
**THE UNITED STATES NAVY
INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM**



FINAL

**RECORD OF DECISION
FOR
SITES 44 and 46
SITE WIDE OPERABLE UNIT**

ANDERSEN AIR FORCE BASE, GUAM

November 2009

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFB	Air Force Base
AFI	Air Force Instruction
AR	Administrative Record
bgs	below ground surface
BTV	Background Threshold Value
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
CERCLIS	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
CES/CEVR	Civil Engineer Squadron/Civil Engineer Environmental Flight
COPC	contaminant of potential concern
CSM	conceptual site model
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
EA	EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc.
EBS	Environmental Baseline Survey
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
FFA	Federal Facilities Agreement
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites
GEDA	Guam Economic Development Authority
GLUP	Guam Land Use Plan
Guam EPA	Guam Environmental Protection Agency
ICF	ICF Technology, Inc.
ID	identification
IRP	Installation Restoration Program
µg/kg	micrograms per kilogram
MARBO	Marianas/Bonins Command
MEC	munitions and explosives of concern
mg/kg	milligrams per kilogram
MMRP	Military Munitions Response Program
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan of 1990
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NFRAP	No Further Response Action Planned
NGL	Northern Guam Lens
OU	Operable Unit

PAH	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
PRG	Preliminary Remediation Goal
RI	remedial investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SVOC	semivolatile organic compound
TAL	Target Analyte List
USAF	United States Air Force
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USN	United States Navy
UST	underground storage tank
VOC	volatile organic compound

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1.0 Declaration

1.1 Site Name and Location

Facility Name: Andersen Air Force Base (AFB), Guam

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) Identification (ID) Number: GU6571999519

Operable Unit (OU)/Site: Two Installation Restoration Program (IRP) sites in the Andersen AFB Site Wide OU:

- Site 44
- Site 46

1.2 Statement of Basis and Purpose

This decision document presents the selected remedies for IRP Sites 44 and 46, located at the Tumon Tank Farm, Andersen AFB, Guam (Figures 1-1 and 1-2). The selected remedies were chosen in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, and to the extent practicable, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan of 1990 (NCP). This decision is based on the Administrative Record (AR) for these sites, including pertinent IRP documents, correspondence, and material related to the CERCLA investigations and cleanups.

This document is issued by the United States Navy (USN), as the lead agency. The USN is managing remediation of contamination at the Site Wide OU sites listed above in accordance with CERCLA as required by the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP). The USN and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) have jointly selected the remedies and the Guam Environmental Protection Agency (Guam EPA) has concurred with the decision, under the guidelines established in the Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA) signed in February 1993 by representatives of USEPA Region 9, Guam EPA, and the USAF (USEPA et al., 1993).

¹ The Department of Defense is in the process of realigning installation management functions at Andersen AFB. On October 1, 2009, pursuant to the 2005 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission Report, administrative custody of all real property on Andersen AFB and responsibility for installation support functions, including Environmental Restoration Program responsibilities, transferred within the Department of Defense from the Department of the Air Force to the Department of Navy. Title to Andersen AFB real property will remain with the United States and the Air Force will continue to utilize the Base. The Navy will also utilize portions of the Base. In accordance with the April 15, 2008, Department of Defense Environmental Supplemental Guidance for Implementing and Operating a Joint Base, at the time of property transfer the Navy, as the new property manager at the Base, assumed responsibility "for all existing and future environmental permits, requirements, plans, and agreements" at the Base (Ch. 1.1.2) and was required to "honor all existing, previously negotiated Federal Facility Agreements in place." (Ch. 2.17.5 of the Guidance).

In January 2009, the Navy and the Air Force entered into a separate Memorandum of Agreement, which delegated installation support and authority back to the Air Force General who is the Andersen Base Commanding Officer under the authority, control, and direction of the Joint Region Commander, who is a Navy Admiral. This delegation includes the authority to sign Records of Decision. The Andersen Base Commanding Officer and Andersen environmental staff continue to administer the FFA under Navy direction. Both the Air Force and the Navy notified USEPA of the change of administrative responsibility under the FFA (See Appendix B).

1.3 Description of Selected Remedy

Based on the results of previously conducted remedial investigation (RI) activities and a No Further Response Action Planned (NFRAP) Decision Document, the USN has determined that no further CERCLA remedial action is required at Sites 44 and 46.

1.4 Statutory Determinations

This section describes how the selected remedies satisfy the statutory requirements of CERCLA §121 and the regulatory requirements of the NCP.

Because the soil sample analytical results for Sites 44 and 46 indicate that there are no unacceptable risks to human or the environment, the USN has determined that no CERCLA remedial action is necessary at the sites.

Because there are currently no hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining at the sites above levels that would allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, a five-year review is not required.

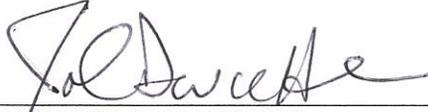
1.5 Data Certification Checklist

The information included in the Decision Summary section (Section 2) of this Record of Decision (ROD) is summarized in Table 1-1. Additional information can be found in the AR file for Andersen AFB, Guam, which is available for public review at the Robert F. Kennedy Library at the University of Guam and the Nieves M. Flores Memorial Library in Hagåtña.

1.6 Authorizing Signatures

The following signature sheets document the decision by USN and USEPA Region 9 that no remedial action is required for Site Wide OU Sites 44 and 46, Andersen AFB, Guam, and the concurrence of Guam EPA in that decision.

This signature sheet documents the USN co-selection of No Action as the remedial action in this ROD for Site Wide OU Sites 44 and 46, Andersen AFB, Guam.



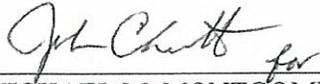
JOHN W. DOUCETTE
Brigadier General, USAF
Base Commanding Officer²

30 Aug 11
Date

² Under Delegation of Authority from Commander Joint Region Marianas. See Footnote ¹.

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This signature sheet documents the USEPA Region 9 co-selection of No Action as the remedial action in this ROD for Site Wide OU Sites 44 and 46, Andersen AFB, Guam.



MICHAEL M. MONTGOMERY
Assistant Director
Federal Facilities and Site Cleanup Branch
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9

4-12-11

Date

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This signature sheet documents the Guam EPA concurrence of No Action as the remedial action in this ROD for Site Wide OU Sites 44 and 46, Andersen AFB, Guam.

IVAN C. QUINATA
Administrator
Guam Environmental Protection Agency

Date

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**Table 1-1
Data Certification Summary.**

Decision Summary Sections	Site 44	Site 46
List of COCs and their respective concentrations	NA	NA
Baseline risk represented by the COCs	NA	NA
Cleanup levels established for COCs and the basis for these levels	NA	NA
How source materials constituting principal threats will be addressed	NA	NA
Current and reasonably anticipated future land use assumptions and current and potential future beneficial uses of groundwater used in the baseline risk assessment and ROD	X	X
Potential land and groundwater use that will be available at the site as a result of the selected remedies	X	X
Estimated capital, annual operation and maintenance, and total present worth costs, discount rate, and the number of years over which the remedy cost estimates are projected	NA	NA
Key factor(s) that led to selecting the remedy (i.e., describe how the selected remedy provides the best balance of tradeoffs with respect to the balancing and modifying criteria, highlighting criteria key to the decision)	NA	NA
COC = contaminant of concern NA = not applicable ROD = Record of Decision		

