collected and evaluated, the extent of the chemical exposure to the public was investigated. This step determined the levels of exposure that may occur, the possible duration of the exposure to the public, and the pathways through which the public may be exposed to the chemicals and contamination.

-Part of the data collection portion had already been conducted through previous investigations and the potential chemicals of concern were asserted. For the exposure assessment portion, the HHRA was conducted in two phases.

-Phase I for the HHRA began in October 2001. This phase consisted of crawl space air monitoring within six selected residential locations. The sampling assessed the potential exposures and their effects from contaminants in soil and groundwater. Phase I also examined the risks associated with inhalation of airborne contaminant vapors, another potential pathway for contamination exposure.

-On Tuesday, November 27, staff from the Corps of Engineers, a contracting engineer from TRW and the Monterey County Public Health Department conducted the crawl space air sampling at the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center and five private residences. In addition to these, samples of air were taken at the airport boundary near the TCE groundwater plume, as well. All sampling was conducted according to the requirements of the approved work plan.

-A total of ten individual air samples were analyzed for VOCs by an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-certified laboratory. Of these samples, one crawl space contained very low levels of airborne compounds, toluene and m,p-xylene, which are known to be in the contaminated groundwater from NAAS Monterey. Although these chemicals are found in the contamination from NAAS Monterey, they are also present in many household items as well. Because of this, it could not be determined during Phase I if the presence of these chemicals is due to contaminated groundwater or consumer products in and around the building.

-Within the air samples, several other VOCs were detected that are used in household or industrial products and are not associated with the contamination from NAAS Monterey. These include carbon disulfide, acetone, isopropyl alcohol, ethanol, tetrachloroethene, methyl ethyl ketone, heptane, and chloromethane.

For More Information

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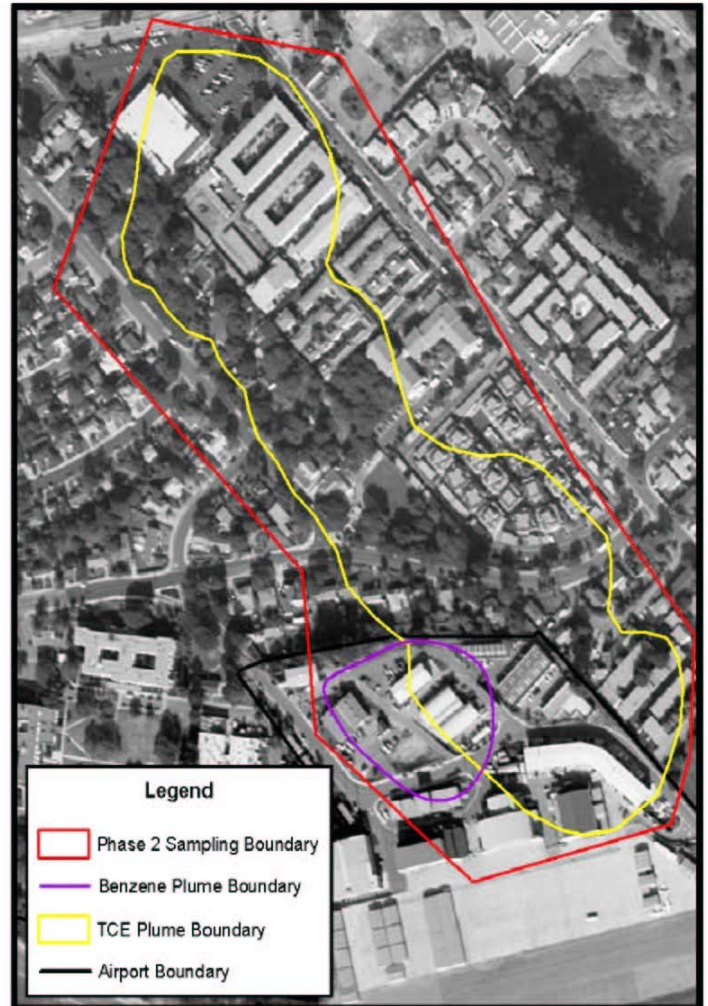
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This map shows the Phase I sampling locations.



This map shows the Phase II sampling locations.

Human Health Risk Assessment, Phase II

- Since contaminants were detected during phase I, further soil gas sampling will be conducted to detect the range and magnitude of the exposures and assist in decisions related to the remediation of the contaminants. This additional investigation will be conducted during the second phase and will move beyond the originally designated locations. Sampling will be conducted throughout the community to gain the further contamination information needed to complete the overall risk assessment. The second phase will examine all potential sources of exposure for contaminants in the soil and groundwater and provide a quantitative estimation of the human health risk for the current and potential land uses. The second phase is in progress with field work activities to start in mid - April.

-If you would like further information on Human Health Risk Assessments you can contact the following links below:

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Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry:

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U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:

<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/programs/risk>

Public Meeting

-A public meeting will be held on January 15 at the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center at 735 Ramona Ave. from 7 p.m. until 9 p.m. The meeting will discuss upcoming and future activities that the Corps of Engineers is proposing for NAAS Monterey. The Corps will release the finalized data from the Phase I Health Risk Assessment. Phase II of the Human Health Risk Assessment will be discussed in more detail along with preliminary sampling dates as well. The Corps will discuss the Fiscal Year 2002 funding limits and will notify the public of how they will be executing these funds to ensure the prompt and efficient cleanup of NAAS Monterey and the surrounding neighborhoods. With these funds the Corps of Engineers plan to conduct follow-on actions to the Risk Assessment and continue the investigation at the Fire Fighter Training Area. The Corps of Engineers is also planning to complete a feasibility study to determine the appropriate next steps for remediation of the TCE/POL plumes. While detailing the budget, the Army Corps will discuss the remainder of events for the Human Health Risk Assessment in regards to monetary expenses. The forum for the meeting will be an open house with exhibits, information stations, and a question and answer period.



