Naval Auxiliary Air Station Monterey

Formerly Used Defense Site
Monterey, California

Public Involvement Plan

Prepared For

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
Sacramento District

Prepared By

EM-Assist, Inc
Folsom, Calif.

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Glossary of Terms

Terms	***Definitions***
CERCLA	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.
CONA	Casanova Oak Knoll Neighborhood Association: The neighborhood association addresses local issues within the Casanova and Oak Knoll neighborhoods. CONA has been a great help and substantial supporter/critic of the restoration project at the former NAAS Monterey.
DERP	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.
DoD	Department of Defense: The Department of Defense is a civilian cabinet organization of the United States government and is responsible for the control of the U.S. military.
FUDS	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.
HTRW	Hazardous, Toxic, Radioactive Waste: Category of contamination that classifies contamination found as being hazardous, toxic or radioactive.
INPR	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.
LTM	Long-Term Management:

Phase in remedial investigation where environmental monitoring, review of site conditions, and maintenance of a remedial action is conducted to ensure continued protection as designed once a FUDS achieves Response Complete.

LUC Land Use Control:
Physical, legal, or administrative mechanisms that restrict the use of, or limit access to, contaminated property to reduce risk to human health and the environment.

NAAS 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

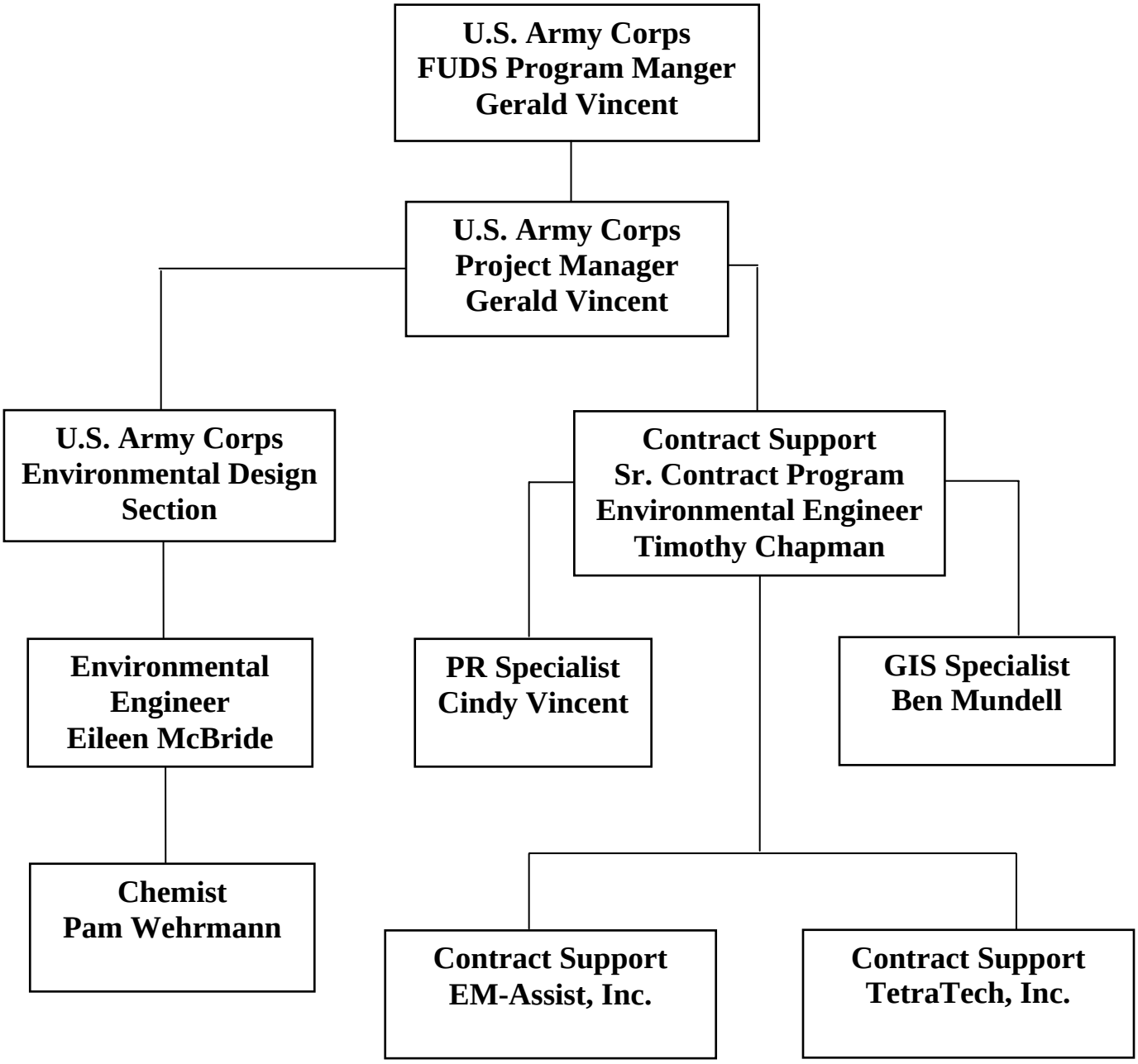
necessary.

ROD/DD Record of Decision/Decision Document:
This phase determines the final remedy that the site will go through for a particular project.

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.

USACE U.S. Army Corps of Engineers:
Department of Defense organization responsible for executing the Formerly Used Defense Sites Program.

NAAS Monterey Project Team



Section 1.0
Overview of Public Involvement Plan

This Public Involvement Plan for Naval Auxiliary Air Station (NAAS), Monterey is designed to keep the community informed and updated during the environmental restoration activities being conducted at the site by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) Program. As part of the former NAAS Monterey community outreach effort by the Army Corps, this Public Involvement 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 project remediation.

The Army Corps initially released a Community Relations Plan for the former NAAS Monterey in 2002, and this revision serves to update the information that was presented in that document per the new FUDS policy. In the following pages you will find information on the history of the site, history on the remediation project, community issues and concerns regarding the contamination, as well as project objectives to keep the community involved and updated on the status of the remediation.

To keep the community informed during the NAAS Monterey remediation, the Army Corps FUDS Program has widely distributed fact sheets and newspaper advertisements as well as held numerous public meetings in which community members were given an opportunity to comment and ask questions. A website for NAAS Monterey was established in 2004 and has all of the remediation and site historical information, as well as reports, newsletters, and visual displays from public meetings for community reference. For future public outreach opportunities, the Army Corps plans to continue providing accurate information through its current methods as well as look toward new technology for information dissemination as it is developed.

One of the most recent 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 efficiency of the restoration project and containment of the contamination in a timely manner.

In 1991, the property was determined to be eligible as a FUDS by the Department of Defense. To be determined eligible as a FUDS, the property must have been used, owned, or operated by the Department of Defense and transferred from the Department of Defense inventory prior to October 17, 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.

This report is written in accordance with the *DERP-FUDS Program Manual*, Engineering Pamphlet EP 1110-3-8 *Public Participation in the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) for Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS)*, and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). 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).

CERCLA Process for Hazardous, Toxic, Radioactive Waste (HTRW) Remediation

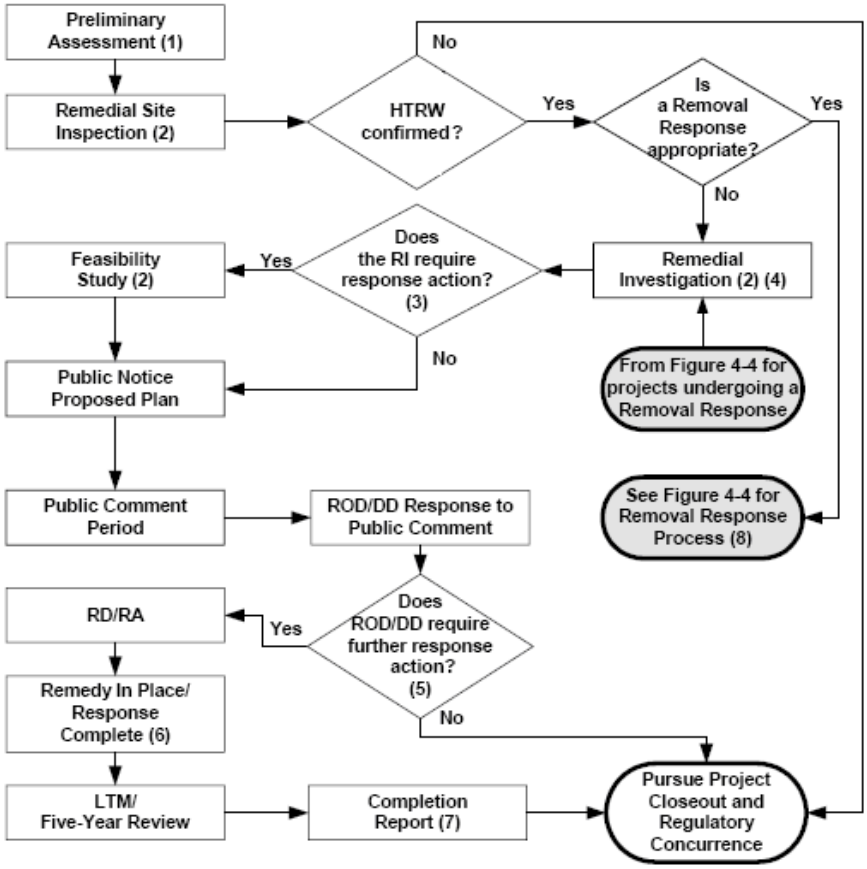


Figure 1.[1]

Notes:
1. For new INPRs, a Preliminary Assessment will be performed for eligible FUDS properties. If no hazards are identified during the PA, property closeout and regulatory concurrence will be pursued.
2. A removal response may be performed at any time during the process up until the ROD/DD signature.
3. Response action may include land use controls.
4. If the removal response taken adequately addresses the risk or safety concerns at the project, the RI may be abbreviated.
5. LUC/5-Year Reviews/LTM are required to be documented in the RD.
6. See definitions in paragraph 4-4.7.2 and Figure 4-3.
7. Required by USACE FUDS policy.
8. Regardless of whether additional investigation/response is required following the removal action, the projects will transition back to the remedial response process.

[1] Source: Figure 4-1, FUDS ER 200-3-1 (2004). For Figure 4-4 mentioned in the chart, please refer to the FUDS ER 200-3-1 (2004).

Section 2.0
NAAS Monterey Description

This section describes the details of NAAS Monterey from environmental setting to the history of Monterey, CA. The history of NAAS Monterey describes how the Navy utilized the site and for how long, as well as explains what happened after the Department of Defense withdrew from the site. At the conclusion of this section is a full detail of what remediation activities have occurred as well as the site's current status.

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 in the southeast to north/northwest direction. The site also lies within the San Lorenzo watershed area.

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 former NAAS Monterey FUDS is currently in use by the Monterey Peninsula Airport, the Navy Flying Club and many 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 north and northwest is the Naval Postgraduate School (NPS). The

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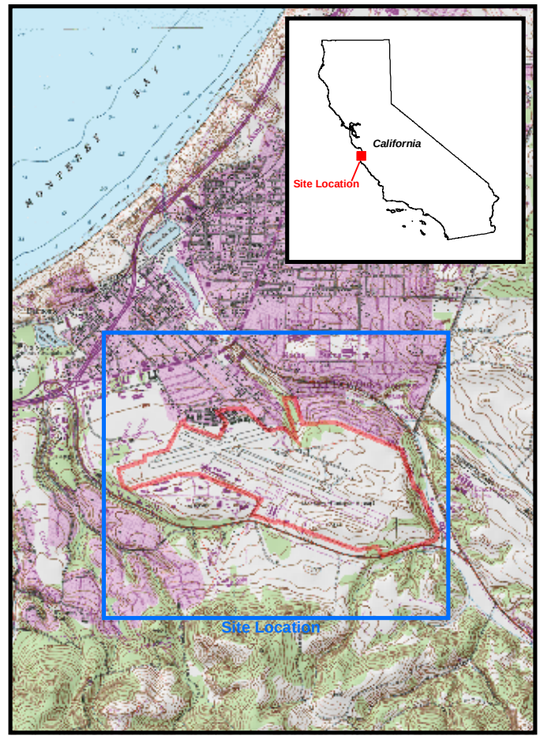


USGS 7.5 Minute Quads: Marina, and Seaside, CA

Naval Auxiliary Air Station Monterey

Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) Site No. J09CA1500

July 2006

Site Area

N

0 450 900 1,800 2,700

Feet

Aerial photo taken 2003

Prepared for:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District

Prepared by:
EM-Assist, Inc., Folsom, California

Figure 2.

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, single family and multi-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, at approximately 0.1 mile away, is located at 735 Ramona Ave. at the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center. Other schools in the surrounding area consist of the Del Rey Oaks Elementary School in Seaside, Foothill Elementary in Monterey, Highland Elementary in Seaside, Kin School in Seaside, La Mesa Elementary in Monterey, Ord Terrace Elementary in Seaside, and Seaside High School in Seaside. Nearby colleges and universities consist of the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey Peninsula College, and California State University Monterey Bay.

The nearest park to the former NAAS Monterey is the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Park. Other parks located in the area are Work Memorial Park, Del Rey Park, Monterey Peninsula Regional Park, and the Del Rey Oaks Frog Pond. The Monterey County Fairgrounds is 0.4 miles from the former NAAS Monterey, located on Fairground Road. Also located near the former NAAS Monterey are a supermarket and several hotels approximately 0.5 miles away. The nearest police and fire stations to the former NAAS are part of the Monterey Peninsula Airport police and fire department, located on the former NAAS Monterey property.

The Presidio of Monterey is approximately 3 miles from the former NAAS Monterey in the City of Monterey. Fort Ord, a former military site being closed 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.

In 1992, the Monterey Bay was designated as part of 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. The National Marine Sanctuary stretches 400 miles from north to south, extends nearly 35 miles offshore, and covers over 5,300 total square miles.

Figure 2.

The San Lorenzo watershed is currently under threat by accelerated logging, water diversion (making spawning migration difficult for the wildlife), and flood control channels. The Monterey County Soquel Creek watershed is also under threat by coastal development and suburban sprawl. Accelerated logging without proper environmental protection is a growing problem in this creek as well due to the increase in occurrence of erosion and sedimentation.

2.2 History of NAAS Monterey

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 November 22, 1989.

2.3 History of Restoration Activities

Following the termination of the Department of Defense lease, the Monterey Peninsula Airport used some of the underground storage tanks. In 1986, as the result of 1983 California State Soil Laws (AB 2013 & 1362), the Monterey County Health Department targeted 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 additional 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. Analysis of the groundwater from the monitoring wells and from several separate borings helped to further define the extent of the groundwater contamination.

In November 2000, the Army Corps conducted a site investigation of the former fire fighter training area. To ensure that the fire fighter training area did not pose a contamination threat, the Army Corps of Engineers sampled the soil and groundwater. Soil sample results required further investigation, which occurred in 2002.

In February 2001, a remedial investigation was initiated to determine the extent of the contaminated groundwater on and off 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. However, through groundwater monitoring and sampling, this boundary is constantly being updated (see Figure 3).