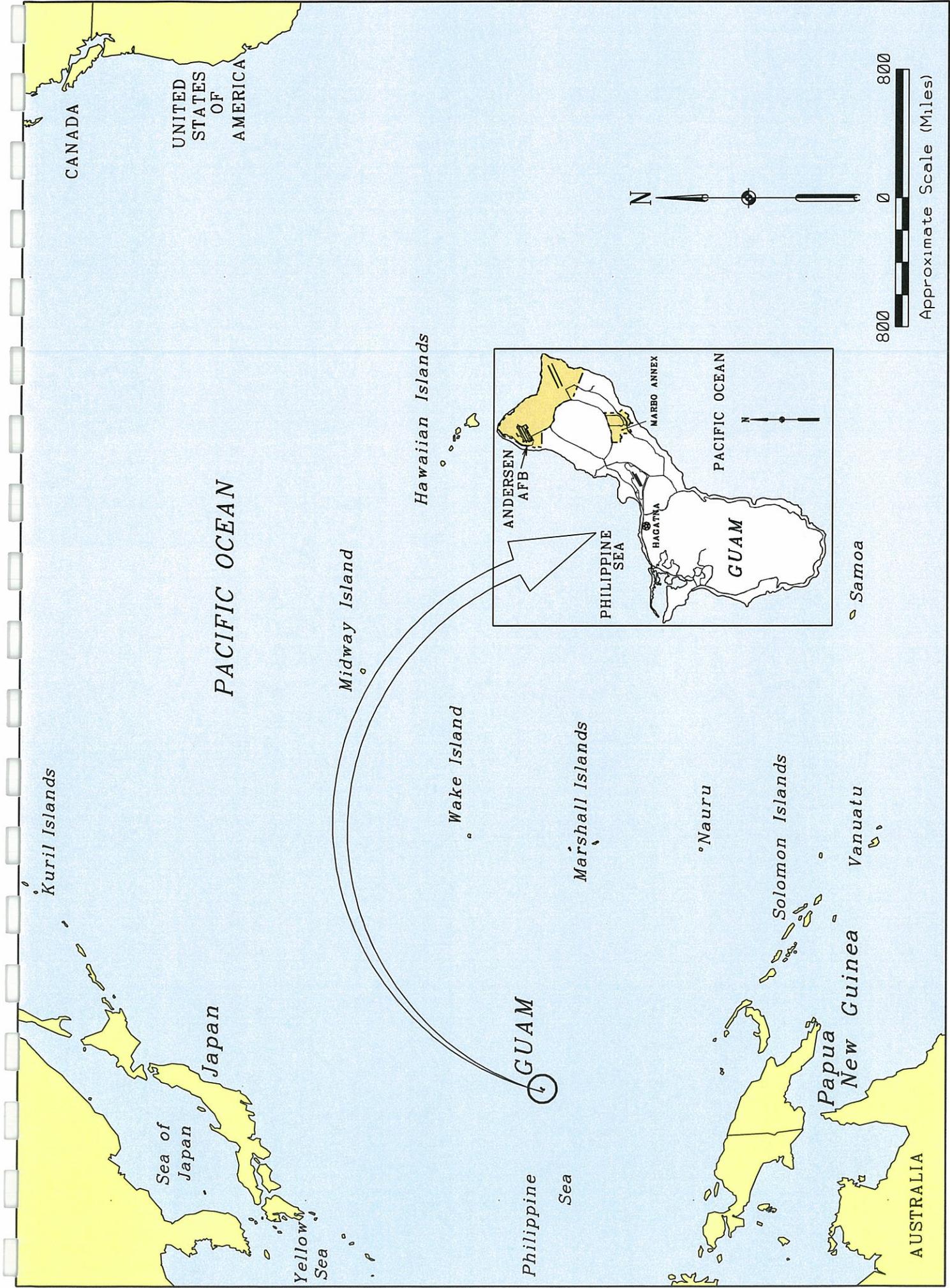


Figure 1-1. Location Map of Guam.



Figure 1-2. Location Map of Tumon Tank Farm, Guam.

2.0 Decision Summary

The Decision Summary identifies the selected remedies for Sites 44 and 46; explains how the remedies fulfill statutory and regulatory requirements; and provides a substantive summary of the AR file that supports the remedy selection decision.

2.1 Site Names, Locations, and Descriptions

The Tumon Tank Farm includes Sites 44 and 46, and is a 20-acre area located along Marine Drive (Route 1), approximately 5.5 miles south of Andersen AFB (Figure 1-2). Tumon Tank Farm is adjacent to Andersen AFB's former Harmon Annex to the north, Marine Drive to the east, the Ohana Oceanview Hotel to the west, and the Ohana Bayview Hotel and Casa de Isla Condominiums to the south (Figure 2-1).

The following section presents descriptions of each of the sites and their locations.

Site 44

Full Site Name: IRP Site 44
CERCLIS ID Number: GU6571999519
Site Location: Tumon, Guam
Site Type: Former Septic System and Leach Field

Site 44 is located in the Tumon Tank Farm and consists of a septic system and leach field that were associated with the former control house building of the Tumon Tank Farm facility (Figures 2-1 and 2-2) (EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc. [EA], 2006). The septic system consists of a 6-inch clay pipe leading from the former control house to a septic tank, a distribution box, and a tile leach field that originally was located 2 feet below ground surface (hgs). Due to the potential for waste disposal into the septic system, discharge of potentially hazardous materials to the subsurface soil may have occurred at this site. By May 2004, a nearby underground storage tank (UST) had been demolished and backfill material that had covered the UST was placed on the septic tank and leach field area. The control house and substation were removed during the UST demolition. In June 2005, the waste oil/water and sludge were removed from the septic tank and disposed.

Site 46

Full Site Name: IRP Site 46
CERCLIS ID Number: GU6571999519
Site Location: Tumon, Guam
Site Type: Former Stormwater Retention Pond

Site 46 is located in the Tumon Tank Farm and consists of an unlined grass pit, or retention pond (approximately 10-feet long, 10-feet wide, and 5-feet deep), where surface runoff infiltrates into the ground (Figures 2-1 and 2-3) (EA, 2006). A drainpipe runs to the retention pond from a drain located west of the manifold pit. Due to the handling of tank bottom sludge in the drainage area of the retention pond, discharge of potentially hazardous materials to soil may have occurred at this site.

2.2 Site History and Enforcement Activities

This section provides background information and summarizes the investigations that led to the ROD. It describes the CERCLA response actions undertaken at the Site Wide OU, Sites 44 and 46.

Due to its primary mission in national defense, the USAF has long been engaged in a wide variety of operations that involve the use, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials. On 14 October 1992, Andersen AFB was formally listed on the National Priorities List by the USEPA to investigate abandoned sites that may have been impacted by the use, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials.

The USN and USAF have conducted environmental investigations and remedial activities at the Site Wide OU, Sites 44 and 46 in accordance with CERCLA under the DERP, which was established by Section 211 of SARA.

As the support agencies, USEPA Region 9 and Guam EPA provide primary oversight of the environmental restoration actions, in accordance with the FFA. The enforcement activities for Andersen AFB were initiated when the USAF entered into a FFA with USEPA Region 9 and Guam EPA (USEPA et al., 1993). The FFA, finalized on 30 March 1993, established procedures for involving federal and territorial regulatory agencies, as well as the public, in the environmental restoration process at Andersen AFB. The FFA was based on applicable environmental laws, including CERCLA, the Hazardous and Solid Waste Act of 1982, SARA, and the NCP.

Funding is provided by the Defense Environmental Restoration Account, a funding source approved by Congress to clean up contaminated sites on U.S. Department of Defense installations.

In accordance with USN policy, to the extent practicable, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) values have been incorporated throughout the CERCLA process culminating in this ROD. Separate NEPA documentation will not be issued.

Site 44

Site 44 has been evaluated in the following environmental reports:

- *Phase I Environmental Baseline Survey Report, Andersen Petroleum Storage Annex No. 2, Andersen Air Force Base, Guam* (ICF Technology, Inc. [ICF], 1995)
- *Phase II Environmental Baseline Survey for Tumon Tank Farm, Andersen Air Force Base, Guam* (EA, 1998)
- *No Further Response Action Planned Decision Document for IRP Sites 44, 45, 46, and 69, Tumon Tank Farm, Andersen Air Force Base, Guam* (EA, 2006)

Site 44 is located in the Tumon Tank Farm, which was taken out of service in 1993 and originally identified as excess land in the 1994 Guam Land Use Plan (GLUP) (Guam Economic

Development Authority [GEDA], 1994). As a result, a Phase I Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS) was conducted at the facility in 1995 (ICF, 1995). The site was historically described as containing a septic system and leach field associated with the control house building of the Tumon Tank Farm facility. Due to the potential for waste disposal into the septic system, discharge of potentially hazardous materials to the subsurface soil may have occurred at the site. Subsequently, a Phase II EBS was conducted at Site 44 in 1996 (EA, 1998).