Status of Environmental Issues at and/or near the Former Naval Auxiliary Air Station in Monterey

Between 1942 and 1989, a portion of the Monterey Peninsula Airport was used by the Department of Defense (DoD) for the Naval Auxiliary Air Station Monterey (NAAS Monterey). As such, in 1990 the Monterey Peninsula Airport (MPA) was identified as a Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS), one of approximately 9800 FUDS locations nationwide. In accordance with the FUDS program, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is conducting investigations into potential environmental issues stemming from past DoD activities at the site. The following is a summary of the history and status of those investigations. (Note: The Monterey Peninsula Airport District (MPAD) is responsible for addressing issues at the airport unrelated to former DoD activities).

Through fact sheets such as this we will inform residents of Monterey County about previous, current, and future plans to assess, investigate, and clean up contamination caused by DoD activities at the MPAD.

Public Meeting - On the 20th of March a public meeting will be held at the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center in Monterey, 735 Ramona Ave., 6 p.m. to 9 p.m.

the TCE-contaminated groundwater is extracted from a well and filtered through granular activated carbon and released into a tank. In the tank, hydrogen peroxide is injected

into the water and then mixes with naturally occurring iron compounds in the water to form hydroxyl radicals, which break down contaminants. The water is then pumped into the re-injection well and sent back down to the groundwater table where contaminants are broken down to carbon, water and other non-hazardous compounds.

Recent/Future Activities

Treatability Study

-In Spring 2002, the Corps will be installing extraction wells and re-injection wells on the MPA property and in the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Park as part of the treatability study for the Feasibility Study. Three extraction and six re-injection wells will be installed on the MPA property and one extraction and six re-injection wells will be installed in the community park to determine if this method of treatability is both cost effective and time efficient for the cleanup of NAAS Monterey and adjacent neighborhoods. Through this treatability study, the Corps will be able to determine treatment efficiency along with length of time it should take the treatment system to clean up the trichloroethene (TCE) and petroleum and lubricants (POL) plumes.

- Contractors for the Corps will install the wells by using conventional augur rigs to drill vertically into the groundwater table and installing well casings with perforated slots that will allow the water to enter into the wells. Two types of treatment processes will be used in the treatability study for the Feasibility Study, *in situ* (in place) chemical oxidation and enhanced *in situ* biodegradation.

-*In situ* chemical oxidation will be used for treatment of the TCE plume in the community park. In this form of treatment,

-Enhanced *in situ* biodegradation will be used for treatment of both the TCE and POL plumes located on the airport property. In this form of treatment, POL-contaminated water is extracted into a well where oxygen and nutrients (*i.e.* potassium and nitrogen) are added. The water is then re-injected into the groundwater table at the location of the TCE plume. The contaminated groundwater from the POL plume serves as food for the oxygen and nutrient microbes to stimulate biodegradation within the TCE plume through the process of co-metabolism. Through co-metabolism, both contaminants begin to break down within the groundwater table. The water is then extracted from the groundwater table into an extraction well, filtered through granular activated carbon, and then re-injected back into the groundwater table down gradient of the TCE source area.

-These processes have been proven to be 85% to over 95% effective at treating contamination in water. The treatment system in the park will be monitored for 12 months while the treatment system at the airport will be monitored for 24 months to ensure effectiveness as well as efficiency within the cleanup process. If these treatment systems do not prove to be as effective or efficient as desired, another system will be installed to reduce costly and timely efforts as part of the Feasibility Study.

For More Information

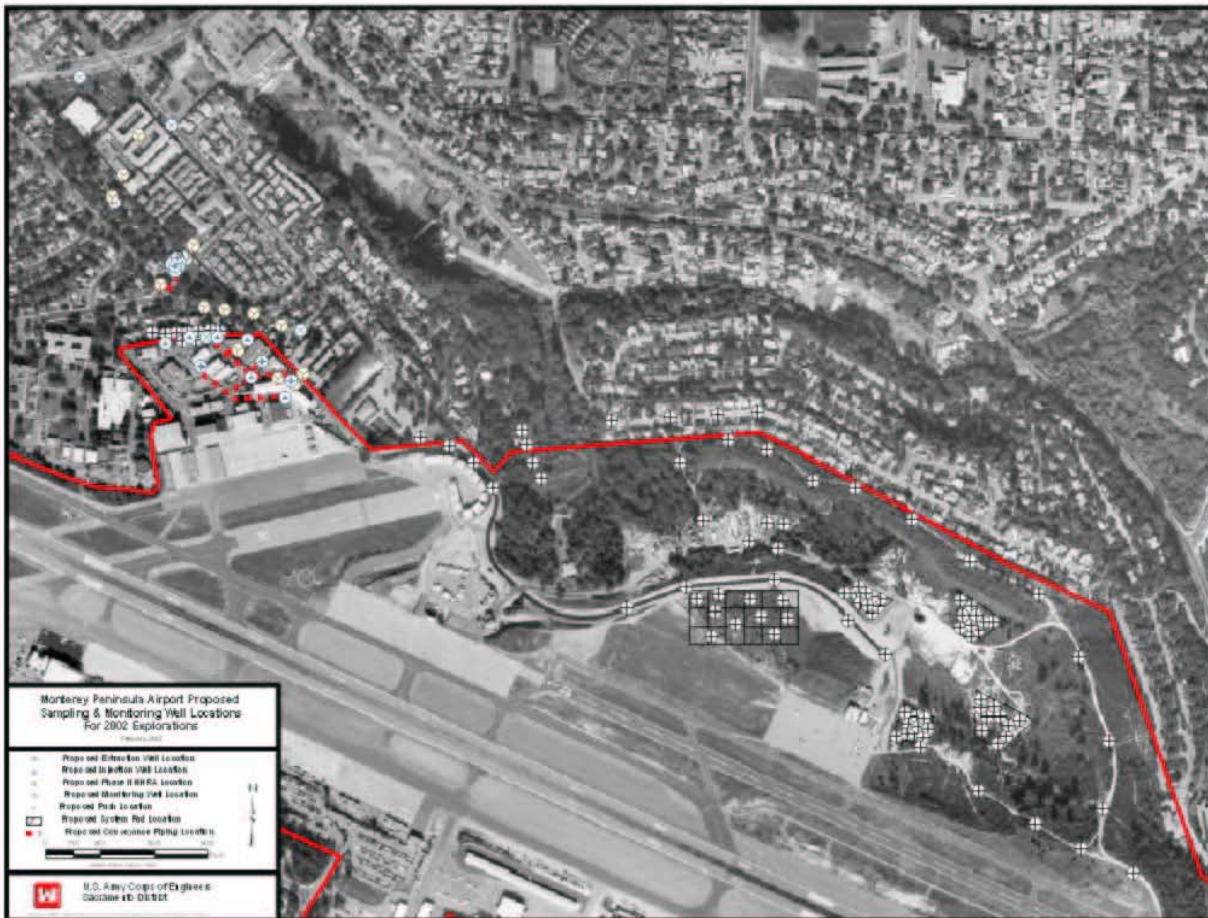
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This map depicts the proposed sampling and monitoring well locations for the 2002 explorations.

