

synergy

ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS FOR SUSTAINABILITY

SPRING
2020

TRANSITIONING FROM EFAWEST TO SWDIV WHAT EVERY INSTALLATION TEAM SHOULD KNOW

An Interview with Andy Pizskin, Environmental Business Line Team Leader (BLTL), Hunters Point Shipyard



Last fall, responsibilities for the Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS) cleanup were transferred from EFAWest to SWDIV. Given the magnitude and complexities of the cleanup, not to mention a highly charged environment, a smooth transition was critical. Andy Pizskin, as the Environmental BLTL for HPS, played an integral role in the process. Now, 6 months later, in an interview with Stacey Lupton of *Synergy*, he shares some of the lessons he learned and offers advice to others as they perform their own installation team transition.

SL: From a general perspective, how would you characterize the transition? Was it more or less difficult than you anticipated?

AP: I would characterize it with three words: swift, professional, and necessary. It was handled swiftly. Much of the decision making and new team structure shifted to SWDIV in less than a month. The transition was conducted in a professional and respectful manner. In fact, the project expertise and insight provided by the existing team was critical to our success. And it was necessary. With the complications associated with BRAC and the charged atmosphere surrounding the Bayview Hunters Point area, sometimes a change of guard is the best way to get a difficult program back on track. It's like putting in a fresh set of players to finish the game; nothing is being taken away from the efforts put forth by the many EFAWest players that carried the program up to this point.

The transition was less difficult than I expected. Frankly, as with any change in jobs, I was preparing for some level of tension in the ranks. Instead, and to the credit of the EFAWest staff for their help and openness, the teams worked together in the true spirit of cooperation. From our EFAWest counterparts, we [SWDIV] developed a quick and

clear picture of the unique issues and circumstances surrounding the HPS cleanup. In fact, many of the recent program adjustments made by the EFAWest team will help the Navy achieve its ultimate success at Hunters Point - transfer of the closed shipyard.

SL: What were some of the key challenges you expected? How were they handled?

AP: I expected several challenges. As I said, I thought there would be some emotional tension, but that never materialized – respect and appreciation were the norm. I also knew we would be faced with limited resources; we are still not fully staffed. We addressed that challenge by focusing our resources, expertise, and strategies on the most critical and fundamental issues that would not only keep the program moving forward, but also set a new change in direction. We gave any "nice-to-have" tasks back-burner status to be addressed when additional resources become available. All of us have had to wear many different hats to keep pace with the complex dynamics of the HPS program.

We knew from the get-go that we have to strengthen the Navy's credibility with the regulators and the community. Early in our transition we met with all the players: the regulatory agencies; representatives from the City, LRA, and the developer (and their many consultants); and community groups to help understand what each member perceives their roles and responsibilities to be in support of the HPS program. This helped the Navy re-establish our program leadership, some personal accountability, and team structure and expectations.

Finally, we demonstrated our commitment to the HPS program. To help establish the new Navy team, the entire environmental staff, as well as our BRAC Closure Manager, attended our first RAB meetings. Similarly, the first several BCT meetings involved full team attendance. We wanted to let everyone know that this team is now responsible for the program and have the technical and management backing to carry it forward. This approach clearly communicated our high level of commitment to HPS regardless of being located mainly in San Diego. Because HPS was coming under "new management," we had some inherent lee-

BRAC TEAM UPDATE

Looking for someone in BRAC? The BRAC office set up its quarters at 1230 Columbia Street in San Diego earlier this year. Headed by BRAC Department Head Lloyd Sakakihara and BRAC Operations Officer Kimberly Kesler, we welcome the following BRAC personnel to:

Hunters Point: Base Closure Manager Marie Avery, Closure BLTL Joseph Joyce, Environmental BLTL Andy Pizskin; BRAC Environmental Coordinator Richard Mach

Marine Corps: Base Closure Manager Susanah Aguilera, Closure BLTL Laurie Nelson, Environmental BLTL Alan Lee

Alameda/Treasure Island: Base Closure Manager Ron Plaseied, BRAC Environmental Coordinators Mike McMcllland and Jim Sullivan, Closure BLTL Todd Margrave, Environmental BLTL Ann Klimek

Mare Island: Base Closure Manager Larry Douchand, Environmental BLTL Faiq Alijabi, BRAC Environmental Coordinators Marianne Potacka and Jerry Dunaway

Long Beach: Base Closure Manager John Hill, Environmental BLTL Ed Dias, and BRAC Environment Coordinator/LRPM Thomas Macchiarella.

To contact any of the individuals listed above, please call 619-532-0900.