During the Phase II EBS, the septic system and leach field were confirmed to be intact and the areas surrounding the septic system were covered by maintained grass. Subsurface soil samples were collected from the leach field and indicated the presence of lead in one sample at a concentration that exceeded the screening level (USEPA Region 9 residential Preliminary Remediation Goal [PRG]). Following the guidelines of Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7066 (USAF, 1994), the Phase II EBS classified Site 44 as a property that contains known contamination and required remedial systems or other actions have not been selected or implemented, and recommended that the lead-impacted soil be removed or remediated under an appropriate program.

By May 2004, the septic tank and leach field area (Site 44) were covered with approximately 5 feet of soil removed from the excavation around Tank 4 during its demolition. The soil cover was emplaced as a part of the Tank 4 demolition and not in response to the Phase II EBS results. The control house and substation were also removed as part of the Tank 4 demolition project. In June 2005, the waste oil/water and sludge were removed from the septic tank. Two and one-third 55-gallon drums of sludge were disposed of as hazardous material at an approved disposal facility.

A field investigation was conducted at Site 44 from December 2004 to March 2005 in follow up to the Phase II EBS (EA, 2006). Subsurface soil samples were collected from the leach field and a risk screening was conducted. No unacceptable risks were identified; therefore, soil removal or remediation was not necessary at Site 44.

Site 46

Site 46 has been evaluated in the following environmental reports:

- *Phase I Environmental Baseline Survey Report, Andersen Petroleum Storage Annex No. 2, Andersen Air Force Base, Guam* (ICF, 1995)
- *Phase II Environmental Baseline Survey for Tumon Tank Farm, Andersen Air Force Base, Guam* (EA, 1998)
- *No Further Response Action Planned Decision Document for IRP Sites 44, 45, 46, and 69, Tumon Tank Farm, Andersen Air Force Base, Guam* (EA, 2006)

Site 46 is located in the Tumon Tank Farm, which was taken out of service in 1993 and originally identified as excess land in the 1994 GLUP (GEDA, 1994). As a result, a Phase I EBS was conducted at the facility in 1995 (ICF, 1995). The site was historically described as an unlined grass pit, or retention pond (approximately 10 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 5 feet deep),

where surface runoff infiltrated into the ground (EA, 1998). Due to the handling of tank bottom sludge in the drainage area of the retention pond, discharge of potentially hazardous materials to soil may have occurred. Subsequently, a Phase II EBS was conducted at Site 46 in 1996 (EA, 1998).

During the Phase II EBS field investigation, one composite surface soil sample was collected from within the retention pond and indicated the presence of lead at a concentration that exceeded the screening level (residential PRG). Following the guidelines of AFI 32-7066 (USAF, 1994), the Phase II EBS classified Site 46 as a property that contains known contamination and required remedial systems or other actions have not been selected or implemented, and recommended the lead-impacted soil be removed or remediated under an appropriate program.

A field investigation was conducted at Site 46 in 2004 in follow up to the Phase II EBS (EA, 2006). Surface and subsurface soil samples were collected from the retention pond and analyzed for lead. Lead was not detected at concentrations exceeding screening levels; therefore, soil removal or remediation was not necessary at Site 46.

2.3 Community Participation

NCP Section 300.430(f)(3) establishes a number of public participation activities that the lead agency must conduct following preparation of the Proposed Plan and review by the support agency. Components of these items and documentation of how each component was satisfied for Sites 44 and 46, at Andersen AFB, Guam, are described in Tables 2-1 and 2-2.

Responses to comments received during the public comment period are included in the Responsiveness Summary, which is provided as Section 3 of the ROD.

2.4 Scope and Role of Operable Unit

As with many large sites, the environmental problems at Andersen AFB, Guam, are complex. As a result, the USAF, with concurrence from USEPA Region 9 and Guam EPA, has organized the environmental restoration work at Andersen AFB into six OUs as described below.

Main Base OU (Sites 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 34, and 35) – RODs addressing the Main Base OU are currently underway. The sites are proposed to be addressed in seven separate ROD documents as follows:

- Sites 6, 9, and 12 (Group 1)
- Sites 5 and 8 (Group 2)
- Sites 4, 11, 25, 28, and 34 (Group 3)
- Sites 3, 10, 13, 14, 15, and 27 (Group 4)
- Site 2 (Group 5)
- Site 26
- Sites 29 and 35

Final RODs for Groups 1, 2, and 3 were completed in September 2007, and the RODs for the remaining sites are anticipated to be completed by July 2008.

Northwest Field OU (Sites 7, 16, 17, 21, 30, 31, and 36) – A Final ROD addressing Sites 7, 16, 17, 31, and 36 was completed in September 2007. It is anticipated that all remaining Northwest Field OU RODs will be completed by December 2008.

Marianas/Bonins Command (MARBO) Annex OU (Sites 20, 22, 23, 24, 37, and 38) – A Final ROD addressing the MARBO Annex OU was completed in May 1998 and a Five-year ROD Review was completed in July 2004.

Harmon Annex OU (Sites 18, 19, and 39) – A Final ROD addressing the Harmon Annex OU was completed in July 2002.

Urunao OU (Site 40) – A Final ROD addressing the Urunao OU was completed in December 2003.

Site Wide OU (Sites 41 through 78) – The Site Wide OU consists of IRP sites that have been added to the program in recent years, and the sites are distributed geographically across the Main Base, Northwest Field, MARBO Annex, and Tumon Tank Farm. RODs addressing these sites are anticipated to be completed in January 2009. The sites are proposed to be addressed in six separate ROD documents as follows:

- Sites 45, 49, 59, 61, 67, 68, and 69 (Group A)
- Sites 48, 56, 58, 70, and 73 (Group B)
- Sites 47, 50, 51, 53, and 55 (Group C)
- Sites 57, 71, 72, 74, 75, and 76 (Group D)
- Sites 41, 42, 43, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 77, and 78 (Group E)
- Sites 44 and 46 (Group F)

Due to presence of munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), two sites (52 and 60) are planned to be transferred to the Air Force's Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP). Under the MMRP, a ROD will be completed for these sites after further investigations/feasibility studies are completed with respect to MEC.

2.5 Site Characteristics

This section describes the physical characteristics of the two sites addressed in this ROD. Brief descriptions are provided for each site. Guam is the largest, most populated, and southernmost island in the Mariana Islands, located in the western Pacific Ocean (Figure 1-1). Relative to Guam, Hawaii is located 3,700 miles to the east-northeast and Japan is located 1,560 miles to the north. Guam is approximately 30 miles long, varies in width from 4 to 12 miles, and has a total land area covering approximately 209 square miles.

2.5.1 Physiography and Climate

Physiographically, the island of Guam may be divided into northern and southern regions, which are separated by the Adelup Fault. The northern region, including the Tumon Tank Farm, is a

limestone plateau consisting of rolling hills and cliff lines ranging from 200 to 600 feet above mean sea level (msl).

Andersen AFB consists of multiple parcels of land located on the northern half of Guam (Figure 1-2), and is situated on an undulating limestone plateau with surficial karst features. The Base property includes the Main Base (formerly North Field), Northwest Field, MARBO Annex, and Tumon Tank Farm. Tumon Tank Farm is located approximately 5.5 miles south of the Main Base.

Guam is located at 13° 27' north latitude (approximately 900 miles north of the equator), creating a year-round warm and humid climate. The mean annual temperature is 81 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). Daily temperatures range from the lower 70s to the upper 80s °F. Relative humidity ranges from 65 to 80 percent in the afternoon and 85 to 100 percent in the evening. Guam has two distinct seasons, a wet and a dry season. The dry season is typically from December to June, and the wet season occurs from July through November. Approximately 65 percent of the annual precipitation falls during these five rainy months, and the annual rainfall on northern Guam averages between 80 and 100 inches.

The dominant winds are the trade winds, blowing from the east or northeast with velocities between 4 and 12 miles per hour throughout the year. Storms may occur at any time during the year, although tropical storms and typhoons are more frequent during the rainy season. Large rainfall events associated with typhoons are common, with as much as 25 inches of rain in a 24-hour period (Ward et al., 1965).

These climatic conditions hold true for both sites covered by this ROD. Site-specific physiography is discussed in more detail in the sections below.

