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Ser 1841.1/7359
10 Sep 1997

From: Commanding Officer, Engineering Field Activity West, Naval Facilities Engineering
Command
To: Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Members Distribution List, Naval Weapons Station
(NWS) Concord, CA

Subj: RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB): MINUTES OF 21 AUGUST 1997
MEETING

Encls: (1) Naval Weapons Station (NWS) Concord Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) -- Draft
Minutes for 21 August 1997 RAB Meeting
(2) Agenda for 18 September 1997 RAB Meeting

1. Draft minutes of the Naval Weapons Station (NWS) Concord Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting of 21 August 1997 are forwarded as enclosure (1). Any corrections or clarifications to these minutes can be provided at the next RAB meeting, at which time the minutes will be finalized.

2. Enclosure (2) is the agenda for the upcoming 18 September 1997 RAB meeting, which is scheduled for 7:00 p.m at the Ambrose Community Center, 3105 Willow Pass Road, Bay Point, CA.

3. If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact me at (415) 244-2523, or Mr. Steve Gallo, RAB Community Co-chair, at (510) 427-3450.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY:
ROY E. SANTANA

By direction

Distribution:

Ms. Elizabeth Robinson Anello
Mr. Steven Bachofer
Mr. Steve Gallo
Mr. Edward Gardner
Ms. Susan Gladstone
Mr. David Kory
Ms. Sylvia Kotecki
Ms. Colleen Monahan
Ms. Nicole Moutoux
Mr. Richard Pieper
Mr. James Pinasco

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Subj: RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD (RAB) -- MINUTES OF 21AUGUST 1997
MEETING

Mr. Richard Purdue
Ms. Catic Roy
Mr. Roy Santana
Mr. Thomas Shirley
Mr. Larry Steinwandt
Mr. Gene Sylls
Mr. Marcus O'Connell
Mr. Scott Etzel

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**NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CONCORD
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD**

DRAFT MEETING MINUTES

**Ambrose Community Center
3105 Willow Pass Rd.
Bay Point, California**

Thursday, 21 August 1997

I. Welcome and Introduction

The Naval Weapons Stations (NWS) Concord Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) met on Thursday, 21 August, at the Ambrose Community Center in Bay Point, California. Mr. John Rosengard, the RAB community Co-Chair, opened the meeting at 7:05 p.m. and welcomed the community to the 23rd session of the RAB.

II. Community Co-Chair's Report

- A. Mr. Rosengard shared an announcement provided by Engineering Field Activity (EFA) West informing RAB members that a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request has been initiated by the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund and ARC Ecology. The FOIA legally requires the Department of Defense to submit business addresses, phone numbers, and fax numbers of RAB members in the Bay Area to the requestors. Home phone numbers and addresses were not disclosed. Mr. Rosengard invited RAB members with concerns about this request to promptly convey them to him, and he will look into possible options.
- B. Mr. Rosengard reminded RAB members that a Tidal Area Feasibility Study will be available this year that involves landfill capping. Mr. Rosengard announced the availability of an issue of *Tech Trends* (a U.S.EPA publication) that interested RAB members may acquire by contacting him. The issue provides information on a landfill capping option.
- C. Mr. Rosengard brought the RAB's attention to the current Department of Defense Environmental Restoration Program Annual Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 1996 regarding NWS Concord. Copies of the Executive Summary were provided, and Mr. Rosengard asked RAB members to compare it to the Seal Beach NWS summary. He noted the report can be found on the Internet Defense Technical Information Center website and encouraged RAB members to share the information with other community members.
- D. Mr. Rosengard provided a current RAB mailing list and asked for changes or corrections.

- E. Mr. Rosengard met with planners for the City of Concord: David Golick, Chief of Planning, and Celeste Wixom, Senior Planner. The City of Concord has initiated a study to develop zoning options should NWS Concord decide to vacate. Mr. Rosengard provided the planners surplus copies of environmental reports generated by NWS Concord.
- F. Mr. Rosengard announced the availability of Robin Jenkins to speak about relevant Cal-Fed Bay Delta Program topics. This program has developed strategies for long term Bay Area/delta management. Mr. Rosengard asked RAB members to submit particular topics of interest.
- G. Mr. Rosengard announced a public meeting on 04 September of the Bay Delta Advisory Council. The meeting will commence at 9:30 a.m. at the Berkeley Marina Marriott.
- H. Mr. Rosengard also shared copies of the Role of Restoration Advisory Boards in Environmental Cleanup with the RAB.
- I. Steve Gallo provided the RAB a point of contact with the Contra Costa Mosquito and Vector Control District, Karl Malamud Roam.
- J. Susan Gladstone noted that Tom Gandesbery, RWQCB, is available to speak with the RAB about Sonoma Bay Area wetland creation.
- K. Navy Co-Chair Richard Pieper introduced Stan Heller, as the Environmental Branch Head of NWS Concord. He noted that Mr. Heller will probably step in as the RAB's new Navy Co-Chair starting in October.

III. Approval of June RAB Meeting Minutes

Sylvia Kotecki noted possible discrimination with deletion of Tatiana Roodkowsky and Scott Etzel from RAB membership (as noted in the meeting minutes). She and Ms. Roodkowsky expressed interest in remaining active on the board. Mr. Rosengard requested consistent attendance and contribution. He noted he had phoned Ms. Kotecki in July, was found to be in error on her number of absences, and determined she was still a RAB member. Mr. Pieper noted that Mr. Etzel had verbally resigned from the RAB.

Thomas Shirley called for a vote to restore Ms. Roodkowsky to membership which was unanimously passed, and Mr. Pieper called for her reinstatement. Approval was unanimous for Ms. Roodkowsky's reinstatement.

June RAB Meeting Minutes were approved as written. Reinstatement of the two members will be reflected in the minutes of today's meeting.

IV. Community Co-Chair nominations, nominee presentations, elections

Mr. Rosengard asked for self nominations for the Community Co-Chair position. As none were received, Co-Chair Rosengard entertained the motion to dispose of the process and nominated himself. Tatiana Roodkowsky followed by nominating herself. Mr. Pieper called for other than self nominations. Steve Bachofer nominated Steve Gallo who accepted. Ms. Roodkowsky withdrew her nomination.

Co-Chair nominee presentations began with Mr. Gallo who has participated on the RAB for two years. Mr. Gallo encouraged continued participation of all RAB members, and appreciated incorporation of RAB comments into environmental documentation. He noted that changes in leadership brings out different qualities in individuals.

Mr. Rosengard highlighted accomplishments of the past year to include a high volume of report review and comment, which he noted that the RAB achieved within prescribed periods. He cited the successful tour and discussions on partial deletion from the National Priority List (NPL). He interjected that it may be time to work towards full deletion from the NPL. Mr. Rosengard cited good working relationships with the RAB, regulators, and encouraged participation of a broader group of interests. Mr. Rosengard reiterated that the Tidal and Inland feasibility studies and records of decision will be generated, and wants to keep them progressing on a timely basis. His goals include planning another tour in the spring and increasing RAB membership and community participation.

A ballot vote was taken and counted by Mr. Pieper. Four votes were submitted for Steve Gallo, two for John Rosengard, and one abstention was cast. Mr. Pieper announced Mr. Gallo as the new Community Co-Chair for NWS Concord whose term will commence on 22 August 1997.

Mr. Rosengard thanked the RAB for the honor and opportunity to serve as their Community Co-Chair.