Human Health Risk Assessment, Phase I and Phase II

Phase I

-Phase I for the HHRA began in October 2001. This phase consisted of crawl space air monitoring within six selected residential locations. The sampling assessed the potential exposures and their effects from contaminants in soil and groundwater. Phase I also examined the risks associated with inhalation of airborne contaminant vapors, another potential pathway for contamination exposure. Preliminary results indicated that there are no adverse health risks related to the contaminants that may be in the soil and groundwater from historic operations at NAAS Monterey.

Phase II

-Because contaminants were detected during Phase I, further soil gas sampling will be conducted to detect the range and magnitude of possible exposure and assist in deciding what remedial action to take. This additional investigation will be conducted during the second phase and will move beyond the originally designated locations around the community and airport. The second phase will examine all potential sources of exposure for contaminants in the soil and groundwater and provide a quantitative estimation of the human health risk for the current and potential land uses. Planning for the second phase is in progress with fieldwork activities to start in April.

Public Meeting

-A public meeting will be held on March 20 at the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center at 735 Ramona Ave. from 6 p.m. until 9 p.m. The meeting will discuss future activities that

the Corps of Engineers is proposing for NAAS Monterey. The Corps will release the finalized data from the Phase I Health Risk Assessment and discuss the preliminary sampling dates for Phase II in more detail. The Corps will also discuss the fiscal year 2002 funding limits and how these funds will be executed to ensure the prompt and efficient cleanup of NAAS Monterey and the surrounding neighborhoods. With these funds, the Corps

plans to conduct additional groundwater sampling to continue the investigation at the Fire Fighter Training Area. The Corps will also utilize funding to conduct a Feasibility Study in determining the appropriate next steps for remediation of the TCE/POL plumes. While discussing the budget, the Corps will detail the remainder of events for the Human Health Risk Assessment in regards to monetary expenses.

-Additional investigations, to include groundwater sampling to be conducted in the surrounding neighborhood, former firing ranges, and dumpsites, as well as site investigations to begin at the former firing ranges will be also be discussed at the meeting. Knowledgeable staff from the Corps and regulatory agencies will be present to answer questions, including personnel from the real estate office of the Army Corps to help with any concerns regarding right-of-entry forms.

-A community survey will be available at the meeting for any residents who would like to voice their opinions and concerns regarding cleanup at NAAS Monterey. This survey was also mailed out to residents in March as part of the Community Relation Plan for NAAS Monterey. Comments given by residents will be included in the Community Relation Plan. The forum for the meeting will be an open house with exhibits, information stations, and a question and answer period.

Work Plan - The draft Work Plan 2002 Exploration is available at the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center for public comment and review. The final date for comments is March 25.