ON-SITE ANALYTICAL EQUIPMENT SAVES TIME AND MONEY AT NORTH ISLAND

Use of a portable gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer (GC/MS) has saved significant time and money for the Naval Air Station North Island project team. The spectrometer, named HAP-SITE, detects and quantifies volatile organic compounds (VOC) on site. Equipped with a head-space-sampling accessory, the instrument can be used to measure VOCs in vapor, soil, and water. It is battery operated, lightweight, and field portable, about the size of a suitcase. Some key features of the HAPSITE:

Stability. The stability of the rugged instrument is critical to field operation. So far, the North Island team has reported consistent field-work results, an indication of the instrument's reliability. A U.S. EPA Environmental Technology Verification program analysis of the instrument found no problems under a variety of environmental conditions (<http://www.cluin.org/programs/scmt/verstate.htm>).

Calibration. Initial usage indicates calibration is easy. HAPSITE has been calibrated once for vapor analyses and has yet to require recalibration.

Accuracy. The U.S. EPA analysis looked at accuracy, and at North Island, split samples were occasionally sent to an off-site laboratory and the results were generally consistent with the HAP-SITE results.

Speed. Other valuable features of the instrument include accuracy and speed. About 10 vapor samples or 6 water samples can be analyzed in a regular 8-hour day. Preliminary data is available to the project team within 1 hour of collecting the sample, and verified data within 24 hours.

Costs. Although start-up costs are significant (about \$120,000 for the complete unit and related accessories), the costs will be easily recovered over the entire life of the instrument. The North Island team has already realized a cost savings

way with program structure and schedules. Putting everything on the table for a fresh look allowed us to present different options to issues that were sticking points or considered off limits in the past. Again, this helped demonstrate our willingness to listen, work collaboratively, and set the expectation of gaining regulatory concurrence before moving forward. Also important is that we have remained candid in our discussions with community and regulatory concerns.

SL: What was the most important factor in the transition to you, for you to succeed in your job?

AP: There were two main factors for our team's success. The first factor was personnel; having the best BRAC talent in SWDIV leading the effort. The key players were **Joseph Joyce** as our BEC (interim), and **Dave DeMars** as our Lead RPM. It also helped that all three of us worked so well together on MCAS El Toro.

The second factor was "back to basics." That's what I call returning the focus of our program back to CERCLA requirements, the FFA, BRAC policy, coordinated cleanup decisions, and BCT collaboration. The focus should be on what is essential to keep moving steadily forward. As I noted, we've been able to capitalize on our "newness" to revisit the entire program and possibly find solutions that may have been previously passed over.

SL: What were the team's priorities? How did the team satisfy those priorities?

AP: Some of the things I mentioned: "schedule logic," that is, focusing on what's essential to move the program forward; for example, quality-driven schedules, actively managing and

guiding our consultants, and back to basics. Additionally, we've restructured team resources so that RPM responsibilities and assignments are aligned as issue-specific, rather than parcel-specific projects. This helps ensure technical approaches are consistent and lessons, as well as successes, are applied across all parcels. Incorporating schedule-logic requires more time (delays) up front to resolve any programmatic differences within the BCT. The upside is reduced rework and do-loops, establishment of a solid and defensible program foundation, quality, and team concurrence. In the end this limits possible delays in the final transfer of the property – our ultimate goal in BRAC.

SL: Are there key lessons you would share with other installations going through this transition?

AP: On a personal note, bear in mind that BRAC can beat down even the best teams. Don't let your RPMs be run ragged; BRAC is a long and complex process. Get back to basics. In CERCLA, the rules are fairly clear. Sometimes we take shortcuts to streamline the process and it works, but if the rules, goals, and exit strategies are not clear and a solid foundation is not built along the way, shortcuts can cause you more problems and delays down the road. Remember, the tortoise is the one who won the race; focus on the requirements of the program and make every effort count. And finally, use schedule-logic; don't push decisions into the future that truly need to be addressed today. If it is important down the road, it's just as important today. Here's a quote I keep close - "Progress has little to do with speed, but much to do with direction."

exceeding \$30,000; extrapolating project costs over a 2-year period could result in a savings of at least \$229,000.

For more information, read the EPA technical review report at <http://www.clu-in.org/programs/scmt/verstate.htm> or contact **Richard G. Mach** with SWDIV at (619) 532-0913, **William E. Collins** with SWDIV at (619) 556 9901, or **Merry A. Coons** with OHM, at (619) 437-6326.

