

Final
Community Involvement Plan

**Hunters Point Shipyard
San Francisco, California**

NAVFAC Southwest CLEAN IV Program

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Executive Summary

An executive summary gives a brief snapshot of what the full document contains. If you have limited time to read a document, especially a long technical document, try focusing on the executive summary first.

An important part of the Department of the Navy's environmental cleanup program at former Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS) includes informing and involving the community in cleanup discussions. This Community Involvement Plan (CIP) presents the Navy's plans to inform and involve the community in the environmental cleanup program moving forward based on feedback obtained from the HPS community about past communication and community involvement program activities. The activities presented in the CIP for HPS go beyond the minimum requirements for community involvement set forth in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (known as the National Contingency Plan, or **NCP**). The CIP adheres to the applicable regulatory guidance from the Navy and United States Environmental Protection Agency (**U.S. EPA**). The CIP is also a resource for general information on the Navy's cleanup and whom to contact for further information.

From 1994 through 2009, the primary means of community involvement was the Navy's Restoration Advisory Board (**RAB**). Although the RAB was dissolved in December 2009 because it was no longer fulfilling its purpose, the Navy continues to involve the community in the details of the HPS environmental cleanup program. The Navy believes this CIP presents communication and community involvement program activities that will meet the specific needs and desires of the HPS community.

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*Executive Summary (continued)****Overview of Community Interviews and Feedback***

During the summer of 2010, the Navy interviewed 73 members of the HPS community, defined as ZIP codes 94107, 94124, and 94134. Historically, these ZIP codes have been used to define the HPS community for the purpose of local contracting and community involvement efforts, such as establishing a mailing list. These three ZIP codes were used to define the HPS community because they comprise the majority of District 10 in the City and County of San Francisco and are served by one Supervisor. In addition, the Navy is attempting to reach out to as many people impacted by environmental conditions as possible, and these three ZIP codes are nearest to the shipyard.

The Navy went to significant lengths to ensure the most comprehensive survey practicable. The interviews focused on gathering feedback about the community's cleanup interests and concerns, as well as communication needs and preferences to help design this CIP to be more effective for the HPS community. The following six recurring themes surfaced during the interviews:

- Theme 1.** The Navy's communication with the HPS community about the environmental cleanup program has not been effective.
- Theme 2.** General information about the Navy's environmental cleanup program at HPS is lacking.
- Theme 3.** The HPS community is diverse, resulting in varied concerns, communication preferences, and needs.
- Theme 4.** The difference between the Navy's HPS environmental cleanup program and the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency's (SFRA's) redevelopment of HPS has not been made clear.
- Theme 5.** Health is a primary concern for most segments of the community.
- Theme 6.** Coordinating with established community members to conduct involvement may be a good way to reach all sectors of the community.

Overview of the Navy's Community Involvement Program Actions and Activities

Prior to developing a plan of action, the Navy considered the themes in the community feedback, reviewed applicable Navy and U.S. EPA guidance for community involvement, and evaluated what works well for other similar environmental cleanup programs. The Navy has developed a plan of action to ensure the success of the CIP for the HPS community. The Navy's objectives in its community involvement activities include the following:

- Work with the community to communicate information in a way that is transparent and in a way that the community wants to receive it
- Get information out early, and make sure it is easy to understand and translated as needed
- Respond to the community's concerns, ideas, and information and show how they are used in making decisions about the environmental cleanup

Executive Summary (continued)

The Navy will track action items at meetings and respond to questions and comments. Frequently asked questions (**FAQs**) and responses will be posted on the Navy's Web site and brought to meetings as a handout, if appropriate. If written formal comments are received on any document, the Navy will respond to those comments in writing and include the responses in the next version of the document that also contains the applicable revisions.

Some of the actions and activities in this updated CIP for improving community involvement in the HPS cleanup include:

- Preparing short fact sheets with general information, such as the status of cleanup, and distributing them on the Internet, in the mail, and by having community members give them to their neighbors
- Conducting regularly scheduled community meetings
- Giving presentations at small group meetings (such as tenant associations and churches)
- Working with established community members to spread information and invite community members to participate in the HPS environmental cleanup discussions (referred to as "grassroots outreach")
- Participating in local radio shows, including multi lingual shows, and answering questions from call in listeners
- Providing tours of HPS for those who are curious about what the property currently looks like and to see any ongoing environmental cleanup work
- Using a Web site and social media outlets such as Facebook to reach people who are online regularly and prefer electronic communication
- Publishing a calendar of community involvement program activities so community members can plan ahead to participate
- Providing a telephone hotline with a recorded update of activities, and also allow callers to leave a message

The Navy will seek feedback during community involvement events about whether community members are getting the engagement they need. The goals for each activity will be evaluated on a yearly basis by the Navy's Community Involvement Manager to ensure that they are being met. The Navy will also distribute a survey to the mailing list to evaluate the community involvement program every two years. The findings of this survey will be documented in a memorandum that will be included in the Administrative Record for HPS. The survey and documentation will comply with 32 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 202.10. The Navy will periodically review this CIP and update it accordingly.

Overview of the Navy's Environmental Cleanup Program at HPS and Opportunities for Public Involvement

A general understanding of the Navy's environmental cleanup program is helpful to the HPS community when providing input on the cleanup. To help the HPS community understand the Navy's cleanup process, this CIP includes a chapter that discusses the historical operations at HPS that resulted in contamination. The Navy is actively conducting environmental investigations and cleanup at HPS to

Executive Summary (continued)

protect human health and the environment and to prepare the property to be transferred to the SFRA. The shipyard is divided into parcels that are in various stages of environmental investigation and cleanup. The cleanup status at these parcels is often discussed during meetings and presented in technical reports.

Overview of Environmental Cleanup Roles and Responsibilities

The Navy is responsible for the environmental cleanup at HPS; however, government agencies oversee the regulations for the cleanup process. These agencies are collectively referred to as “the regulatory agencies,” and are important resources for the HPS community. The responsibility of the regulatory agencies is to review the Navy’s plans and work at HPS to make sure regulations are followed. The primary regulatory agencies actively involved at HPS include the following:

- U.S. EPA
- California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)
- San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (**Water Board**)

In addition, the SFRA is responsible for redeveloping HPS. The San Francisco Department of Public Health (**SFDPH**) is another agency providing input to the Navy’s cleanup of HPS.

The HPS community plays an active role in the Navy’s environmental cleanup program by providing input to the regulatory agencies and the Navy on cleanup alternatives and selection of remedies. When it comes to concerns and interests related to the current or future redevelopment of the property, the community is responsible for communicating directly with the SFRA.

Chapter 1: Introduction

The Department of the Navy and United States Environmental Protection Agency (**U.S. EPA**) recognize that Americans have the right to be involved in government decisions that affect their lives. Public involvement in the cleanup process results in a better outcome and a more robust cleanup. In addition to meeting the minimum requirements for community involvement set forth in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (known as the National Contingency Plan, or **NCP**), the primary purpose of this Hunters Point Shipyard (**HPS**) Community Involvement Plan (**CIP**) includes the following:

- Summarize concerns found through the community interview process
- Outline the actions that the Navy will use to achieve the community involvement program
- Incorporate community issues and concerns more effectively into cleanup decisions
- Serve as a resource for general information on the HPS environmental cleanup and provide guidance on where to obtain more information

“Environmental justice” is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people in the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. Race, economic status and social status should not be barriers to becoming involved. The Navy is mindful of the diverse community representing numerous racial, economic and social groups that immediately surrounds HPS and takes steps to reach and engage all segments of the community. Demographic information for the HPS community is provided in [Appendix D](#).

At HPS, the Navy has incorporated the principles of environmental justice into the planning and preparation of this Community

Involvement Plan. The Navy is addressing environmental justice through its outreach efforts, public participation process, and by providing access to information in a variety of ways. This includes providing information, as needed, in other languages.