Site 44

Site 44 is located in the central portion of Tumon Tank Farm. Site 44 consists of a septic system and leach field that have been covered by approximately 5 feet of soil. A control house and substation were previously located at the site, but have been removed. The elevation of the ground surface ranges from approximately 210 to 215 feet above msl (EA, 2006).

Site 46

Site 46 is located in the Tumon Tank Farm. The site consists of an unlined grass stormwater retention pond and associated drainage pipe that runs to the retention pond from a drain located to the west. The elevation of the ground surface ranges from approximately 200 to 210 feet above msl (EA, 2006).

2.5.2 Geology and Hydrogeology

Sites 44 and 46 are underlain by the Barrigada Limestone, which is underlain by the volcanic deposits of the Alutom Formation. The Barrigada Limestone consists of massive, well-lithified to friable, medium- to coarse-grained, white, foraminiferal limestone.

The soils at Sites 44 and 46 consist predominately of the Guam Urban Land complex, which is commonly composed of 55 percent Guam cobbly clay loam and 45 percent urban land. Most areas have been disturbed by land shaping for urban development and the surface layer has typically been removed and mixed with underlying materials during construction. The subsoil is composed of dusky red, cobbly clay loam, with the depth to limestone usually within 2 to 10 inches. The soil is neutral to mildly alkaline, and well drained with moderately rapid permeability. These soils are generally very shallow to shallow, and range from flat to gently sloping on the interior to extremely steep along the cliff lines (Young, 1988).

Surface soils and bedrock are very porous and permeable; as a result, no wetlands or surface water (i.e., rivers or streams) are present in the northern portion of the island, including Sites 44 and 46. Precipitation, except that portion lost to evapotranspiration, contributes to the groundwater lens.

On the northern half of Guam, groundwater occurs at depth in the porous limestone deposits of the Barrigada and Mariana Limestones. The aquifer, called the Northern Guam Lens (NGL), occurs as a freshwater lens floating on seawater (Barrett, Harris, & Associates, 1982). Water table elevations range from near sea level at coastal areas to a maximum of approximately 6 feet above msl, with the freshwater lens ranging between 100 to 160 feet thick. The important factors governing the volume of freshwater in the lens are: the effects of mixing freshwater and marine water, the permeability of the limestone formations, and the rate of recharge. Regionally, the groundwater flow direction in the NGL is from the limestone/volcanic contacts west toward the Philippine Sea (Ward et al., 1965). Faults, fractures, brecciated zones, joints, dissolution channels, or cavities can affect flow.

The basal portions of the limestone aquifers in northern Guam have an average hydraulic gradient of 0.5 feet per 1,000 feet (i.e., 0.0005), a hydraulic conductivity of between 1,000 to 2,000 feet per day, and total porosity ranging from 15 to 25 percent (Stearns, 1937; Mink, 1976). The gradients of the parabasal portion of the aquifers are even greater. The aquifer beneath each of the sites presented in this report occurs in parabasal conditions (EA, 2006).

The following is a tabular summary of the geology and hydrogeology at Sites 44 and 46.

Site	Limestone Formation	Soil	Depth to Groundwater (Based on Surface Elevations)
Site 44	Barrigada Limestone	Guam-Urban land complex	210 to 215 feet bgs
Site 46	Barrigada Limestone	Guam-Urban land complex	200 to 210 feet bgs

bgs = below ground surface

2.5.3 Ecology

Vegetation at and in the vicinity of Sites 44 and 46 consists of turf grasses, shrubs, and low trees. The site is of low ecological habitat value. No threatened or endangered species have been

observed at or in the vicinity of the Tumon Tank Farm, and the onsite habitat is generally not suitable for such species.

2.5.4 Previous Site Characterization Activities

Site 44

Previous site investigations at Site 44 include a Phase II EBS and RI activities. During the Phase II EBS completed in 1996 (EA, 1998), four subsurface soil samples (including two duplicate samples) were collected from the leach field and analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), and Target Analyte List (TAL) metals. None of the samples contained VOCs or SVOCs at concentrations exceeding the respective screening levels (residential PRGs or BTVs).

- Lead was detected in one subsurface soil sample (687 mg/kg) at a concentration exceeding the residential PRG (400 mg/kg).

No visible metal debris or other source for the elevated lead concentration was observed during the investigation and the duplicate sample collected at the same location contained lead at a concentration well below the residential PRG. Therefore, the one exceedance during the Phase II EBS did not appear to be due to the leach field.

Based on the results of the Phase II EBS, a RI field investigation was conducted from December 2004 to March 2005 to further characterize the site. The field investigation was performed after Tank 4 was demolished but prior to the Tank 4 excavation being backfilled. As a result, approximately 5 feet of excavated soil had been placed over the septic tank and leach field area and was in place at the time of the field investigation. The field investigation included a location survey, site reconnaissance, and subsurface soil sampling. Subsurface soil samples were collected from depths that accounted for the overburden from the Tank 4 excavation. The results of the field investigation are presented in the NFRAP Decision Document (EA, 2006).

Septic tank product, wastewater, and sludge samples were also collected for waste characterization and disposal purposes. One septic tank product sample was collected and analyzed for halogenated volatile organic compounds, PCBs, and TAL metals. One septic tank wastewater sample was collected and analyzed for VOCs, PCBs, and TAL metals. One sludge sample was collected and analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs and PCBs. Results of these samples were used only for waste disposal purposes and were not evaluated as part of the risk screening process.

Six subsurface soil samples were collected from the former leach field, including the vicinity of the Phase II EBS sample locations, and analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, PAHs, PCBs, and TAL metals. None of the subsurface soil samples contained VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, or TAL metals at concentrations exceeding the respective screening levels (residential PRGs or BTVs).

- Benzo(a)pyrene was detected in one sample at an estimated concentration (84 micrograms per kilogram [$\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$]) that marginally exceeded the residential PRG (62 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$).

Benzo(a)pyrene was not detected in the field duplicated sample collected at the same location. None of the remaining subsurface soil samples contained PAHs at concentrations exceeding the respective screening levels.

For cumulative cancer risks, the USEPA has established an acceptable risk level of 10^{-6} , which represents a one-in-a-million increase in the lifetime cancer risk for the evaluated receptor (e.g., a resident or a site worker) if exposed to the site contaminants of potential concern (COPCs). The USEPA has determined increased cancer risk in excess of 10^{-4} (one-in-ten-thousand) is unacceptable. The risk range of 10^{-6} to 10^{-4} may be evaluated in the risk management context to determine whether risk is acceptable for future site conditions (such as land use and potential users). The benzo(a)pyrene detected in the original sample is within the 10^{-6} to 10^{-5} excess cancer risk range (62 to 620 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$) for the most conservative scenario—potential future residents.

No other COPCs were detected in the samples at concentrations exceeding the risk screening levels (residential PRGs or BTVs). Therefore, soil removal or remediation was not necessary and Site 44 was recommended for a NFRAP Decision, as property where contamination is present but falls below established action levels (EA, 2006).

Site 46

Previous site investigations at Site 46 include a Phase II EBS and RI activities. During the Phase II EBS completed in 1996 (EA, 1998), one composite surface soil sample from two locations was collected within the retention pond and analyzed for SVOCs and TAL metals. No SVOCs were detected at concentrations exceeding the residential PRG.

- Lead was detected in one surface soil sample at an estimated concentration (803 mg/kg) exceeding the residential and industrial PRGs (400 and 800 mg/kg, respectively).

No other analytes were detected at concentrations exceeding screening levels (BTVs or PRGs).

Based on the results of the Phase II EBS, an RI field investigation was conducted at Site 46 in December 2004 to further characterize the site. The results of the field investigation are presented in the NFRAP Decision Document (EA, 2006). The site investigation included a records search, location survey, site reconnaissance, and surface and subsurface soil sampling.

A total of nine surface soil samples (including one duplicate sample) and two subsurface soil samples were collected from the retention pond, including the vicinity of the Phase II EBS sample locations, and analyzed for lead. Lead was not detected at concentrations exceeding risk screening levels (PRGs or BTVs) in any of the soil samples. Therefore, soil removal or remediation was not necessary and Site 46 was recommended for a NFRAP Decision, as a property where hazardous or petroleum products or their derivatives were stored, but no release, disposal or migration from adjacent areas occurred (EA, 2006).