PROMISING CLEANUP TECHNOLOGY PLANNED AT FORMER NAVAL STATION, LONG BEACH

Plans are under way to apply an innovative cleanup technology to dense-nonaqueous-phase liquid (DNAPL) chlorinated solvents in soil and dissolved-phase chlorinated solvents in groundwater at the former Naval Station, Long Beach. DNAPLs typically consist of chlorinated solvents that are heavier than water and can be very difficult to remediate as they migrate to the bottom of the aquifer.



How does it work? The technology, which will be applied in a pilot-scale test, involves the use of in situ (in place) electrical resistive heating with vapor extraction. Six-phase electrical power will be applied to the soil through a set of electrodes installed in boreholes below the ground surface. "Six phase" refers to the number of electrical phases that are applied to the electrodes. Six-phase electrical power is technologically superior to

other heating processes because it induces electrical currents through the soil via a greater number of pathways. As a result, there is a more uniform distribution of heat and the soil is less sensitive to natural soil variability. During the power application, the soil's natural resistivity causes the soil to heat up to temperatures approaching 100°C. As the contaminants volatilize under the high temperatures, they are recovered through a vapor extraction system. The high temperatures also cause the groundwater to concurrently vaporize to the surface. The vapors are then captured and remediated through an air stripping system, and either reinjected to the subsurface or discharged to a publicly owned treatment works facility.

What are the benefits? The appealing characteristic of this technology is its ability to significantly accelerate contaminant recovery rates from the soil and groundwater; cleanup goals were achieved in a matter of months rather than years. The pilot test will begin in April or May, and completion is expected within 2 months. Performance monitoring data will be available in late summer. Should the technology prove effective, it may be applied on a full-scale basis, thereby significantly expediting the cleanup and transfer of the Long Beach property. For more information on in situ electrical resistive heating technology, you may view the web site: www.aehs.com, or you may contact **Ed Dienzo**, with SWDIV, at (619) 532-0920, or **Michael Toy** with Foster Wheeler at (714) 444-5532.

SAMPLING METHOD REQUIRES MORE PLANNING

Since summer 1999, the U.S. EPA, Region 9, has required that performance of volatile organic compounds (VOC) sampling and analysis use Method 5035. Method 5035 improves data accuracy; however, its success will depend on effective planning for laboratory capabilities, staff training, and potentially, additional time and cost requirements. Method 5035 changes the way technicians take

samples. Closed-system sampling and storage devices, such as the En Core samplers or specially prepared and preweighed vials, minimize VOC loss from volatilization and biodegradation. Method 5035 limits unpreserved sample holding time to 48 hours and permits various preservation techniques and sample compositing.

Better planning is key to successful implementation of this method. Since Method 5035 analysis requires special, expensive instruments and presents technical challenges, many analytical laboratories are unable to perform this type of analysis. Therefore, project staff must first find a laboratory capable of performing the analysis. The laboratory must provide special sample containers and perform analyses using a particular instrument coupled with a gas chromatograph (U.S. EPA Method 8021) or gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer (U.S. EPA Method 8260). Coordinating sample delivery to the laboratory is also necessary because the holding-time requirements vary; not everyone is aware that some holding times are only 48 hours.

Sampling in the field also requires more time and preparation. Staff training is necessary because new devices and multiple sampling options exist. Staff must also have advance knowledge about site conditions and the type of soil to determine the best way to sample. The days of collecting just one sample are over; Method 5035 generally requires three or four sample replicates for each sample to detect contaminants in the high and low concentration ranges.

Method 5035 is expensive—25 to 50 percent more expensive than old sampling and analysis methods. It is both labor intensive and time-consuming in the field and in the laboratory. Because Method 5035 provides data of higher accuracy than traditional methods, it enables us to obtain more representative data of true conditions at the site.

For more information, you may call **Nars Ancoq** with SWDIV at (619) 532-2540, or **Emma Popek** with IT Corporation, at (925) 288-2292, or email her at epopek@theitgroup.com. You may also visit the IT website at www.navy-itcorp.com/swdiv.

S U C C E S S S T O R Y

**CULTURAL SENSITIVITY TRAINING AND RECYCLING ASSIST PIPELINE REMOVAL
NAVAL FUEL DEPOT POINT MOLATE**

The recent discovery of a prehistoric mortar and pestle, an archeological artifact, halted pipeline removal activities along the south shoreline of Point Molate. After finding the artifact on December 21, 1999, IT Corporation sought the training expertise of a Native American monitor and an archeologist to prepare the staff for other discoveries. The two experts conducted Native American cultural sensitivity training with the entire field crew before fieldwork and construction activities along the south shoreline were resumed. The field crew resumed work on February 15, armed with a new understanding of the site's cultural and historical significance. Since the initial finding, 10 additional artifacts have been found, including a six-inch human bone. Because of the training, the field crew has been especially alert to the potential for finding these significant artifacts.