Community members are encouraged to be involved in the cleanup process by providing feedback and information on an ongoing basis. The Navy acknowledges that community members, especially long time residents, have knowledge about HPS activities which may assist the cleanup activities.

From 1994 until 2009, the Navy maintained a Restoration Advisory Board (**RAB**) at HPS. The purpose of the RAB was to (1) provide an expanded opportunity for community involvement in the environmental cleanup process, (2) act as a forum for the discussion and exchange of information about the environmental cleanup program, and (3) provide RAB members an opportunity to review progress and participate in discussions about the environmental cleanup with the cleanup decision makers. At one time, the RAB was a main component of the Navy’s community involvement program. On a voluntary basis, RAB members contributed their time and energy to improving the Navy’s environmental cleanup program at HPS.

In December 2009, the Navy, in consultation with the government agencies responsible for overseeing the cleanup process at HPS (which include the U.S. EPA, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control [**DTSC**], and the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board [**Water Board**], referred to in this CIP as “the regulatory agencies”) determined that the RAB was no longer fulfilling its purpose, and the RAB was dissolved (for more information on the

Chapter 1: Introduction (continued)

dissolution of the RAB, see [Appendix E](#)). The Navy Installation Commander is required by the RAB Rule to assess community interest every 24 months to determine (1) if the cause for dissolution has been resolved, and (2) if there is community interest in reestablishing a RAB per the RAB Rule Handbook (2007). This new CIP meets this initial requirement in assessing community interest (for a list of community involvement program actions since the RAB was dissolved, see [Appendix E](#)).

The Navy is committed to keeping the community engaged in the environmental cleanup program at HPS. Part of that commitment includes preparing this CIP to plan the path forward for community involvement at HPS. This CIP presents communication and community involvement program activities to meet the specific needs of the HPS community.

The Navy will seek feedback during community involvement events about whether community members are getting the engagement they need. The goals for each activity will be evaluated on a yearly basis by the Navy's Community Involvement Manager to ensure that they are being met. The Navy will also distribute a survey to the HPS community involvement program mailing list to evaluate the program every two years. The findings of this survey will be documented in a memorandum that is included in the Administrative Record for HPS. The survey and documentation will comply with 32 CFR 202.10. The Navy will periodically review this CIP and update it accordingly.

<#> of this document describes the issues and concerns identified during the community interview process that the Navy conducted in 2010. <#> outlines the Navy's plans for the community involvement program, including

specific activities to be conducted. <#> provides a history and timeline of HPS and also describes the status of the Navy's environmental cleanup program; it includes maps and a table of planned environmental milestones and related community involvement program activities. <#> describes the roles and responsibilities of the agencies involved in the environmental cleanup at HPS, including the transfer process. <#> presents the references cited in this plan.

- <#> provides various resources for health related concerns. <#> provides contact information so you can directly contact Navy and regulatory agency members working on the HPS project as well as other government officials. <#> provides a list of all the organizations interviewed, the questions they were asked, and selected statements made by interviewees. <#> provides census data on the population, race, age, education, average income, employment, and housing for the HPS community. <#> provides information on the Navy's former RAB, and the details of the dissolution of the RAB.
- [7](#) provides a list of recent community involvement activities conducted by the Navy.
- [8](#) provides a list and some details about the regulations and guidance for conducting community involvement.
- [=](#) provides a list of media useful to reach the HPS community, as well as locations for holding meetings and posting flyers about involvement activities. [@](#) defines the acronyms and abbreviations used in this document. [K](#) provides the Navy's responses to the regulatory agency and public comments received on the draft version of this document. When applicable, the response also provides information on how this CIP was revised to incorporate the comment.

Chapter 2: Community Interviews and Feedback

Community interviews help the Navy to better understand the community's issues and concerns. The Navy went to significant lengths to gather interview candidates for this CIP, mailed postcards to residents, and contacted interested stakeholders to ensure that they had the most comprehensive interview list practicable.

The Navy conducted 73 interviews in 2010 with people who live in, work in, or serve the HPS community—defined as ZIP codes 94107, 94124, and 94134. [Appendix C](#) includes a breakdown of the interviewees by ZIP code.

Historically, these ZIP codes have been used to define the HPS community for the purpose of local contracting and community involvement efforts such as establishing a mailing list. These three ZIP codes were used to define the HPS community because they comprise the majority of District 10 in the City and County of San Francisco and are served by one Supervisor. In addition, the Navy is attempting to reach out to as many people impacted by environmental conditions as possible, and these three ZIP codes are nearest to the shipyard.

Interviewees were asked approximately 29 questions from a questionnaire that was created in advance with input from the regulatory agencies. The interviews were conducted in a discussion format. Each interviewee was encouraged to discuss his or her interests, concerns, and ideas, and some questions were occasionally unanswered as a result. A Navy representative and a contractor responsible for taking notes were present at each interview. At least one and up to four regulatory agency representatives were also present during all but one of the 73 interviews. For a list of all of the organizations interviewed and the full list of questions, see [Appendix C](#).

The community wants the cleanup to be completed in a way that protects the current community and all future users and neighbors of HPS. The Navy and regulators share this goal with the community and are committed to involving the community in the cleanup process. The team will work with the community to ensure that the cleanup results are protective for current and future inhabitants and neighbors. The following six themes summarize the community concerns and opinions about public participation in the cleanup process that were revealed in the

Overview of Interviewees

73 interviews conducted from June 15 to September 9, 2010:

10 interviews by phone

63 interviews in person

Average time interviewees have lived or worked in the HPS community area:

20 years

Self-described knowledge of the cleanup program:

A little bit: 37

A lot: 26

Nothing/No response: 10

35 interviewees had attended Navy events or provided input to the Navy on the cleanup program.

Categories of Interviewees:

Civic Groups/Clubs and Organizations: 34

Local Residents: 31

*Environmental Groups/
Activists: 15*

Former RAB Members: 12

Local Business: 11

Educators/Childcare: 6

Media: 3

Health Providers: 2

Elected Official: 1

(Some interviewees represented multiple categories; therefore, total is greater than 73.)

Chapter 2: Community Interviews and Feedback (continued)

interviews. The Navy's plan to address these themes is discussed in [Chapter 3](#) –Community Involvement Actions and Activities.