2.5.5 Nature and Extent of Contamination

Site 44

Subsurface soils were evaluated for potential contamination as a result of the historical use of a septic system and leach field at the site (EA, 2006). Analytical results for the soil samples indicated that benzo(a)pyrene exceeded the residential PRG in one sample. It was concluded that the exceedance does not pose an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment. Site 44 was recommended for a NFRAP Decision, as a property where contamination is present but falls below established action levels, which allows for unlimited use of and unrestricted access to the land.

Site 46

Surface and subsurface soils were evaluated for potential contamination as a result of the historical use of a retention pond where surface runoff infiltrated into the ground at the site (EA, 2006). Analytical results for the soil samples indicated that there were no exceedances of the screening levels (residential PRGs or BTVs); therefore, no unacceptable risks to human health or the environment were identified. Site 46 was recommended for a NFRAP Decision, as a property where hazardous or petroleum products or their derivatives were stored, but no release, disposal or migration from adjacent areas occurred, which allows for unlimited use of and unrestricted access to the land.

2.5.6 Conceptual Site Model

Conceptual site models (CSMs) were not developed for Sites 44 and 46 to depict the potential relationships or exposure pathways between chemical sources and receptors. The analytical results for soil samples collected at the sites during site investigation activities were compared to screening levels (residential PRGs or BTVs). Based on the risk screening, Site 44 is considered a NFRAP Decision site where contamination is present but falls below established action levels. Site 46 is considered a NFRAP Decision site, where hazardous or petroleum products or their derivatives were stored, but no release, disposal or migration from adjacent areas occurred. No unacceptable risks to human health or the environment were identified at either site; therefore, baseline human health and ecological risk assessments were not conducted and CSMs were not developed.

2.6 Current and Potential Future Land and Resource Uses

2.6.1 Land Use

As the lead agency, the USN has the authority to determine the future anticipated land use. The following is summary of current land use conditions at the two sites, as well as surrounding land use.

Site	Current Land Use	Surrounding Land Use
Site 44	Industrial (Stiener, 2007)	Land to the west of the Tumon Tank Farm boundary is occupied by hotels and condominiums.
Site 46	Industrial (Stiener, 2007)	Land to the west of the Tumon Tank Farm boundary is occupied by hotels and condominiums.

Land use for the two sites, as well as adjacent and surrounding land, is expected to remain the same for the foreseeable future.

2.6.2 Ground and Surface Water Uses

All sites covered under this ROD are located on the NGL aquifer, which is designated by the USEPA as a sole source aquifer, and supplies Guam with approximately 80% of its drinking water (Barrett, Harris, & Associates, 1982). Groundwater beneath Tumon Tank Farm eventually discharges into Tumon Bay, located to the northwest of the facility. No groundwater monitoring wells are located downgradient of Tumon Tank Farm; however, potential impacts to groundwater were considered in the NFRAP Decision Document for Tumon Tank Farm (EA, 2006), and COPCs at Sites 44 and 46 do not pose a threat to groundwater.

2.7 Summary of Site Risks

Based on the risk screening using analytical results for soil samples collected at the sites during site investigation activities and screening levels (residential PRGs or BTVs), no unacceptable risk to human health or the environment were identified. Therefore, baseline human health and ecological risk assessments were not conducted for the two sites. Site 44 is considered a NFRAP Decision site as property where contamination is present but falls below established action levels. Site 46 is considered a NFRAP Decision site as a property where hazardous or petroleum products or their derivatives were stored, but no release, disposal or migration from adjacent areas occurred.

2.7.1 Basis for No Action

No unacceptable risks to public health or welfare or the environment were identified at Sites 44 and 46; therefore, no action is necessary to protect the public health or welfare or the environment from actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances into the environment.

2.8 Statutory Authority Finding

Because the soil sample analytical results for Sites 44 and 46 indicate that there are no unacceptable risks to human or the environment, the USN has determined that no further CERCLA remedial action is necessary at the sites.

Findings of previous site investigations resulted in a NFRAP recommendation at Site 44 as property where contamination is present but falls below established action levels. Site 46 was also recommended for NFRAP as a property where hazardous or petroleum products or their derivatives were stored, but no release, disposal or migration from adjacent areas occurred.

Therefore, no action is required for either of these sites to allow for unrestricted use of and unlimited exposure to the land.

Because there are currently no hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining at the sites above levels that would allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, a five-year review is not required.

2.9 Documentation of Significant Changes

The Proposed Plan for Sites 44 and 46 was released for public comment on 31 July 2008. The Proposed Plan identified “No action” as the selected remedy. The USN reviewed all written and verbal comments submitted during the public comment period. It was determined that no significant changes to the remedy, as originally identified in the Proposed Plan, were necessary or appropriate.

**Table 2-1
Public Notification of Document Availability.**

Requirement:	Satisfied by:
Notice of availability of the Proposed Plan must be made in a widely-read section of a major local newspaper.	Notice of availability of the Proposed Plan was published in the <i>Guam Pacific Daily News</i> on July 30, 2008.
Notice of availability should occur at least two weeks prior to the beginning of the public comment period.	The public comment period began on July 31, 2008.
Notice of availability must include a brief abstract of the proposed plan which describes the alternatives evaluated and identifies the preferred alternative [NCP Section 300.430(f)(3)(i)(A)].	Notice of availability included all of the applicable components and is included in Appendix A of this ROD.
Notice of availability should consist of the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site name and location • Date and location of public meeting • Identification of lead and support agencies • Alternatives evaluated in the detailed analysis • Identification of preferred alternative • Request for public comments • Public participation opportunities including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Location of information repositories and AR file ○ Methods by which the public may submit written and oral comments, including a contact person ○ Dates of public comment period ○ Contact person for the Restoration Advisory Board 	See notice in Appendix A.
Notes: AR = Administrative Record NCP = National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan of 1990 ROD = Record of Decision	

**Table 2-2
Public Comment Period Requirements.**

Requirement:	Satisfied by:
Lead agency (USAF) should make document available to public for review on same date as newspaper notification.	Document was made available to the public on <i>July 31, 2008</i> . The notification of availability was made on <i>July 30, 2008</i> .
Lead agency (USAF) must ensure that all information that forms the basis for selecting the response action is included as part of the AR file and made available to the public during the public comment period.	The USAF maintains information repositories for the Andersen AFB AR file at the Robert F. Kennedy Library at the University of Guam and the Nieves M. Flores Memorial Library in Hagåtña. In addition, the AR file for Andersen AFB is available on the web at: www.adminrec.com . Data and supporting CERCLA primary documents produced for Andersen AFB are maintained as part of these files and are available to the public.
CERCLA Section 177(a)(2) and NCP Section 300.430(f)(3)(i) require the lead agency (USAF) to provide the public with a reasonable opportunity (30 days) to submit written and oral comments on the Proposed Plan.	The USAF provided a public comment period for the Proposed Plan from <i>July 31, 2008</i> to <i>August 31, 2008</i> .
The lead agency (USAF) must extend the public comment period by at least 30 additional days upon timely request.	The USAF received no requests to extend the public comment period.
The lead agency (USAF) must provide a public meeting to be held at or near the site during the public comment period. A transcript of this meeting must be made available to the public and be maintained in the AR for the site (pursuant to NCP Section 300.430(f)(3)(i)(E)).	A public meeting was held on <i>August 14, 2008</i> at the <i>Guam Marriott Resort and Spa</i> . A transcript of this meeting has been added to the AR file.
Notes: AFB = Air Force Base AR = Administrative Record CERCLA = Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 NCP = National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan of 1990 USAF = United States Air Force	