The Point Molate fuel line removal is no small task. The IT contract involves removing approximately 35,000 linear feet of underground fuel lines. In preparation, technicians have extracted over 600,000 gallons of residual fuel product from the lines. The residual fuel was then processed through the Navy's on-site treatment system. To minimize the disposal of waste materials from the base, IT initiated pavement and pipe recycling. Thus far, over 2,500 tons of asphalt and concrete and

over 200 tons of steel fuel piping have been recycled. Despite the winter rainy season, excavation and pipe removal activities are 90 percent complete. For more information, you may contact Project manager **John Kowalczyk** at (619) 532-0972, **Dennis Julio** with IT at (925) 288-2172 or via email at djulio@theitgroup.com. You may also visit the IT website at www.navy-itcorp.com/swdiv.

**TREASURE ISLAND REMOVAL ACTIONS
COMPLETED JUST IN TIME!**

The Navy and IT Corporation recently succeeded in completing two removal actions at former Naval Station Treasure Island within an extremely tight timeframe -- in one instance, days before tenants planned to move into nearby housing units. The actions involved removing about 5,000 tons of lead-contaminated soil and debris for disposal at an off-site Class I disposal facility. Site 12 was formerly used as a bunker area and was turned into military housing in the 1960s. About 1,000 housing units are currently leased to the City of San Francisco for sublease. Tenants started moving into the units on June 1, 1999.

While housing units immediately adjacent to the removal action area were vacant, other nearby units were occupied, which made the actions especially challenging. The potential for contaminated dust coupled with congested site conditions required

extra measures; plus, the team had to work around numerous shallow utilities and within tidally influenced shallow groundwater conditions. Even more challenging were the aggressive deadlines that had to be met in order for the City of San Francisco to meet its own schedule for tenant occupancy. The first removal action was completed in about 2 months; the second removal action was completed in less than 1 month. Both areas were restored and ready for occupancy just in time for moving day.

For more information about removal activities on Treasure Island you may contact **Jim Sullivan** with SWDIV at (619) 532-0966, or **John Baur** with IT Corporation at (925) 288-2019. You may also visit the IT website at <http://www.navy-itcorp.com/swdiv>.

**FORMAL PARTNERING PROGRAM IS
COMING SOON**

Institutionalized partnering is recognized as a pathway to success. We can all remember our Joint Cleanup Team days and other partnering initiatives we have pursued to expedite site closure and increase cooperation. We want to remind the teams about those standard business practices by instituting a Formal Partnering Program loosely following the SOUTH DIV model. The SOUTH DIV part-



Prehistoric mortar and pestle discovered at Point Molate.



Left to right: Stan Phillippe, Sue Ying Ling, Mary Kay Faran, Edwin Lowry, Dana Sakamoto, Dorothy Rice, Rick Moss, Al Hurt, Randy Friedman, Capt. Robert Phillips.

nering approach uses a three-tiered structure. Tier I level represents the project team. Tier II level represents the Management Team and Tier III is the Executive Level (NAVFAC HQ). The three-tiered partnering structure empowers teams to make decisions while creating a framework for management and executive-level intervention. Due to the success of this three-tiered partnering approach, we (SWDIV) benchmarked their partnering program. As a result, we are planning to implement a Formal Partnering Program beginning July of this year. Our Proposed Plan for implementing our Formal Partnering Program is reflected in the adjacent box.

12-STEP IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

1. Update EBLAST on our Formal Partnering Initiative
2. Develop matrix of regulatory personnel by installation
3. Front-end proposal via EPA Region IV
4. Obtain Final Commitment from West Coast Regulatory Community
5. Observe Tier II Partnering Meeting (w/regulators)
6. Develop partnering strategy.
7. Host facilitated 1½ day Tier II Meeting
8. Finalize roles/responsibilities of each agency, metrics, select Tier I installations etc (recommend assistance from SOUTHDIV)
9. Review plan and distribute
10. Standup Tier I Teams
11. Host facilitated 2-3 day of training led by Tier II. (recommend assistance from SOUTHDIV on first set)
12. Host Joint Tier I/Tier II Partnering Session

P U B L I C I N T E R E S T

SIMPLE STRATEGIES CAN IMPACT COMMUNITY ATTITUDES

Taking a common-sense approach to community relations can generate productive relationships with local community stakeholders. Simple strategies illustrate that community relations activities with a relatively low risk and low level of effort can have a positive impact on local communities and directly benefit the Navy. Effective strategies articulate Navy progress and commitment toward cleanup goals.