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. During the investigation for potential exposure pathways, three routes of exposure were discovered: inhalation of contaminated chemicals by office workers on the airport, inhalation, skin contact, and ingestion of contaminated chemicals by construction workers on the airport, and ingestion of home-grown produce irrigated with contaminated groundwater. The latter of the three is limited to only those residents within the boundary of the TCE plume who have access through personal wells.

For each of the identified exposure pathways, the risk for non-cancerous diseases was within the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) accepted limits. The maximum risk for cancer for an office worker on the airport was calculated to be two in one million people; the maximum risk for cancer for a construction worker on the airport was calculated to be three in 100 billion people; and the maximum risk for cancer for a resident within the surrounding neighborhood of the airport was calculated to be six in ten million people. These calculated risks are for the absolute worst case exposure through a completed exposure pathway. Most of the office workers, construction workers, and residents would not endure any excess risk because they are not near a completed exposure pathway to the contaminants.

In April 2002, the Army Corps began additional groundwater sampling at the former fire fighter training area, former firing ranges, former landfills, and other potentially at risk sites on the Monterey Peninsula Airport (see Figure 4). The results of this investigation concluded that no other potentially contaminated areas of concern due to former Department of Defense activities exist at the former NAAS Monterey. The No DoD Action Indicated Report will be issued in 2006 for regulatory concurrence.

A treatability study was initiated 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, an *in situ* chemical oxidation system in the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Park and an *in situ* biodegradation system on the Monterey Peninsula Airport. The installation of both treatment systems was completed in 2003, with both systems running in operational mode.


MPA-MW22
MPA-MW19
MPA-MW20
MPA-MW18
MPA-IW02
MPA-IW01
MPA-EW01
MPA-MW16
MPA-IW06
MPA-IW05
MPA-IW04
MPA-IW03
MPA-MW15
MPA-MW14
MPA-MW05
MPA-MW09
MPA-MW-21
MPA-MW17
MPA-IW10
MPA-MW04
MPA-IW08
MPA-IW09
MPA-IW07
MPA-MW07
MPA-EW02
MPA-EW03
MPA-EW04
MPA-MW08
MPA-MW10
MPA-IW11
MPA-IW12
MPA-MW02
MPA-MW12
MPA-MW03
MPA-MW11
MPA-MW01
MPA-MW06
MPA-MW13
Naval Auxiliary Air Station Monterey
Groundwater Plume Information
June 2005
Legend
Monitoring Well
Extraction Well
Injection Well
Extraction Well 1 - Capture Zone
Extraction Well 2 - Capture Zone
Extraction Well 3 - Capture Zone
Extraction Well 4 - Capture Zone
Injection Well Hydraulic Influence
POL Plume
TCE Plume
NAAS Monterey Site Area
0 75 150 300 450 600
Feet
N
Aerial photo taken 2003
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District

Figure 3.

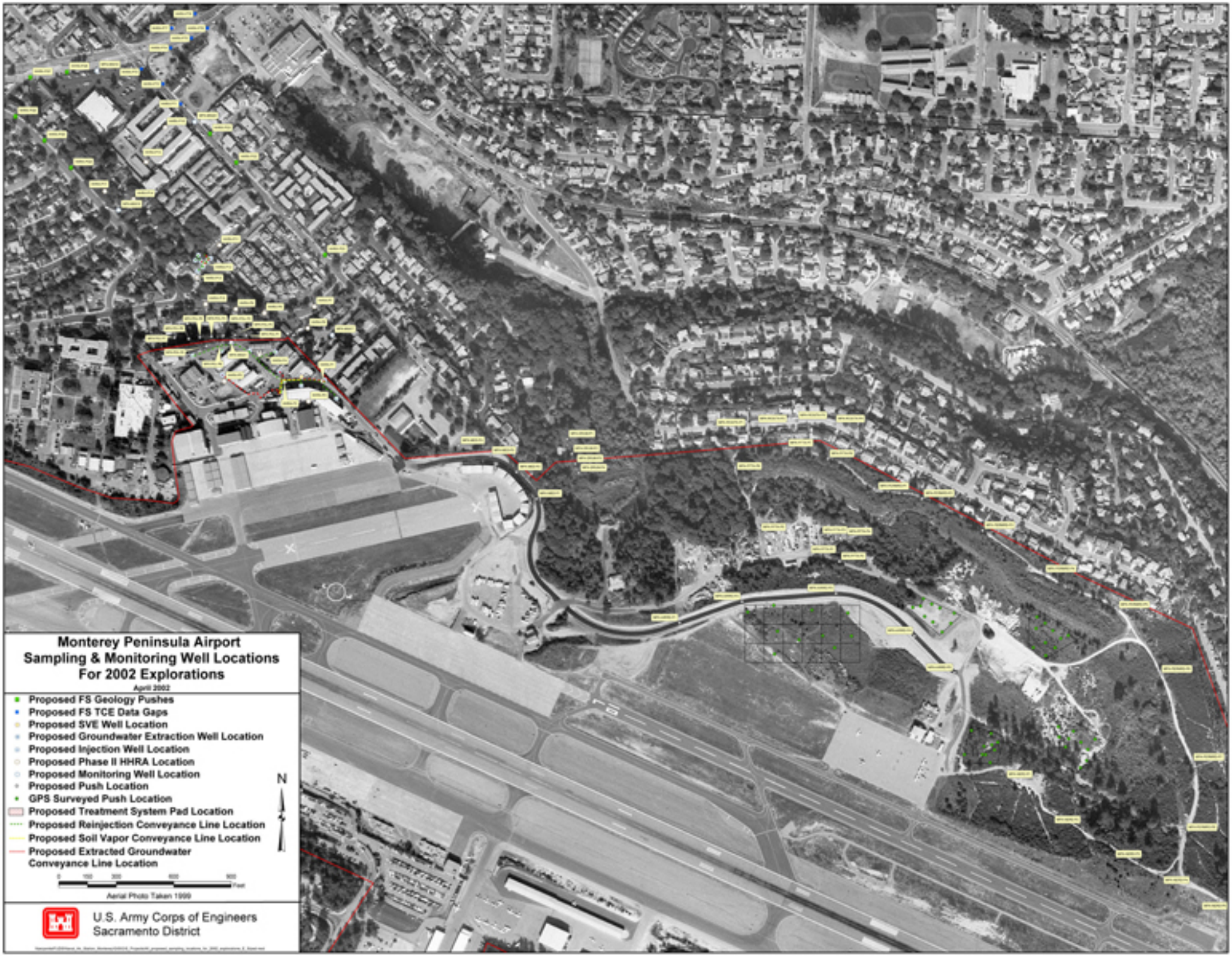

Monterey Peninsula Airport
Sampling & Monitoring Well Locations
For 2002 Explorations
April 2002
Proposed FS Geology Pushes
Proposed FS TCE Data Gaps
Proposed SVE Well Location
Proposed Groundwater Extraction Well Location
Proposed Injection Well Location
Proposed Phase II HHRA Location
Proposed Monitoring Well Location
Proposed Push Location
GPS Surveyed Push Location
Proposed Treatment System Pad Location
Proposed Reinjection Conveyance Line Location
Proposed Soil Vapor Conveyance Line Location
Proposed Extracted Groundwater
Conveyance Line Location
N
Aerial Photo Taken 1999
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District

Figure 4.

From 2003 to the date of this report, the treatment systems have been continually tested and monitored as part of a monitoring program established for the Treatability Study. Sampling results from the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Park treatment system show a continuing decline in TCE concentrations under the park area. Through continuous groundwater sampling, the Monterey Peninsula Airport treatment system also showed to be considerably reducing POL and TCE concentrations in the groundwater aquifer within the airport boundary.

Currently, both the TCE and POL plumes under the Monterey Peninsula Airport are contained. The TCE plume under the surrounding neighborhood is contained within the Park. Both treatment systems are fully operational and working within design levels, having processed over 72 million gallons of water cumulatively. At the airport, the TCE concentration levels have dropped approximately 75-80% while the benzene levels of the POL plume have dropped approximately 70-80%. At the park, the TCE concentration levels have dropped approximately 70-75%. Through May 2006, the systems have removed over 26 pounds of TCE and four pounds of benzene. Based on these sampling results, the Army Corps is pursuing the development of a decision document to propose the continuation of this treatment process. (See Figure 5 for complete project history timeline)

Project History Timeline

1942: Department of Navy leases 455 acres from MPAD.

1946: MPAD was granted joint use of the landing facilities.

1972: NAAS Monterey was terminated. NPS continually renewed lease.

1982: Navy lease expired; MPAD resumed full control of property.

1990: NAAS Monterey was determined a FUD Site. MPAD removed two underground storage tanks.

1990-1991: The PA/SI phase commenced and the INPR was completed.

1994: The Army Corps removed eight underground storage tanks.

1998: TCE was detected in the groundwater on and off the airport property.

2001: The RI/FS phase was completed with groundwater and site sampling.

2002: The Human Health Risk Assessment concluded as part of the treatability study for the feasibility study.

2002: Sampling for extended SI show no other areas of concern at NAAS Monterey. Treatability Study initiated to determine groundwater contamination remedy.

2003: Installation of treatment systems completed in park and on airport. Both systems begin running in operational mode.

2004-06: Treatment systems continually monitored and show decrease in contamination as well as containment.

Figure 5.

Section 3.0
Community Background

Through the past several years, many concerns have been voiced by the community. This section details the community profile of the surrounding NAAS Monterey area as well as 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 communities. 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.

3.1 Community Profile

According to the 2004 U.S. Census data, the County of Monterey is made up of approximately 392,000 people. Of these people, 51.0% are Hispanic, 38.0% are Caucasian, 6.0% are Asian, 2.2% are African American, and 2.8% are another race. The median annual household income for a Monterey County resident from a Census 2004 model-based estimate is $50,127. English is primarily spoken by 180,624 of the residents, 157,400 of the residents speak Spanish, 14,125 of the residents speak Asian and Pacific Islander languages, and 6,539 of the residents speak another language not already mentioned. According to the 2004 Census data, there are 45,976 high school graduate students and 43,226 college graduate students in the Monterey County area.

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 Caucasians, 109 Hispanics, 85 Asians, and 26 African Americans 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 Caucasians, 3,222 Hispanics, 2,205 Asians, 749 African Americans, and 1,252 people of other ethnic backgrounds residing within the City of Monterey.

3.2 History of Community Involvement

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 inform community members of issues discussed 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 the type and location of contamination that had been found, as well as their future plans to investigate the former Fire Fighter 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 and provide the status of the NAAS Monterey environmental investigation. The December 2000 fact sheet was useful in acquainting residents with the timeline of events from the Department of Defense site history to the environmental site history. 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 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 with regard to the remediation.

After February 2001, community interest in the status of NAAS Monterey began declining. Shortly thereafter, the fieldwork began at NAAS Monterey. During the site fieldwork the Army Corps decreased 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 fact sheets to the public and held another meeting to detail the steps and planning for this phase of the project. 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 be released to the public. Following this meeting, fact sheets were distributed and a public meeting held to discuss the upcoming soil/groundwater investigation fieldwork and treatability study for NAAS Monterey. Meetings were also held in August and October 2002 for the discussion of the soil/groundwater investigation results and Phase II Human Health Risk Assessment.

In 2003, the project saw the decline of community interest and accordingly, community outreach efforts. Public meetings were cut back to just one in May 2003 to discuss the installation of the treatment systems, one the following year in August, and one most recently in September 2005. Each of these meetings was preceded by the mailing of an informative fact sheet, which provided an update on the operation of the treatment systems and decline of TCE and POL contamination in the groundwater.

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. The City of Monterey also mails/hand delivers The Groundwater Gazette to inform the public of current fieldwork activity details along with information regarding the public meetings.

3.3 Key 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 2001, community concerns focused on the location and extent of the 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 in 2002 to residents, held public meetings, and spoke with some of the residents in person within the Del Rey Oaks and Monterey areas.

As summarized in the 2002 Community Relations Plan, many new concerns were 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 would be able to remedy the contamination. They wanted assurance that the contamination would be safely neutralized and removed from the groundwater table as soon as possible and without further interruption.

Many of the residents within the community were 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 while planting flowers or growing vegetables in their backyards. The residents were also very concerned about what mental and physical harm could develop from contact with the contaminated water.

Along with their concerns over human health, residents were also worried about the health of the surrounding wildlife and environment. Many community members were very vocal in stating their concerns about impacts to the groundwater table and what impacts, if any, this contamination could 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 were being affected. Approximately 13% of the residents who responded to the 2003 survey wanted to know if their street was 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 with regard to the contamination.

In 2005, the Army Corps again disseminated community surveys to 13,000 residents in the Monterey area for the update of the Community Relations Plan. Of the 13,000, only 75 people responded. The main concerns expressed by residents were those regarding groundwater and drinking water safety; air, soil and water contamination; cancer effects of the contamination and other side effects; and the efficiency and timeliness of the restoration and containment of the contamination.

Of all the community outreach efforts the Army Corps has implemented over the years, only five of the responses stated they did not know about the contamination. However, in spite of ongoing investigations and public meetings to disseminate data results, many residents voiced the same concerns that were reflected in the 2002 survey. Of these concerns, a few reflected the safety of their children while playing in the soil, along with their own safety of planting flowers or growing vegetables in their backyards. While community members also wanted assurance that the contamination would be safely neutralized and removed from the groundwater table as soon as possible and without further interruption.

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 in the Monterey area for both the preparation of the 2002 Community Relations Plan and the 2006 Public Involvement Plan. These concerns are addressed in Section 4.1 of this report. The Technical Review Committee is currently made up of members representing the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, the City of Monterey, the Monterey Peninsula Airport District, the Monterey County Health Department, the Casanova Oak Knoll Neighborhood Association (CONA), 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 former NAAS Monterey.

The most common concern expressed from those interviewed in 2002 was if the well installed off North Fremont St. would spread the migration of the TCE plume further into the community if used. One suggestion made by 38% of the Technical Review Committee members was to simplify the terminology in the fact sheets so the community residents could 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 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 they could 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 received community queries and complaints regarding the

contamination in the past. The City of Monterey stated that most questions are received prior to and after 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 comments of satisfaction for the pace at which the Army Corps was progressing and for the effort the Army Corps has put forth in attempting to keep the community informed. Many members were also happy with the level of communication the Army Corps had established and was maintaining with the members of the Technical Review Committee.

Since the 2002 Community Relations Plan, there have been some changes in the members of the Technical Review Committee and the majority of these new members have not received any comments or complaints regarding the contamination and treatment systems. Some concerns expressed by the Technical Review Committee members focused on the extent of the TCE plume and whether or not there is definitive long-term reduction in the amount of contamination.

3.4 Summary of Communication Needs

Today there are many ways that information can be distributed to the public: from direct mailing, local newspaper, and the Internet. As opposed to the 2002 Community Relations Plan results where 63% of the community preferred receiving newsletters and fact sheets by mail, 51% stated that they now prefer to access documents through the Internet. About 35% are more interested in visiting an information repository in person. Of the 75 people who responded to the survey, only 10 of them expressed an interest in seeing fact sheets translated into languages other than English, preferably Spanish.

The second most favorable source of information (after Army Corps newsletters) is still The Monterey Herald (38 responses) followed by the KSBW Action News Channel 8 station (29 responses). Several of the residents also expressed a desire to receive information through more unconventional ways like e-mail. Although not accessible to all, a little more than half of all of the people who responded to the survey supported the availability of NAAS Monterey information on the Internet.