V. Litigation Area Monitoring Report (Year 2)

Jonathan Gervais, Uribe & Associates, summarized the After Remediation (Year 2) Monitoring Report Litigation Area NWS Concord. Historically, the Litigation Area was actively remediated between 1993-1996 with removal of 42,000 cubic yards of the most contaminated soil. With restoration of site vegetation, costs accrued to approximately \$12 million. Before the remediation occurred, a remedial action monitoring program was established to monitor contaminants remaining on site, due to concerns about migration of contaminants at the site and effects on the environment, including endangered species. The report summarizes the second year of monitoring and effectively compares it to first year results.

The document is presented in six sections: 1) Introduction, 2) Background, 3) Monitoring

Objectives, 4) Summary of Field Activities, 5) Results, and 6) Strategies for Future Monitoring.

Monitoring objectives were: 1) to collect data that will evaluate long-term changes in site conditions, 2) to evaluate potential contaminant migration to Suisun Bay, 3) to determine if actively remediated areas may become recontaminated and to what degree, 4) to evaluate contaminant migration in the unremediated areas, 5) to monitor habitat quality at the site, including success of revegetation, and 6) to determine if groundwater is impacted by contamination.

Soil, sediment, and water sampling was undertaken in December 1996 through early January 1997 to determine whether and where contamination is potentially migrating. Monitoring was accomplished by dividing the Litigation Area into four Remedial Action Subsites (RASS) which were further divided into 16 spatial units. The divisions were made to consistently compare contaminant concentrations in each unit from year to year, and to evaluate potential contaminant migration.

Ecological surveys were undertaken to identify habitat characteristics. Uribe & Associates began with a Rail Characterization. Mr. Gervais noted that the California Clapper Rail is an endangered species in California, and the California Black Rail is threatened. One California Clapper Rail was detected during the 1996 study, the same number as the previous year.

Small mammal characterization was undertaken that focused on the Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse, another endangered species. Vegetative characterization focused on all vegetation in the RASSs, but also identified 4 special status species. The last survey undertaken was Revegetation Monitoring in the actively remediated sites.

Bill White, Uribe & Associates, reported the highlights of the surveys. Seven metals of concern are being monitored: arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead, mercury (RASS 4 only), selenium, and zinc. Marsh and Upland Reference Areas are also monitored to document baseline numbers for comparison.

Significant analytical findings were:

- 1) The primary contaminants in RASS 1 are arsenic, copper, selenium, and zinc. RASS I showed significant increases and decreases in arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead, and zinc; more monitoring is needed to determine if fluctuations represent long-term trends.
 - a. Units 10 and 11 showed high concentrations of arsenic and zinc
 - b. Unit 4 contains high concentrations of zinc.
 - c. Unit 6 has experienced a dramatic drop in selenium concentration, yet there is also substantial variability. Unit 6 contains some of the highest contaminant concentrations on site.
- 2) The primary contaminant in RASS 2 and 3 is zinc, found along the Nichols Creek waterway; the area showed no statistically significant changes.
- 3) The primary contaminants in RASS 4 are selenium and mercury; noted was a statistically significant increase in copper.
- 4) Metal concentrations were so highly variable in surface water, that statistical comparison was not feasible.

Rich Purdue asked if statistically significant variations in the metals denote high contaminant concentrations. Mr. White noted that contaminant concentrations are documented in the report, and that statistically significant change does not necessarily mean high concentrations of contaminants.

Significant findings of the ecological surveys are:

- 1) The estimated number of California Black Rails inhabiting the site have increased.
- 2) California Clapper Rail numbers have remained the same.
- 3) Salt Marsh Harvest Mice are increasing in RASS's 1 and 2
- 4) Additional Salt Marsh Harvest Mice have been trapped, tagged, and released in the new grids established in the revegetated areas.
- 5) Brackish marsh species are increasing over salt marsh plants in RASS I, partly due to increased rainfall over the last few years.
- 6) Four special-status species were observed in RASS I, i.e., Suisun Marsh Aster, Soft Bird's Beak, Delta Tule Pea, and Mason's Lilaeopsis.
- 7) Higher than expected survival rates for Pickleweed and Coyote Brush planted in the revegetated area have been noted.

Strategies for future monitoring include:

- 1) Determining if contaminant concentration fluctuations constitute short term variations or long term trends.
- 2) Checking whether soil is aerobic or anaerobic by color chart comparison. This determination helps predict metal mobility.
- 3) Checking surface water turbidity and salinity to help evaluate high variabilities seen in surface water concentrations.
- 4) Collecting mercury samples in reference areas with which to compare RASS 4 mercury concentrations.
- 5) Conducting bioassay sampling from slough bottoms to determine toxicity of sediments to marine organisms.

Mr. Rosengard asked whether it prudent to base decisions on relatively few numbers of endangered species. Mr. Pieper clarified that prior to taking remedial action, the Navy is required to conduct endangered species surveys. Mr. Pieper also noted that survey data may be required, if in 3-5 years additional action is warranted. Susan Gladstone, RWQCB, added other species have been documented, not just endangered ones.

A RAB member questioned where soil was backfilled; John Bosche, PRC, noted soil was replaced in RASS I and part of RASS 2.

Ms. Roodkowsky asked when analytical sampling was taken in Year 1. Mr. White stated that Year 1 monitoring was conducted during the summer. Ms. Roodkowski noted that water levels differ between summer and winter months.

Mr. Purdue asked if color comparisons were recorded when soil was saturated. Mr. White affirmed that soil color is compared using saturated soils.

Mr. Gallo asked what criteria is used for decreasing monitoring. Roy Santana, Navy RPM, reported a Sampling Plan, Monitoring Protocol, and Quality Assurance Project Plan prepared about four years ago are currently being revised to reflect current sampling and monitoring procedures. The Monitoring Reports address interim updates to the monitoring plan. The 5-year Periodic Assessment Report will reassess and reevaluate the monitoring quantities and frequencies.

Mr. Rosengard noted that the After Remediation (Year 2) Monitoring Report Litigation Area NWS Concord document is now available for public review and comment. Comments were due by 18 August. Mr. Santana requested comments be submitted so they may be considered for inclusion in next year's report.

Comments on the Technical Memorandum Tidal Influence and Post-Remediation Groundwater Monitoring NWS Concord are due by 21 or 22 September. The reports were turned over to the new Co-Chair, Mr. Gallo.

VI. Site Management Plan

In the interest of time, Mr. Rosengard dispensed with the Site Management Plan presentation and continued on to Future Meeting and Agenda Topics.

VII. Future Meeting and Agenda Topics

A. Mr. Purdue requested RAB members receive regulator comments and concerns that they have on environmental documents. Mr. Pieper noted that as there is a team of document reviewers, perhaps they could establish a spokesperson as a point of contact.

B. Ms. Kotecki questioned whether the RAB had expressed gratitude to Ronald Yee for his service to the RAB. A resolution was passed to send a thank-you card. The newly elected co-chair said he would see the project through.

C. Mr. Rosengard noted the possibility of a new meeting location in Concord, at a police station facility. If Mr. Gallo is able to secure this site, members will be notified of the change via mail.

VIII. Adjournment

Mr. Rosengard adjourned the meeting at 9:00 p.m.

The next meeting will be held on 18 September at 7 p.m. , Ambrose Community Center.

A copy of these meeting minutes will be made available for public review at the Information Repository located at the Main Branch of the Contra Costa County Library in Pleasant Hill, CA.