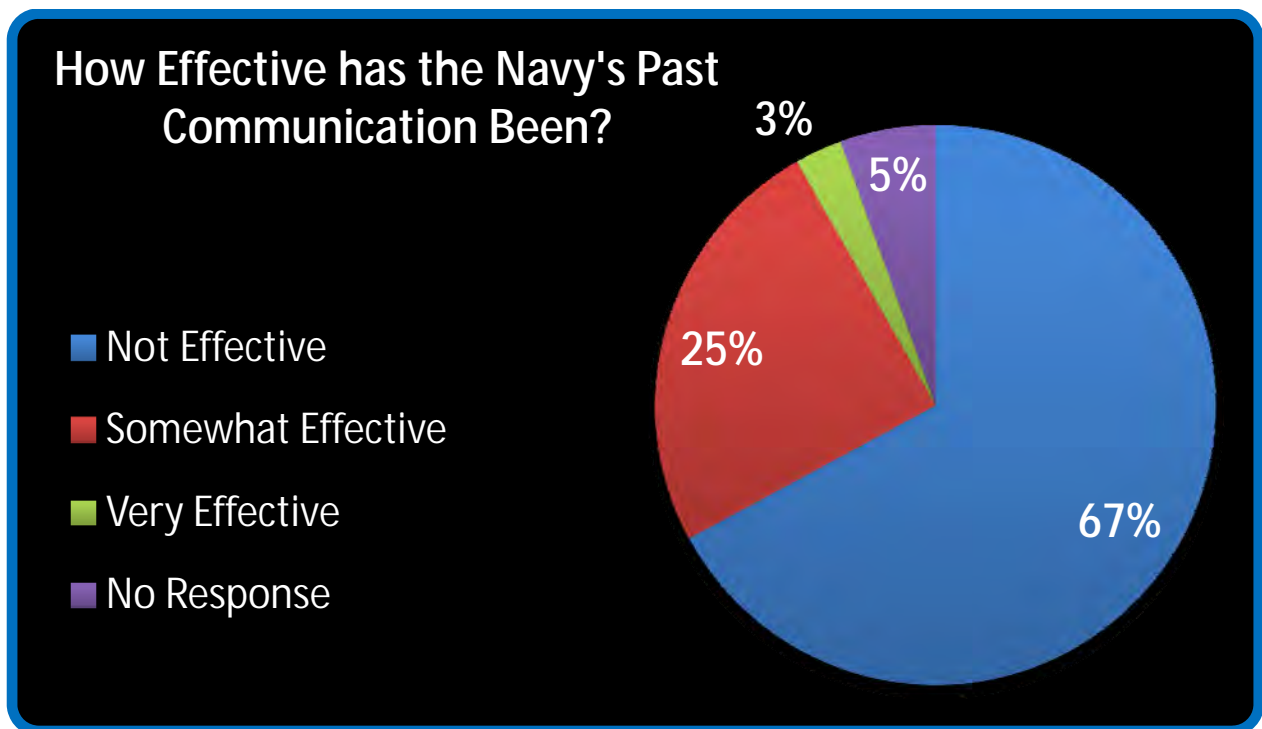
- Theme 1.** **The Navy's communication with the HPS community about the environmental cleanup program has not been effective.** The majority of interviewees said they think the Navy's communication has not been effective; many people said they do not know what is going on at HPS.
- Theme 2.** **General information about the Navy's environmental cleanup program at HPS is lacking.** Most interviewees said they would like general information about the cleanup at HPS but do not know where to find it. General information includes an overview of the program, the responsibilities of the people working on the cleanup, a timeline, and the status of work.
- Theme 3.** **The HPS community is diverse, resulting in varied concerns, communication preferences, and needs.** No single involvement method exists to communicate with all of the stakeholders in the HPS community. Various segments of the community include those who:
- a. Have Internet access, and those who do not
 - b. Do not speak English
 - c. Want general information, and those who want technical details
 - d. Live right next to the Base, and those who live in the outlying community
 - e. Prefer discussions and two way information, and those who just want an update
- Theme 4.** **The difference between the Navy's HPS environmental cleanup program and the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency's (SFRA's) redevelopment of HPS has not been made clear.** Many interviewees did not know that the Navy is still doing work on HPS; others thought the Navy is conducting the current redevelopment on a transferred parcel (known as Parcel A), when in fact it is the SFRA that now owns and controls development of Parcel A. In addition, confusion exists about the Navy's role in the selection of the SFRA's master developer.
- Theme 5.** **Health is a primary concern for most segments of the community.** Interviewees were concerned that contamination at HPS is affecting their health, and they noted high rates of cancer and asthma in the area. Interviewees were also concerned that contamination at HPS will have negative health effects in the future, especially for people who will live on former HPS property.
- Theme 6.** **Coordinating with established community members to conduct involvement activities may be a good way to reach all sectors of the community.** Some interviewees felt that the HPS community distrusts the Navy. It was suggested that the Navy work more closely with members from various sectors of the community who can relay information about the cleanup directly to their neighborhoods. This communication method was identified as the best way to inform members of every part of the community.

Chapter 2: Community Interviews and Feedback (continued)

The following subsections present a summary of the questions asked of the interviewees. Each interviewee was encouraged to discuss his or her interests, concerns, and ideas; some questions were occasionally unanswered as a result.

Effectiveness of the Navy's Communication

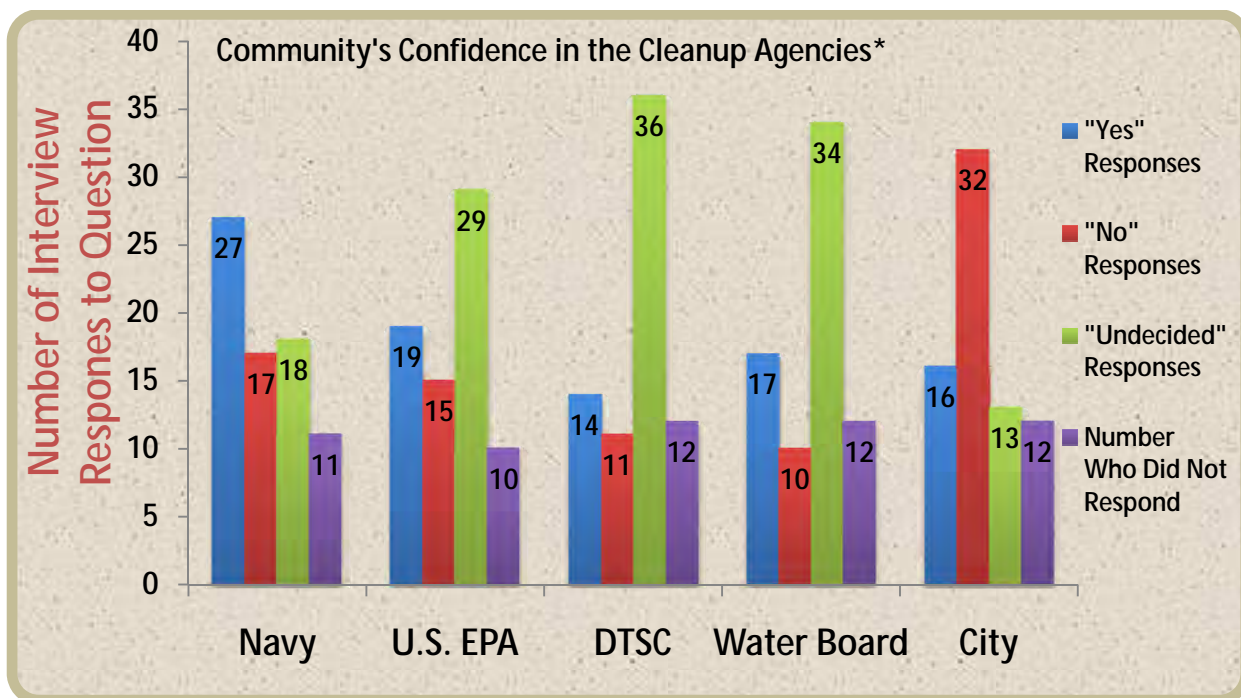
Interviewees were asked if they think the Navy's communication about the environmental cleanup program has been effective. The following chart presents the percentages of interviewees responses. The chart confirms that most interviewees felt the Navy did not effectively communicate with the public in the past.



Chapter 2: Community Interviews and Feedback (continued)

Confidence in the Navy, Regulatory Agencies, and the City of San Francisco

Interviewees were asked if they have confidence in the Navy’s ability to conduct the environmental cleanup at HPS. They were also asked if they have confidence in U.S. EPA, DTSC, the Water Board, and the City of San Francisco to oversee the Navy’s environmental cleanup (to understand more about these agencies and their responsibilities in the HPS cleanup, see Chapter 5). The following graphic represents the results.



Note:

*"Cleanup agencies" includes the regulatory agencies responsible for oversight of the cleanup. See Chapter 5 for more information about the cleanup agencies.

The "Undecided" category includes responses such as "somewhat" and "depends," as well as the response that an interviewee was not familiar enough with a particular agency to have an opinion. "Number Who Did Not Respond" indicates the number of interviewees who declined to answer that question.