Appendix E
Documents Available at Repository



Appendix E

Documents Available at Repository

Administrative Record File Index--Sorted by Title of Document

ID_Number	Document_Title	Date	Version	Authors
BA0027	1999 Quarterly Groundwater Sampling Event--Letter	04/06/1999	Final	Patricia Cantrell, USACE
BA0019	Additional Monitoring Wells--Letter	05/08/1998	Final	Patricia Cantrell, USACE
HA0014	Airport ordered to test soil--now--News Article	08/18/2000	Final	Judie Marks, The Monterey County Herald
HA0005	Airport will test more soil--News Article	08/24/2000	Final	Kathleen Wong, The Monterey County Herald
BA0042	Analytical Results of Soil & Groundwater Samples	07/10/2001	Final	USACE
CA0001	Appendix E & F	01/13/2000	Final	Raj Sandhu, USACE
HA0023	Army Clean Up Moves Ahead	03/24/2002	Final	Amy Wu, Monterey herald
HA0013	Army probes soil near airport--News Article	03/06/2001	Final	Anna Davison, The Monterey County Herald
HA0011	Back to work for airport board--News Article	11/09/2000	Final	Victoria Manley, The Monterey County Herald
HA0009	Citizen Pain--News Article	08/03/2000	Final	Traci Hukill, Coast Weekly
HA0018	Clean all toxic sites--Opinion Article	08/17/2000	Final	Ann Best (submission to The Monterey County Herald)
BA0030	Cleanup or Abatement Order No. 99-005	10/07/1999	Final	Roger W. Briggs, CARWQCB
BA0026	Cleanup or Abatement Order No. 99-005--Letter	03/03/1999	Final	Roger W. Briggs, CARWCB
FA0001	Closure Report for Former 1000-Gallon UST at MPAD	10/01/1990	Final	AquaGeosciences, Inc.
CA0015	Comments on Field Sampling Plan TCE Remedial Groundwater Investigation--Letter	02/20/2001	Final	W.E. Reichmuth, City of Monterey
CA0002	Concept Work Plan	09/01/1995	Final	USACE
BA0009	Concept Work plan Letter	10/11/1995	Final	Roger W. Briggs, CARWQCB
HA0006	Corps has several cleanup options--News Article	09/04/2000	Final	Kathleen Wong, The Monterey County Herald
HA0015	Corps offers information on cleanup--News Article	09/19/2000	Final	Kathleen Wong, The Monterey County Herald
HA0001	Crowd full of questions on toxic plume--News Article	08/25/2000	Final	Kathleen Wong, The Monterey County Herald
BA0011	Data Quality Objectives	03/05/2001	Draft	USACE
BA0014	Dense Nonaqueous Phase Liquid Diagram	10/01/2000	Final	USACE
BA0056	Draft Base wide Report	12/29/1999	Final	Roger W. Briggs, CARWQCB
BA0075	Draft Cleanup or Abatement Order 99-005--Letter	01/21/1999	Final	Brian W. Doyle, USACE
BA0023	Draft Cleanup or Abatement Order No. 99-005--Letter	11/23/1998	Draft	Roger W. Briggs, CARWQCB
BA0073	Draft Cleanup or Abatement Order No. 99-005--Letter		Final	Brian W. Doyle, USACE
BA0051	Draft Field Sampling Plan for the FFTA Review--Letter	09/22/2000	Final	Walter Wong, Monterey County Health Department
AA0004	Draft Final Data Gap Report	09/21/2001	Draft Final	TechLaw, Inc.
BA0046	Draft Final Data Gap Report--Letter	12/14/2001	Final	Michael LeBrun, CARWQCB
BA0072	Encroachment Permit Modification	02/28/2001	Final	W.E. Reichmuth, City of Monterey
BA0069	Environmental Concerns about Monterey Peninsula Airport--Memorandum		Final	Deputy Under Secretary of Defense