**DRAFT AGENDA
NAVAL WEAPONS STATION CONCORD
RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING**

Thursday, September 18, 1997

**7:00 - 9:00 p.m.
Ambrose Community Center
3105 Willow Pass Road
Bay Point, California**

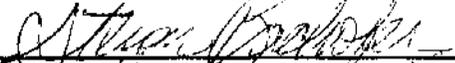
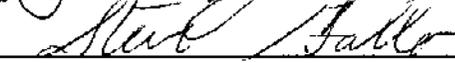
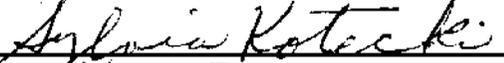
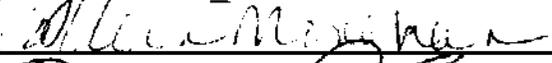
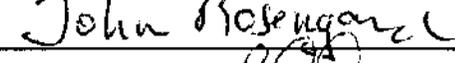
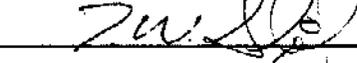
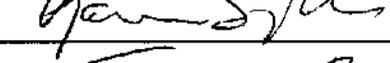
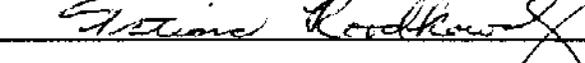
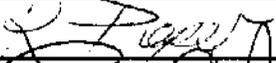
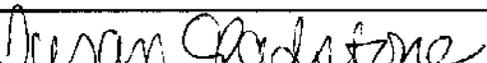
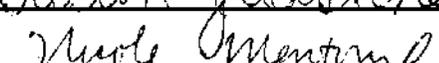
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|-------------|--|
| 7:00 - 7:05 | Welcome and Introduction |
| 7:05 - 7:10 | Community Co-Chair's Report - Steve Gallo |
| 7:10 - 7:15 | Approval of Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Meeting Minutes |
| 7:15 - 7:45 | Landfill Feasibility Study - Levine Fricke |
| 7:45 - 8:00 | Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Comments on the Tidal Influence Study and Groundwater Monitoring Technical Memorandum Report, Litigation Area |
| 8:00 - 8:10 | Break |
| 8:10 - 8:30 | Site Management Plan Schedule - Roy Santana |
| 8:30 - 8:45 | Discussion of Future Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Meeting Locations and Dates |
| 8:45 - 8:55 | Future Meeting and Agenda Topics |
| 8:55 - 9:00 | Public comments |
| 9:00 | Adjournment |

ATTACHMENT A

**Attendance List
NWS Concord
Restoration Advisory Board Meeting
Thursday, August 21, 1997**

**Naval Weapons Station, Concord
Restoration Advisory Board Meeting Attendance**

Date: 8/21/97

RAB MEMBER	Signature
Steven Bachofer	
Steve Gallo	
Edward Gardner	
Sylvia Kotecki	
Colleen Monahan <i>here</i>	
Richard Purdue	
John Rosengard	
Thomas Shirley	
Larry Steinwandt	
Gene Sylls	
TATIANA Roodkowsky	
NAVY REPRESENTATIVES	
Richard Pieper (NWS Concord)	
Roy Santana (EFA West)	
REGULATORY AGENCIES	
Susan Gladstone (RWQCB)	
Nicole Moutoux (U.S. EPA)	
James Pinasco (DTSC)	
CONSULTANTS	
Kathy Walsh (PRC, EMI)	
Sandra Lunceford (GPI)	
Barry Gutierrez (GPI)	

**Naval Weapons Station, Concord
Restoration Advisory Board Meeting Attendance**

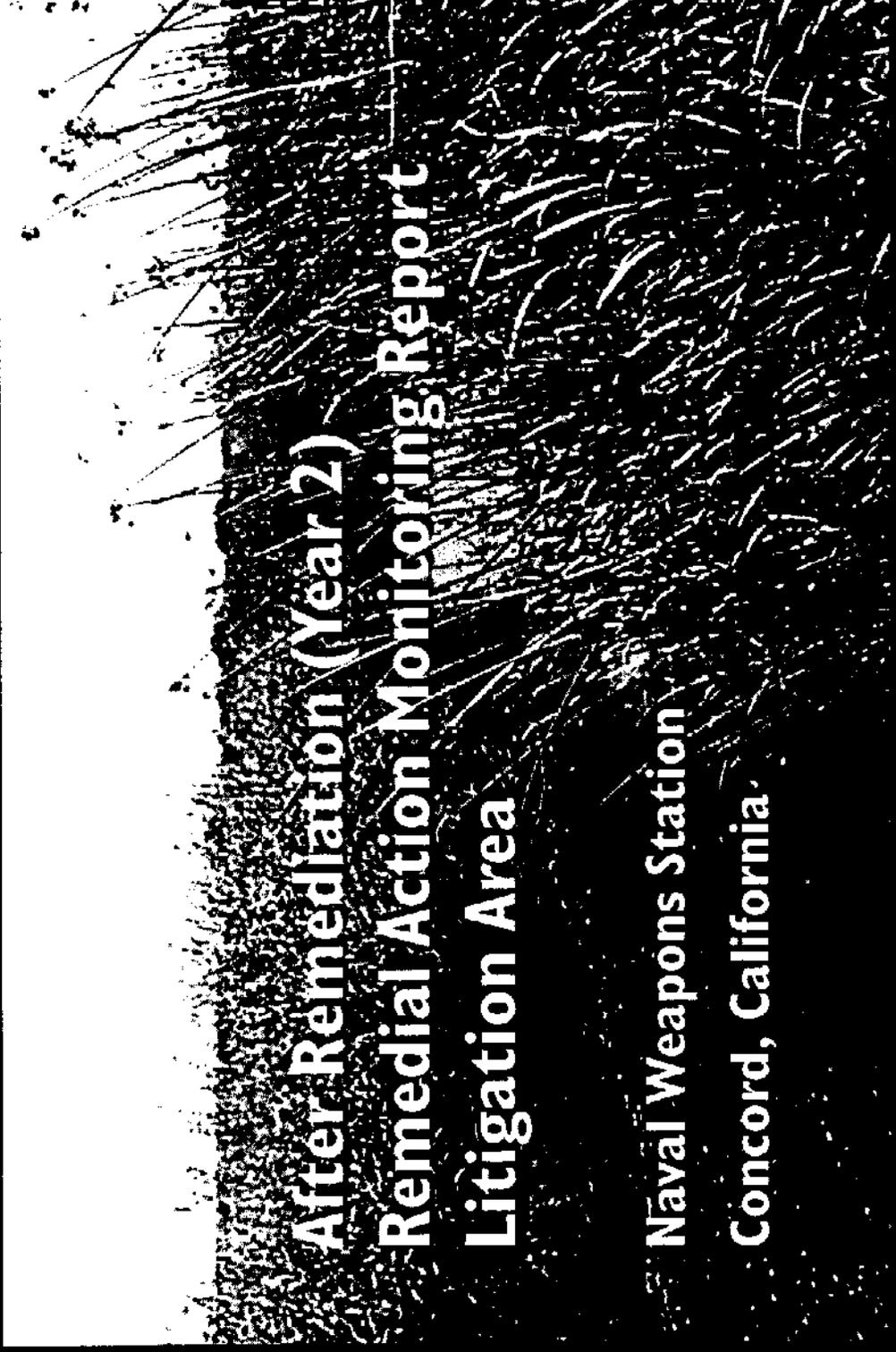
Date: 8/21/97

PUBLIC/GUESTS - Name	Address and Phone
NATHAN GERVAIS	URIBE ASSOCIATES 2430 LAKE SHORE AVE OAKLAND, CA. 94610
Bill White	" " "
Kathy Walsh	Tetra Tech EM Inc (formerly PRC) 135 Main Street, Suite 1800 SF, CA 94123
STAN HELLER	524 ORCHARD CT BENICIA, CA 94510
John Bosche	PRC EMI 415 222 8295