Clearly, a host of community outreach tools exist today. Internet use is higher than it has ever been, and the public is bombarded with information from all types of media. Everyone is competing for public attention. This fact is complicated by the increasing demands on the time of working citizens, parents, and households. The Navy's cleanup program is no exception. While the Navy and its contractors compete for the attention of local stakeholders, they must also balance community relations needs with exacting project demands. For this reason, the Navy can use low-effort, high impact strategies to ensure that the balance is met and that legal requirements and community needs are addressed at the same time.

The graph illustrates a broad range of public outreach tools: the y axis demonstrates the level of impact and the x axis shows the level of effort required to produce the tool. Activities with the highest impact and lowest level of effort are represented in the shaded area. The graph quickly illustrates that while radio, television, and video have an impact, they require a great deal of effort. Fact sheets, site tours, one-on-one meetings, and workshops, on the other hand, help strike the balance. When done right, as described in the following paragraphs, these activities produce results.

Newsletters/Fact Sheets: The key to successful newsletters and fact sheets is simple language, concise messages, and graphically appealing formats. Newsletters and fact sheets require minimal time and effort. Newsletters can be distributed by mail, through local libraries, at community meetings, and posted on the Navy's web site.

Site Tours and Community Events: Holding a public tour of environmental sites demystifies the cleanup and helps community members better understand potential risks. Opening the base to the public also communicates that the Navy has nothing to hide. Site tours give the community the

opportunity to talk directly with Navy personnel one-on-one, which fosters more frank discussion. Another option is to host community events on base. For example, a "fun run" could be cosponsored with the local city to generate funds for a local charity or an environmental cause.

Direct One-on-One Meetings: Informal meetings provide an opportunity to discuss progress and issues with key stakeholders (for example, local elected officials that have demonstrated an interest in cleanup or reuse). Most effective when held regularly, these meetings help to build relationships between the Navy and key stakeholders. These meetings require minimal effort and can have a high impact. Relationship building yields results: stakeholders are more likely to call the Navy directly when issues emerge to obtain the facts. This prevents misinformation leading to misperception within the community.

Communication Workshops: Communication workshops designed to coach technical staff on presentation and risk communication skills also help build better relationships with community stakeholders. Speaking in terms accessible and meaningful to the targeted audience demonstrates

C O N T R A C T I N G I N I T I A T I V E S

commitment to community involvement in the cleanup program. Dry runs are another important tool to ensure that the presentation addresses key concerns. Dry runs also serve to anticipate questions so that speakers are able to come to the meeting well prepared.

These simple strategies all have relatively low risk, yet they have a direct impact on the community's perception and understanding, a critical element in the base cleanup process. For more information, you may contact **Lee Saunders**, Environmental Public Affairs Officer, 619-532-3100, or **Stacey Lupton** or **Marie Rainwater** with TtEMI at (415) 543-4880.

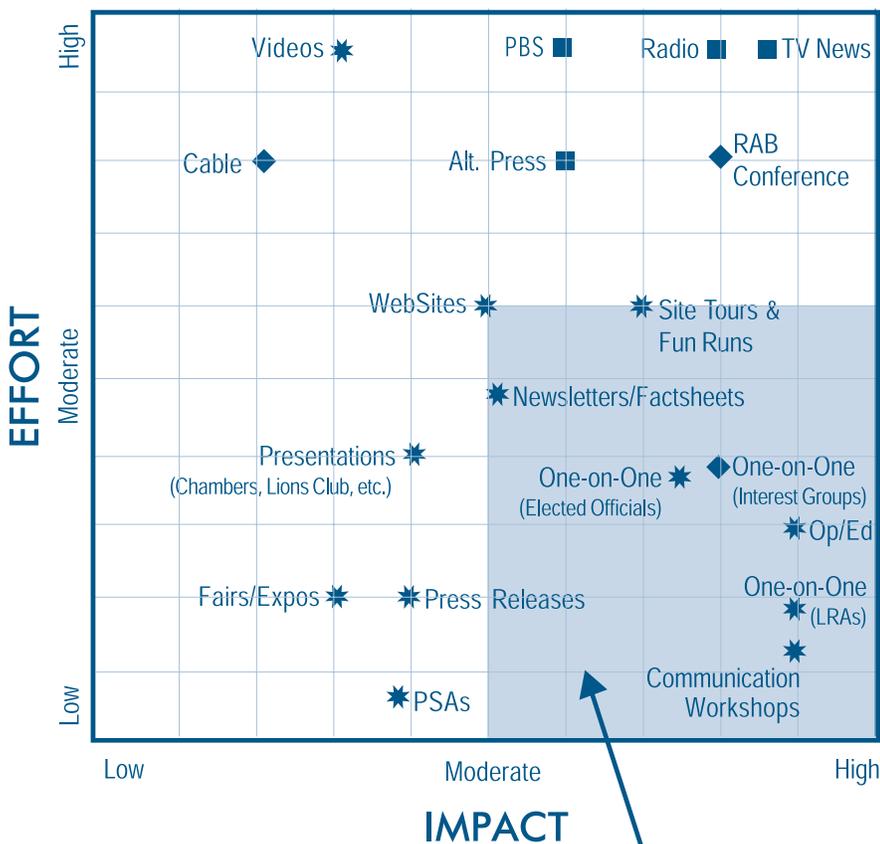
NORTH ISLAND GOES PAPERLESS!