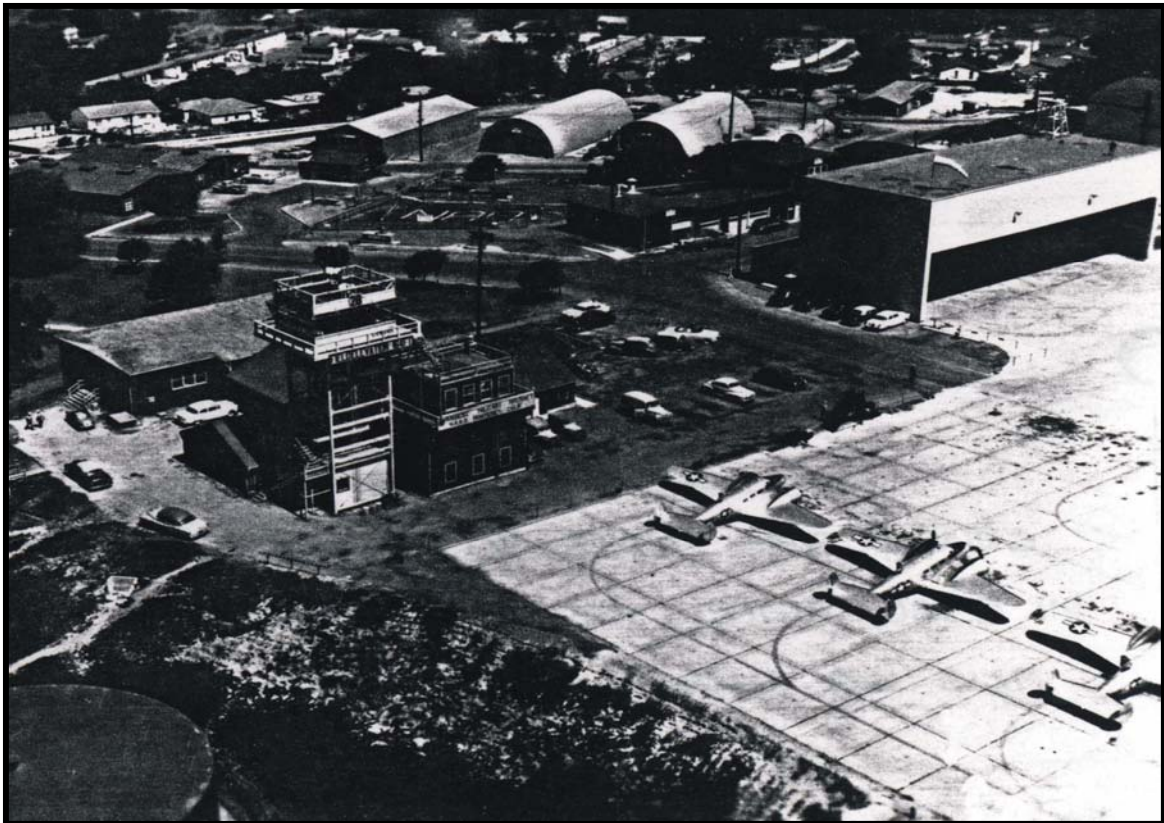
GA0003	Environmental Concerns about Response Complete in FY 2007	08/22/2000	Final	USACE
AA0005	Environmental Evaluation	03/01/1997	Final	USACE
CA0005	Environmental Restoration--Letter	04/24/1991	Final	Daniel J. Dykstra, Jr., USACE
BA0068	Evaluation of the Groundwater Monitoring Program for the MPA Site		Final	USACE
CA0012	Expenditure of Funds for Soil Testing	08/21/2000	Final	Denis R. Horn, Monterey Peninsula Airport District
BA0004	Extent of Benzene Plume Map	08/01/2000	Final	USACE
BA0005	Extent of TCE Plume Map	08/01/2000	Final	USACE
BA0002	Extent of TCE Plume Map	09/01/2000	Final	USACE
HA0020	Fact Sheet	02/01/2001	Final	Gerald Vincent, USACE
HA0019	Fact Sheet	06/01/2001	Final	Cindy Vincent, TRW, USACE
HA0021	Fact Sheet	10/01/2001	Final	Cindy Vincent, TRW, USACE
HA0022	Fact Sheet	01/01/2002	Final	Cindy Vincent, TRW, USACE
AA0002	February 2001 Progress Report	03/28/2001	Final	TechLaw, Inc.
BA0052	FFTA Field Sampling Plan--Letter	09/25/2000	Final	Roger W. Briggs, CARWQCB
BA0053	FFTA Field Sampling Plan--Letter	09/26/2000	Final	Roger W. Briggs, CARWQCB
BA0039	Field Analytical Services	04/05/1999	Final	Sheri L. Bone, USACE
BA0083	Field Sampling Plan	08/01/2000	Final	USACE
CA0028	Field Sampling Plan	02/01/2001	Review Draft	USACE
CA0023	Field Sampling Plan for FFTA--Letter	11/21/2000	Final	David A. Willoughby
BA0082	Fire Fighting Training Area	02/01/2001	Final Draft Report	USACE
CA0011	Fire Fighting Training Area Draft Final Report--Letter	04/04/2001	Final	Roger W. Briggs, CARWQCB
BA0036	Fire Fighting Training Area Draft Final Report--Letter	04/17/2001	Final	John Ramirez, Monterey County Department of Health
CA0003	Fire Fighting Training Area--Letter	09/15/2000	Final	W.E. Reichmuth, City of Monterey
CA0029	Fire Fighting Training Area--Letter	09/22/2000	Final	Walter Wong, Monterey County Health Department
CA0019	First 2001 Quarterly Groundwater Sampling Event--Letter	01/05/2001	Final	Jerry Vincent, USACE
CA0022	Fourth 2000 Quarterly Groundwater Sampling Event--Letter	09/14/2000	Final	Raj Sandhu, USACE
BA0070	Fourth 2000 Quarterly Groundwater Sampling Event--Letter	09/27/2000	Final	Jerry Vincent, USACE
CA0020	Fourth 2001 Quarterly Groundwater Sampling Event--Letter	10/10/2001	Final	Jerry Vincent, USACE
HA0016	Funding for airport cleanup must be accelerated--News Article		Final	Dennis Horn, The Monterey County Herald
BA0064	Funding for NAAS Monterey--Letter	08/18/2000	Final	Dan Albert, City of Monterey
BA0071	Funding for NAAS Monterey--Letter	10/23/2000	Final	Louis Caldera, Secretary of the Army
BA0065	Funding for NAAS Monterey--Letter	06/15/2001	Final	Dan Albert, City of Monterey
BA0062	Funding Shortage for Investigation	07/09/2001	Final	Denis Horn, Monterey Peninsula Airport
BA0077	Funding to Conduct Investigation and Cleanup Activities--Letter	02/19/1997	Final	Roger W. Briggs, CARWQCB
BA0008	Ground Water Investigation/Remediation Letter	07/21/1995	Final	Roger W. Briggs, CARWQCB
CA0018	Groundwater Investigation, Final Draft Report--Letter	12/30/1998	Final	Roger W. Briggs, CARWQCB
BA0067	Groundwater Investigation, Petroleum & TCE Plumes	04/17/2001	Final	Jerry Vincent, USACE
BA0012	Groundwater Investigation/Remediation--Letter	03/16/1995	Final	Roger W. Briggs, CARWQCB
BA0020	Groundwater Investigation--Letter to CARWQCB	05/28/1998	Final	Patricia Cantrell, USACE