There has been a decline in public participation and attendance at NAAS Monterey public meetings over the past several years. Twenty-five 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 (for meeting location and address, please see Appendix C).

The most preferred location for the public meetings is the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center at 735 Ramona Ave. Although evening meetings weren't convenient for some, 39% of the residents stated that they prefer to have meetings held in the evening. Weekdays are preferable to weekends according to 21% of the residents who responded.

Section 4.0
USACE Public Involvement Program

Many different types of communication methods have been used throughout the remediation process for NAAS Monterey to open up pathways for the Army Corps to share information with the public. Detailed in this section are the 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 FUDS Program activity schedule outlining which phases of the site restoration certain public outreach efforts should be conducted.

4.1 Public Involvement Plan

Through the community surveys and outreach, the public has informed the Army Corps of different possible ways that they can be reached. 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:

Concern:	***Activity to be Implemented:***
Not enough time for document review.	Provide documents for review at least 30 days before comments are due so Technical Review Committee members and public have enough time to be able to respond with questions or comments.
Need to simplify terminology in fact sheets.	Break technical concepts down to simplest forms and convey in laymen's terms.
Would like all NAAS Monterey information available through	Maintain Internet website to provide public with access to

Internet.	NAAS Monterey cleanup data 24 hours a day. Update within two-week time period in conjunction with availability of new data information.
Unaware of NAAS Monterey project status.	Continue to update mailing list for interested community members to receive fact sheets and other NAAS Monterey cleanup information. Continue to hold public meetings at least annually to release latest data and status of cleanup for NAAS Monterey. Uphold open house forum to allow community residents to speak with the participating regulatory agencies and Army Corps in person.
Would like to access information through newspaper and television media as well.	Continue to provide local newspapers and television channels with accurate details regarding the cleanup process.
Concern over human/wildlife/environment health. Efficiency of treatment systems.	Continue to address public concerns through fact sheet mailings and annual public meetings.
Would like to see door-to-door fliers prior to public meetings.	Not feasible or practical, will continue to mass distribute fact sheets and newsletters to residents on mailing list.

4.2 Community Involvement Activity Schedule[2]

Remedial Phases	PA	SI	RI/FS				RD	RA-C	RA-O	LTM	PCO
Public Involvement Activities	PA	SI	RI	FS	PP	ROD/ DD	RD	RA-C	RA-O	LTM	Close -out
Contact local officials	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Contact property owners	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D
News release		D	D	D	D		D	D	D	D	D
Workshops		D	D	D			D	D			
Community Interviews		R	R								
Public Involvement Plan (PIP)		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Establish Information Repository and inform public			R	R	R	R					
Initiate and maintain the Administrative Record			R	R	R	R					
Determine need for Restoration Advisory Board			R								
Publicize TAG and other technical assistance opportunities			R								
Fact Sheets		D	D	D	R	D	R	R	D	D	R
Public notice			R		R	R					D
Public meeting					R						
Public comment period (30–60 days)					R						
Responsiveness Summary					R						
Revise Proposed Plan					R						
Second comment period (30–60 days)					R						
Revise PIP			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	

PA: Preliminary Assessment
SI: Site Inspection
RI: Remedial Investigation
FS: Feasibility Study
PP: Proposed Plan
ROD: Record of Decision
DD: Decision Document
RD: Remedial Design
RA-C: Remedial Action-Construction
RA-O: Remedial Action-Operation
LTM: Long-Term Management
PCO: Project Close-Out
PIP: Public Involvement Plan
R: Required
D: Desirable

[2] Source: Table 8-1, FUDS ER 200-3-1

Appendix A
Government Officials/Agencies Contact Sheet

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Employees/Contractors

Gerald Vincent
FUDS Program Manager/
NAAS Monterey Project Manager
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District
1325 J St., CESPK-PM-M
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 557-7452
(916) 557-7865 fax
Gerald.E.Vincent@usace.army.mil

Eileen McBride
Environmental Engineer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District
1325 J St., CESPK-ED-GD
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 557-7407
(916) 557-7865 fax
Eileen.M.McBride@usace.army.mil

Pam Wehrmann
Chemist
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District
1325 J St., CESPK-ED-GC
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 557-6662
(916) 557-7465 fax
Pamela.A.Wehrmann@usace.army.mil

Tim Chapman
Contract Program Manager
Senior Environmental Engineer
EM-Assist, Inc.
90 Blue Ravine Rd., Ste. 180
Folsom, CA 95630
(916) 355-8444
(916) 355-8445 fax
Tim@emassist.com

Cindy Vincent
Public Relations Specialist
EM-Assist, Inc.
1325 J St., CESPK-PM-M
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 557-7887
(916) 557-7865 fax
Cindy.S.Vincent@usace.army.mil

Ben Mundell
GIS Specialist
EM-Assist, Inc.
90 Blue Ravine Rd., Ste. 180
Folsom, CA 95630
(916) 355-8444
(916) 355-8445 fax
BMundell@emassist.com

Technical Review Committee Agencies

Grant Himebaugh*
Associate Engineering Geologist
CA Regional Water Quality
Control Board, Region 9
895 Aerovista Place, Ste. 101
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-7906
(805) 542-4636
(805) 788-3533 fax
GHimebau@rb3.swrcb.ca.gov

Mark Bautista
Deputy General Manager
Monterey Peninsula Airport District
200 Fred Kane Dr., Ste #200
Monterey, CA 93940
(831) 648-7000 x 212
(831) 648-7021 fax
MBautista@montereyairport.com

Bruce Welden
Supervising Hazardous Materials
Specialist
Monterey County Health Department
1270 Natividad Rd., Room B301
Salinas, CA 93906
(831) 755-4680
(831) 755-8954 fax
WeldenB@co.monterey.ca.us

Richard Le Warne
Assistant Director of Environmental
Health
Monterey County Health Department
1270 Natividad Rd.
Salinas, CA 93906
(831) 755-4544
(831) 755-4880 fax
LeWarneR@co.monterey.ca.us

Tom Reeves
City Engineer
City of Monterey
City Hall
Monterey, CA 93940
(831) 646-3448
(831) 646-3467 fax
Reeves@ci.monterey.ca.us

Richard Ruccello
Political Analyst
Casanova Oak Knoll Neighborhood
Association
(831) 375-2340
(831) 375-3465 fax
RRuccello@aol.com

* Denotes lead regulatory agency.

Elected Local Officials

Jerry Smith
Monterey County Supervisor
Board of Supervisors, District 4
2616 1st Ave.
Marina, CA 93933
(831)883-7570
(831)384-1839
District4@co.monterey.ca.us

Dave Potter
Monterey County Supervisor
Board of Supervisors, District 5
1200 Aguajito Road, Ste. 1
Monterey, CA 93940
(831) 647-7755
(831) 647-7695 fax
District5@co.monterey.ca.us

Dan Albert
City of Monterey Mayor
Monterey City Hall
Monterey, CA 93940
(831) 646-3760
(831) 646-3793 fax
Suggest@ci.monterey.ca.us

Fred Meurer
City of Monterey City Manager
Monterey City Hall
Monterey, CA93940
(831) 646-3760
(831) 646-3793
Meurer@ci.monterey.ca.us

Joseph Russell
City of Del Rey Oaks Mayor
Del Rey Oaks City Hall
650 Canyon Del Rey Road
Del Rey Oaks, CA 93940
Phone: 831-394-8511
Fax: 831-394-6421
Dro@redshift.com

Elected Federal & State Government Officials

Diane Feinstein
U.S. Senator
U.S. Senate
331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-3841
(202) 228-3954 fax
http://feinstein.senate.gov/email
Website: http://feinstein.senate.gov

Barbara Boxer
U.S. Senator
U.S. Senate
112 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-3553
(916) 448-2563 fax
http://boxer.senate.gov/contact/email
Website: http://boxer.senate.gov

Sam Farr
California Congressional Member
U.S. House of Representatives, District 17
100 West Alisal Street
Salinas, CA 93901
(831) 424-2229
(831) 424-7099 fax
Toll Free (800) 340-FARR
http://www.farr.house.gov/feedback
Website: http://www.farr.house.gov

Arnold Schwarzenegger
California State Governor
Office of the Governor
State Capitol Building
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 445-2841
(916) 445-4633 fax
http://www.govmail.ca.gov
Website: http://www.governor.ca.gov

Abel Maldonado
California State Senator
California State Senate, District 15
590 Calle Principal
Monterey, CA 93940
(831) 657-6315
(831) 657-6320 fax
http://republican.sen.ca.gov/web/15/feed
Website: http://republican.sen.ca.gov/web/15

Simón Salinas
California State Assembly
State Assembly, District 28
100 West Alisal St., Ste. 134
Salinas, CA 93901
(831) 759-8676
(831) 759-2961 fax
Web Site:
http://democrats.assembly.ca.gov/members/a28

John Laird
California State Assembly
State Assembly, District 27
99 Pacific Street, Ste. 555D
Monterey, Ca 93940
(831) 649-2832
(831) 649-2935 fax
Web Site:
http://democrats.assembly.ca.gov/members/a27

Appendix B
Media Contact Sheet

Local Newspapers

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

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

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

Groundwater Gazette
City of Monterey
City Hall
Monterey, CA 93940

CONA Newsletter
Post Office Box 2304
Monterey, CA 93942

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
(415) 808-0810

KCBS 740 AM
865 Battery Street
San Francisco, CA 94111
(415) 765-4000

KMBY 104.3 FM
60 Garden Court, Suite 300
Monterey, CA 93940
(831) 658-5200

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

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 C
Meeting & Information Repository Locations

Public Meeting Location

Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center
735 Ramona Ave.
Monterey, CA 93940
(831) 646-5665
Community Center Point of Contact: Cece Reinhardt
Meetings Held: As needed. See Appendix A for U.S. Army Corps representative Point of Contact.

Information Repository Locations

Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center
735 Ramona Ave.
Monterey, CA 93940
(831) 646-5665
Hours of Operation: Monday - Thursday 9 a.m. - 9 p.m.
Friday 1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Closed Weekends and Holidays

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
Sacramento District Office
1325 J St., 8th Floor Library
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 557-6657
Hours of Operation: Monday – Friday 7:15 a.m. – 3:45 p.m.
Closed Weekends and Holidays

NAAS Monterey website: http://www.naasmonterey.org

Appendix D

List of News Articles

Title	**Author/Publication**	**Date**
Toxic Secrets at Airport	Judie Marks, Monterey Herald	07.30.2000
Citizen pain	Traci Hukill, Monterey County Weekly	08.2000
Airport Ordered to Test Soil-Now	Judie Marks, Monterey Herald	08.2000
Mea Culpa, It'll Cost Ya	Salinas Weekly	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
Clean All Toxic Sites	Letter to Editor, Monterey Herald	08.17.2000
Airport Will Test More Soil	Kathleen Wong, Monterey Herald	08.24.2000
Crowd Full of Questions on Toxic Plume	Kathleen Wong, Monterey Herald	08.25.2000
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
Group Seeks Public Input on Chemicals	Kathleen Wong, Monterey Herald	11.17.2000
Stories Gathered on Toxics at Airport	Kathleen Wong, Monterey Herald	11.19.2000
Army Probes Soil Near Airport	Anna Davison, Monterey Herald	03.06.2001
Seeking Funds to Clean Toxic Site	Anna Davison, Monterey Herald	09.17.2001
Contamination Risk Low in Oak Knoll	Amy Wu, Monterey Herald	01.20.2002
Army Cleanup Moves Ahead	Amy Wu, Monterey Herald	03.24.2002
Around the County, Monterey	Monterey Herald	05.01.2002
Cleanup Projects Put on Slow Track	Dennis Moran, Monterey Herald	02.06.2003
Full-speed Ahead with Toxic Cleanups	Monterey Herald	02.12.2003

Toxic Cleanups Back on Track	Dennis Moran, Monterey Herald	02.27.2003
Pressure Pays Off	Monterey Herald	05.07.2003
Airport Settles Toxic-Plume Lawsuit	Dan Laidman, Monterey Herald	05.17.2003
Officials, Residents Pleased by Effort in Airport Water Cleanup	Monterey Herald	08.12.2004
Toxic Contamination Contained at Airport	Monterey Herald	09.02.2005

Appendix E

Fact Sheets

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(delete the comma)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

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)

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.

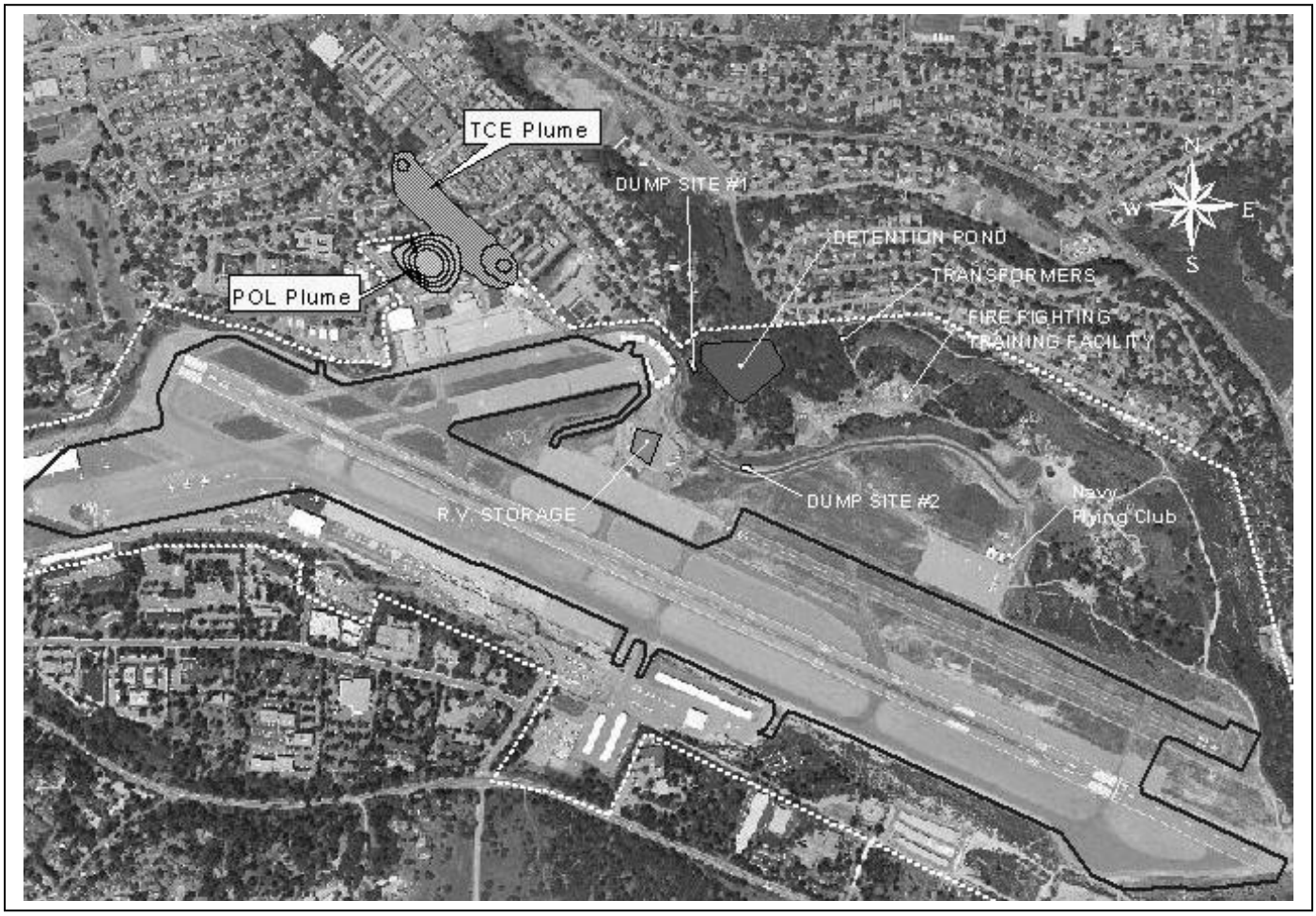
January 2001 - Quarterly monitoring well analysis to be distributed to the regulators.