As part of SWDIV's contribution to the NAVFAC paperless initiative, Naval Air Station North Island is going paperless! Since January, SWDIV personnel assigned to this project have been using ProjectNet, an internet-based website published by Blue Line – On Line, to receive monthly progress reports from their contractors. Starting in April, hard copies of monthly progress reports will be eliminated altogether.

ProjectNet has also been used to review work plans, technical reports, and meeting minutes from contractors. Bill Collins and Mark Bonsavage of SWDIV have spearheaded this effort. Use of ProjectNet is expected to reduce printing, copying, and delivery costs of documents, manuals, and drawings. It also facilitates real-time communications because all team members can access and comment on the project files right from their desks.

So far, it's too early to tell how successful ProjectNet will be, but initial user feedback has been positive. Future plans for ProjectNet include establishing access to the site for additional contractors as well as the regulators. For more information, you may contact **Bill Collins** or **Mark Bonsavage** with SWDIV at (619) 556-9901 and (619) 556-7315.

RECOMMENDED NAVY CLEAN OUTREACH ACTIVITIES



- Risk**
- ★ Low Risk Activity
 - ◆ Medium Risk Activity
 - High Risk Activity

Recommended Activities = Highest Impact & Lowest Level Effort

CORRAO GROUP JOINS MENTOR-PROTÉGÉ PROGRAM

The Corrao Group, a San Diego woman-owned small business, has recently become a mentor protégé of Foster Wheeler under the Department of Defense's Mentor-Protégé Program. Corrao provides civil engineering, structural engineering, survey, and computer-aided design (CAD) services, as well as construction quality control inspection. This woman-owned business is based locally in San Diego and has 10 years of experience in the area.

The Department of Defense's Mentor-Protégé Program helps small businesses grow their business and expertise. Specifically, the program allows Foster Wheeler to help Corrao achieve its 5-year objectives by awarding the company sole-source subcontracts under the SWDIV Remedial Action Contract. Program criteria require protégé costs to be fair and reasonable, and protégé firms must have the necessary expertise to carry out assignments successfully. Foster Wheeler will mentor the Corrao Group by providing training over the next few years as the needs arise.

How does the Mentor-Protégé Program measure success? There are several financial yardsticks, such as new work awarded to the Corrao Group by Foster Wheeler, in addition to other DoD and federal agencies. The Mentor-Protégé partnership between Foster Wheeler and the Corrao Group will be measured on the ultimate financial stability of the Corrao Group, based on increased capabilities, new client list (both federal and commercial), and project backlog generated under the program.



Front row (left to right): Willy Blair (Congressman Bob Filner's office), Chris Alexander (Foster Wheeler Business Development), Andi Corrao (President, Corrao Group)
 Second Row: Captain Phillips (Commander SWDIV), Frances Hunter (Small Disadvantaged Business Utilization Specialist), Kris Fabian (Foster Wheeler Mentor-Protégé Project Manager), Rick Lovering (SWDIV Contracting Officer), Neil Hart (Foster Wheeler Program Manager), Glenn Starr (Foster Wheeler Project Manager)

CLEAN AIR EXCELLENCE AWARDS PROGRAM

The Clean Air Excellence Awards Program annually honors outstanding, innovative efforts that make strides toward achieving clean air. The Clean Air Excellence Awards Program recognizes both individuals and organizations that have taken risks to innovate, served as pioneers in their fields, and improved the environment along the way. The Clean Air Act Advisory Committee (CAAAC) supports the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in performing its responsibilities under 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments and sponsors the Clean Air Excellence Awards Program. You may submit your program, project, technology, or initiative in five categories: clean air technology, community development or redevelopment, education/outreach, regulatory/policy innovations, or transportation efficiency. The entry deadline is June 2, 2000. For more information or to obtain an entry form, contact Lucretria Holloway, (619) 532-2289.