ATTACHMENT B

Presentation Materials NWS Concord Restoration Advisory Board Meeting Thursday, August 21, 1997

- After Remediation (Year 2) Remedial Action Monitoring Report Litigation Area
- Executive Summary, NWS Concord - Department of Defense Environmental Restoration Program Annual Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 1996
- Department of the Army Role of Restoration Advisory Boards in Environmental Cleanup
- Department of the Navy, EFA West letter regarding a Freedom of Information Act Request



**After Remediation (Year 2)
Remedial Action Monitoring Report
Litigation Area**

**Naval Weapons Station
Concord, California**

Background

- **Cleanup lasted from 1993 to 1996**
- **42,000 cubic yards of the most contaminated soils were removed**
- **Site vegetation restored**

Total cost of \$12 million

Remedial Action Monitoring

Program developed to monitor the effects of remaining contaminants at the site, in accordance with the record of decision

This report presents the results of the second year of post remediation monitoring

Report Outline

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Background**
- 3.0 Monitoring Objectives**
- 4.0 Summary of Field Activities**
- 5.0 Results**
- 6.0 Strategies for Future Monitoring**

Monitoring Objectives

Objective 1: Collect additional data that will assist in evaluating long-term changes in site conditions, including establishing initial conditions

Objective 2: Evaluate potential contaminant migration to Suisun Bay (groundwater, surface water, and sediment)

Objective 3: Determine if the active remediation areas become recontaminated; if so, determine the extent of recontamination and potential sources

Monitoring Objectives

Objective 4: Evaluate contaminant migration in the unremediated areas

Objective 5: Monitor the overall habitat quality of the site, including the success of the restoration and use of the site by special status plants and animals

Objective 6: Determine if groundwater is impacted by the contamination

Analytical Sampling

• Soil

- 99 Samples collected 0 to 6" below ground surface
- Identified as SS in Sample ID
- Collected at a randomly selected point in fixed 100x100 foot grids

• Sediment and Water

- 132 Samples collected from submerged sediment and overlying water
- Identified as SH (slough), DH (ditch), and WD (wetland)
- Collected at fixed locations within a slough, ditch, or wetland

Ecological Surveys

- **Rail Characterization**
- **Small Mammal Characterization**
- **Vegetation Characterization**
- **Revegetation Monitoring**

Metals of Concern

- **Arsenic**
- **Cadmium**
- **Copper**
- **Lead**
- **Mercury (RASS 4 only)**
- **Selenium**
- **Zinc**

Summary of analytical sampling results

- **Changes in the concentration of metals in soil and sediment from year 1 to year 2 were statistically evaluated**
- **No statistically significant changes in metals concentrations in the marsh or upland reference areas (Units 1 and 16)**
- **In RASS 1 (Units 2 through 11); the major contaminants are arsenic, copper, and selenium in Units 6 and 7; arsenic and zinc in Units 10 and 11 (main slough) and zinc in Unit 4**

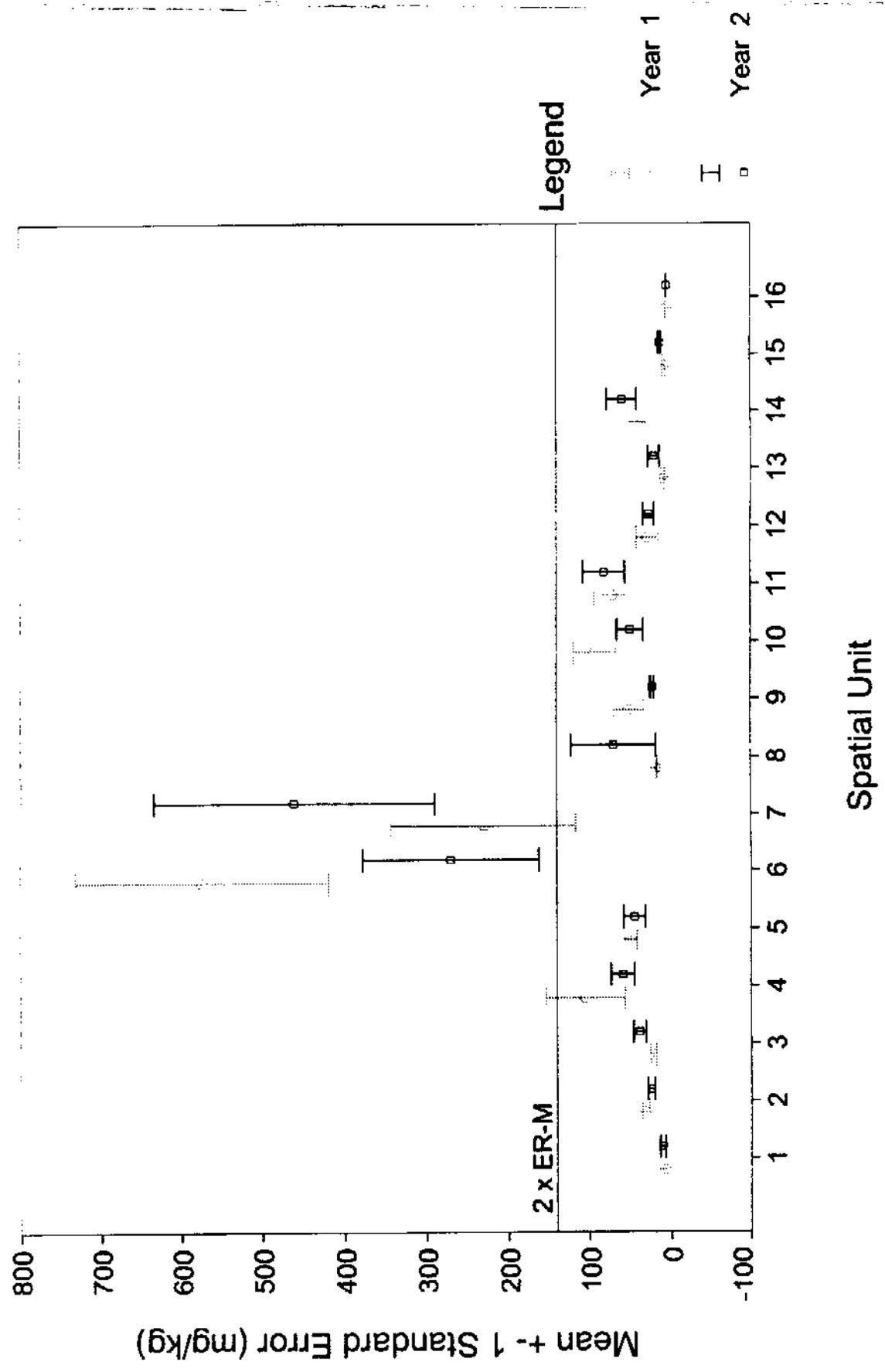
Summary of analytical sampling results

- **In RASS 1, there were statistically significant increases and decreases in arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead and zinc; more monitoring is needed to see if these fluctuations represent long-term trends**
- **The primary contaminant in RASSs 2 and 3 is zinc along the Nichols Creek waterway; there were no statistically significant changes**

Summary of analytical sampling results

- **The primary contaminants in RASS 4 are selenium and mercury and there was a statistically significant increase in copper**
- **Metals with the highest concentrations in surface water were generally consistent with the highest concentration metals in the soil and sediment**
- **Due to the high variability in metals concentrations in surface water, statistical comparison of year 1 and year 2 results was not conducted**