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.

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.

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

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

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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.

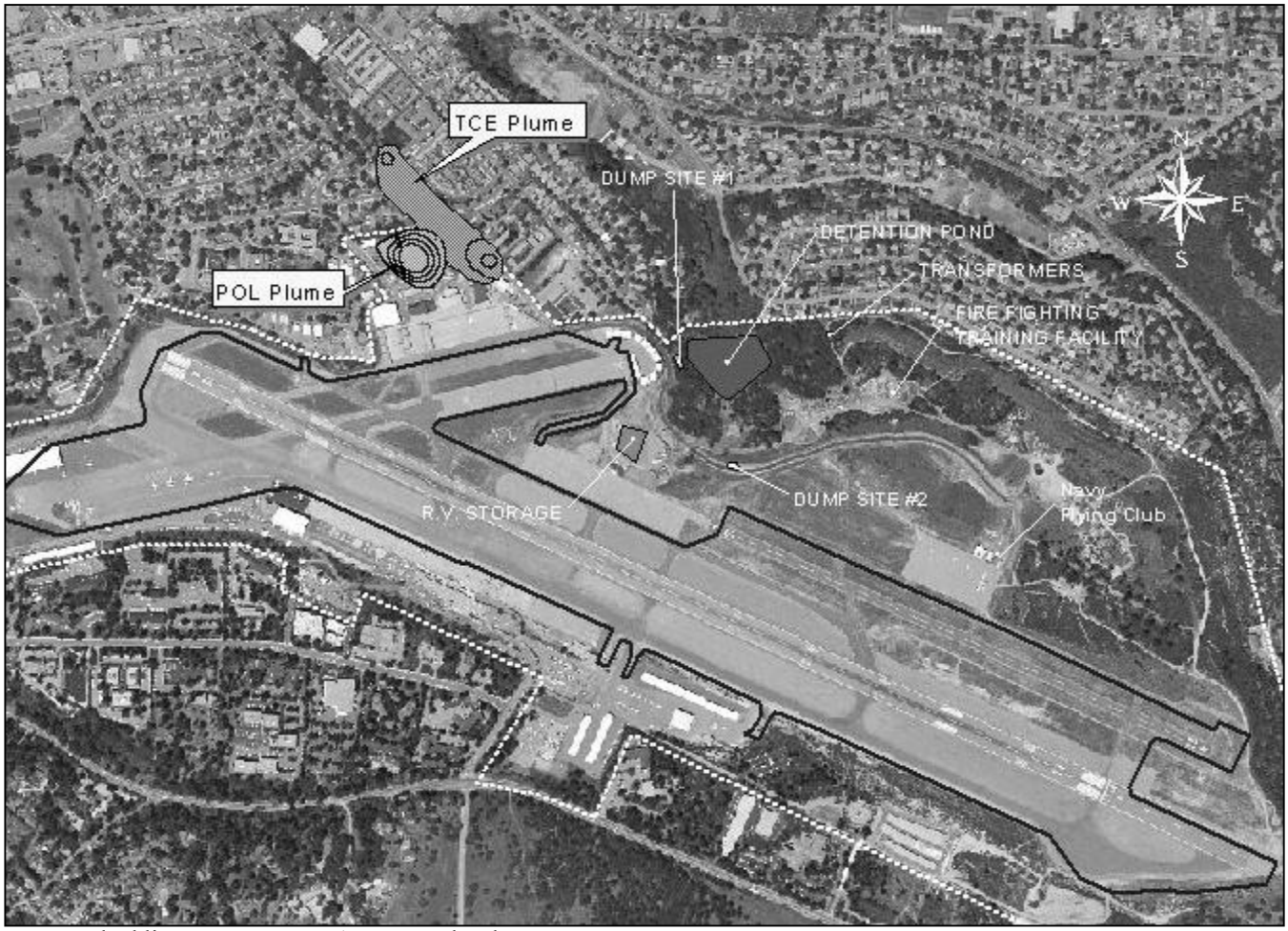
January 2001 - In late January, expect to distribute draft Remedial Investigation work plan for the TCE plume to the regulators for review and comments.

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.

lcmeland@emassist.com

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



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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.

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 fro 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.

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

For More Information

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

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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.

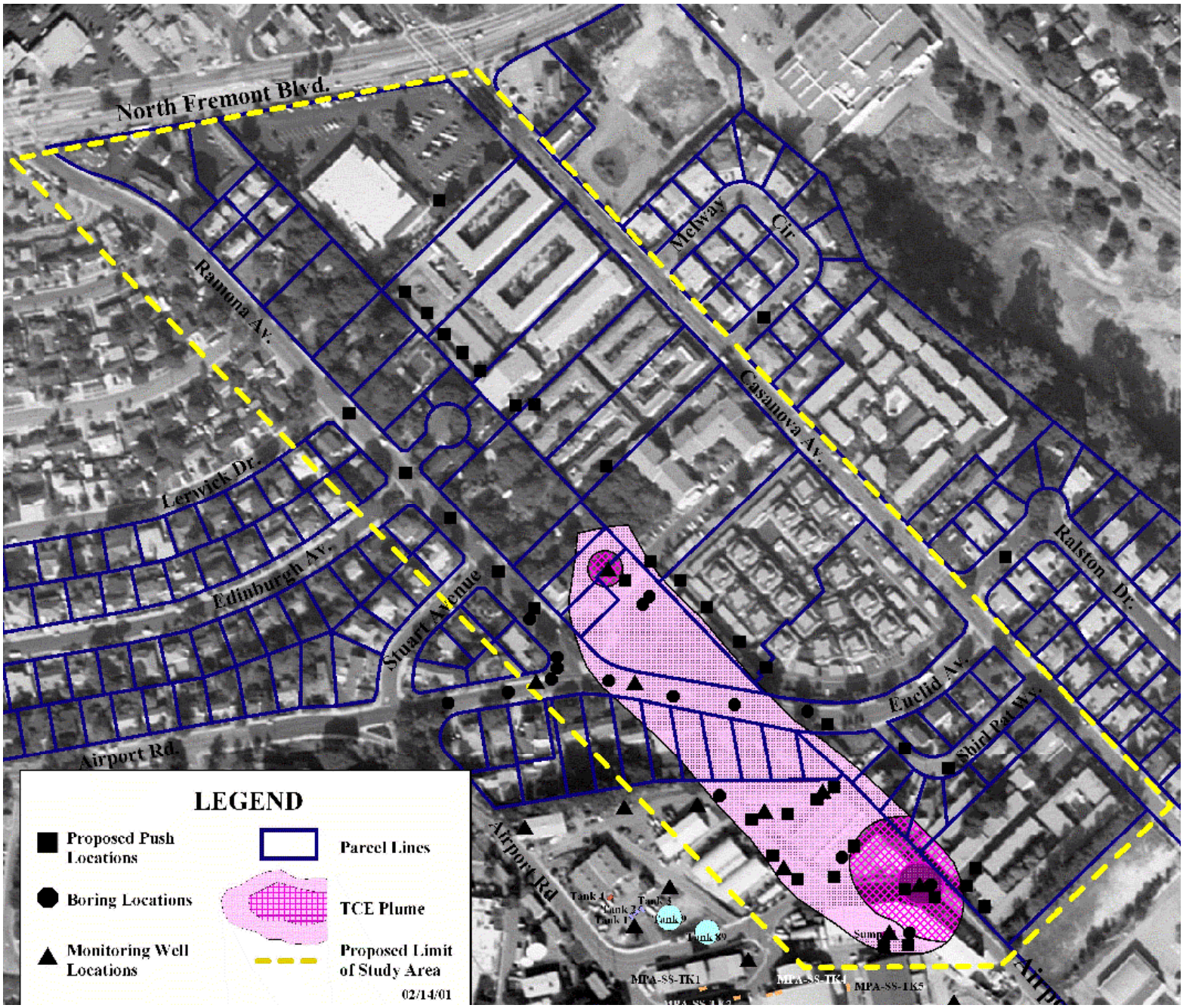
– 1st quarter Fiscal Year 2001 monitoring well analysis report was distributed to the regulators and the members of the Technical Review Committee. This document will be available during the Open House for review by the general public.

- 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
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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

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.

-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.

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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FUDS Program Manager
(916) 557-7452
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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

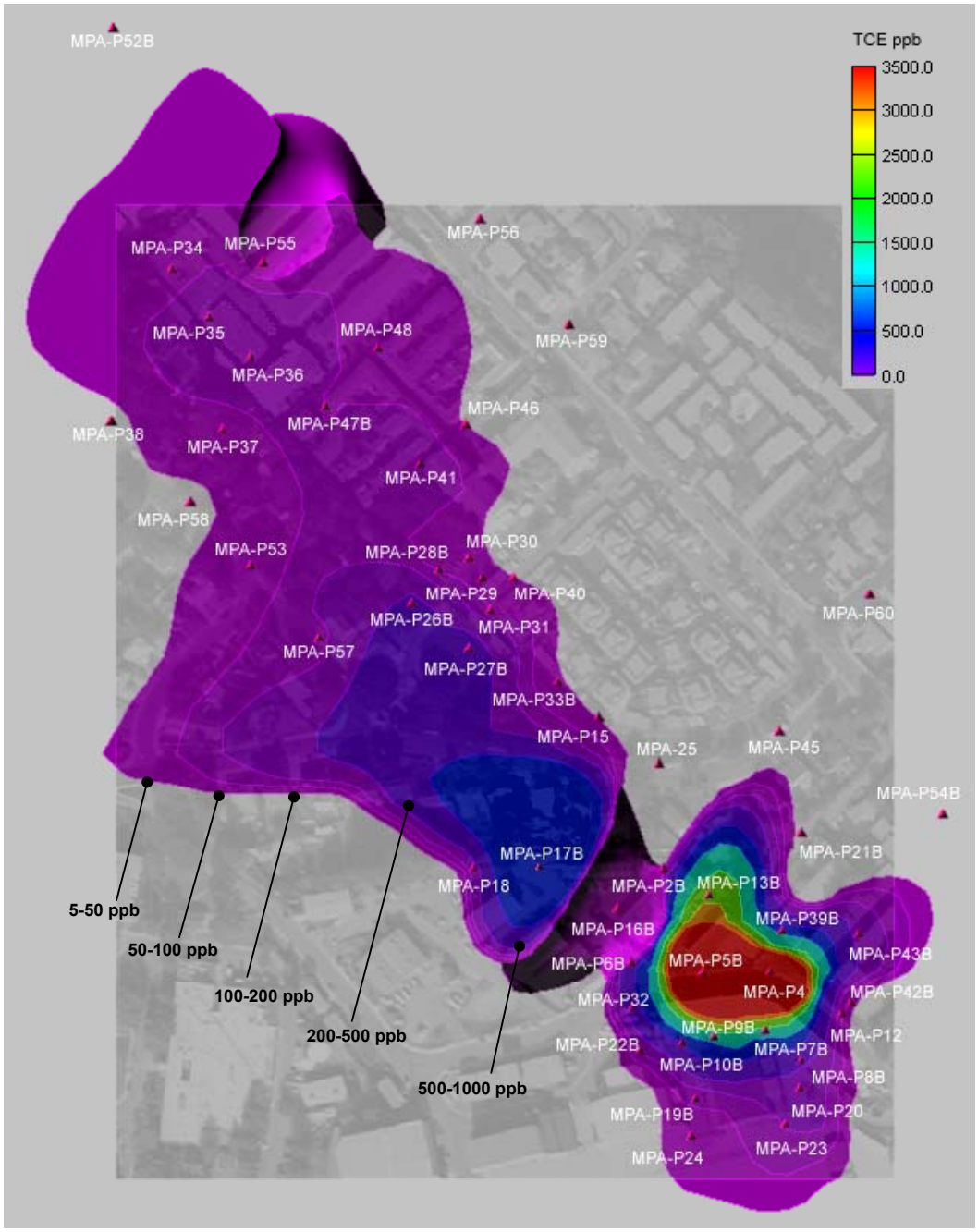
-Geologists have been continuously working on the Draft Report for the TCE Groundwater Investigation and it is due out at the end of June for review and comments

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

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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.

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.

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.

- 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 contaminates in it or not. If contaminates are detected, further sampling will be conducted by stepping out the tests to detect the range of the exposures and remediation of the contaminates 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

FACT SHEET

Vol. 02, Issue 01
January 2002

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

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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.

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.

-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.

-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.

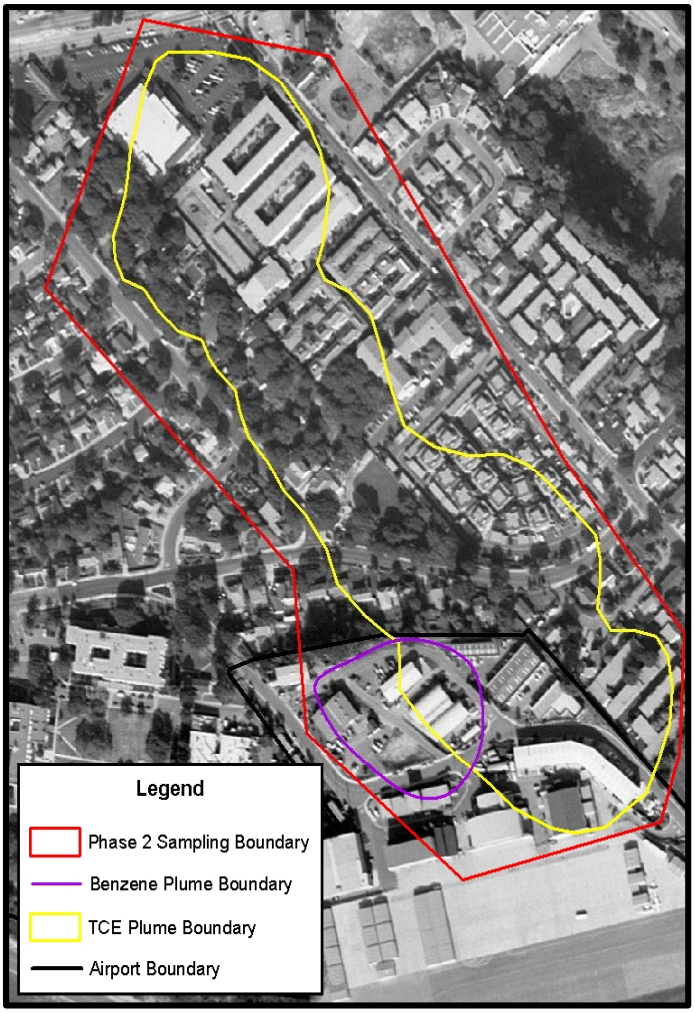
For More Information

Gerald Vincent
FUDS Program Manager
(916) 557-7452
Gerald.E.Vincent@usace.army.mil

Toll Free Information Line
Public Affairs Office
1-800-227-0951

Cindy Vincent
TRW Technical Writer
(916) 557-7887
Cindy.S.Vincent@usace.army.mil

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:

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

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.