CA0036	Groundwater Monitoring Plan	10/09/2001	Final	TRW Systems
CA0035	Groundwater Monitoring Results	04/17/1997	Final	Weiss Associates
CA0026	Groundwater Monitoring Results--Letter	06/03/1997	Final	Brian W. Doyle, USACE
BA0059	Groundwater Monitoring Well Results--Letter	05/15/1997	Final	Roger W. Briggs, CARWQCB
HA0012	Group Seeks Public Input on Chemicals--News Article	11/11/2000	Final	Kathleen Wong, The Monterey County Herald
BA0006	Hydropunch & Monitoring Well Locations	04/21/1998	Final	USACE
HA0010	Incumbents re-elected to airport board--News Article	11/08/2000	Final	Jill Duman, The Monterey County Herald
AA0006	INPR	09/01/1991	Final	USACE
GA0004	Integrated Schedule	06/06/2001	Final	USACE
GA0005	Integrated Schedule- 02/01-03/01	02/01/2002	Final	USACE
BA0018	Investigation Report Review-Letter	11/19/1997	Final	Roger W. Briggs, CARWQCB
BA0058	Investigation Report, Groundwater Investigation--Letter	11/19/1997	Final	Roger W. Briggs, CARWQCB
CA0017	Investigation Report--Letter	11/19/1997	Final	Roger W. Briggs, CARWQCB
GA0002	Letter from Congressman Farr	08/21/2000	Final	Sam Farr, U.S. Congress
BA0016	Letter Regarding Groundwater Monitoring Results	06/10/1997	Final	Brian W. Doyle, USACE
BA0015	Light Nonaqueous Phase Liquid	10/01/2000	Final	USACE
BA0003	Map Showing Explorations from Previous Investigations	09/01/1999	Final	USACE
HA0017	Messy problem at Monterey Peninsula Airport--News Article	08/13/2000	Final	Chuck Scardina, The Monterey County Herald
BA0044	Monitoring Well Property Access--Letter	03/03/2001	Final	Michael LeBrun, CARWQCB
BA0076	Monitoring Well Property Access--Letter	03/03/2001	Final	Michael LeBrun, CARWQCB
BA0007	Monitoring Wells Map	05/08/1998	Final	USACE
AA0001	Monterey Peninsula Airport District (MPAD) File Summary	08/01/1996	Final	USACE
GA0001	Monterey Peninsula Airport District CAO Schedule	12/08/1999	Final	Kevin Kratzke, CARWQCB
BA0043	Monterey Water Samples	04/01/2001	Final	Field-Portable Analytical, Inc.
BA0063	MPA Status--Letter	09/14/2000	Final	Fred Meurer, City of Monterey
BA0084	New Complaints of Contamination at Airport--Letter	08/23/2000	Final	W.E. Reichmuth, City of Monterey
BA0047	Notice of Violation of Cleanup or Abatement Order No. 99-005--Letter	07/14/2000	Final	Roger W. Briggs, CARWQCB
BA0048	Notice of Violation of Cleanup or Abatement Order No. 99-005--Letter	07/18/2000	Final	Roger W. Briggs, CARWQCB
BA0049	Notice of Violation of Cleanup or Abatement Order No. 99-005--Letter	07/24/2000	Final	Roger W. Briggs, CARWQCB
CA0004	NSI Project	01/31/1995	Final	Sherman Low, Neill Engineers Corp.
HA0008	Officials admit 'poor job' of telling public about toxin--News Article	08/08/2000	Final	Judie Marks, The Monterey County Herald
BA0074	Offsite Characterization--Letter	05/28/1998	Final	Patricia Cantrell, USACE
BA0024	Potentially Responsible Party Meeting--E-mail	12/03/1998	Final	Gerhardt Hubner, Hector Hernandez
GA0007	Project Timeline- FY 2001	11/01/2000	Draft	USACE
GA0009	Project Timelines	11/06/2000	Final	USACE
GA0010	Project Timelines- FY 2001	12/18/2000	Final	USACE
GA0008	Project Timelines- FY2001	11/01/2000	Final	USACE
BA0010	Project Work Plan	01/21/1997	Final	Weiss Associates
BA0041	Proposed Boring Locations Map	04/01/1999	Final	USACE
BA0013	Proposed Push Locations Map	02/02/2001	Final	USACE
BA0001	Proposed Push Locations Map-TCE	02/02/2001	Final	USACE

BA0033	Purgeable Organics by GC/MS	12/06/2000	Final	Curtis & Tompkins, Ltd.
BA0079	Quality Assurance Project Plan	10/01/2000	Draft	USACE
BA0081	Quality Assurance Project Plan	02/01/2001	Draft	USACE
CA0024	Quarterly Monitoring of Petroleum and TCE Plumes--Letter	06/04/2001	Final	Roger W. Briggs, CARWQCB
CA0037	Quarterly monitoring of the Petroleum & Trichloroethene Plumes	03/01/2001	Final Draft	USACE
CA0013	Report to Monterey County Board of Supervisors	04/27/1999	Final	Judy Pennycook, Board of Supervisors
HA0002	Residents: Will airport pollution hurt home values?--News Article	09/04/2000	Final	Kathleen Wong, The Monterey County Herald
CA0039	Right-of-Entry forms	10/01/2001	Final	USACE
CA0025	Sampling & Analysis Plan, Groundwater Investigation--Letter	04/08/1997	Final	David Price, DTSC
BA0060	Sampling & Analysis Plan--Letter	02/06/1997	Final	Roger W. Briggs, CARWQCB
BA0034	Document Removed--Confidential Information			
BA0035	Document Removed--Confidential Information			
BA0037	Scope of Work, Field Portable Analysis	03/31/1999	Final	USACE
BA0038	Scope of Work, Groundwater Investigation	04/09/1999	Final	USACE
AA0003	Scope of Work-Data Gap Report	10/06/2000	Final	TechLaw, Inc.
BA0031	Second 1999 Quarterly Groundwater Sampling Event--Letter	08/31/1999	Final	Patricia Cantrell, USACE
HA0007	Seeking funds to clean toxic site--News Article	09/28/2001	Final	Anna Davison, The Monterey County Herald
BA0045	September 2001 Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring Event--Letter	10/23/2001	Final	Michael LeBrun, CARWQCB
CA0010	Soil and Water Contamination Remediation Cost--Letter	10/02/1990	Final	Denis R. Horn, Monterey Peninsula Airport District
BA0022	Staff Report for Regular Meeting of	11/23/1998	Final	CARWQCB
BA0021	Staff Report for Regular Meeting of December 11, 1998	11/09/1998	Final	CARWQCB
BA0050	Status of Notice of Violation of Cleanup or Abatement Order No. 99-005--Letter	09/20/2000	Final	Roger W. Briggs, CARWQCB
BA0017	Supplemental Work Plan Review--Letter	12/12/1997	Final	Roger W. Briggs, CARWQCB
BA0057	Supplemental Work Plan, Groundwater Investigation--Letter	12/12/1997	Final	Roger W. Briggs, CARWQCB
BA0066	Surface Water Sampling Results	08/21/2000	Final	Dan Wormhoudt, Peter Hudson, Environmental Science Associates
CA0009	Tank Closure Summary	09/12/1990	Final	USACE
CA0032	TCE Groundwater Investigation	03/01/1999	Final	USACE
CA0033	TCE Groundwater Investigation	09/01/1999	Final	USACE
CA0034	TCE Groundwater Investigation	02/01/2001	Final	USACE
BA0028	TCE Groundwater Investigation Final Draft Report--Letter	12/08/1999	Final	Roger W. Briggs, CARWQCB
CA0016	TCE Groundwater Investigation--Letter	04/23/1999	Final	Roger W. Briggs, CARWQCB
BA0078	TCE Plume Status--Letter	10/25/2001	Final	Roger W. Briggs, CARWQCB
CA0031	TCE Remedial Groundwater Investigation	10/01/2001	Final Draft	USACE
CA0038	TCE Remedial Groundwater Investigation	01/01/2002	Final	USACE
CA0014	TCE Remedial Investigation Draft Field Sampling Plan and QAP--Letter	02/23/2001	Final	Peter M. Langtry, Lowney Associates
CA0021	Third 2000 Quarterly Groundwater Sampling Event--Letter	07/21/2000	Final	Raj Sandhu, USACE
CA0027	Third Quarterly Groundwater Sampling Event	08/08/2001	Final	Jerry Vincent, USACE