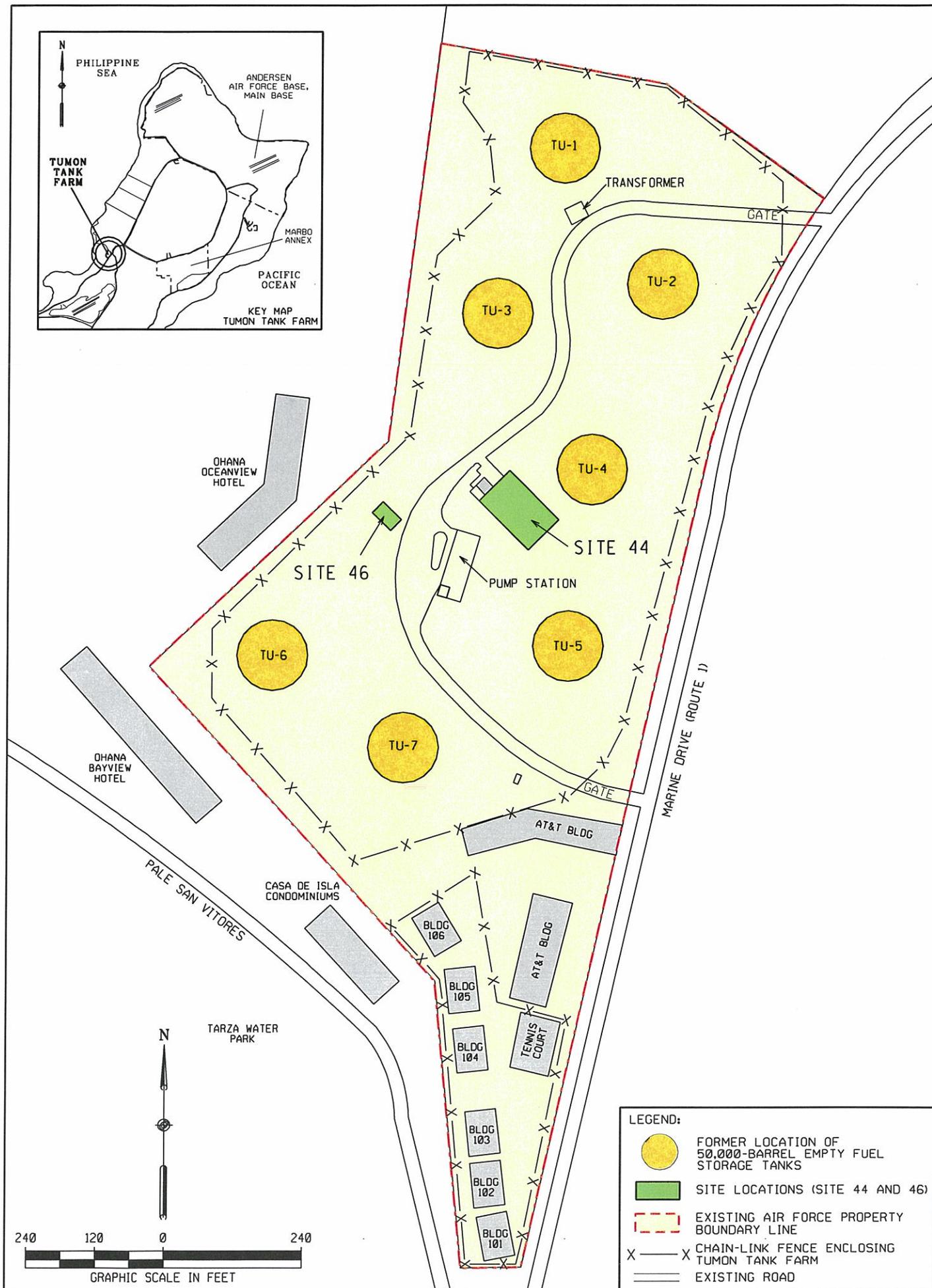


Figure 2-1. Location Map of Sites 44 and 46, Tumon Tank Farm, Andersen AFB, Guam.

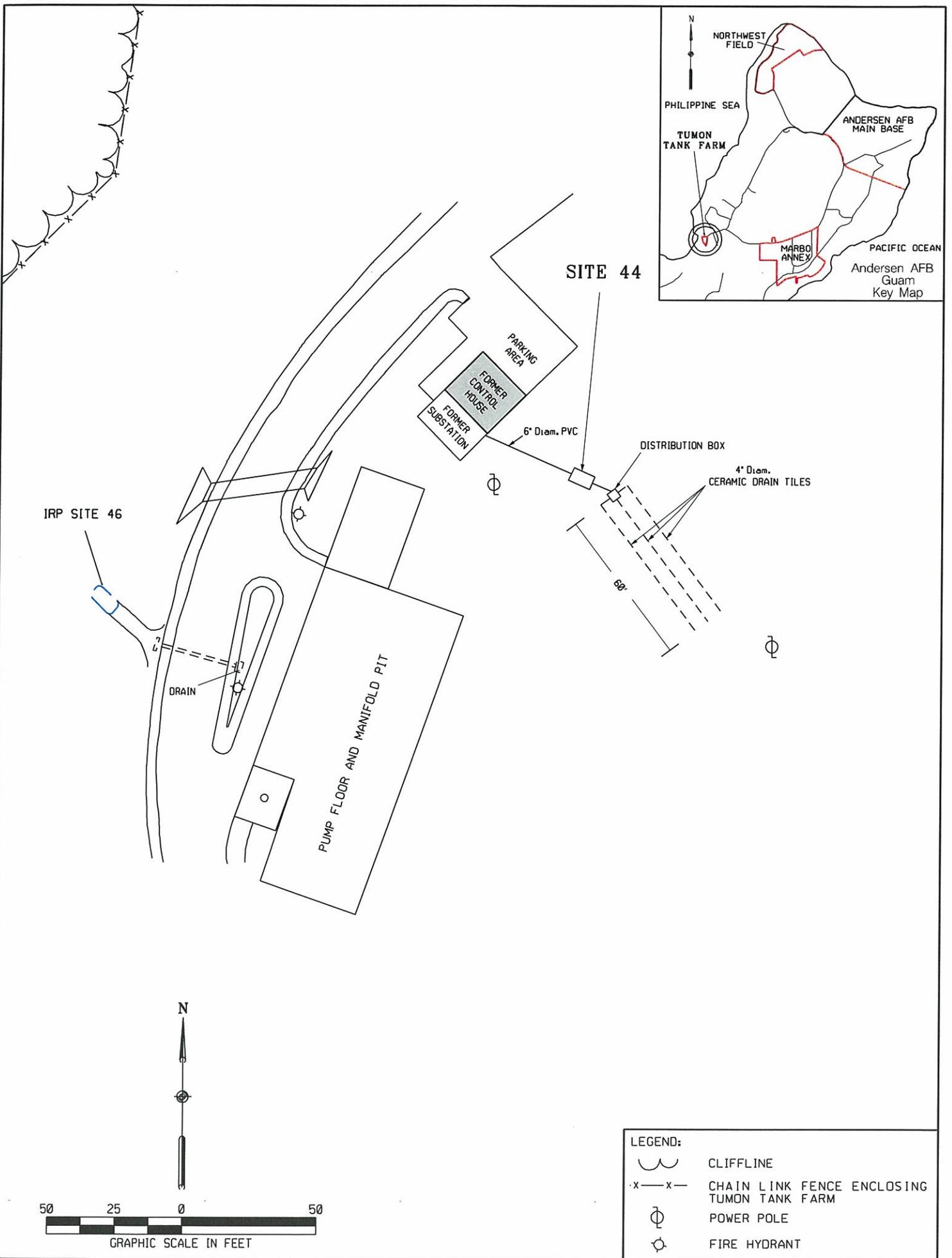
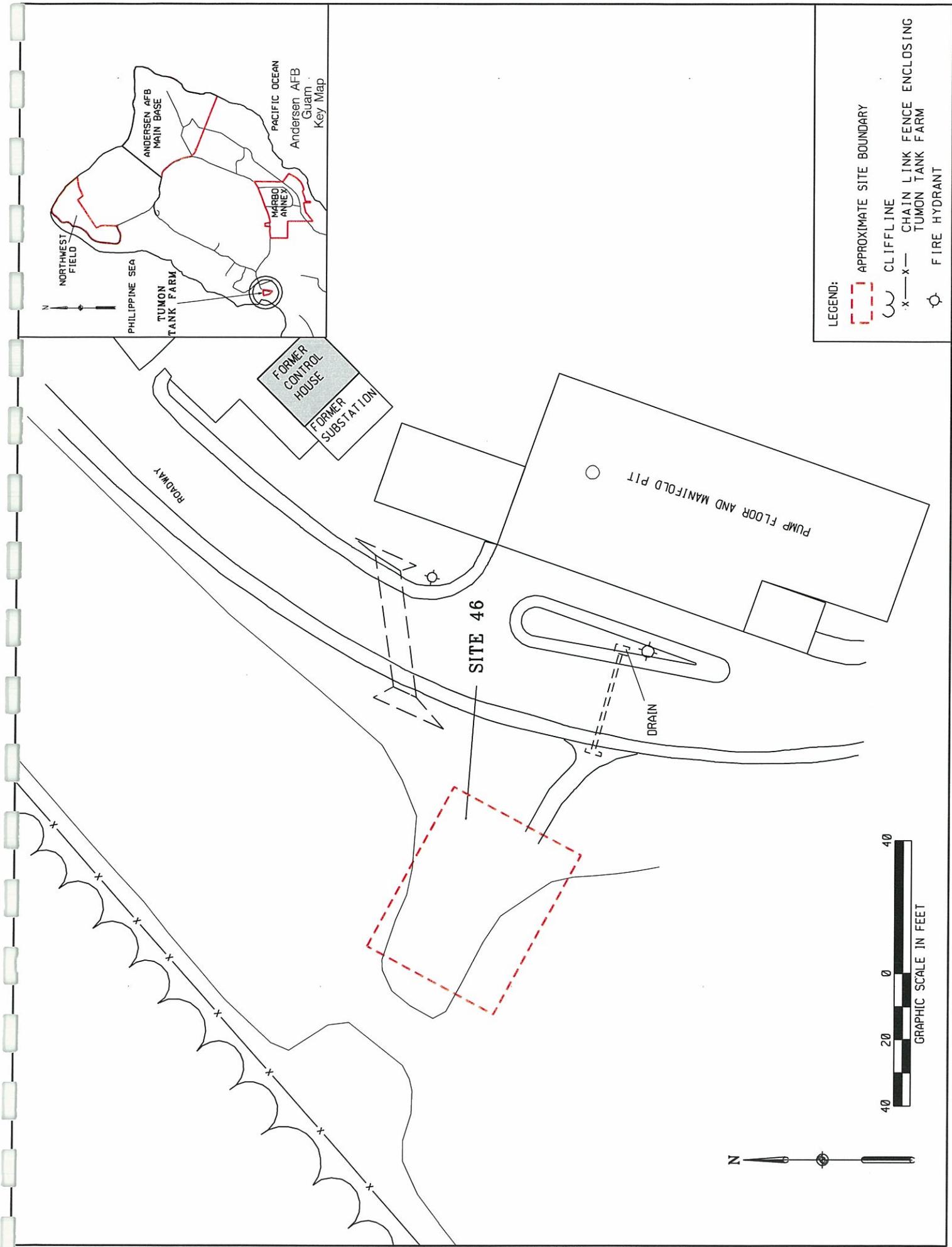