US Army Corps
of Engineers
Sacramento District

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

FACT SHEET

Vol. 02, Issue 02
March 2002

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.

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, 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.

-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.

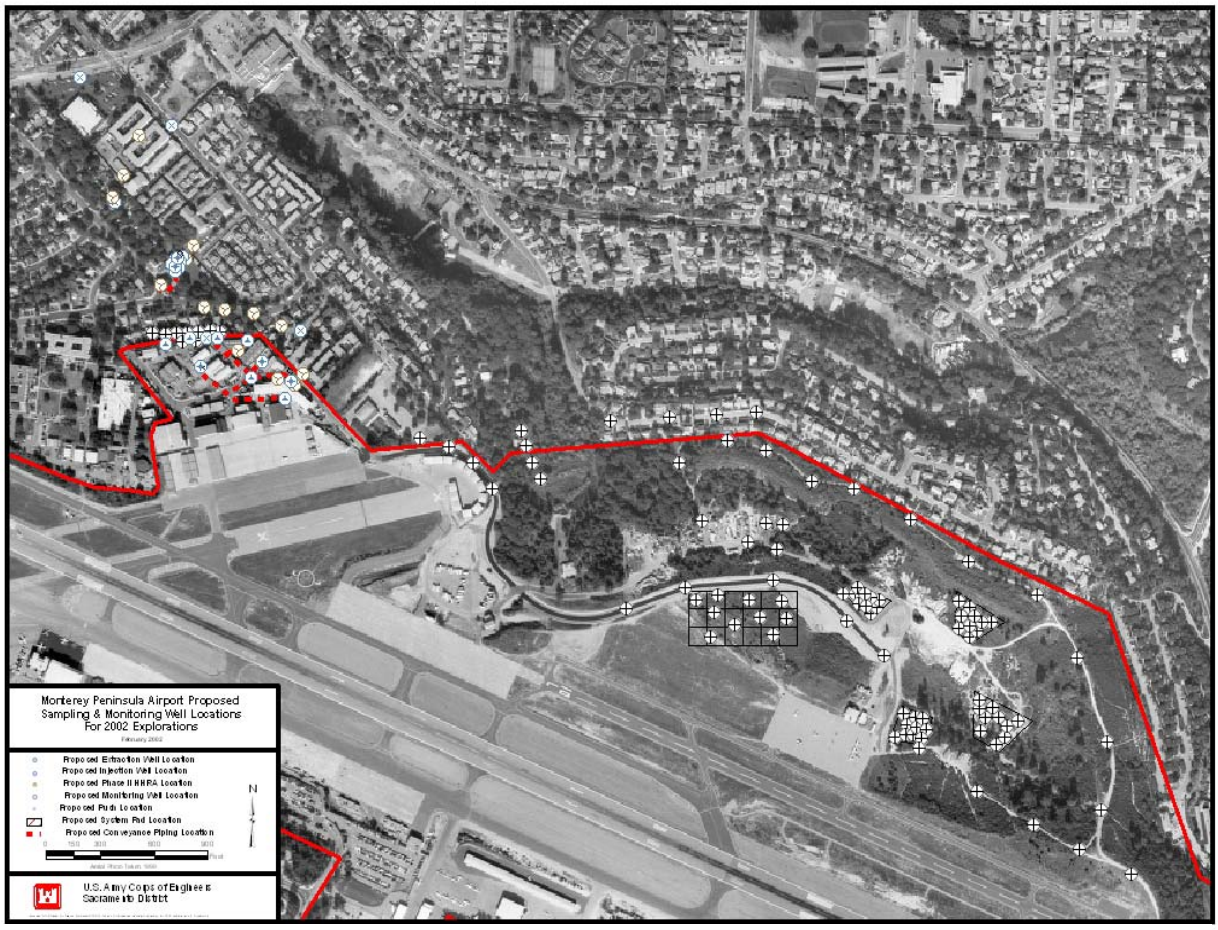
-These processes have been proven to be 85% to over 95% effective at treating contamination in water. The treatment system in the park will be monitored for 12 months while the treatment system at the airport will be monitored for 24 months to ensure effectiveness as well as efficiency within the cleanup 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

Gerald Vincent
FUDS Program Manager
(916) 557-7452
Gerald.E.Vincent@usace.army.mil

Toll Free Information Line
Public Affairs Office
1-800-227-0951

Cindy Vincent
TRW Technical Writer
(916) 557-7887
Cindy.S.Vincent@usace.army.mil



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.

GLOSSARY:

- ***DoD***: Department of Defense
  The Department of Defense is funded through the executive branch of the U.S. Government by Congress.

- ***DERP***: Defense Environmental Restoration Program
  Funding Program utilized by the Department of Defense for environmental restoration at military facilities.

- ***FUDS Program***: Formerly Used Defense Site Program
  A program within DoD responsible for the environmental restoration of formerly owned or used defense sites.

- ***HHRA***: Human Health Risk Assessment
  This assessment is conducted during the Remedial Investigation (RI) phase of the environmental restoration process to determine potential causes, pathways and affects on human health due to contamination.

- ***MPA***: Monterey Peninsula Airport
  This site was used by the Department of Defense from 1942 to 1983 as a NAAS.

- ***NAAS***: Naval Auxiliary Air Station
  Air stations that are used for refueling, cleaning, and maintenance of Department of Defense airplanes, jets, or other flying sources.

- ***POL***: Petroleum, oils, and lubricants
  A type of contamination in the soil and/or groundwater sometimes associated with fuel spillage or leaking underground storage tanks.

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

- ***VOC***: Volatile Organic Compounds
  Organic compounds that readily evaporate to the air. At NAAS Monterey, two of these compounds are TCE and Benzene.

History of the Former NAAS Monterey

The Naval Auxiliary Air Station (NAAS) Monterey was 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 personnel during World War II. After the war, the site remained in use to train military aviators in the Naval Postgraduate School until 1983. In 1990, the Monterey Peninsula Airport was identified as a Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS), one of approximately 9,800 nationwide. In accordance with the FUDS program, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is conducting investigations into potential environmental impacts stemming from past Department of Defense activities at the site. (Note: The Monterey Peninsula Airport District is responsible for addressing issues at the airport unrelated to former DoD activities).

☎ For More Information ☎

Gerald Vincent
FUDS Program Manager
(916) 557-7452
Gerald.E.Vincent@usace.army.mil

Toll Free Information Line
Public Affairs Office
1-800-227-0951

Cindy Vincent
TRW Technical Writer
(916) 557-7887
Cindy.S.Vincent@usace.army.mil

(Messages will receive reply within one business day)

Vol. 02, Issue 03
August 2002

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District
1325 J Street, CESPK-PM-H
Sacramento, CA 95814

Defense Environmental Restoration Program
Formerly Used Defense Sites

Naval Auxiliary Air Station Monterey

What's New?

News From the Field

On April 1, 2002, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and contractors TRW, GREGG Drilling, and Field-Portable Analytical, Inc. (along with several others), began the field work for the 2002 Explorations at the former Naval Auxiliary Air Station (NAAS) Monterey. The field work was performed to begin a site inspection of the former medical waste site, former drum disposal areas, five former target ranges, and other miscellaneous formerly used areas; complete an extended site inspection of the petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) plume on the Monterey Peninsula Airport; complete an extended site inspection of the former fire fighting training area; installation of guardian wells; and to complete an extended remedial investigation of the trichloroethene (TCE) plume on the Monterey Peninsula Airport and within the surrounding neighborhood.

The 2002 Explorations commenced on April 1, 2002 with soil sampling at five former firing ranges: the 1971 Firing Range, the 1950s/1960s Pistol Range, the Shotgun Sighting Tower and Range, the Skeet and Pistol Range, and the

Upcoming Events:

- PUBLIC MEETING:

  On the 28th of August, a public meeting will be held at the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center in Monterey, 735 Ramona Ave., 6 to 9 p.m.

- DOCUMENT REVIEWS:

  - The 2002 Community Relations Plan was released for public comment on the 26th of July.

  -The Human Health Risk Assessment, Phase II Work Plan was also released for public comment on July26, 2002.

  - The 2002 Explorations Draft Report will be released for public comment prior to the 26th of August.

(Continued from Page 1)

1950s/1960s Skeet Trap Range, all located on the Monterey Peninsula Airport. These ranges were located through historical documentation, photographs, personal interviews and correspondence. The soil sample locations were determined by random selection through a grid system. To conduct the investigation, two samples were collected at each sampling location at 6" and 18" depths.

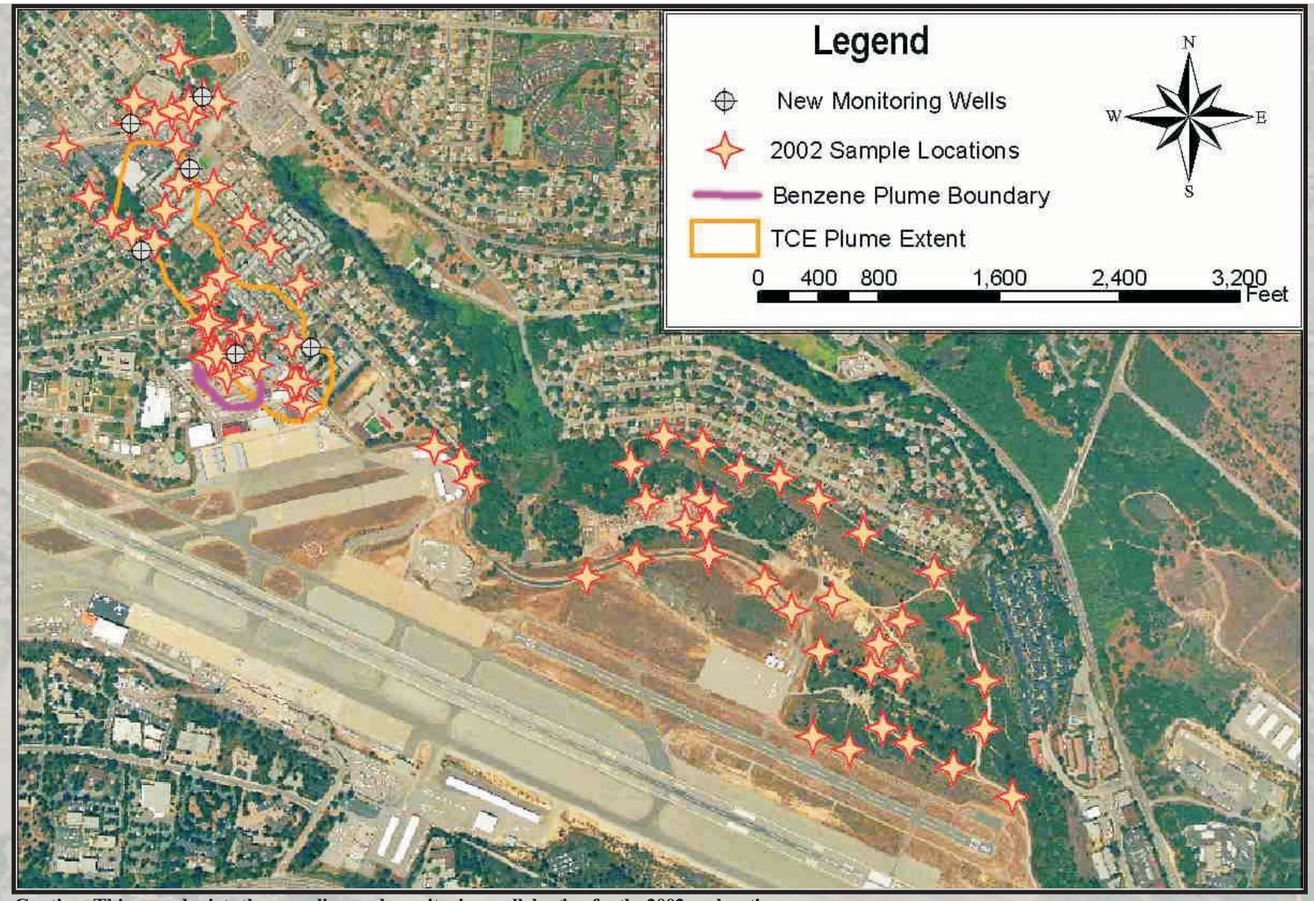
At the former fire fighting training area, eight groundwater samples were taken as part of the extended site inspection. Four groundwater samples were taken at the former medical waste disposal area, two samples were taken at the former drum disposal area, and twenty-five samples were taken at other formerly used areas around the north-eastern side of the Monterey Peninsula Airport.

To complete the extended site inspection of the POL plume, three groundwater, three soil gas, and three soil samples were taken on the airport to define the northern extent of the POL plume. A guardian well was also installed in the light industrial park on the northern perimeter of the airport.

As part of the extended remedial investigation for the TCE plume, five guardian wells were installed within the neighborhood north of the airport.

The results for the 2002 Explorations field work will be released to the public in August 2002.

A summa canister collects air samples in the crawl space area of a house during the Human Health Risk Assessment.



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

Activity Updates

Treatability Study: On April 22, 2002, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and contractors TRW, GREGG Drilling, and EM Assist began the installation of the Treatability Study treatment system in the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Park and on the Monterey Peninsula Airport.

To commence the Treatability Study, one extraction and six injection wells were installed in the community park, two extraction and six injection wells were installed over the TCE plume on the airport property, and one extraction well was installed over the POL plume on the airport property.

All of the underground installation for the treatment system was completed in the park and portions of the system were completed on the airport. The entire treatment system installation is scheduled to be complete in Winter 2002. The Treatibility Study will be monitored over a 12 to 18 month time-frame and construction is estimated to be complete in the summer of 2004.

Human Health Risk Assessment, Phase II: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers along with contractors TRW, GREGG Drilling, Brown and Caldwell, and Field-Portable Analytical, Inc., continued the second phase of the Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA) on the Monterey Peninsula Airport, in the neighborhood north of the airport, and in the Casanova Oak Knoll Community park during the months of April and May.

Non-explosive Training Aide Found at Airport

At approximately 11:30 a.m. on Tuesday, April 30, a non-explosive training aide was discovered during the installation of a re-injection well on the north side of the Monterey Peninsula Airport. Four homes down gradient from the discovery were evacuated for safety precaution. It has not been determined how the item came to be buried next to the property line or for how long the item had been located there. Explosive Ordnance Disposal authorities from Moffett Field arrived on site, collected the training aide and took it to Moffett Field to be disposed of. More information regarding the training aide will be disclosed after all facts have been validated.