HA0003	Time for candor about airport's toxic stew--News Article	08/02/2000	Final	The Monterey County Herald
GA0006	Time Schedule for Resumption of the Investigation-Letter	09/29/2000	Final	Jerry Vincent, USACE
HA0004	Toxic secrets at airport--News Article	07/30/2000	Final	Judie Marks, The Monterey County Herald
GA0011	Two-Year Work Plan and Installation Cleanup Plan	03/23/1998	Final	Roger W. Briggs, CARWCB
CA0008	UST Closure Permit	06/22/1990	Final	Walter Wong, Monterey County Health Department
BA0040	UST Contamination Site Report	03/20/1997	Final	Walter Wong, Monterey County Health Department
CA0007	UST on MPA--Letter	11/25/1991	Final	Lewis A. Whitney
CA0006	UST Removal	11/01/1991	Final	Lewis A. Whitney

Appendix F
Government Officials/Agencies
Contact Sheet



Appendix F

Government Officials/Agencies

Contact Sheet

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Employees/Contractors

Gerald Vincent

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NAAS Monterey Project Manager
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* Denotes lead regulatory agency.

Technical Review Committee Agencies *Continued* . . .

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Government Officials

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President of the United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500
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Web Site:
<http://www.whitehouse.gov>
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The Honorable Sam Farr

U.S. House of Representatives
1221 Longworth House Office Building
Washington D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2861
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The Honorable Barbara Boxer

U.S. Senate
112 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-3553
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The Honorable Gray Davis

Office of the Governor
State Capitol, 1st Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 445-2841
(916) 445-4633 fax
Web Site: <http://www.ca.gov/s/governor>

The Honorable Diane Feinstein

U.S. Senate
112 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-3553
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E-mail: senator@feinstein.senate.gov

The Honorable Bruce McPherson

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(916) 448-0175 fax
Web Site: <http://www.sen.ca.gov/mcpherson>
E-Mail: senator.mcpherson@sen.ca.gov

Government Officials *Continued* . . .

The Honorable Fred Keeley

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Web Site:

<http://democrats.assembly.ca.gov...>

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(831) 646-3702 fax

The Honorable Simon Salinas

California State Assembly
State Assembly, 28th District
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E-mail:

assemblymember.salinas@assembly.ca.gov

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Dave Potter, District 5

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Jack Barlich

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Appendix G
Media Contact Sheet



Appendix G

Media Contact Sheet

Local Newspapers

Monterey Herald

Amy Wu

422 Main St,
Salinas, CA 93901
(831) 753-6760

Salinas Californian

123 West Alisal Street
Salinas, CA 93901
(831) 424-2221

Coast Weekly

Tracy Hukill

668 Williams Avenue
Seaside, CA 93955
(831) 394-5656

San Jose Mercury News

1205 Pacific Ave. Suite 201
Santa Cruz, CA 95060.
(831) 423-3234

Local Television Stations

KSBW-TV Channel 8 NBC

238 John Street
Salinas, CA 93901
(831) 758-8888

KION-TV Channel 46 CBS

1550 Moffett Street
Salinas, CA 93901
(831) 784-1702

KTEH- TV Channel 54 PBS

1585 Schallenberger Road
San Jose, CA 95131-2434
(831) 884-0526

KQED- TV Channel 9 PBS

2601 Mariposa St
San Francisco, CA 94110
(415) 864-2000

KCBA-TV Channel 35 FOX

1550 Moffett St.
Salinas, CA 93905
(831) 422-3500

Local Radio Stations

KSCO 1080 AM

2300 Portola Drive
Santa Cruz, CA 95062
(831) 475-1080

KGO 810 AM

900 Front Street
San Francisco, CA 94111

KCBS 740 AM

(415) 765-4000

KMBY 104.3 FM

60 Garden Court, Suite 300
Monterey, CA 93940

(415) 808-0810

KNRY 1240 AM
495 Elder Street
Sand City, CA 93955
(831) 899-2600

KAZU 90.3 FM
167 Central Ave.
Pacific Grove, CA 39350
(831) 375-7275

KUSP 88.9 FM
P.O. Box 423
Santa Cruz, CA 95061
(831) 476-2800

KDON 102.5 FM
903 North Main Street
Salinas, CA 93906
(831) 755-8181

KLVM 91.9 FM
8145 Prunedale North Road
Salinas, CA 93907
(831) 663-6022

(831) 658-5200

KTOM 100.7 FM
903 n. Main St.
Salinas, CA 93906
1-800/660-KTOM

KPIG 107.5 FM
1110 Main St. Sweet 16
Watsonville, CA 95076
(831) 722-9000

KBTU 101.7 FM
60 Garden Court, Suite 60
Monterey, CA 93940
(831) 658-5200

KIEZ 540 AM
651 Cannery Row
Monterey, CA 93940
(831) 373-1236

Appendix H
Community Survey





US Army Corps
of Engineers
Sacramento District

Naval Auxiliary Air Station (NAAS) Monterey
U. S. Army Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS)
Environmental Restoration Program