Figure 2-2. Location Map of Site 44, Tumon Tank Farm, Andersen AFB, Guam.



3.0 Responsiveness Summary

This section provides a summary of the public comments regarding the Proposed Plan for remedial action at Sites 44 and 46 at Andersen AFB, Guam. At the time of the public review period, the USN had determined that no CERCLA remedial action is necessary at Sites 44 and 46. Based upon the verbal comments received, the Proposed Plan was accepted by the public.

3.1 Stakeholder Comments and Lead Agency Responses

A public meeting was held on 14 August 2008, at the Guam Marriott Hotel in Tumon, Guam. The meeting officially began at 6:56 PM and concluded at 8:20 PM, according to the transcript. The meeting was attended by 14 members of the community which included seven members of the Andersen AFB Restoration Advisory Board. Mr. Gregg Ikehara, Andersen AFB 36 Civil Engineer Squadron/Civil Engineer Environmental Flight (36th CES/CEVR), provided an opening statement. Mr. Danny Agar (36th CES/CEVR Remedial Project Manager) gave a PowerPoint presentation discussing the proposed plan for four separate groups of IRP sites. Each presentation provided a brief site history, summary of past investigative studies and related analytical results, and when applicable a summary of the human health and ecological risk assessments. The preferred remedial alternative at each IRP site was also presented.

After the presentation, six members of the community spoke. The questions and comments were primarily for clarification or looking for additional information rather than questions or comments on the preferred remedial alternative. Most questions were answered at the meeting. A brief summary of individual questions and comments are included on the following pages. Questions and comments after the presentation covered all four proposed plans, however, only questions specific to aspects of IRP Sites included in this ROD are presented in the responsiveness summary below. The complete transcript is available in the AR file for Andersen AFB, which is available for public review at the Robert F. Kennedy Library at the University of Guam and the Nieves M. Flores Memorial Library in Hagåtña.

General

Mr. Gawel asked what the steps are following the deadline and receipt of comments, and what date would be posed for the Record of Decision. Mr. Ikehara stated that under the current process, mandated by CERCLA, comments are solicited for 30 days. The comments received are incorporated into the Records of Decision, which follows after the proposed plan stage. The Record of Decision is the legal decision document that dictates what the future situation or the future condition of that site will be. It takes approximately six months to generate a responsiveness summary, as well as the legal basis for the Record of Decision.

Mr. Quitugua asked, in reference to the no action alternative, if any action could be taken at the site, and if the decisions that are made in the Records of Decisions could change. Mr. Ikehara explained that if the preferred remedial alternative is no action, then nothing will be done. He explained that the decisions were not made by the Air Force alone. It is done in a tripartite agreement called the Federal Facility Agreement, which is basically a roadmap to the cleanup of all the identified CERCLA sites. If there is a change in the record of decision phase, it would

need to be worked extensively and discussed at the remedial project managers' level to determine what would be a better course of action other than no further response.

Mr. Kasperbauer asked how it was decided to investigate these particular sites and not some of the others. Mr. Ikehara explained that part of it is funding eligibility issues. The Air Force has determined that if certain sites have been used after 1984, the eligibility has been exceeded for use of our environmental restoration account money. That is the cutoff date that the Air Force has selected as a result of CERCLA, or actually in this particular case, it's a super fund amendment which was in 1984. The sites were identified as part of the records search and part of the preliminary assessment and site inspection that was done early on to determine which sites were really sites that required further evaluation, further sampling, and the extensive CERCLA steps that need to be followed to get to a cleanup action or determination that a cleanup is not required because there is no risk.

Mr. Jocson asked for clarification between these types of sites versus what qualifies as a FUDS site. Mr. Ikehara explained that the FUDS are the Formerly Used Defense Sites. It is a program that's run by the Corps of Engineers. The Air Force is not responsible for FUDS. They are responsible for sites within the Air Force footprint, and those are the sites that are being addressed under the restoration program.

Mr. Kasperbauer asked if the public can anticipate future military activity at these sites versus the sites that have not been investigated. Lt. Colonel Mathews explained that the Air Force looks at historical use and identifies the areas of concern that need to be cleaned up under CERCLA. Future use or plan was not an issue. The issue was to be a good steward and clean the areas up under the law. The Air Force looks at which areas have high risk potential that need to be cleaned up, and investigates those areas to see if there are contaminants out there, and if there are, they plan on cleaning it up. –For some of these areas there is no planned future use, it may just sit in its current state after it is cleaned up. Mr. Ikehara added that future land use is a consideration when investigating the sites. If the site is planned for residences, certain criteria have to be met. The most conservative use of the property would be future resident child. So it does play in to how we screen and how we determine the appropriate level of cleanup at these sites.

Site 44

Mr. Cruz asked what the septic and leaching field were used for at the tank farm and if there was an operation building at the site. Mr. Agar explained that there was a tank at the site that was used for purpose storing waste and it was removed. This prompted the investigation to determine whether there were contaminants present at the site.

Mr. Kasperbauer inquired at the size of Site 44 in acres. Mr. Ikehara responded that the site is a small area, as compared to the tanks that were there.

Site 46

No specific comments received for this site.

3.2 Technical and Legal Issues

No technical or legal issues were identified during the public review period of the Proposed Plan.