To continue the HHRA, groundwater, soil, and soil gas samples were taken. The intent for gathering additional samples during the second phase was to gather data not available from the extended site inspection of the POL plume and the extended remedial investigation of the TCE plume. While doing so, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers was able to further define the northern extent of the TCE plume.

All of the data from the 2002 Explorations and the Human Health Risk Assessment, Phase II, will be available to the public in August 2002.

Public Meeting

On March 20, 2002, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers held a public meeting at the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center to discuss the future field work plans for the 2002 Explorations, Human Health Risk Assessment, and Treatability Study. The meeting began at 6 p.m. and also discussed the fiscal year 2002 budget constraints on the Spring 2002 field work and investigations. The meeting concluded at 9 p.m. with an opportunity for the public to express questions and comments.

Project Manager, Jerry Vincent, explains his slide presentation to interested community members at the March 2002 public meeting.

History of the Former NAAS Monterey

Aerial photo taken in 2000 of the Monterey Peninsula Airport.

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 personnel during World War II. After the war, the site remained in use to train military aviators in the Naval Postgraduate School until 1983. In 1990, the Monterey Peninsula Airport was identified as a Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS), one of approximately 9,800 nationwide. In accordance with the FUDS program, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is conducting investigations into potential environmental impacts stemming from past Department of Defense activities at the site. (Note: The Monterey Peninsula Airport District is responsible for addressing issues at the airport unrelated to former DoD activities).

☎ For More Information ☎

Gerald Vincent
FUDS Program Manager
(916) 557-7452
Gerald.E.Vincent@usace.army.mil

Toll Free Information Line
Public Affairs Office
1-800-227-0951

Cindy Vincent
TRW Technical Writer
(916) 557-7887
Cindy.S.Vincent@usace.army.mil

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This Just In!

- Validated Data Results Released to Public
- Updates on Spring Fieldwork
- Public Meeting to be Held in August
- Documents Available for Public Review

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District
1325 J Street, CESPK-PM-H
Sacramento, CA 95814

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District
1325 J Street, CESPK-PM-H
Sacramento, CA 95814

Defense Environmental Restoration Program
Formerly Used Defense Sites

Naval Auxiliary Air Station Monterey

What's New?

News From the Field

Data results from the 2002 Explorations and Human Health Risk Assessment, Phase II have been validated and are available for public disclosure.

The 2002 Explorations and second phase of the Human Health Risk Assessment were conducted along with the installation phase of the Treatability Study by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and contract support during the months of April, May, and June of this year. The data results from samples that were taken during the investigations were validated by certified independent laboratories before being authorized for public disclosure.

The field work performed during the 2002 Explorations consisted of soil, soil gas, and groundwater samples taken at a former medical waste site; a former drum disposal site; five former target ranges; other former miscellaneous areas; the former fire fighting area, the petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) plume on the Monterey Peninsula Airport

REMINDER

All documents regarding the former NAAS Monterey environmental restoration are located at the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center and the Sacramento District Office.

Upcoming Events:

- PUBLIC MEETING:

  On the 28th of August, a public meeting will be held at the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center in Monterey, 735 Ramona Ave., 6 to 9 p.m.

- DOCUMENT REVIEW DUE DATES:

  -Comments for the 2002 Community Relations Plan are due by the 26th of August.

  -Comments for the Human Health Risk Assessment, Phase II Work Plan are due by the 26th of August.

  -The 2002 Explorations Draft Report will be out for review on the 21st of August. Comments will be due by the 25th of September.

GLOSSARY:

- ***DoD***: Department of Defense
  The Department of Defense is funded through the executive branch of the U.S. Government by Congress.

- ***DERP***: Defense Environmental Restoration Program
  Section of the Department of Defense that has the responsibility for environmental restoration at military facilities.

- ***FUDS***: Formerly Used Defense Site
  A program within DERP responsible for the environmental restoration of formerly owned or used defense sites.

- ***NAAS***: 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.

- ***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.

- ***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.

(Continued from first page)
property; the trichloroethene (TCE) plume on the airport property and within the surrounding neighborhoods.

Of the samples that were taken, two sample results showed low levels of toluene (a clear liquid that occurs naturally in crude oil) north of the former Federal Aviation Administration building on the northeast side of the airport. Another sample result showed a low level of toluene on the northeast perimeter road of the airport. All levels of toluene detected fell below the level of potential environmental and human health risk.

The remaining sample results did not detect any levels of contamination associated with former Department of Defense activities. The data results from the extended site inspection of the former fire fighting training area did not detect any levels of contamination associated with former Department of Defense activities as well. The Army Corps will work with the Regional Water Quality Control Board to seek a determination of "no further Department of Defense Actions" on these sites.

The extended site inspection of the POL plume defined the northern boundary of the plume to lie near the airport property line yet still remain entirely on the Monterey Peninsula Airport property. For the extended remedial investigation of the TCE plume, five guardian wells were installed within the neighborhood north of the airport.

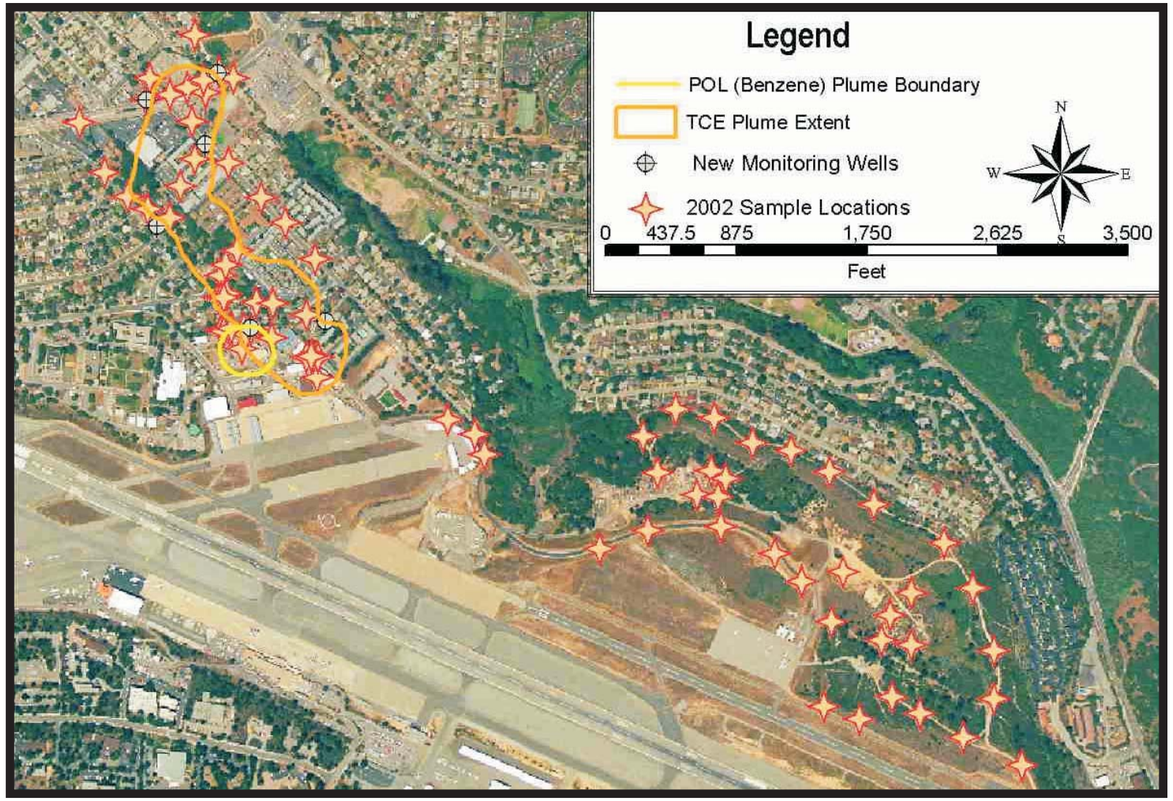
For the second phase of the Human Health Risk Assessment, soil, soil gas, and groundwater samples were taken on the airport and within the surrounding neighborhood to gather data not available from the extended site inspection of the POL plume and the extended remedial investigation of the TCE plume.

Of the samples that were taken, three sample results showed low levels of TCE in the soil gas on the Monterey Peninsula Airport. The remaining samples did not detect any levels of TCE contamination in the soil gas. The detected levels of TCE fell below the level of potential environmental and human health risk. During the groundwater sampling, TCE was detected on the north side of North Fremont Street for the first time. The newly defined boundary of the TCE plume is located on the above map.

Non-explosive Training Aide Found at Airport

On Tuesday, April 30, 2002, a non-explosive training aide was discovered on the north side of the Monterey Peninsula Airport. Explosive Ordnance Disposal authorities, Staff Sergeant David Thompson and Specialist Victoria Thames from Moffett Field arrived on site and collected the training aide. After thorough investigation, the training aide was determined to be a mock mortar round with no explosive detonating device installed. The training aide was disposed of by Moffett Field as scrap metal.

GREGG Drilling truck at Monterey Peninsula Airport.



Sampling and monitoring well locations for the 2002 explorations plus newly defined boundary of the TCE plume.

Activity Updates

On April 22, 2002, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and contract support began the installation of the Treatability Study in the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Park and on the Monterey Peninsula Airport. For the Treatabililty Study, one extraction and six injection wells were installed in the community park, two extraction and six injection wells were installed over the TCE plume on the airport property, and one extraction well was installed over the POL plume on the airport property.

All of the underground installation for the treatment system was completed in the park and portions of the treatment system were completed at the airport. Field work for the completion of the underground installation on the airport is scheduled to begin the week of August 19.

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE AVAILABLE

The Administrative Record File for the former NAAS Monterey is currently available to the public at the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center.

This file is a comprehensive account of all the documentation written for and about the former NAAS Monterey. The documents contained therein include all of the decisions leading the site towards final closure and restoration.

History of the Former NAAS Monterey

Aerial photo taken in 2000 of the Monterey Peninsula Airport.

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 personnel during World War II. After the war, the site remained in use to train military aviators in the Naval Postgraduate School until 1983. In 1990, the Monterey Peninsula Airport was identified as a Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS), one of approximately 9,800 nationwide. In accordance with the FUDS program, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is conducting investigations into potential environmental impacts stemming from past Department of Defense activities at the site. (Note: The Monterey Peninsula Airport District is responsible for addressing issues at the airport unrelated to former DoD activities).

☎ For More Information ☎

Gerald Vincent
FUDS Program Manager
(916) 557-7452
Gerald.E.Vincent@usace.army.mil

Toll Free Information Line
Public Affairs Office
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Cindy Vincent
TRW Technical Writer
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This Just In!

Validated Data Results Released to Public

Updates on Feasability Study

Public Meeting to be Held in October

Documents Available for Public Review

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District
1325 J Street, CESPK-PM-H
Sacramento, CA 95814

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District
1325 J Street, CESPK-PM-H
Sacramento, CA 95814

Defense Environmental Restoration Program
Formerly Used Defense Sites

Naval Auxiliary Air Station Monterey

What's New?

News From the Field

Data results and potential exposure pathways from the Human Health Risk Assessment have been validated/identified and are available for public disclosure.

The first phase of the Human Health Risk Assessment began in the winter of 2001 with crawl space air monitoring sampling conducted in the homes and buildings in the surrounding neighborhoods and on the property of the Monterey Peninsula Airport. Soil gas sampling was conducted to determine if a potential source of exposure from trichloroethene (TCE) and petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) contamination existed. One pathway of exposure, inhalation of contaminants, was investigated during this phase as well.

Results of the samples from the first phase detected low levels of contaminants. Of these samples, one crawl space contained very low levels of airborne chemicals, toluene and m,p-xylene, which are known to be in the contaminated groundwater from NAAS Monterey. Although these chemicals are found in the NAAS Monterey contamination, they are also present in many household items as well.

Upcoming Events:

- PUBLIC MEETING:

  On the 22nd of October, a public meeting will be held at the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center in Monterey, 735 Ramona Ave., 6 to 9 p.m.

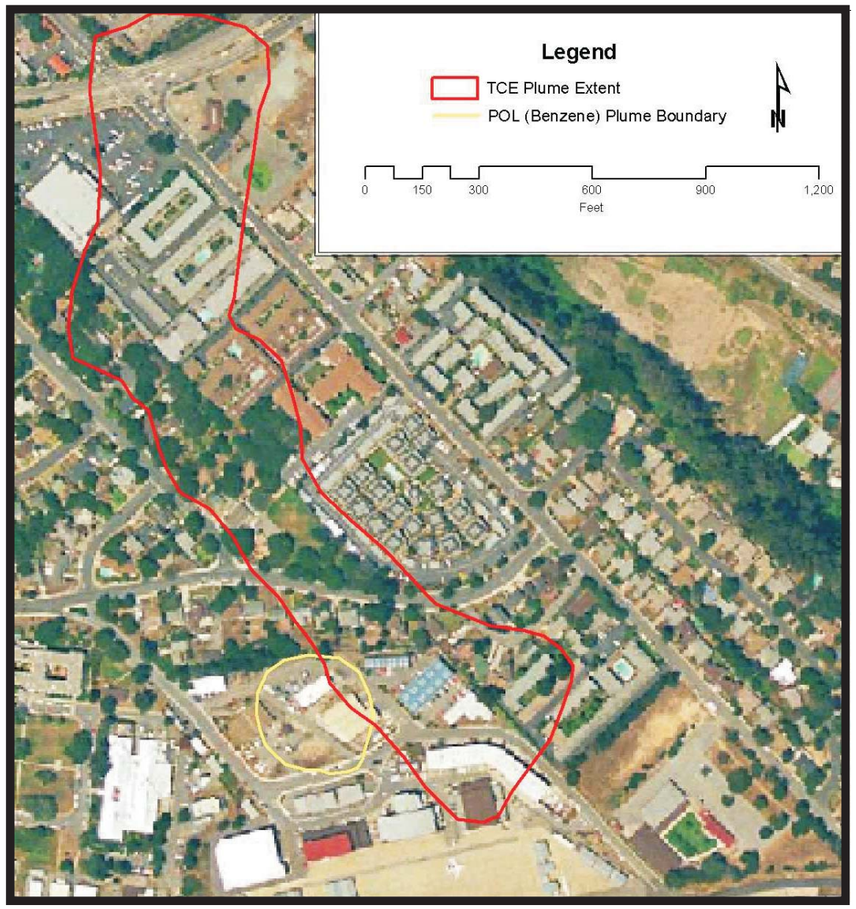
- FINAL DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE:

  -Human Health Risk Assessment Phase II Work Plan
  -2002 Community Relations Plan

- DOCUMENT REVIEW DUE DATES:

  -Comments for the Human Health Risk Assessment Evaluation Report are due by October 23.

  -Comments for the Feasibility Study Report will be due by November 22.



The newly defined boundary of the TCE and POL plumes.

(Continued from the first page)

The second phase of the Human Health Risk Assessment commenced in the spring of 2002. For the second phase of the Human Health Risk Assessment, soil, soil gas, and groundwater samples were taken on the airport and within the surrounding neighborhood to gather data not available from the extended site inspection of the POL plume and the extended remedial investigation of the TCE plume conducted during the 2002 Explorations.