Chapter 2: Community Interviews and Feedback (continued)

Interests and Concerns

Interviewees were asked an open ended question about whether they have concerns or interests related to the base and the cleanup program, and what all of their concerns and interests might be. The following table represents concerns, listed in order of how frequently they were cited.

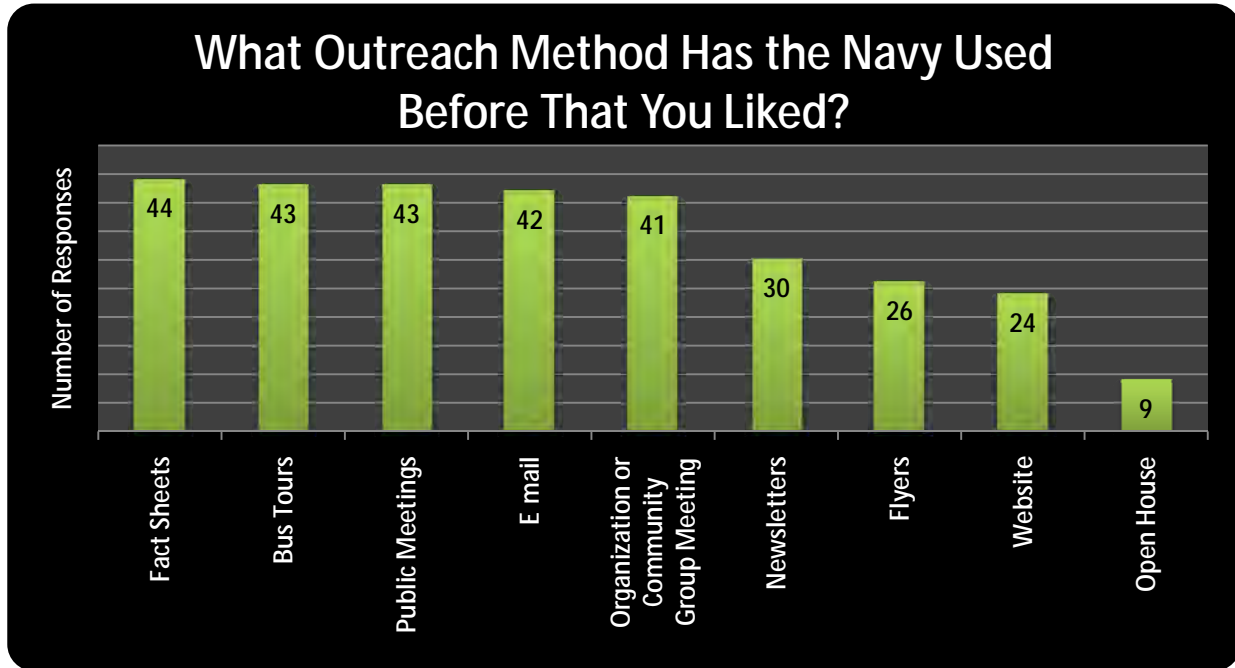
Interests and Concerns Listed by Frequency of Response	Number of Responses
Health	54
Redevelopment*	49
Quality or completeness of cleanup	43
Jobs/economics	35
Air quality/dust	30
Schedule and general status of the cleanup	28
Parcel E2 landfill	19
Lack of information going to the community	15
Navy responsibility in the future	<5
Shipyard history, having a museum about shipyard history and cleanup	<5
Politics related to cleanup	<5
Protection of the bay and wildlife	<5
Distrust for the Navy	<5
Budget for cleanup	<5
Yosemite Slough	<5
Concern that there is no RAB	<5
Confusion about cleanup versus redevelopment	<5
Shoreline access	<5
<p>Note: * Although the question was about environmental cleanup, many people voiced concerns about redevelopment.</p>	

Community Rating of Navy Communication Methods

A list of nine communication methods the Navy has used in the past was provided during the interview. Interviewees were asked to give their opinions about whether any of these past methods would be useful in the future. People were also asked for other ideas that were not included on the list provided.

Chapter 2: Community Interviews and Feedback (continued)

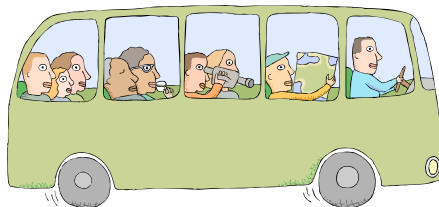
The following chart represents the preferences for established communication methods. The table describes each method and includes some of the reasons people said that a particular method may or may not be effective.



Note: Interviewees were asked to give their opinions about whether any of the nine communication methods the Navy has used in the past would be useful in the future. Some interviewees noted multiple methods in their answer.

Description of the Navy's Standard Involvement Activities and Interviewees' Concerns

Communication Method	Description	Pros and Cons Noted by Interviewees
1. Fact Sheets	One- or two-page mailers typically focused on one topic or site. Hardcopies are distributed via the mail, handed out, and placed at businesses. Electronic copies are distributed by posting on a Web site and e-mailing.	Pro: Easy to read; reaches people with and without e-mail. Con: People do not have time to read them; they are too technical.
2. Bus Tour of Site	Navy staff discusses activities at sites while community members see the sites in person. Typically, the Navy provides the bus; a map or other handout also may be provided.	Pro: People who have never been on the site get to see it; may be more interesting than just a meeting. Con: There is nothing to see; it is dangerous to be at the shipyard.



Chapter 2: Community Interviews and Feedback (continued)

Description of the Navy’s Standard Involvement Activities and Interviewees’ Concerns

Communication Method	Description	Pros and Cons Noted by Interviewees
3. Public Meeting	An at-large, community-wide meeting advertised to the greater community and held at a large venue. Examples include the current Navy community technical meetings, the former RAB, and Proposed Plan meetings (formal public meetings held per the NCP to obtain public comments on a proposed remedy).	<p>Pro: Many people are informed at once.</p> <p>Con: Many members of the community feel intimidated at a large, centralized meeting. It was stated that it is difficult to have individual questions addressed; there is no single venue where everyone in the community feels comfortable.</p>
4. E-mail	An e-mail message is sent to everyone who has submitted an e-mail address for the Navy’s list. E-mail can include an announcement, an attached fact sheet or newsletter, or a link to a Web site containing more information.	<p>Pro: Quick delivery, inexpensive, good way to reach people who check e-mail often.</p> <p>Con: Not everyone has access to e-mail.</p>
5. Organization or Community Group Meeting	The Navy has been added to the agenda of an already-established meeting and presents an update on the environmental cleanup program. Attendees can then ask questions about specific interests. Groups have included or could include homeowners or tenant associations, churches, business groups, parent-teacher associations, and related organizations. Meetings were not open to the public unless the established group meeting was already open to the public.	<p>Pro: Target information for just the interests of that group, more likely to get attendance when combined with a meeting people already attend.</p> <p>Con: Different groups may get different or conflicting messages; may reach fewer people or require too great of an effort on the part of the Navy.</p>
6. Newsletters	Four- to eight-page packet usually on general topics related to cleanup, providing overviews and language that is not overly technical. Hardcopies are distributed via the mail, handed out, and placed at businesses. Electronic copies are distributed by posting on a Web site and e-mailing.	<p>Pro: Familiarize people with various aspects of cleanup, does not need overly technical language.</p> <p>Con: They are too long; people do not have time to read them.</p>



Chapter 2: Community Interviews and Feedback (continued)

Description of the Navy's Standard Involvement Activities and Interviewees' Concerns