NELP TEAM RECEIVES ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AWARD

The Navy Environmental Leadership Program (NELP) team for the Southwest Region has recently received the 1999 Secretary of Defense Environmental Quality Award. This is the culmination of competition that included winning the SECNAV and CNO versions of this award. The NELP Management Team was chartered in 1994 at Naval Air Station, North Island to implement innovative technologies and management methods under the four environmental pillars: cleanup, compliance, conservation, and pollution prevention. NELP team members Bill Collins and Kathie Beverly are specifically named in the award. Bill Collins and Mike Magee (NELP Program Manager) will be heading to D.C. with Admiral Ruehe to accept the award at ceremonies scheduled for April 25th. Congratulations Team!

IT GROUP ANNOUNCES NATIONAL QUALITY AWARD RECIPIENTS

The MCAF Tustin Team received The IT Group 1999 National Quality Award. The IT/OHM Project Team led by Jim Werkmeister has consistently achieved client satisfaction since 1995 with team cohesiveness, superior field execution, an impressive cost avoidance/savings track record, and 155 site closures. Recipients received cash awards, crystal plaques, and personalized Letters of Commendation signed by Tony DeLuca, IT Group CEO, and Rich Barber, IT Group VP of Quality.

EARTH (ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION AND RESTORATION THAT HELPS) AWARD

Commander Navy Region Southwest and NAVFAC recently received Environmental Action and Restoration That Helps (EARTH) Award for Innovation in Sustainable Operations from San Diego EarthWorks foundation. The award recognizes sustainable operations in environmental compliance, air quality, water quality, hazardous waste operations, solid waste recycling, pollution prevention and green design in Navy facilities.

UPCOMING EVENTS

USGS Department of Defense Environmental Conservation Program Annual Meeting, 2-5 May 2000, in San Diego.

Topics include natural attenuation, innovative sampling for VOC's, environmental tracers, ground-water modeling, sediment toxicity, and borehole geophysics—to name a few. The meeting will take place at the Hanalei Hotel in San Diego. For more information, contact **Bruce Campbell**, US Geological Survey, (803) 750-6107, email: bcampbel@usgs.gov.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) & Geostatistics Training, 15-18 May 2000, San Diego.

Offered by the Naval School, Civil Engineer Corps Officers, this training is intended for remedial project managers interested in performing GIS and geostatistical analyses at environmental cleanup sites. **ALL** students in the geostatistics course must take the GIS course or have significant experience with ArcView GIS as well as a functional understanding of the Windows 95 operating system. Although the courses are free, each student assumes responsibility for his or her own travel expenses. Register on line at <http://www.cecos.navy.mil/> or call 619-532-2540 for more information.

May 2000 SAME Conference, 16-19 May 2000, San Diego.

The Society of American Military Engineers (SAME) 2000 conference, A Sea of Change, is taking place May 16-19, 2000, in San Diego. The program boasts four technical tracks: career development, business opportunities and practices, marketing techniques, and changing technologies. The conference will take place at the Town & Country Resort & Convention Center. Call (858) 530-0549 or toll free (877) 270-SAME or visit the web site (www.same.org) for more information

Small Business Outreach Conferences, 12, 13, 19, 20 July 2000, Various Locations in California.

In partnership with its five environmental contractors, SWDIV is planning to host four small business outreach conferences. The conferences are intended to increase opportunities for small businesses to participate in current and ongoing Navy contracting. The conferences will be held at the following locations:

July 12	Shelter Island Hotel, San Diego
July 13	Long Beach Marriott, Long Beach
July 19	Crowne Plaza Hotel, Burlingame
July 20	Waterfront Plaza Hotel, Oakland

For more information please contact **Neil Hart** with Foster Wheeler, at (619) 234-8696 x.211, or email him at nhart@fwenc.com.

Navy Pollution Prevention Conference, 1-3 August 2000, Arlington, Virginia.

Sponsored by the Chief of Naval Operations, the conference will provide a forum to raise issues and share lessons learned on pollution prevention. Attendance is limited to government employees and direct support contractors. Registration is \$120 plus special event costs. Register by July 21 on line at <http://web.dandp.com/n45/conferences/p2/> or by submitting a completed registration form via e-mail to scheramie@dandp.com or via fax to (703) 920-7177. Forms received after July 21 will be processed at the conference. Conference attendees will stay at the Ritz-Carlton, Pentagon City. For more information, please contact **Kathi Jones** at DSN 551-4899 or 805-982-4899 or via e-mail at joneskf@nfesc.navy.mil.