Of the samples that were taken, three sample results showed low levels of TCE in the soil gas on the Monterey Peninsula Airport. The remaining samples did not detect any levels of TCE contamination in the soil gas. These detected levels of TCE fell below the level of potential environmental and human health risk. During the groundwater sampling, TCE was detected on the north side of North Fremont Street for the first time. The newly defined boundary of the TCE plume is located on the above map.

During the investigation for potential exposure pathways, three routes of exposure were discovered: inhalation of contaminated chemicals by office workers on the airport, inhalation, skin contact, and ingestion of contaminated chemicals by construction workers on the airport, and ingestion of home-grown produce irrigated with contaminated groundwater. The latter of the three is limited to only those residents within the boundary of the TCE plume who have access through personal wells.

For each of the identified exposure pathways, the risk for noncancerous diseases was within the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) accepted limits. The maximum risk for cancer for an office worker on the airport was calculated to be two in one million people; the maximum risk for cancer for a construction worker on the airport was calculated to be three in 100 billion people; and the maximum risk for cancer for a resident within the surrounding neighborhood of the airport was calculated to be six in ten million people.

These calculated risks are for the absolute worst case exposure through a completed exposure pathway. Most of the office workers, construction workers, and residents would not endure any excess risk because they are not near a completed exposure pathway to the contaminants.

Feasibility Study Update

The installation of the underground equipment for the treatment system of the TCE plume was completed in the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Park during the Spring 2002 fieldwork. The installation of the underground equipment for the treatment system on the airport was commenced

GLOSSARY:

- ***DoD***: Department of Defense
  The Department of Defense is funded through the executive branch of the U.S. Government by Congress.

- ***DERP***: Defense Environmental Restoration Program
  Section of the Department of Defense that has the responsibility for environmental restoration at military facilities.

- ***FUDS***: Formerly Used Defense Site
  A program within DERP responsible for the environmental restoration of formerly owned or used defense sites.

- ***NAAS***: 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.

- ***Pathway of Exposure***
  The pathway for a contaminant to reach and affect the public (i.e. inhalation from soil gas, ingestion from groundwater/produce or skin contact with contaminated soil/groundwater).

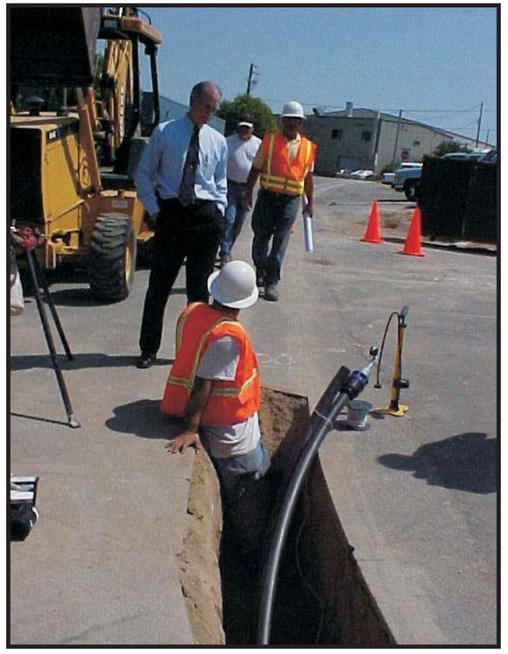
- ***POL***: Petroleum, oils, and lubricants
  Can be a type of contamination in the soil and/or groundwater associated with fuel spillage or leaking fuel storage tanks among other ways.

- ***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.

(Continued from second page)

during the Spring 2002 field work and completed during fall of 2002. The completion of the installation for both treatment systems is anticipated to be in March 2003. However, this target date may be delayed due to the timeliness with which Congress passes the federal budget.

Gerald Vincent, Project Manager, talks with contracting company, EM Assist on the Monterey Peninsula Airport.



Currently, the second phase of the installation process is due to begin at the end of October barring any future funding delays.

August Public Meeting

On August 28, 2002, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers held a public meeting at the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center from 6 p.m. until 9 p.m. to disclose the data results from the 2002 Explorations and the second phase of the Human Health Risk Assessment.

The presentation began with the release of the validated data results from the 2002 Explorations. Project Manager, Jerry Vincent, also detailed the work that was performed in the spring of 2002 on the airport and in the surrounding neighborhoods. Vincent then proceeded to detail the fieldwork that was conducted for the second phase of the Human Health Risk Assessment and the results of this fieldwork.

Several upcoming documents for release, the Human Health Risk Assessment Report and the Feasibility Study Report, were briefly discussed during the public meeting as well. The installation of the underground equipment for the Treatability Study treatment system was completed during the summer of 2002 and was also discussed during the meeting.

The meeting concluded with an open period for the audience to ask questions and state comments to the Army Corps and present agencies.

History of the Former NAAS Monterey

Aerial photo taken in 2000 of the Monterey Peninsula Airport.

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 personnel during World War II. After the war, the site remained in use to train military aviators in the Naval Postgraduate School until 1983. In 1990, the Monterey Peninsula Airport was identified as a Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS), one of approximately 9,800 nationwide. In accordance with the FUDS program, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is conducting investigations into potential environmental impacts stemming from past Department of Defense activities at the site. (Note: The Monterey Peninsula Airport District is responsible for addressing issues at the airport unrelated to former DoD activities).

☎ For More Information ☎

Gerald Vincent
FUDS Program Manager
(916) 557-7452
Gerald.E.Vincent@usace.army.mil

Toll Free Information Line
Public Affairs Office
1-800-227-0951

Cindy Vincent
Public Affairs Specialist
(916) 557-7887
Cindy.S.Vincent@usace.army.mil

(Messages will receive reply within one business day)

This Just In!

Installation of treatment system in community park complete

Public Meeting to be Held in May

Documents Available for Public Review

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District
1325 J Street, CESPK-PM-H
Sacramento, CA 95814

Vol. 03, Issue 01
May 2003

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District
1325 J Street, CESPK-PM-H
Sacramento, CA 95814

Defense Environmental Restoration Program
Formerly Used Defense Sites

Naval Auxiliary Air Station Monterey

What's New?

News From the Field

The installation for the *in situ* chemical oxidation treatment system is complete and will soon be fully operational in the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Park. In May 2003, the installation for the enhanced *in situ* biodegradation treatment system on the Monterey Peninsula Airport property is scheduled to be complete as well.

The treatment system for the park will begin operational testing with the initial start-up beginning in early May. The installation of the aboveground portion of the treatment system began in March with the placement of the well vault equipment, including tanks, piping, pumps and gauges. A security system was also installed to monitor the system and alert the proper authorities in case of an emergency.

It is anticipated that the installation for the treatment system on the airport will be complete by May 31 and is currently under construction.

Upcoming Events

PUBLIC MEETING:

On the 16th of May, a public meeting will be held at the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center in Monterey, 735 Ramona Ave., 6 to 9 p.m. Demonstration and onsite briefing of the operational process for the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Park Treatability Study system will be from 6 to 7:30 p.m. followed by formal briefing inside the Community Center to include Question and Answer session from 7:30 to 9 p.m.

DOCUMENT REVIEW DUE DATES:

The No Further Action (NOFA) document will be available for public review in May 2003.

GLOSSARY:

• ***DERP***: Defense Environmental Restoration Program

Section of the Department of Defense that has the responsibility for environmental restoration at military facilities.

• ***FUDS***: Formerly Used Defense Site

A program within DERP responsible for the environmental restoration of formerly owned or used defense sites.

• ***NAAS***: Naval Auxiliary Air Station

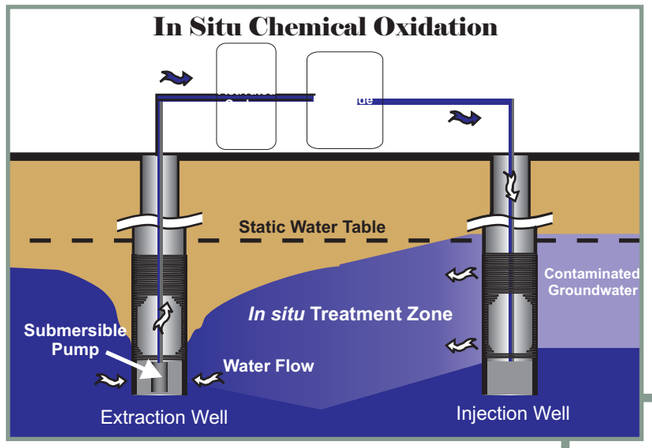
Air stations that are used to support Department of Defense airplanes, jets, or other flying sources, with refueling, cleaning, maintenance etc.

• ***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.

• ***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.



Installation History to Date

During the spring and summer of 2002, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers installed extraction and re-injection wells on the airport property and in the community park as part of the Treatability Study for the control and eventual elimination of the trichloroethene (TCE) plume.

On April 22, 2002, the installation of the Treatability Study treatment equipment began in the community park and on the airport property. For the Treatability Study, one extraction and six injection wells were installed in the community park, two extraction and six injection wells were installed over the TCE plume on the airport property, and one extraction well was installed over the petroleum, oils and lubricants (POL) plume on the airport property.

The installation of the underground equipment for the treatment system was completed in the community park during the Spring 2002 fieldwork. The installation of the underground equipment for the treatment system on the airport was commenced during the Spring 2002 fieldwork and completed during fall of 2002.

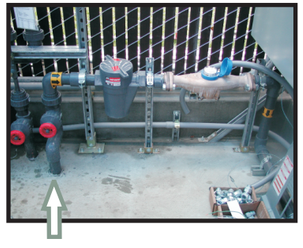
What is In situ Biodegradation?

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 from a well, then oxygen and nutrients (i.e. potassium and nitrogen) are added and is then re-injected into the groundwater table at location of TCE plume.
- Contaminated groundwater from POL plume will serve as food for the oxygen and nutrient microbes to stimulate biodegradation within the TCE plume (co-metabolism).
- Through co-metabolism, both contaminants begin to break down within the groundwater.
- Water is extracted from the groundwater table through TCE extraction wells, filtered through carbon, mixed with peroxide, and re-injected into groundwater table down gradient of the TCE source area.

Through this treatability study, the Corps will be able to determine treatment efficiency along with the length of time it should take the treatment system to clean up the TCE and POL plumes. These processes are proven to be 85% to over 95% effective at treating contamination in water. The treatment system in the park will be evaluated for 12 months while the treatment system at the airport will be evaluated for 18 months to ensure the effectiveness as well as the efficiency of the cleanup processes. If these treatment systems do not prove to be as effective or efficient as desired, another system will be installed and evaluated as part of the Feasibility Study.

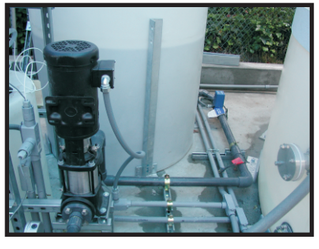
In Situ Chemical Oxidation Treatment Process for Community Park



Groundwater is extracted from the TCE plume through the extraction well and sent to carbon canisters for treatment.

The treated water is then sent to an equalization tank.

Ferric sulfide is then added (if necessary) to the treated water at the equalization tank.



Hydrogen peroxide is added in line and mixed with the treated water.

The treated water is re-injected up and down gradient of the TCE plume through these lines to the re-injection wells.

The treated water then mixes with naturally occurring iron compounds in the groundwater table to form hydroxyl radicals, and break down contaminants.

History of the Former NAAS Monterey

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 and maintain aircrafts as well as train personnel during World War II. After the war, the site remained in use to train military aviators in the Naval Postgraduate School until 1983.

In 1990, the Monterey Peninsula Airport was identified as a Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS), one of approximately 9,800 nationwide. In accordance with the FUDS program, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is conducting investigations into potential environmental impacts stemming from past Department of Defense activities at the site. (Note: The Monterey Peninsula Airport District is responsible for addressing issues at the airport unrelated to former DoD activities).

For More Information

Gerald Vincent
FUDS Program Manager
(916) 557-7452
Gerald.E.Vincent@usace.army.mil

Toll Free Information Line
Public Affairs Office
1-800-227-0951

Cindy Vincent
Public Affairs Specialist
(916) 557-7887
Cindy.S.Vincent@usace.army.mil

Inside This Issue

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Sacramento District
1325 J Street, CESPK-PM-H
Sacramento, CA 95814

Vol. 04, Issue 01
August 2004

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Defense Environmental Restoration Program
Formerly Used Defense Sites

Naval Auxiliary Air Station Monterey

Treatment System Update

News From the Field

- Casanova Oak Knoll Community Park Treatment System Update
- Monterey Peninsula Airport Treatment System Update
- NAAS Monterey Website Construction Complete
- NAAS Monterey Public Meeting, August 11, 6-9 p.m. @ the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center

A continuing decline in Trichloroethene (TCE) concentrations under the neighborhood area was observed during sampling of the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Park treatability study system. Through continuous groundwater sampling, the Monterey Peninsula Airport treatment system has also shown to be considerably reducing Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants (POL) and TCE concentrations in the groundwater aquifer at the airport boundary.

By May 2003, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' contractors, EM*Assist* and TetraTech, Inc., completed the installation of the proposed treatment systems for the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Park and Monterey Peninsula Airport. The treatment systems have been continuously tested and monitored as part of a monitoring program established for the Treatability Study. Since the initiation of the monitoring phase, the systems have been operating as designed; however, due to various repairs and upgrades, the final system recommendations will not be determined until Fall 2004 and announced early 2005.

If the systems produce effective results, the treatment process will then continue to long-term operational mode; however, if the results do not meet expectations, the Treatability

(Continued from previous page)

Study will be extended to propose an alternate treatment method.

To determine if the treatment systems are functioning as effectively as proposed, the systems have been undergoing a series of tests to identify possible mechanical problems. During this testing phase, known as shakedown, the systems are put in operational mode to extract contaminated groundwater for treatment. The system is monitored and run under various operating conditions to verify the equipment is functioning properly and to determine its effects on contaminants in the groundwater. This process continues until all system problems are identified and resolved, after which, the systems begin the Treatability Study testing in operational mode.

Casanova Oak Knoll Community Park Treatment System Update

The Casanova Oak Knoll Community Park treatment system is functioning within its design levels, having processed over 1.2 million-gallons of extracted groundwater and fully contained the TCE plume within the park area. Groundwater sampling has shown stabilization in contamination levels under the park area and the operation of the system has resulted in an approximate 50% decrease in concentrations of TCE in the groundwater. Since the repairs and upgrades of the system, the water chemistry has been stabilized and engineers are currently in the process of determining a well configuration/concentration rate for a three-months operations test. According to data acquired thus far, it appears that the overall length of the treatability study will only be lengthened six months to one year from the original proposed date.

Public Meeting August 11, 6-9 p.m.

On Wednesday, August 11, 2004, 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. The meeting will discuss the most recent updates and successes for the treatment systems on the Monterey Peninsula Airport and in the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Park. The meeting will also include information booths set up so residents can speak with the different agencies involved with the cleanup.