Communication Method	Description	Pros and Cons Noted by Interviewees
7. Hardcopy Flyers and Announcements	One-page or smaller, meant to announce an upcoming meeting or document for review and provide contact information. They are usually handed out at community meetings, posted in businesses, mailed, and e-mailed.	<p>Pro: Short, easy to produce quickly to announce meetings in a timely manner. Can be posted in community.</p> <p>Con: May be ignored unless someone from the community discusses the content with whoever receives the flyer.</p>
8. Navy's Web Site	A public Web site that the community can access to review various information about the environmental cleanup program.	<p>Pro: Convenient for Web-savvy community members, people can seek out various information and documents without having to keep track of hardcopy information.</p> <p>Con: Navy's Web site is not up-to-date; not everyone has access; easier to talk to a person.</p>
9. Open House	Multiple poster board stations set up with staff at each location to allow people to drop in any time during open hours and ask questions about topics of interest to them.	<p>Pro: Informal setting makes some people feel more comfortable; people can stay long enough to ask their questions and then leave without having to attend a long meeting.</p> <p>Con: Not everyone hears the same information; there is no single venue where everyone in the community feels comfortable.</p>

Additional Community-Suggested Communication Methods

Interviewees provided many different suggestions for different communication methods, not all of which will end up as part of the Navy's program. Some of the common suggestions provided by interviewees are listed as follows (a complete table of all suggestions made by interviewees is provided in [Appendix C](#)):

- Work with churches to share information
- Reestablish the RAB or a similar advisory board
- Give cleanup information on radio talk shows that allow listeners to call in and ask questions
- Collaborate with established community members to convey cleanup information
- Attend established community events and host a booth
- Create social media pages for HPS (Facebook and Twitter)

Chapter 2: Community Interviews and Feedback (continued)

- Hold a community forum or town hall type of meeting
- Distribute a calendar of Navy involvement events
- Use food or free school supplies as incentive for community members to attend meetings or take information handouts
- Use a public relations firm to engage the community with well crafted messages and graphics

The interviews were successful with gathering feedback about the community's cleanup interests and concerns, as well as communication needs and preferences. The information obtained during the interviews was used to help design this CIP to be more effective for the HPS community, as discussed in the following chapter.

Chapter 2: Community Interviews and Feedback (continued)

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Chapter 3: Community Involvement—Actions and Activities

The most important part of this CIP identifies the Navy's community involvement program actions and activities. The Navy used numerous resources to prepare the community involvement program actions, including community interview feedback, community census information, Navy and regulatory agency community involvement guidance, and CIPs from various environmental cleanup sites, including Fort Ord, McClellan Air Force Base, and Iron King Mine Site. The Navy considered what works well for other similar environmental cleanup programs; however, the Navy has developed a plan of action to specifically address the needs of the HPS community. The Navy's objectives in conducting activities include the following:

- Work with the community to communicate information in a way that is transparent and how the community wants to receive it
- Get information out early, make sure it is easy to understand, and translated as needed
- Share how community input is used in the cleanup process
- Respond to and show how community's concerns, ideas, and information is used in making decisions about the environmental cleanup

Community Involvement Program Actions and Activities

The following community involvement program activities are designed to meet the communication needs, concerns, and preferences of the various HPS stakeholders in the HPS community. The actions are designed to link with Community Themes 1 through 6 found on Page 8. It is important to also note that the Navy will have to balance its resources and staff to appropriately plan and implement any of these activities.

Feedback from the HPS community on the Navy's environmental cleanup program will be considered and used by the Navy and regulatory agencies. The Navy will track action items at meetings and respond to questions and comments. Frequently asked questions (FAQs) and responses will be posted on the Navy's Web site and brought to meetings as a handout, if applicable. If written formal comments are received on any document, the Navy will respond to those comments in writing and include the responses in the next version of the document that also contains the applicable revisions.

Chapter 3: Community Involvement—Actions and Activities (continued)

Linking Interview Feedback Themes With Community Involvement Program Actions

THEME 1: THE NAVY'S COMMUNICATION WITH THE HPS COMMUNITY ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP PROGRAM HAS NOT BEEN EFFECTIVE.

The goal for these actions is to make the Navy's communication with the community more effective. This goal will be measured based on feedback from the community and the regulatory agencies.

Actions to address this theme:

1. Distribute this CIP

- Draft CIP was made available for public comment on March 8, 2011. Comments received on the Draft CIP and the Navy's responses are included in [Appendix J](#).
- Final copy will be on the Navy's Web site, in the information repositories, and available on request. It will include how the Navy addressed comments received during the public comment period.

2. Prepare a Calendar of Outreach Events

- The event calendar will be created annually and distributed in December for the next year.
- It will be prominently displayed on the Navy's Web site.
- The calendar will be designed to show forethought and commitment to activities and to help the public plan community involvement program activities into their schedules.
- The calendar is intended for wide distribution by mail and e mail; distribution at community meetings, the Web site, and social media outlets (Facebook); and posted in select neighborhood locations, including churches.
- At meetings, an updated calendar of events and documents to be released will be distributed for the next 3 months.

3. Prepare Topic Specific Fact Sheets

- Prepare and distribute fact sheets on specific topics as requested by the community, including topics to address the top interests and concerns noted during the interviews, found on [Page 11](#).

4. Use a Community Involvement Manager

- The Navy will designate a full time Navy contractor to be the Community Involvement Manager and assist the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Environmental Coordinator with the implementation of this CIP.
- The Community Involvement Manager will be the main contact for the HPS community, making it easier to communicate with the Navy.
- The Community Involvement Manager will work with the regulatory agencies to gather feedback to assess the success of this updated involvement program. This could include feedback forms, a community survey every two years, and anecdotal feedback.

*Chapter 3: Community Involvement—Actions and Activities (continued)***Linking Interview Feedback Themes With Community Involvement Program Actions****THEME 2: GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE NAVY'S ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP PROGRAM AT HPS IS LACKING.**

The goal for these actions is to make general information about HPS more available to the community. This goal will be measured by obtaining feedback from the community and the regulatory agencies.

Actions to address this theme:**1. Prepare a General Fact Sheet**

- The fact sheet will include HPS history, basic overview of cleanup activities and timeline, how human health is evaluated and addressed, agency roles and responsibilities, FAQs, contact information, and repository locations.
- The fact sheet will be updated annually.
- The fact sheet will be distributed at community meetings, posted on Web site and social media outlets (Facebook), and posted in select neighborhood locations (community centers, churches, and local businesses).
- The fact sheet will be translated into Chinese (Cantonese) and Spanish (other languages to be considered based on need). Based on information provided by the Chinese American community, Cantonese is the primary Chinese dialect spoken in San Francisco.

2. Hold Regularly Scheduled Community Meetings

- Meetings will be held bimonthly (every other month), or more frequently if deemed appropriate; possibly in various locations so people that live in different parts of the community can attend.
- Meeting will be facilitated and the agenda will consist of Navy presentations, regulatory agency update, discussion of action items from previous meetings, and public question and answer period. The Navy will solicit community input for future agenda items at each meeting.
- Meetings will have a facilitator, summary notes sent to the e mail list and placed on the Web site, and a translation provided, if needed.
- The meeting will be an opportunity for two way communication between the Navy, regulatory agencies, and the community.

3. Prepare Progress Reports

- Progress reports will be created quarterly, and will be distributed via mail and e mail, at community meetings, posted on the Web site and social media outlets (Facebook), posted in select neighborhood locations, and handed out by established community members.
- The reports will be about two pages long, with an update on recent activities and future public comment opportunities.
- The reports will be translated into Chinese (Cantonese) and Spanish (other languages to be considered based on need). Based on information provided by the Chinese American community, Cantonese is the primary Chinese dialect spoken in San Francisco.

*Chapter 3: Community Involvement—Actions and Activities (continued)***Linking Interview Feedback Themes With Community Involvement Program Actions****THEME 3: THE HPS COMMUNITY IS DIVERSE, RESULTING IN VARIED CONCERNS, COMMUNICATION PREFERENCES, AND NEEDS.**

The goal for these actions is to communicate with broader segments of the community, include those with and without computer access, those who do not speak English, those who prefer meetings, and those who prefer written materials. This goal will be measured by obtaining feedback from the community and the regulatory agencies.