FIGURE 26
COMPARISON OF ARSENIC SURFACE SOIL CONCENTRATIONS BY UNIT
YEAR 1 AND YEAR 2 MONITORING RESULTS



Summary of Ecological Surveys

- **Rail Surveys**
- Estimated number of California Black Rails increased from 64 during the 1995 survey to 76 during the 1996 survey
- One detection of the endangered California Clapper Rail in 1996 survey; same as in 1995 survey

Summary of Ecological Surveys

- **Small Mammal Surveys**
 - A total of 81 endangered Salt Marsh Harvest Mice were trapped along established transects in RASS's 1 and 2, Ten more than 1995
 - An additional 47 Salt Marsh Harvest Mice were trapped in newly established grids in revegetated areas

Summary of Ecological Surveys

- **Vegetation Survey**
- **Dominant vegetation species in RASS 2, 3 and 4 remain relatively stable**
- **RASS 1 has undergone considerable change with brackish marsh species increasing over salt marsh plants**
- **Four special-status species observed in RASS 1, Suisun Marsh Aster, Soft bird's beak, Delta Tule Pea and Mason's Lilaeopsis**

Summary of Ecological Surveys

- **Revegetation Monitoring**
- **Much higher than expected survival rates for plants installed during the revegetation efforts; Coyote Brush and Pickleweed**

Strategies for Future Monitoring

- **Short-term Fluctuations vs. Long-term Trends**
- **Maintain Consistent Sampling Program**
- **Sampling Locations**
- **Sample Analyses**
- **Ecological Surveys**

Strategies for Future Monitoring

Improvements to the Sampling Program

- **Soil Color**
- **Turbidity and Salinity**
- **Mercury in Reference Area**
- **Bioassay Sampling**

CONCORD NAVAL WEAPONS STATION

CONCORD, CALIFORNIA

Engineering Field Division/Activity: EFAWEST
 Major Claimant: COMNAVSEASYSOM
 Size: 13,023 Acres
 Funding to Date: \$40,790,000
 Estimated Funding to Complete: \$63,413,000



Base Mission: Ships, receives, inspects, and classifies munitions (tidal area); serves as munitions storage and weapons maintenance, inspection and testing facility (inland area).

Contaminants: Heavy metals, POIs, volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds

Number of Sites:		Relative Risk Ranking of Sites:			
CERCLA:	30	High:	16	Not Evaluated:	9
RCRA Corrective Action:	19	Medium:	4	Not Required:	21
RCRA UST:	3	Low:	2		
Total Sites:	52				



Sites Response Complete: 21

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Concord Naval Weapons Station (NWS) is about 35 miles northeast of San Francisco, California. It is surrounded by the city of Concord to the west and south (population 116,000); the city of Bay Point to the east (population 17,600) and the small town of Clyde (population 600) to the north. It is the major Naval munitions facility on the west coast and, as an ocean terminal facility, is used to transship ordnance from trucks and railcars to ships and vice versa. The base operations include shipping, receiving, inspecting, storing and maintaining munitions. Past operational practices such as improper disposal of paints and solvents, spent ordnance, treated wood, household/industrial waste, the open burning of various munitions and spills or leaks from fuel storage tanks have contributed to sources of contamination.

The environmental investigations at Concord are divided into three geographical areas: Inland, Tidal and Litigation. The Litigation Area, located in a tidal area, was purchased by the Navy in the 1970's to provide a buffer zone around the munitions handling operations. The Litigation Area is so named because of the legal actions conducted by the Navy in the late 1980's to recover Remedial Action (RA) cleanup costs from the adjacent and former property owners. Twenty three (23) sites in the Tidal and Litigation Areas were ranked as high relative risk primarily because of heavy metals contamination.

The Tidal and Litigation Areas include wetlands that provide habitat for several endangered and threatened species, including the Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse and the California Clapper Rail. The sites in these areas are subject to tidal inundation, have no containment measures and have a direct interconnection to Suisun Bay. Suisun Bay lies immediately to the north of NWS and is commonly used for water sports and fishing.

Concord NWS was placed on the National Priorities List (NPL) primarily because of surface water pathway conditions at the Tidal and Litigation Areas. As a result of its recent listing on the NPL, negotiations on a

Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) may begin with EPA once proposed changes in regulatory responsibilities associated with Superfund are resolved. In the meantime, Concord NWS is under a Federal Facility Site Remediation Agreement (FFSRA) with the State of California, which was signed in 1992, and which contains newly negotiated (1995) sites and schedules. A Site Management Plan is currently being prepared to compliment the FFSRA.

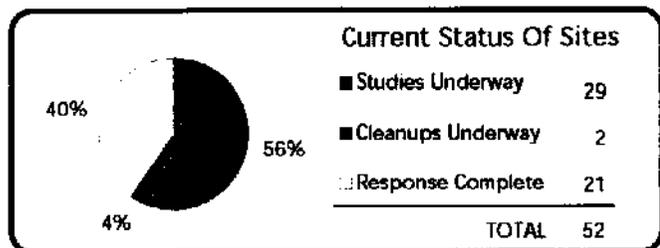
A Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) was formed in July 1995 and has 30 active members. Community members have shown a high level of interest in the Installation Restoration Program (IRP), and are providing valuable insight and comments on the IRP documents under preparation. Four committees have been formed. These committees include a procedures committee, a public relations committee, a documents review committee and a finance committee.

Nine sites in the Inland and Tidal Areas are in the Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study stage (RI/FS). Fourteen sites are Response Complete (RC). Seven Litigation Area Sites recently underwent a Remedial Action - four in 1994 and three in 1996. These seven sites are undergoing post-remediation Long Term Monitoring (LTM).

Two removal actions will be completed in FY97 for one inland and one Tidal Area Sites. The third LTM event of the Litigation Area Sites will begin in the spring of FY97. The Navy is also conducting Site Inspections (SIs) at 24 Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs). A RCRA Facility Confirmation Report will be completed in FY97 for the SWMUs. As part of the Navy's goal to expedite the investigation process, the Navy is conducting Corrective Actions (CAs) at three of these sites so that an extensive Remedial Investigation (RI) would not be required.

At four Tidal Area Sites, the final RI Report, including the human health and qualitative ecological risk assessment, is expected to be completed in FY97. The draft RI report was completed in FY96, but further analysis is required to finalize the report. Based on results of the RI fieldwork, the planned phase 1B RI and quantitative ecological risk assessment will not be required, and the sites will proceed directly to the feasibility study (FS) phase.

For four Inland Area Sites, the final RI/FS reports are expected to be completed and a Record of Decision (ROD) signed in FY98. The fifth Inland Area Site will begin a phase 2 RI in FY97 to evaluate groundwater contamination, and the FS will begin.



CONCORD NWS EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In FY94 and FY95, risks to human health and the environment were reduced due to an RA for the Litigation Area Sites. Cleanup consisted of excavating and disposing of 43,500 cubic yards of soil contaminated with heavy metals that exceeded hazardous waste levels. The sites were then graded and revegetated. The Department of Navy (DON) prosecuted

claims to recover the costs of cleanup from 14 defendants and to require the owners of six contaminated properties adjacent to the installation to clean up their properties concurrent with the DON's cleanup. A LTM plan for soil, water, and biota is in effect to evaluate the success of the remedial action and restoration.

RELEVANT ISSUES

ENVIRONMENTAL RISK



HYDROGEOLOGY - Concord NWS is bound on the north by Suisun Bay and on the south and west by the city of Concord. Soil and sediment are contaminated with metals and volatile organic compounds. Surface water is the pathway of greatest concern due to the direct interconnection of the Tidal and Litigation Areas to Suisun Bay and the lack of containment measures. The surface water runoff from Concord NWS is primarily to the north from the Inland and Tidal Areas, through the wetlands, into Suisun Bay.