Community Relations Plan:
Resident Survey February 2002

**History of Remediation at and/or near the Former Naval Auxiliary Air Station in
Monterey:**

Between 1942 and 1989, a portion of the Monterey Peninsula Airport was used by the Department of Defense (DoD) for NAAS Monterey. Because of this, in 1990 NAAS Monterey was identified as a Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS), one of approximately 9800 locations nationwide. In accordance with the FUDS program, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is conducting investigations into potential environmental issues stemming from past DoD activities at the site.

3. Have these officials been responsive to your questions and/or concerns?

Yes

No

If no, why not? _____

_____.

4. Have you experienced any problems selling/renting a home or obtaining home loans/financial assistance for your property due to the contamination?

Yes

No

If so, what problems? _____

_____.

5. Do you have any concerns regarding the right-of-entry form? (*A right-of-entry form is used by the Corps of Engineers to gain access to restricted or private areas in order to collect pertinent data for site or remedial investigations*).

Yes

No

If so, what concerns? _____

_____.

Information Sources:

6. What is your preferred method for receiving information regarding NAAS Monterey? (*Check all that apply*).

Fact Sheets/Community Newsletters

Newspapers: The Monterey Herald

The Salinas Californian

Other _____

Television: Channel 8 News

Channel 46 News

Other _____

Radio: 1080 KSCO AM

1240 KNRY AM

Other _____

Other sources: _____
_____.

7. Are you currently on the Army Corps mailing list to receive fact sheets regarding the status of the remediation at NAAS Monterey?

Yes

No

If not, would like to be on our mailing list to receive it?

Yes

No

8. Would you like to see the fact sheets translated into languages other than English?

Yes

No

If yes, what languages: _____
_____.

9. Do you currently attend our public meetings?

Yes

No

If not, why? _____
_____.

10. Where would be the most convenient place for meetings to be held within your community?

_____.

11. What are the best days and times for you to attend a public meeting?

_____.

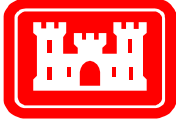
12. Where is the most convenient place for you to access our documents within your community?

Library

Community Center

Fire Station/Police Station

Other _____
_____.



**Naval Auxiliary Air Station (NAAS) Monterey
U. S. Army Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS)
Environmental Restoration Program**

**US Army Corps
of Engineers
Sacramento District**

**Community Relations Plan:
Interview Questions for Officials**

April 2002

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is developing a Community Relations Plan in order to keep the public well informed of the current restoration progress at the former NAAS Monterey. As part of this effort, this questionnaire serves as a way for the Corps to receive feedback from agencies and government officials associated with the remediation.

Name _____

Organization _____

Phone Number (____) _____

Public Concerns:

1. Does your organization receive complaints or questions regarding the contamination at the former NAAS Monterey and surrounding neighborhood from the public? If so, please elaborate in detail.

2. Does your organization feel that the public is being updated on the remediation of the former NAAS Monterey frequently and adequately enough to be well informed?

3. Does your organization provide the public with guidance and information for public health and safety with respect to the former NAAS Monterey?

4. What methods does your organization use to distribute information to the public? (If applicable)

5. What do you feel is the best method and frequency for distributing information on the NAAS Monterey clean up to this community?

Agency Concerns:

6. What, if any, environmental concerns or issues does your agency have with respect to the contamination associated with the former NAAS Monterey?

7. What are your organization's concerns regarding the remediation process for NAAS Monterey? (i.e. are we going too fast or too slow with the remediation)

8. What suggestions would you make to help the remediation be conducted more efficiently?

9. Does your organization feel knowledgeable and well informed of the status of the remediation?

10. What suggestions would you make to improve the communication and distribution of information between the Corps and your agency?

Other comments/suggestions: _____

Interviewer: _____ **Date:** _____

Appendix |
List of People Interviewed



Appendix |

Technical Review Committee Interview List

Grant Himebaugh

CA Regional Water Quality Control
Board

Interviewed: 9 April 2002

Jennifer Gonzales

City of Monterey

Interviewed: 9 April 2002

Peter Langtry

Lowney Associates

Interviewed: 9 April 2002

Richard Ruccello

Casanova Oak Knoll
Neighborhood Association

Interviewed: 9 April 2002

Mike Ventimiglia

City of Monterey Fire Dept./
City of Del Rey Oaks
Councilman

Interviewed: 10 April 2002

Frank Vogl

Naval Postgraduate School

Interviewed: 11 April 2002

Jon Jennings

Monterey County Health
Department

Interviewed: 12 April 2002

Jacquelyn Hulse

Monterey Peninsula Airport
District

Interviewed: 24 April 2002

Appendix J

References



Appendix J

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. Trichloroethylene. CAS # 79-01-6. Atlanta, GA. September 1997.

Adventure Tours. Tour Monterey County Wine Country. 26 April 2002.
<http://www.whps.com/agtours/tour.html>

California Environmental Protection Agency Department of Toxic Substance Control. Public Participation Manual. Rev. Ed. Sacramento, CA. October 2001.

CapitolImpact.Com. 24 April 2002. County Profile Page-Monterey County. 24 April, 2002 http://www.capitolimpact.com/cgi-local/cio_county_detail.pl?GetFile=ca~06053

City of Monterey. 19 April 2002. Welcome to Monterey California. 24 April 2002
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