Actions to address this theme:

- 1. Participate in Local Radio Shows – multi lingual**
 - Give a presentation and/or answer questions during call in shows; translation will be provided as necessary
- 2. Provide a Telephone Hotline**
 - A recorded message will provide an update of monthly HPS activities such as meeting times and locations. Additional information on specific cleanup actions may also be provided, if timely.
 - Callers will be able to hear the message in English Spanish, or Cantonese
 - Callers will also be able to leave a message if they have a specific question and their call will be returned.
- 3. Create a New Web Site**
 - Community members specifically said the current Web site is difficult to use.
 - New Web site will be enhanced for better usability and functionality. The current Web site cannot be enhanced because of Department of Defense restrictions, so a new Web site must be created.
 - The Web site will be updated at least monthly (i.e., when technical documents are released, notices of upcoming community involvement opportunities, etc.).
 - The Web site will have a searchable FAQ of cleanup and site information.
- 4. Maintain a Social Media (Facebook) Page**
 - Intended to give quick access to information, and will direct viewers to the new Web site. Those who follow the page will be able to send questions and comments to the Navy.
 - Regularly updated with information on cleanup activities, cleanup photos, and meeting notices.
 - Noted as a good way to reach the younger segments of the community.
- 5. Update Mailing and Email Lists**
 - An updated mailing list to reach the full community will be purchased.
 - Anyone can sign up at meetings or on the Web site to be added.
 - The mailing list will be updated after each mailing with any returns; addresses for elected officials and businesses will be checked annually.
 - An email distribution list will be maintained and updated similar to the mailing list.
- 6. Print Newspaper Editorial**
 - In interview feedback, use of a newspaper was suggested as a good way to reach the Chinese American segments of the community, specifically using Sing Tao Daily newspaper.
 - For required public notices, hardcopy newspapers that were highly recommended include the following: *San Francisco Examiner*, *Sing Tao Daily*, *The Potrero View*, and *Visitacion Valley Grapevine* (Note: this newspaper is not currently being published; however, it may be used if publishing resumes)

*Chapter 3: Community Involvement—Actions and Activities (continued)***Linking Interview Feedback Themes With Community Involvement Program Actions****THEME 4: THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE NAVY'S HPS ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP PROGRAM AND THE SFRA'S REDEVELOPMENT OF HPS HAS NOT BEEN MADE CLEAR.**

The goal for these actions is to explain the transfer process and clarify who community members can talk with about cleanup concerns versus redevelopment concerns.

Actions to address this theme:**1. Hold Bus Tours**

- Bus tours will be held for the larger community by advanced registration twice a year. Tours will show participants the environmental cleanup progress, provide an understanding of what belongs to the Navy and what belongs to SFRA, and provide an opportunity for dialogue.
- Tours will be advertised through the active community members, on the Web site, and at meetings, as well as posted on the calendar.

2. Distribute Topic specific Fact Sheets

- Created bimonthly, these fact sheets will focus on one specific technical topic. The topic of the fact sheet will coincide with the community meetings.
- Technical fact sheets will not be mailed to the full mailing list. They will be distributed at community meetings, posted on the Web site, e mailed, and made available at the information repository and by request.
- The fact sheet will be translated into Chinese (Cantonese) and Spanish (other languages to be considered based on need). Based on information provided by the Chinese American community, Cantonese is the primary Chinese dialect spoken in San Francisco.

THEME 5: HEALTH IS A PRIMARY CONCERN FOR MOST SEGMENTS OF THE COMMUNITY.

The goal for these actions is to provide the community with the resources to have their health concerns addressed. It is also to communicate the ways the environmental cleanup is intended to be protective of human health.

Actions to address this theme:**1. Provide Health Contact Information in this CIP**

- This CIP includes information regarding how health is addressed during a cleanup, a summary of the common health concerns, how the Navy protects the workers and community during active cleanup work, and health officials to contact for more information and assistance. See [Appendix A](#), Health Related Information, Resources and Contacts.

2. Use HPS Project Web site

- Include health information in FAQ

3. Hold Regularly Scheduled Community Meetings

- The Navy will provide time, as needed, in meeting agendas for presentations by professional health organizations such as the Asthma Task Force for asthma education.

4. Distribute Topic specific Fact Sheets

- Include health information in a general fact sheet that will be posted on the Web site and available at Navy events.

*Chapter 3: Community Involvement—Actions and Activities (continued)***Linking Interview Feedback Themes With Community Involvement Program Actions****THEME 6: COORDINATING WITH ESTABLISHED COMMUNITY MEMBERS TO CONDUCT INVOLVEMENT MAY BE A GOOD WAY TO REACH ALL SECTORS OF THE COMMUNITY.**

The goal for these actions is to use community expertise and work together to communicate with the HPS community.

Actions to address this theme:**1. Use Grassroots Outreach**

- Activities will include having residents in the HPS community and community members hand out flyers, post meeting notices on community bulletin boards and at businesses, help improve the site mailing list, and share community feedback with the Navy and regulatory agencies.
- Grassroots outreach will be timed to coincide with distribution of flyers, fact sheets, or quarterly progress reports and/or the community meetings.

2. Navy Presentations at Established Community Organized Meetings

- As invited, the Navy and regulators will give the “General Environmental Presentation” or other updates at an established group’s meetings. Advertisements for the meeting and the agenda would be the responsibility of the community group.
- Presentation will consist of general information with time for questions and answers and will focus on the interests of the specific group addressed.
- The presentation will be intended to reach specific audiences that can then disseminate information through expanded group. Groups could include Parent Teacher Associations, tenants’ associations, Board of Supervisors, and business associations.
- Regular updates could be given to the San Francisco Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) and the Project Area Committee (PAC) meetings.
- To be more transparent, the Navy will develop a FAQs list that will be updated after each meeting and shared as a handout at each event, in newsletters and on the Web site.

Note: Many actions address more than one theme. See the following table for a complete listing of all themes that an action is designed to address.

The purpose of these activities is to inform the community and engage them in cleanup decisions. The Navy will also distribute a survey to the mailing list to evaluate the program every two years. The findings of this survey will be documented in a memorandum that is included in the Administrative Record for HPS. The survey and documentation will comply with 32 CFR 202.10. The Navy will periodically review this CIP and update it accordingly. The goals for the activities will be evaluated on a yearly basis by the Navy’s Community Involvement Manager to ensure that they are being met.

Chapter 3: Community Involvement—Actions and Activities (continued)