Groundwater at Concord NWS is not used for drinking water due to its high Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) content. However, potable water wells available for use in drought years are located downgradient of the Inland Area Sites and could be affected by groundwater contamination. The groundwater pathway is currently being evaluated as part of the RI for the Tidal and Inland Area Sites.



NATURAL RESOURCES - Suisun Bay is a transition zone between saltwater and freshwater ecosystems and is interconnected to the Concord NWS wetland areas. This area contains a diverse population of fish and other aquatic wildlife. The Bay is also used for recreation. The upland and wetland areas at Concord NWS provide habitat for numerous flora and fauna and federal and state designated threatened and endangered species. These include the Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse, California Clapper Rail, California Black Rail, Tale Elk and the figwort family of plants including the Delta Tule Pea and Soft Bird's Beak.



RISK - A baseline human health risk assessment and an ecological risk assessment is currently being prepared for the Tidal and Inland Areas as part of the RI. At the Litigation Area, an ecological assessment is being conducted in response to the concerns of the regulatory agencies that the RA cleanup levels specified in the 1989 ROD do not adequately protect flora and fauna. The Litigation Area ecological assessment is being conducted in coordination with the ongoing LTM program that was specified in the ROD for the Litigation Areas.

Sixteen sites are ranked as high relative risk in the DOD Relative Risk Ranking system at Concord NWS primarily because of threatened and endangered species in the sensitive wetland areas and recreational users in adjoining Suisun Bay. The close proximity of NWS to the Contra Costa County Water Wells surrounding Mallard Reservoir has also contributed to the high relative risk ranking. Risks to human health and the environment have been reduced due to a remedial action for the Litigation Area Sites. This action removed 43,500 cubic yards of metals-contaminated soil which exceeded hazardous waste levels. At the Inland and Tidal areas, the Navy is planning removal or RCRA Corrective Actions to bring contaminants to safe levels which will reduce immediate threats to human health and the environment and allow several sites to be closed out, rather than requiring the sites to undergo additional investigations.



RESTORATION PROJECTS - The RA for the Litigation Area Sites consisted of excavating contaminated soils, backfilling with clean wetland soils and restoring the excavated areas. The restoration activities were designed to enhance the wetland habitat for the two endangered species of concern, the Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse and the California Clapper Rail. During the RA, elevations were lowered in several areas to enhance the wetland area. In addition, "refugial mounds" were constructed to provide refuge for the Salt Marsh Harvest

Mouse during periods of high tide. The excavated areas were revegetated with native species of wetland plants harvested from local areas as well as nursery-grown stock. A LTM plan is in effect to measure the success of the restoration.

REGULATORY ISSUES



NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST - Concord NWS was placed on the NPL on December 16, 1994, primarily because of conditions at the Tidal and Litigation Area Sites. The Hazard Ranking System (HRS) Score of 50.00 was driven by the surface water pathway, since these sites are subject to tidal inundation and have no containment measures such as runoff management structures. The Tidal and Litigation Areas have a direct interconnection to Suisun Bay.



LEGAL AGREEMENTS - A Federal Facilities Site Remediation Agreement (FFSRA) was signed by the DON, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region, on September 29, 1992. The agreement established a schedule for investigation and remediation for the Tidal Area and Inland Area Sites. The Litigation Area Sites were excluded from the agreement because the sites had already proceeded to cleanup.

Negotiations with EPA Region IX and the State of California for an FFA may begin once proposed changes in regulatory responsibilities associated with Superfund are resolved. In the meantime, a Site Management Plan is being prepared to compliment the FFSRA.

In FY91, the DON prosecuted claims to recover the costs of cleanup for the Litigation Area Sites from 14 defendants and to require that the owners of six contaminated properties adjacent to the sites to clean up their properties concurrent with the DON's cleanup. The DON entered into seven Consent Decrees with the adjacent property owners and recovered costs for cleanup.



PARTNERING - A partnering meeting in FY93 between the Navy and contractors helped the RA project team set goals for the RA at the Litigation Area Sites. The environmental work at Concord has required close coordination with federal and state regulatory agencies to ensure protection of endangered and threatened species. The result has been the generation of analytical data by the EPA that will be used to augment the Navy's RI sampling and analysis results. The EPA has performed chemical and biological analyses on samples collected in the Tidal Area to determine appropriate reference levels for metals. The EPA is also performing chemical and biological analyses on samples collected along the boundary of the Tidal Area Landfill to evaluate whether landfill leachate is migrating off-site. The EPA is analyzing split ecological samples using standard Contract Laboratory Program (CLP) procedures, where the Navy analyzed samples using Low Detection Limit (LDL) analytical methods. Also, the project team has worked together to revise the investigative approach for the landfill site to include a presumptive remedy, which will reduce the costs for the RI/FSs.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT



RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD - A Technical Review Committee (TRC) held one meeting in 1990 and a draft charter was prepared. No other meetings were held, but copies of environmental reports were sent to TRC members to review. The TRC was

CONCORD NWS RELEVANT ISSUES

converted to a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) in FY95. A public notice was issued inviting members of the communities to participate in the RAB. In April and May 1995 the Navy conducted site tours for 150 community members. The tour was followed by a question and answer session led by the Navy and regulatory agencies. The first RAB meeting was held on July 20, 1995. The Navy and regulatory agencies have given technical presentations during the monthly RAB meetings. Community RAB members are reviewing draft RI Reports and providing input and comments. There are 30 active RAB members.



COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN (CRP) - A CRP was completed in May 1989. An updated CRP was completed in July 1995, and a final updated CRP was issued in February 1996.



INFORMATION REPOSITORY - An Information Repository was established at the Central Contra Costa Public Library. An Administrative Record was established in 1985 and is maintained at the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Engineering Field Activity, West in San Bruno, California. A copy of the Administrative Record documents is contained in the Information Repository.

HISTORICAL PROGRESS

FY83

An Initial Assessment Study (IAS) identified 28 potentially contaminated sites at Concord NWS. Fifteen sites were recommended for no further study. Thirteen sites were recommended for further investigation.

FY85

Sites 3, 4, 25 and 26 - A Confirmation Study (CS) addressed these sites and recommended further investigation.
Sites 5, 6, 13 and 16 - A CS addressed these sites. No further action was recommended.

FY86

Sites 3-6, 25 and 26 (Litigation Area Sites) - A final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) was completed. Ten Remedial Actions (RAs) alternatives were identified.
Site 14 - An investigation was completed and slightly elevated levels of arsenic, chromium and lead were found in groundwater. However, it was later determined the elevated levels were naturally occurring and not from a source of contamination.

FY87

Site 27 - Petroleum products and solvents were reportedly disposed on the ground surface. The site was identified after the completion of the IAS and was added to a subsequent Site Inspection (SI).
Site 28 - A source of heavy metals was found during litigation proceedings with Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) involving other sites and this site was added to an ongoing Remedial Investigation (RI).

FY88

Sites 3-6, 25, 26 and 28 (Litigation Area Sites) - A revised final RI was completed and found elevated concentrations of arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead, selenium and zinc in soil. A second revised Feasibility Study (FS) was completed.
Sites 3, 26 and 28 - Clam bioassay test results indicated a potential for cadmium, lead and zinc to move into surface waters at these sites. Plant and earthworm bioassays indicated movement of arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead, selenium and zinc into plants and soil-dwelling organisms that have potential toxicological impacts and potential contamination of species higher on the food chain, such as birds and mammals, with heavy metals. The soil of the Tidal Area is generally underlain with clay silts of low permeability that impede contaminant movement downward. Groundwater contamination was considered unlikely, but groundwater studies were included in the RI/FS.