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4.0 References

- Barrett, Harris, & Associates, 1982. *Summary Report, Northern Guam Lens Study*. December.
- Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc. (EA), 1998. *Phase II Environmental Baseline Survey for Tumon Tank Farm, Andersen Air Force Base, Guam*. Final. October.
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- Guam Economic Development Authority (GEDA), 1994. *Guam Land Use Plan*.
- ICF Technology, Inc. (ICF), 1995. *Phase I-Environmental Baseline Survey Report, Andersen Petroleum Storage Annex No. 2, Andersen Air Force Base, Guam*. August.
- Mink, J.F., 1976. *Groundwater Resources of Guam: Occurrence and Development, Technical Report No. 1*. Water and Energy Research Institute of the Western Pacific, University of Guam, 276 p., September.
- Stearns, H.T., 1937. *Geology and Water Resources of the Island of Guam, Mariana Islands*. U.S. Navy Manuscript Report.
- Stiener, Linda, 2007. Personal Communication with Ms. Linda Stiener, Andersen Air Force Base Real Property Office, regarding current and future land use at Tumon Tank Farm, Guam. 10 August.
- United States Air Force (USAF), 1994. *Environmental Baseline Surveys in Real Estate Transactions*. Air Force Instruction 32-7066. April.
- United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Guam Environmental Protection Agency (Guam EPA), and the United States Air Force (USAF), 1993. *Federal Facility Agreement Under CERCLA Section 120*.
- Ward, P.E., S.H. Hoffman, and D.A. Davis, 1965. *Hydrology of Guam*. U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 403H. 28 p.
- Young, F.J., 1988. *1988 Soil Survey of Territory of Guam*. United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, in Cooperation with Guam Department of Commerce and University of Guam. May.

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APPENDIX A

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING

We are looking for people who can challenge the status quo, are competitive and profit driven and have the energy to deliver. We believe that delivering should be a way of life and look for people who keep things simple, act quickly and decisively and above all
ACT WITH INTEGRITY.

ANDERSEN AFB INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting to present the Final Proposed Plan for Remedial Alternatives at Installation Restoration Sites 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 55-A, 56, 58, 59, 61, 67, 68, 69, 70, and 73 will be held on Thursday, August 14, 2008 at 6:30 p.m. at the Guam Marriott Resort & Spa, Lobby Level, The View, Tumon Guam.

Documents are available for public viewing at Nieves M. Flores Memorial Library, Hagatna, Guam and Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Library, Mangilao, Guam.

For questions regarding the Proposed Plans, please call the Remedial Project Manager, Mr. Gregg Ikehara at 366-4692.

NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY

Andersen Air Force Base Installation Restoration Program has prepared four Proposed Plans for Remedial Alternatives for Sites within the Site Wide Operable Unit. The Sites addressed in the four Proposed Plans are presented in the following groups:

- 1) Sites 47, 50, 51, 53, and 55-A - *Remedial Action is Required*
- 2) Sites 45, 49, 59, 61, 67, 68, and 69 - *No Action is Required*
- 3) Sites 48, 56, 58, 70, and 73 - *No Action is Required*
- 4) Sites 44 and 46 - *No Action is Required*

The Proposed Plans describe the remedies considered for these Sites and evaluate the potential risks posed to human and ecological receptors, and establish a risk-based cleanup standard. The preferred remedies presented in the plans include remedial action (soil removal) and no action. Additional remedies considered in the evaluation process included institutional controls. The final remedy will be selected after public comments are received.

The Proposed Plans are available for public review at the Nieves M. Flores and Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Libraries. The 30-day public comment period for the Proposed Plans will end 31 August 2008. Comments can be mailed to 36 CES/CEVR Unit 14007, APO AP 96543-4007 and must be postmarked on or before 31 August 2008.

For questions regarding the Proposed Plans, please call the Remedial Project Manager, Mr. Gregg Ikehara at 366-4692.



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
COMMANDER, JOINT REGION MARIANAS
PSC 455, BOX 152
FPO AP 96546-1000

IN REPLY REFER TO:
9510
Ser J4/1235
November 23, 2009

Mr. Mark Ripperda
US Environmental Protection Agency
75 Hawthorne St. H-9-4
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

Dear Mr. Ripperda,

SUBJECT: NOTIFICATION OF TRANSFER OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION
PROGRAM RESPONSIBILITY

This letter serves as notification that all Environmental Restoration Program responsibilities for Andersen Air Force Base (AAFB), a property listed on the National Priorities List, will be officially transferred to the United States Navy under the Commander, Joint Region Marianas (CJRM), effective October 1, 2009, pursuant to chapter 2.17 of the April 2008 Department of Defense Environmental Supplemental Guidance (EVSG) for Implementing and Operating a Joint Base. This action is being taken to implement the 2005 Defense Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Act which requires the transfer of all installation support functions and administrative custody of real property from AAFB to the U.S. Navy.

In accordance with the EVSG, the Navy, as the supporting component, "will assume responsibility for environmental restoration data reporting, budgeting, record keeping, and financial liability" (Ch. 2.17.6), "will assume responsibility for all Restoration Advisory Boards" (Ch. 2.17.8), and will be required to "honor all existing, previously negotiated Federal Facility Agreements in place at the installations to become the Joint Base [Region] at the time of transfer." (Ch. 2.17.5).

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Richard Raines, P.E., at telephone (671) 339-8420 or at richard.raines@fe.navy.mil.

Sincerely,

P. S. LYNCH
Captain, CEC, U.S. NAVY
Regional Engineer
By direction of the Commander

Copy to:
Guam Environmental Protection Agency
CNIC (N45)
NAVFAC Pacific (EV)
36CES



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS, 36TH WING (PACAF)
UNIT 14007, APO AP 96543-4007

06 November 2009

36 CES/CEVR
Unit 14007
APO AP 96543-4007

Mr. Mark Ripperda
Project Manager
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
75 Hawthorne St., H-9-4
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

Dear Mr. Ripperda

This letter provides notice of a change in administrative responsibility pursuant to paragraph 28 of Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) Docket Number 93-117 (FFA).

As you are aware, Andersen Air Force Base is in the process of realigning installation management functions to a newly established Joint Region Marianas pursuant to the 2005 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission Final and Approved Recommendations. Title to Andersen Air Force Base real property will remain in the United States and the property will continue to be utilized by the Air Force. As of October 1, 2009, however, administrative custody and responsibility for managing real property assets will transfer from the Air Force to the Navy. The Air Force will become a supported component of the Joint Region Marianas and the Navy will become the supporting component.

In accordance with the April 2008 Department of Defense Environmental Supplemental Guidance for Implementing and Operating a Joint Base, the Navy, as the supporting component, *"will be responsible for all existing and future environmental permits, requirements, plans, and agreements at the installations to become the Joint Base."* (Ch. 1.1.2). As the supporting component, the Navy will be required to *"honor all existing, previously negotiated Federal Facility Agreements in place at the installations to become the Joint Base at the time of transfer."* (Ch. 2.17.5). The Navy is being supplied with an Environmental Condition of Property Report and with access to current environmental files including the FFA. No change to the FFA will be necessary in order for the Navy to assume responsibility for implementation of the FFA and the transfer of responsibility will not change the rights of the parties under the FFA or impede any action under the FFA. The Environmental staff will remain located at Andersen Air Force Base following 01 October 2009 and will be available to assist with any issues related to the FFA. However, the civilian environmental staff will become Navy employees and, likewise, funding responsibility will reside with the Navy.

Please contact Mr. Russell Littlejohn, Environmental Flight Chief, at (671) 366-2556 if you have any questions or concerns or would like to discuss possible changes/addendums to the FFA to further document the substitution of the United States Navy for the United States Air Force as the entity responsible for implementation of the FFA.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gregg Ikehara", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

GREGG IKEHARA
Chief, Installation Restoration Program

cc:
Ms. Lorilee Crisostomo, GEPA
Mr. Rich Howard, Tech Law Inc.



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS, 36TH WING (PACAF)
UNIT 14007, APO AP 96543-4007

06 November 2009

36 CES/CEVR
Unit 14007
APO AP 96543-4007

Ms. Lorilee Crisostomo
Project Manager
Guam Environmental Protection Agency
P.O. Box 22439 GMF
Barrigada, Guam 96921

Dear Ms. Crisostomo

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Sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gregg Ikehara". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

GREGG IKEHARA
Chief, Installation Restoration Program

cc:
Mr. Mark Ripperda, USEPA
Mr. Rich Howard, Tech Law Inc.