Table of Navy’s Updated Community Involvement Actions and Activities

Actions and Activities	Delivered By	Interview Theme Addressed					
		1. Communication Not Effective	2. Available General Information about the Environmental Cleanup Program Lacking	3. Varied Concerns, Communication Preferences, and Needs among Diverse Community	4. Difference between the Navy’s Environmental Cleanup Program and the SFRA Redevelopment has Not Been Made Clear	5. Health is a Primary Concern	6. Coordination with Established Community Members to Conduct Involvement May be A Good Way To Reach All Sectors of the Community
Calendar of Outreach Events, multi lingual: Publish in January for calendar year ahead	Mail, email, post hardcopy, Web site	X	X	X			
Community Involvement Manager: Use a Navy staff member to focus solely on community involvement program activities	N/A	X	X	X	X		X
General Fact Sheet, multi lingual: Overview of environmental cleanup program, roles and responsibilities, and schedule formatted into brief fact sheet	Mail, e mail, post hardcopy, Web site	X	X	X	X		
Regularly Scheduled Community Meetings: Held every other month, technical presentations and updates from Navy and regulatory agencies (held at various locations)	In person at Navy coordinated venue	X	X	X	X	X	
Progress Reports: Quarterly update on recent activities and upcoming opportunities to comment	Mail, e mail, post hardcopy, post on Web site	X	X	X	X		
HPS Project Web Site: Searchable, with FAQ	Online	X	X	X	X	X	X
Facebook Page: Public relations firm creates and manages HPS page with regular updates on activities, cleanup photos, meetings, and responses to questions	Web site, put links on fact sheets	X	X	X	X	X	
Mailing List Update: Current hardcopy mail and e mail distribution lists will be reviewed for accuracy	E mail, hardcopy	X	X	X			X
Newspaper Notices and Editorial Column: Public notices will be created to meet regulatory requirements and to announce community meetings; editorial columns will educate diverse community groups about the environmental cleanup progress	Hardcopy and online newspapers		X	X			
Bus Tours: Community wide on a larger bus and for smaller groups with a van	In person at HPS	X	X	X	X		X
Topic Specific Fact Sheets, multi lingual: Brief update on a technical topic, meant to reach those who already know the basics about the project and want specific details	E mail, hardcopy handout, not mailed to full list			X	X	X	
Presentations to Existing Groups: Attend an established group meeting and give an update relevant to their members (could include a church, homeowners association, civic group, school, etc.)	Face to face presentation	X	X	X	X		X
Grassroots Outreach: Work with community members to hand out outreach materials, post flyers, and give basic information	Face to face interaction to promote trust between the community and Navy	X	X	X	X		X
Local Radio Shows, multi lingual: Give a presentation and/or answer questions during call in shows.	Radio, internet via podcast if available	X	X	X	X		X
Telephone Hotline: Give a recorded update of activities, and allow callers to leave a message	Telephone	X	X	X			
General Environmental Presentation, multi lingual: Overview of environmental cleanup program in a 20 minute PowerPoint® presentation with time for questions and answers; appropriate for established community groups (this will also include an FAQ handout)	In person at group meetings	X	X	X	X		X

Chapter 3: Community Involvement—Actions and Activities (continued)

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Chapter 4: Navy's Cleanup Program at Hunters Point Shipyard

To help the community understand the cleanup process at HPS better, this chapter discusses historical operations at HPS that resulted in contamination, presents a timeline of these past activities, and describes the current status of the Navy's environmental cleanup program at HPS. Maps of HPS and its various parcels are also provided. The Navy will take requests for presentations about documents and cleanup actions. Providing these presentations will educate the community about topics of their interest, and will help the community to comment on the related documents.

HPS Timeline

HPS is located in southeastern San Francisco on a peninsula that extends east into the San Francisco Bay. The timeline to the right and paragraphs that follow provide an overview of the history of HPS since the mid 1800s.

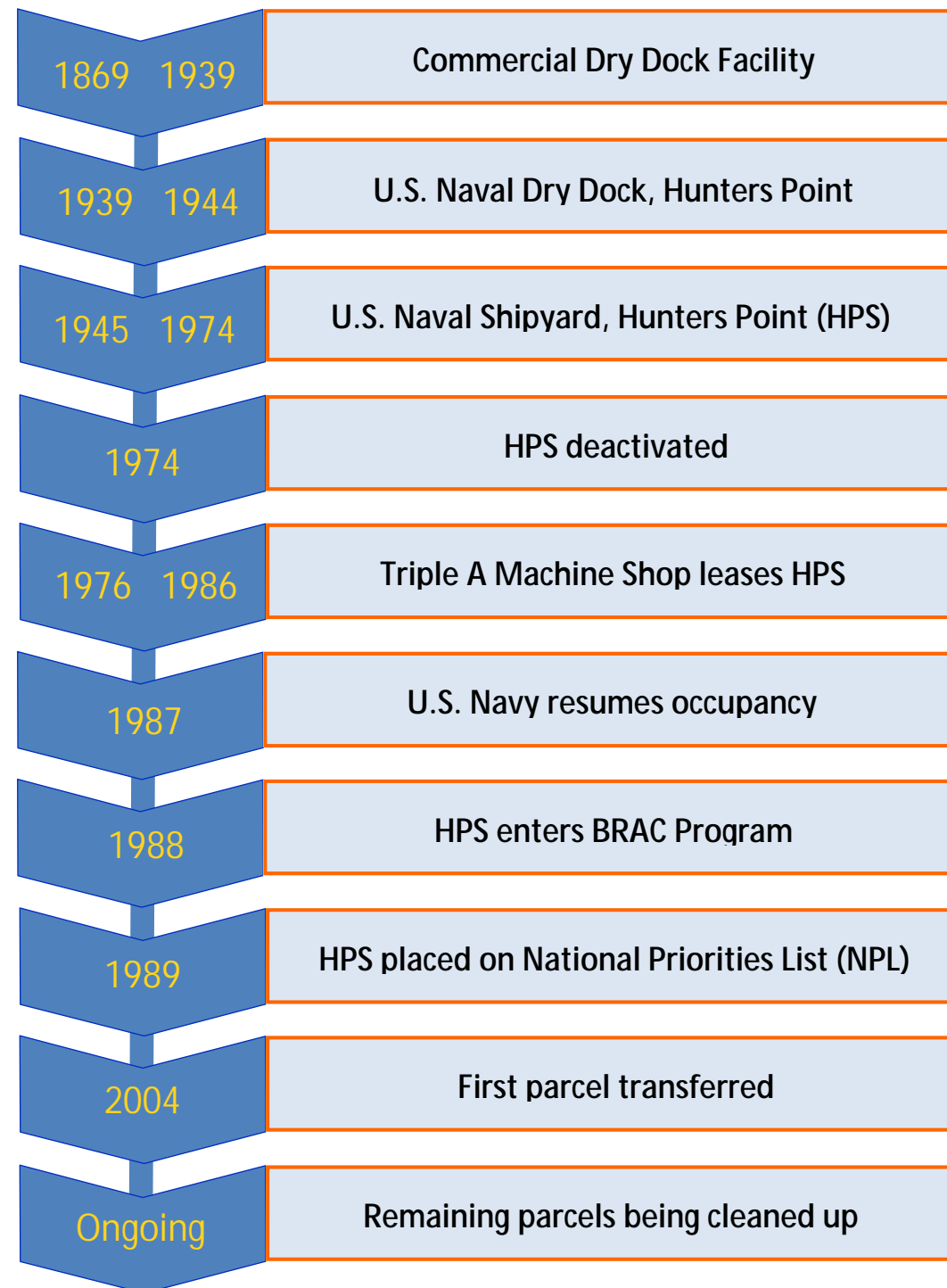
From the mid 1800s until 1938, HPS was used as a commercial dry dock. In 1939, the Navy purchased the property. From 1945 to 1974, the Navy was one of the largest employers of the HPS community. HPS was mostly used as a repair facility for Navy ships and submarines, and was partially occupied by the Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory (NRDL) from 1948 to 1969. In 1974, the Navy ceased shipyard operations at HPS.

From 1976 until 1986, Triple A Machine Shop, Inc. leased 98 percent of HPS. Triple A Machine Shop was a private ship repair company that used the facility to repair commercial and naval vessels. It also subleased portions of the property to various other businesses for warehousing distribution centers and light industry.

HPS entered the BRAC Program in 1988 (which is the Navy's program for cleaning up and transferring Navy properties that are no longer needed). The 934 acres at HPS were subsequently divided into parcels (see map on [Page 30](#)) as a way to organize the environmental investigation and cleanup. In 1989, HPS was evaluated by U.S. EPA and placed on its National Priorities List (NPL) based on the presence of hazardous materials from past Navy and private operations at the shipyard. NPL sites, also known as Superfund sites, are sites with hazardous contamination that are prioritized for long term environmental study and cleanup supervised by U.S. EPA.