FY89

Sites 3-6, 25, 26 and 28 - An RA plan was completed and identified several alternatives for each site. A Record of Decision (ROD) signed in April 1989, specified the excavation of contaminated soil from the area in each site designated for active remediation, disposal of contaminated soil in an existing Class I landfill, restoration of the excavated area and operation and maintenance, including monitoring. In addition to these actions, liming was specified for low pH soil at Site 6.

FY91

Sites 3-6, 25, 26 and 28 (Litigation Area Sites) - The DON prosecuted claims to recover the costs of cleanup for these sites from 14 defendants and to require the owners of six contaminated properties adjacent to the sites to clean up their properties concurrent with the DON's cleanup.

FY92

Sites 3-6, 25, 26 and 28 - A Remedial Design (RD) was completed for these sites.
SWMUs - Forty-nine Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs) were identified in the RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA) prepared by California EPA as part of the RCRA Part B permit. Twenty four SWMUs were proposed for RCRA Corrective Action.
UST 1 - There were three tanks which were removed using Concord NWS funding.

FY93

Sites 8, 14, 19, 23A, 23B and 24B - An SI found no evidence of previously reported contaminants: No munitions-filled railcars reported to have been buried at Site 8. No volatile or semi-volatile organic compounds or petroleum hydrocarbons were found in the groundwater samples from Site 14. No evidence of culverts, outfalls, or contamination sources along the suspected 2,000 ft length of Site 19. No indication of explosive activities or explosive chemicals in the soil at Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Sites 23A and 23B. No evidence of firing range activities or elevated metals soil concentrations at Site 24B.
Sites 13, 17, 22, 24A and 27 - An SI recommended further investigation of soil and groundwater at Site 13, groundwater at Site 17 and soil at Sites 22, 27 and 24A.
Site 13 - The SI recommended removal of Napalm thickener.
Sites 1, 2, 9 and 11 - An SI addressed these sites and found volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds and metals in soil and groundwater and xylene, arsenic and mercury in sediment. Further investigation recommended.
UST 1 - An Initial Site Characterization (ISC) to define the extent of gasoline contamination in soil was completed.

FY94

Sites 6, 25, 26 and 28 (Litigation Area Sites) - An RA was completed at four (of seven) Litigation Area Sites and consisted of excavating and disposing of 22,700 cubic yards of soil contaminated with arsenic, cadmium, lead, selenium, copper and zinc and then grading and revegetating the sites. LTM is in effect to evaluate the success of the cleanup. Initiated RFA confirmation sampling at 24 SWMUs.

FY95

Sites 3-5 (Litigation Area Sites) - An RA was 95% completed for these three Litigation Area Sites. Cleanup consisted of excavating and disposing of 20,800 cubic yards of soil contaminated with arsenic, cadmium, lead, selenium, copper and zinc and then grading and revegetating the sites. Some regrading and planting remains, to complete the RA. LTM began and is scheduled to continue for a minimum of 30 years, as required by the

CONCORD NWS HISTORICAL PROGRESS

ROD to confirm that site contaminant levels continue to be below concentrations which require further remediation.

Site 14 - The three abandoned wells comprising this site were properly

closed and sealed to prevent them from serving as future contaminant pathways to the aquifers below. The Well Closure Report was completed.

PROGRESS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1996

FY96

Sites 1, 2, 9 and 11 (Tidal Area Sites) - Interim Draft RI Report (Phase 1) was completed, including the draft qualitative ecological assessment and human health risk assessment.

Sites 13, 17, 22, 24A and 27 (Inland Area Sites) - Interim Draft RI Report (Phase 1) was completed.

Sites 3-5 (Litigation Area Sites) - The RA was completed.

Sites 3-6, 25, 26 and 28 (Litigation Area Sites) - The first-year LTM Report for these recently remediated sites was completed, and the second-year LTM event began.

Site 16 - Supplemental SI completed.

SWMUs 13, 16 and 40 - Corrective Actions (CA) were initiated for these three SWMUs.

Continued RFA confirmation sampling at 24 SWMUs.

Issued final Community Relations Plan.

PLANS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1997 AND 1998

FY97

Sites 1, 2, 9 and 11 (Tidal Area Sites) - The RI Report is expected to be completed. The Feasibility Study (FS) will begin.

Site 11 - Field sampling, EE/CA, and AM, to support planned removal action, will be completed.

Sites 13, 17, 22, 24A and 27 (Inland Area Sites) - The RI report is expected to be completed.

Site 22 - The Phase 2 RI will begin.

Sites 13, 17, 24A and 27 - The FS will begin and is expected to be completed in FY98.

Site 13 - A napalm removal is expected to begin and be completed.

Sites 3-6, 25, 26 and 28 (Litigation Area Sites) - A Qualitative Ecological Risk Assessment (QEA) is expected to be completed. The QEA will be used to determine if the remedial action has removed significant risks to ecological receptors. Results of the QEA will be used to further refine the LTM program and to evaluate the monitoring data. The second-year LTM Report is expected to be completed, and the third-year LTM event will begin.

SWMUs - An RFA Confirmation Report to confirm the presence of contamination at each SWMU will be completed and forwarded to the federal and state regulatory agencies in response to the state issued RFA. SWMUs requiring further corrective action will be identified for placement in a regulatory program for continued investigation and remediation. Corrective action for SWMUs 13, 16 and 40 is expected to be completed.

FY98

Site 1 - The FS is expected to be completed for this landfill site. Proposed Plan and ROD process will begin.

Site 2, 11, 13 and 24A - Removal action will begin and is expected to be completed.

Sites 13, 17, 24A and 27 - The proposed plan and ROD are expected to be completed.

Site 22 - The Phase 2 RI report is expected to be completed, and the FS will begin.

Sites 3-6, 25, 26 and 28 (Litigation Area Sites) - The third-year LTM Report is expected to be completed, and the fourth-year LTM event will begin.

Role of Restoration Advisory Boards in Environmental Cleanup

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Office of the Assistant Secretary
Installations Logistics and Environment
110 Army Pentagon
Washington DC 20310-0110

May 7, 1996

Memorandum For Assistant Chief Of Staff For Installation Management

SUBJECT: Issuance of Army Policy - The Role of Restoration Advisory Boards (RAB)s in Environmental Cleanup

Establishing and fostering an informed community is key to successful environmental cleanup at Army installations. In light of funding constraints and diminishing resources, it has become paramount that Army installation commanders seek and encourage public involvement early in the cleanup process by way of RABs.

Sharing cleanup plans and soliciting stakeholder advice in the decision making process will ensure cleanup levels that are consistent with a reasonably anticipated future land use.

Attached, for immediate Army-wide distribution and implementation, is the Army policy regarding the appropriate role of RABs in relative risk evaluation and sequencing of cleanup activities. Request existing Army guidance regarding RABs be revised to incorporate the implementation and monitoring of this policy.

My point of contact is Mr. Rick Newsome. (703) 614-9531.

Robert M. Walker
Assistant Secretary of the Army
(Installations, Logistics & Environment)

Attachment

Army Policy: Role Of Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs) In Environmental Cleanup

In keeping with Department of Defense (DOD) guidance on environmental restoration at Army installations, the Army will provide opportunities for regulators and other stakeholders involvement in risk-based priority-setting decisions for environmental cleanup at Active Sites, Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Installations, and Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS). Because our RABs include regulators and representation of diverse community interests, they will play a significant role in this process.

In addition to RABs, BRAC installations also receive advice which may affect cleanup priorities from Local Redevelopment Authorities (LRAs). Accordingly, BRAC installations will coordinate the results of risk-based cleanup evaluations with both RABs and LRAs.