Monterey Peninsula Airport Treatment System Update

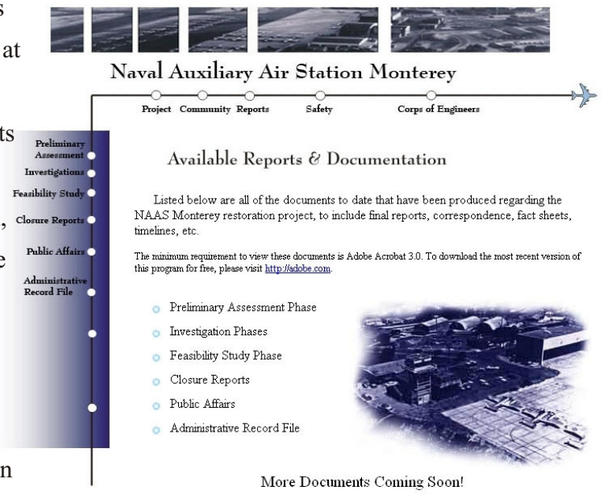
During routine testing and repairs of the Monterey Peninsula Airport treatment system, benzene concentrations in the center of the POL plume were observed to have dramatically decreased from over 3,000 micrograms per liter to approximately 20 micrograms per liter; while TCE concentrations, as measured at the system extraction wells, have dropped from over 1,000 micrograms per liter to less than 100 micrograms per liter.

At the airport boundary, TCE concentrations have fallen to less than the maximum contamination level for drinking water. Groundwater monitoring has also shown that the system is successfully containing the two plumes within the airport boundaries.

During the upgrades, various methods were used to optimize the amount of contaminants removed in the groundwater; however, the contaminant removal rates remained relatively constant over the effective pumping rates available for the system. To date, the airport treatment system has extracted, treated, and reinjected approximately 35,000,000-gallons of groundwater.

NAAS Monterey Website Construction Complete

The NAAS Monterey website is complete and can be accessed at www.corpsfuds.com/monterey. The site contains all of the documentation and reports produced for NAAS Monterey as well as restoration updates, site history information, and community relations-related items. The past quarterly and annual groundwater sampling documents, which show a recent drop in TCE concentrations, are currently available for public review. To view these documents, please visit the local information repository at the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center or visit the NAAS Monterey website at **www.corpsfuds.com/monterey.**



History of the Former NAAS Monterey

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 and maintain aircrafts as well as train personnel during World War II. After the war, the site remained in use to train military aviators in the Naval Postgraduate School until 1983.

In 1990, the Monterey Peninsula Airport was identified as a Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS), one of approximately 9,800 nationwide. In accordance with the FUDS program, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is conducting investigations into potential environmental impacts stemming from past Department of Defense activities at the site. (Note: The Monterey Peninsula Airport District is responsible for addressing issues at the airport unrelated to former DoD activities).

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Gerald Vincent
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www.naasmonterey.org

Inside This Issue

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Sacramento, CA 95814

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Defense Environmental Restoration Program
Formerly Used Defense Sites

Naval Auxiliary Air Station Monterey

Treatment System Update

Currently, both of the trichloroethene (TCE) and petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POL) plumes under the Monterey Peninsula Airport are contained. The TCE plume under the surrounding neighborhood is contained as well and is showing a continuing decline in concentrations that was observed during sampling of the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Park treatability study system.

Both treatment systems are fully operational and working within design levels, having processed over 40 million gallons of water cumulatively. At the airport, the TCE concentration levels have dropped 64% while the benzene levels of the POL plume have dropped 83%. At the park, the TCE concentration levels have dropped approximately 65-70%. Through June 2005, the systems have removed over 23 pounds of TCE and four pounds of benzene.

News From the Field

- Treatment System Update
- News Story Filmed at Former NAAS Monterey
- New Website Address
- NAAS Monterey Public Meeting, September 1, 7-9 p.m. @ the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center

Public Meeting September 1, 7-9 p.m.

On Thursday, September 1, 2005 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. The meeting will discuss the most recent updates and successes for the treatment systems on the Monterey Peninsula Airport and in the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Park. The meeting will also include information booths set up so residents can speak with the different agencies involved with the cleanup.

News Story Filmed at Former NAAS Monterey

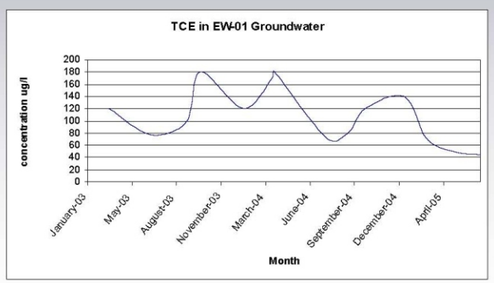
Former and current TRC members, Jerry Vincent, Grant Himebaugh and Jennifer Gonzales, wait to be interviewed at Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center.

On August 5, 2005 a broadcast correspondent from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Soldiers Radio & Television newsgroup arrived at the former NAAS Monterey to film the success story of the treatment system in the park and on the Monterey Peninsula Airport. The news story will be shown at the Pentagon and on the U.S. Armed Forces television networks. At 10:30 in the morning the news correspondent arrived to members and former members of the Technical Review Committee (TRC) at the at the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center. The filming commenced with quick interviews with each of the TRC and former TRC members and ended with a tour through each of the treatment systems.

USACE news correspondent, Jini Ryan, interviews TRC member and neighborhood resident, Richard Ruccello.

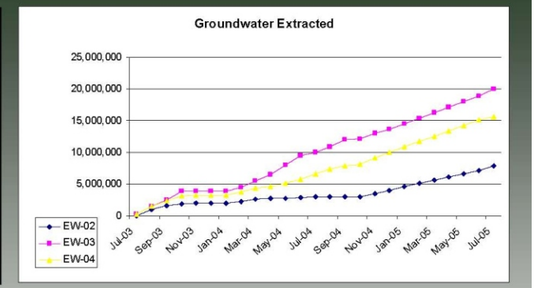
Cumulative Totals Summary, Park Operations

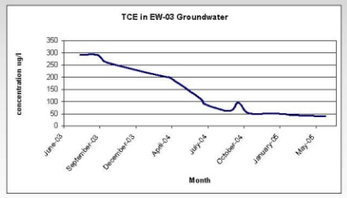
Parameter	Total through July 2005
Groundwater Extracted	1,500,000 gallons
Groundwater Treated	1,500,000 gallons
Groundwater Reinjected	1,500,000 gallons
Mass Removed By Carbon Treatment (Calculated)	
TCE by filtration	1.35 pounds
TCE by *in situ*	0.50 pound

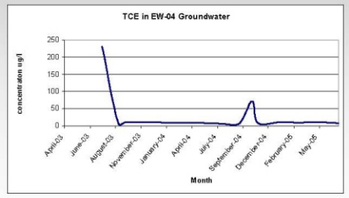


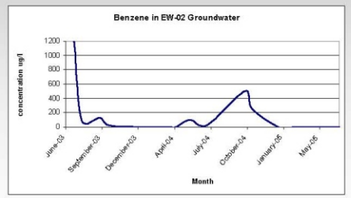
Cumulative Totals Summary, Airport Operations

Parameter	Total through July 2005
Groundwater Extracted	
Total	43,000,000 gallons
TCE Plume	35,300,000 gallons
POL Plume	7,700,000 gallons
Groundwater Treated	43,000,000 gallons
Groundwater Reinjected	43,000,000 gallons
Mass Removed By Carbon Treatment (Calculated)	
TCE	23 pounds
Benzene	4 pounds



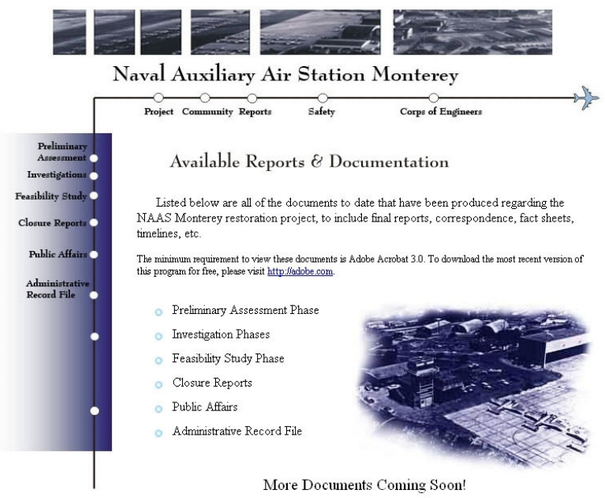






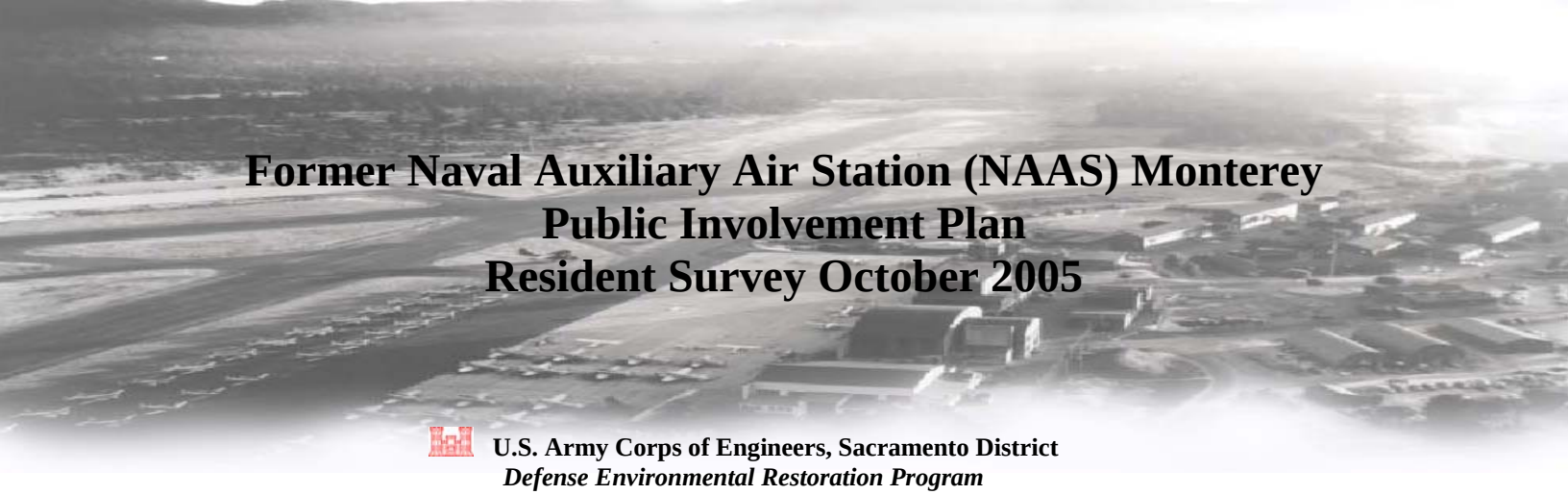
Please Note: NEW Website Address

The NAAS Monterey website is complete and can be accessed at www.naasmonterey.org. The site contains all of the documentation and reports produced for NAAS Monterey as well as restoration updates, site history information, and community relations-related items. The past quarterly and annual groundwater sampling documents, which show a recent drop in POL and TCE concentrations, are currently available for public review. To view these documents, please visit the local information repository at the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center or visit the NAAS Monterey website at **www.naasmonterey.org.**



Appendix F

Community Survey/Questionnaire



Former Naval Auxiliary Air Station (NAAS) Monterey
Public Involvement Plan
Resident Survey October 2005

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District
Defense Environmental Restoration Program
Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS)

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 the former 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.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is developing a Public Involvement Plan in order to keep the public well informed of the current restoration progress at the NAAS Monterey Formerly Used Defense Site. As part of this effort, this survey serves as a way for the community to provide feedback to the Corps of Engineers on current concerns/questions regarding the former NAAS Monterey.

Name_____
Business Name (if applicable): _____
Address_____
Phone Number (____)_____
E-mail Address_____

Concerns:

1. What are your current concerns regarding the contamination discovered at NAAS Monterey?
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____.

2. Have you contacted any government or regulatory officials regarding your concerns about NAAS Monterey? *("Government officials" includes city, county, state, federal and military agencies*).

   Yes ☐ No ☐

   If yes, who and through what medium:_____

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 treatment system located at the Monterey Peninsula Airport or the treatment system located in the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Park?

   Yes ☐ No ☐

   If so, what concerns?_____
   _____
   _____.

Information Sources:

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

   Army Corps of Engineers Newsletters ☐

   Casanova Oak Knoll Neighborhood Association (CONA) 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 of Engineer's mailing list to receive fact sheets regarding the status of the remediation at NAAS Monterey?

   Yes ☐ No ☐

   If not, would you 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. How frequently would you like to receive the fact sheets?

   _____

   _____.

10. Do you currently attend our public meetings?

    Yes ☐ No ☐

    If not, why?_____

    _____.

11. Where would be the most convenient place for meetings to be held within your community? (Meetings are currently held at the Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center, 735 Ramona Ave.)

    _____

    _____.

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

    _____

    _____.

13. Where is the most convenient place for you to access our documents within your community? (check all that apply)

Library ☐

Casanova Oak Knoll Community Center ☐

Fire Station/Police Station ☐

On the Internet at www.naasmonterey.org ☐

Other_____

_____.

14. Have you accessed information regarding NAAS Monterey through the Internet at www.naasmonterey.org?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If not, why? _____

_____.

15. Are you interested in receiving information pertaining to the remedial selection process?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Other comments and/or questions:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____.

Thank you for taking the time to answer this survey. For any questions or comments please contact:

Gerald Vincent
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
BRAC/FUDS Section Chief
(916) 557-7452
Gerald.E.Vincent@usace.army.mil

Cindy Vincent
EM-Assist, Inc.
Public Affairs Specialist
(916) 557-7887
Cvincent@emassist.com

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
1325 J St. CESPK-PM-M
Sacramento, CA 95814

Naval Auxiliary Air Station (NAAS) Monterey
Public Involvement Plan
Interview Questions for Officials
June 2006

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District
Defense Environmental Restoration Program
Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS)

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is developing a Public Involvement 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_____ Title_____
Organization _____
Address _____
Phone Number (____)_____ Fax Number (___)_____
E-Mail _____

Public Concerns:

1. What complaints or questions regarding the contamination/treatment system at the former NAAS Monterey and surrounding neighborhood has your agency received from the public?

_____
_____
_____
_____

2. In what ways could the Army Corps improve their public relations program to ensure the public is updated on the remediation of the former NAAS Monterey frequently and adequately enough to be well informed?

_____
_____
_____

3. What methods does your organization use to distribute information to the public regarding the former NAAS Monterey restoration and treatment system? (If applicable)

4. What do you feel is the best method and frequency for distributing information on the former NAAS Monterey restoration to this community?

Agency Concerns:

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

6. What are your organization's concerns regarding the remediation and/or selected remedial process for the former NAAS Monterey?

7. 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 G
Technical Review Committee Interview List

Grant Himebaugh
CA Regional Water Quality Control Board

Interviewed: June 14, 2006

Richard Ruccello
Casanova Oak Knoll Neighborhood Association

Interviewed: June 15, 2006

Tom Reeves
City of Monterey

Interviewed: June 13, 2006

Richard LeWarne
Monterey County Health Department

Interviewed: June 27, 2006

Appendix H
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Appendix I
Response to Comments

Comment:	**Response:**	**Action:**
Change Water Board mailing address.	Concur.	Address changed.