EDITORIAL INFORMATION

The CFS Group, a department of Tetra Tech EM Inc., edits Synergy quarterly in cooperation with SWDIV. The editors invite articles on environmental solutions for sustainability, including technology innovations, lessons learned, success stories, community relations, and conferences and training events.

Please submit inquiries by e-mail or fax to:
Lucretria Holloway
 Naval Facilities Engineering Command,
 Southwest Division
 1220 Pacific Highway
 San Diego, CA 92132
 tel: 619-532-2289
 email: hollowayll@efdswnavfac.navy.mil

T A T L I S T

AIR SPARGING

Dharam Pal (Team Lead)
Ron Hoeppel (Prime Technical Consultant)
Mike Carsley
Andrew Drucker
Fred Goetz
Robert Kratzke
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Sonya Webb
Scott Wight

GENERAL BROAD AGENCY ANNOUNCEMENT

Sherrie Larson (Team Lead)
Richard Zuromski (Alternate Team Lead)
Anthony Kirincich,
Chris Lonie
Brian Swaidan
Sonya Webb
Scott Wight
Paulette Peterson (NAVFACCO)

IN-SITU BIOSLURPING AND BIOVENTING

Robert Kratzke (Team Lead)
Ron Hoeppel (Prime Technical Consultant)
Mike Carsley
Fred Goetz
Sherrie Larson
George Watson

MONITORED NATURAL ATTENUATION

Carmen Lebron (Team Lead)
Fred Goetz (Prime Technical Consultant)
Tanwir Chaudhry
Ron Hoeppel
Karla Jenkins
Mark Kram
Ernie Lory
Karen Miller
Scott Wight

PHYTOREMEDIATION

Kathy Greene (Team Lead)
John Kornuc (Prime Technical Consultant)
Dorothy Cannon
Karen Miller
Sonya Webb
John Talley

REMEDIAL ACTION OPERATION/LONG TERM

MONITORING (RAO/LTM)
Doug Zillmer (Team Lead)
Leah Alejo
Tanwir Chaudhry
Richard Zuromski

SMALL ARMS RANGE

Barbara Nelson (Team Lead and Prime Technical Consultant)
Dorothy Cannon
David Garcia
Bryan Harre
George Watson

SOLVATED ELECTRON DESTRUCTION

Dharam Pal
Kathy Green
Chris Lonie
Paul McDaniel
Laura Yeh

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Robert Kratzke (Team Lead)
Sherrie Larson
Robert Nash
Nick Ta
Sonya Webb
Scott Wight
John Wollenberg

X-RAY AND UV FLUORESCENCE

Nick Ta (Team Lead)
Victoria Kirtay (Prime Technical Consultant)
Jim Leather (Prime Technical Consultant)
Ruth Owens
Karen Miller
Dennis How

ALTERNATIVE LANDFILL CAPPING (Emeritus)

Chuck Reeter (Team Lead)
Leslie Karr (Prime Technical Consultant)
Dorothy Cannon
Dave Garcia
Wallace Eakes
Jeff Karrh
Bryan Harre
Karla Jenkins
Joey Trotsky

BIOCELL (Emeritus)

Dharam Pal (Team Lead)
Tanwir Chaudhry
Andrew Drucker
Bill Major
Joey Trotsky

BIOPILES (Emeritus)

Robert Kratzke (Team Lead)
Bill Major (Prime Technical Consultant)
Mike Carsley
John Talley
John Wollenberg

CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS (Emeritus)

Bryan Harre (Team Lead)
Leslie Karr (Prime Technical Consultant)
Fred Goetz
Jeff Karrh
John Kornuc
Barbara Nelson
Joey Trotsky

LOW TEMPERATURE THERMAL TREATMENT (Emeritus)

Dharam Pal (Team Lead)
Andrew Drucker
Chris Lonie

NATIONAL TEST SITE (Emeritus)

Dharam Pal (Team Lead)
Andrew Drucker
Kathy Greene
Joey Trotsky
Laura Yeh

PCB CLEAN-UP (Emeritus)

D. B. Chan (Team Lead/Prime Technical Consultant)
Suzanne Benoit Albertsen
Ernie Lory

Note: Emeritus is used here to denote that the TAT has successfully completed the development of user tools and remains intact to provide continued service to our clients.