Installations will consult with their RABs at BRAC installations on the sequencing of restoration activities based on available funding. RABs will be fully involved in this process as follows:

- Where RABs have been convened, installations will review membership and membership selections process in accordance with both the April 11, 1994, Army Restoration Advisory Board guidance and the September 1994 DOD/EPA RAB Guidelines. The process shall provide for diverse community representation, as well as regulator representation. Where RABs have not been convened, the installations through community involvement/outreach techniques, shall educate the public about RABs and solicit their feedback. If it is determined that there is not sufficient community interest to sustain a RAB, the installation will document their efforts and develop a plan to monitor and address sudden or evolving changes at installations.

- Installations will provide RAB members instruction on the relative risk process, the budgeting process, and how these affect the sequencing of restoration actions so that RABs can provide informed advice.
- Prior to submission of cleanup funding needs in the programming process, installations will encourage RABs to participate in the initial development and/or assessment of relative risk evaluations of their sites.
- Installations will develop their budget requests in accordance with the restoration program guidelines, with consideration given to RAB advice on sequencing (including relative risk evaluations and other factors important to the community and the Army). When a RAB's recommended sequencing varies from the Army's original proposal, installations will record the differences (and rationale for them) and provide this information to their respective MACOMs. In the event the installation decision does not coincide with the advice of the RAB regarding sequencing, feedback should be provided to the RAB explaining the rationale for the installation's determination and what requests were provided to higher headquarters.
- Effective management of restoration activities is a dynamic process, often requiring reallocation of restoration funding during the fiscal year. Cleanup decisions should take into account both program management considerations and RAB advice. As installation specific allocations are made, the installations will advise the RAB of the funds received, environmental restoration projects funded or to be funded, and work remaining. Installations will discuss funding and priorities with their RABs and provide the opportunity for the RABs to update their recommendations based on the most current information. The installations will fully consider the RAB's advice along with other management issues in making cleanup decisions.
- Determination of the appropriate type and level of cleanup, of properties being transferred from Army control, is dependent upon reasonably anticipated future land use. Future use determinations are made by the federal agency, state, tribal, or local authorities that will have jurisdiction over the land to be transferred. However, the communities that are affected by cleanup decisions on properties being transferred should be provided a significant advisory role in the determination of appropriate cleanup and response actions and in how future use determinations will be used in making cleanup decisions. In order to achieve community acceptance, being one of the nine criteria for remedy selection specified in the National Contingency Plan, the Army will provide public stakeholders and RAB members with all relevant information on cleanup alternatives, including implications of land use choices and corresponding cleanup levels and remedies. Stakeholder and RAB advice and recommendations will be considered in the determination of the appropriate remedy to support the selected land use.

IV. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Department of Defense Installation Co-Chair

1. The DoD installation co-chair should coordinate with the community co-chair to prepare and distribute an agenda prior to each RAB meeting. If the RAB will address restoration related to base closure activities, the DoD and community co-chair should coordinate with the BRAC Cleanup Team, the Base Transition Coordinator, and the reuse committee.
2. The DoD installation co-chair should ensure that DoD participates in an open and constructive manner.
3. The DoD installation co-chair should attend all meetings and ensure that the RAB has the opportunity to participate in the restoration decision process.
4. The DoD installation co-chair should ensure that community issues and concerns related to restoration are addressed when raised.
5. The DoD installation co-chair should ensure documents distributed to the RAB are also made available to the general public.
6. The DoD installation co-chair with assistance from the RAB should ensure that an accurate list of interested/affected parties is developed and maintained.
7. The DoD installation co-chair should provide relevant policies and guidance documents to the RAB in order to enhance the RAB's operation.
8. The DoD installation co-chair should ensure that adequate administrative support to the RAB is provided.
9. The DoD installation co-chair should refer issues not related to restoration to appropriate installation official for them to address.
10. The DoD installation co-chair should report back to the installation.

Community Co-Chair

1. The community co-chair should coordinate with the DoD installation co-chair and RAB community members to prepare an agenda prior to each RAB meeting.
2. The community co-chair should ensure that community members participate in an open and constructive manner.
3. The community co-chair should ensure that community issues and concerns related to restoration are raised.
4. The community co-chair should assist with the dissemination of information to the general public.
5. The community co-chair should report back to the community.
6. The community co-chair is expected to serve without compensation.

RAB Community Members

1. The RAB community members are expected to attend meetings.
2. The RAB community members are expected to provide advice and comment on restoration issues to the decision makers.
3. The RAB community members should represent and communicate community interests and concerns to the RAB.
4. The RAB community members should act as a conduit for the exchange of information between the community, DoD installation, and environmental oversight agencies regarding the installation's restoration and reuse programs.
5. The RAB community members should review, evaluate, and comment on documents and other such materials related to installation restoration and closure, where applicable.
6. The RAB community members are expected to serve without compensation on the RAB.

State Regulatory Agency Member

1. The state member should attend RAB meetings.
2. The state member should serve as an information, referral and resource bank for communities, installations and agencies regarding installation restoration.
3. The state member should review documents and other materials related to restoration.
4. The state member should ensure that state environmental standards and regulations are identified and

addressed by the DoD installation.

5. The state member should facilitate flexible and innovative resolutions of environmental issues and concerns.
6. The state member should assist in education and training for the RAB members.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Member

1. The EPA member should attend RAB meetings.
2. The EPA member should serve as an information, referral and resource bank for communities, installations and agencies regarding installation restoration.
3. The EPA member should facilitate flexible and innovative resolutions of environmental issues and concerns.
4. The EPA member should ensure that federal environmental standards and regulations are identified and addressed by the DoD installation.
5. The EPA member should assist in education and training for the RAB members.

BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT) at Closing Installations

1. The BCT should maintain a close working relationship with other members of the RAB.
2. The BCT should provide timely and accurate information to the RAB.

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Restoration Advisory Board Implementation Guidelines, September 1994



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
ENGINEERING FIELD ACTIVITY, WEST
NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND
900 COMMODORE DRIVE
SAN BRUNO, CALIFORNIA 94066-5006

IN REPLY REFER TO:

August 20, 1997

Members of the Restoration Advisory Boards

Re: Freedom of Information Act Request
dated March 18, 1997

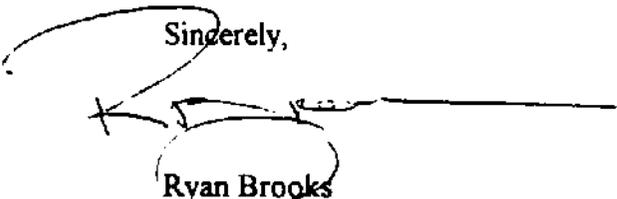
Dear RAB Member:

Engineering Field Activity West (EFA West) would like to inform all RAB members of a recent Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request initiated by the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund and ARC Ecology. In response to the FOIA request EFA West had to make available the names, phone numbers, addresses, and information describing which RAB each named member is affiliated with, and which organization each named member represents. The FOIA legally required the Department of Defense to make available to ARC Ecology the names, addresses, and phone numbers of all members of all RABs in the Bay Area.

Under the National Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. 522 (b) (6), EFA West was able to protect your personal privacy by not providing your home telephone numbers and addresses to ARC Ecology. Under FOIA, 5 U.S.C., however, we were forced to disclose business phone/fax numbers and addresses.

As a courtesy, EFA West would like to inform RAB members of this release of information. Although this is clearly not something we would do voluntarily, as a federal agency, we must comply with the law. If you have any questions regarding this FOIA request, please call me at (650) 244-3109.

Sincerely,



Ryan Brooks

Director of Community Relations