In 2004, environmental cleanup on one of the parcels, known as Parcel A, met all the necessary cleanup requirements for residential use and was successfully transferred to the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency. Since the transfer was completed, the SFRA has been responsible for redevelopment of Parcel A.

More information on the current status of other individual parcels and of the overall status of the environmental cleanup program at HPS begins on the following page.



USS Providence at HPS,
June 24, 1965



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Chapter 4: Navy's Cleanup Program at Hunters Point Shipyard (continued)

Status of the Environmental Cleanup at HPS

The parcels at HPS are in various stages of environmental cleanup. During community interviews, several interviewees asked why HPS is being cleaned up in various stages instead of cleaning up the entire shipyard and then transferring it all at once. The HPS property, some of which is offshore (underwater), has various types and levels of contamination at various locations. The Navy has taken this large cleanup project and divided it into smaller, more manageable tasks. This helps the Navy set priorities and focus on cleanup of sites when timing, regulatory approval, and funding are available to move forward. The Navy is working to prepare land for transfer as soon as possible to allow the SFRA to reuse the property for the benefit of the community (land is ready for transfer when it has been through the required environmental studies and cleanup activities, and has been approved by the Navy and the regulatory agencies as suitable for transfer). By completing the cleanup in stages, the Navy can transfer parts of HPS sooner than waiting for all areas to be done.

The environmental investigation and cleanup underway at HPS on the remaining parcels is grouped into the following three programs:

1. Residual Fuels Program: Focuses on spills and leaks of fuels (diesel and gasoline) and motor oil from former fuel distribution lines and storage tanks.
2. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)¹ Program regulated Chemicals: The chemicals regulated under CERCLA include solvents, pesticides, metals (such as mercury and lead), and other chemicals listed on the table on the following page.
3. Radiological Program: Addresses a variety of low level residual radiological (meaning radioactive) materials, including areas that contain buried World War II era luminescent (glow in the dark) dials and buttons, sewer and storm drain lines from buildings used for radiological research or maintenance, and these buildings themselves.

A site is placed in a particular environmental cleanup program based on the contaminants found at that location. Following is a table of some common contaminants and uses found at HPS. For more health related information about these contaminants, go to www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/index.asp or call 1 800 CDC INFO (232 4636). The link and number are the contacts for the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), which is a federal government public health agency. Additional information on contaminants is also available from the U.S. EPA at www.epa.gov/wastes/topics.htm.

¹ See the diagram in [Appendix G](#) for an explanation of how the CERCLA process, which is also known as the Superfund process, works.

*Chapter 4: Navy's Cleanup Program at Hunters Point Shipyard (continued)**Common Contaminants in Soil and Groundwater at HPS*

Contaminant	Description
Metals	Includes arsenic, chromium, copper, lead, manganese, zinc, and others. These metals can occur naturally in the soil and rock at HPS. Metals are also often present because of the ships that were repaired or cleaned at HPS.
Pesticides	Chemicals designed to kill pests (rodents, insects, or unwanted plants). They may have been sprayed to control pests or weeds on the site.
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	A liquid used to cool or lubricate in electrical equipment because it does not burn easily and is a good insulator. The manufacture of PCBs was stopped in the U.S. in 1977 because of evidence they build up in the environment and can cause harmful health effects. Electrical equipment (such as transformers) used before 1977 may have used PCBs.
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	Chemicals that are formed when items are burned, such as oil, gasoline, garbage, wood, or coal. Tar and asphalt also contain PAHs.
Radionuclides	A radioactive element, human made or from natural sources, including radium, cesium, and strontium. Often occurring naturally in the soil in some areas, at HPS they may be present from paint that contained radionuclides so it would glow.
Semi volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs)	Organic chemicals that do not evaporate as easily as VOCs (see below) and become liquid or solid at low temperatures. Kerosene is an example of an SVOC.
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)	TPH is a mixture of chemicals, but they are all made mainly from hydrogen and carbon, called hydrocarbons. These chemicals originally come from crude oil and can be found in gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil, mineral oil, and asphalt.
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	Organic chemicals that easily evaporate into the air and are often easy to smell. Common VOCs are paint thinners and automotive gasoline.

Chapter 4: Navy's Cleanup Program at Hunters Point Shipyard (continued)

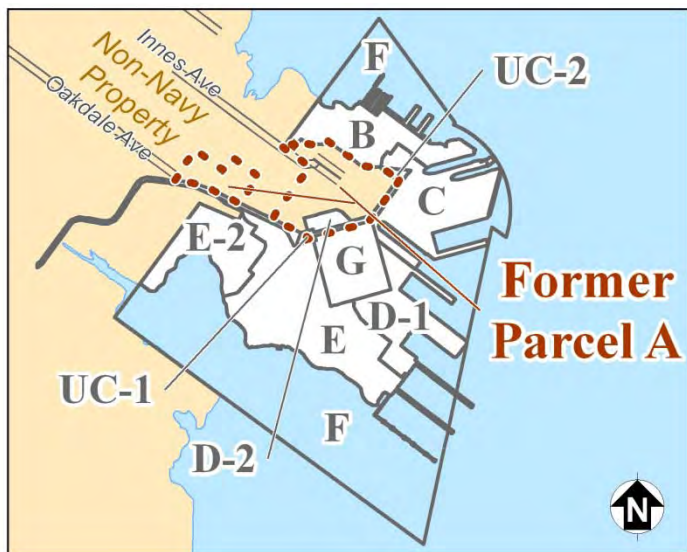
Hunters Point Shipyard Map



Chapter 4: Navy’s Cleanup Program at Hunters Point Shipyard (continued)

Parcel A

Historical use (possible source of contamination)	Residential housing
Contaminants at the site	Low levels of residual fuels
Status of the cleanup	The Navy completed the cleanup to residential standards and transferred the property to the SFRA in December 2004.
Next steps at this site	<i>Parcel A is no longer Navy property.</i> The SFRA is working with developers selected by the SFRA to build housing, create parks, and have commercial uses at the former Parcel A location. The redevelopment must comply with standard City and State of California construction and dust control requirements.

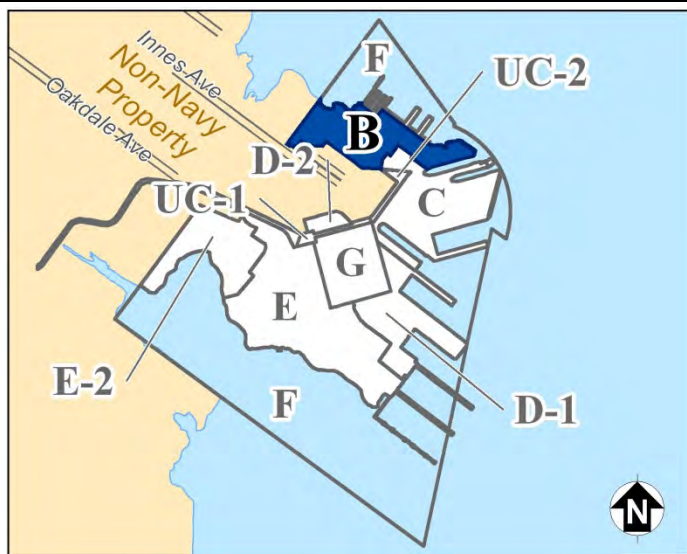


Location of Former Parcel A. For a detailed satellite view, see [Page 30](#).

Chapter 4: Navy's Cleanup Program at Hunters Point Shipyard (continued)

Parcel B

<p>Historical use (possible source of contamination)</p>	<p>Shipping, repair, and maintenance</p>
<p>Contaminants at the site</p>	<p>Metals, VOCs, SVOC, pesticides, PCBs, and radionuclides</p>
<p>Status of the cleanup</p>	<p>The Navy has completed the investigations and chosen the cleanup remedy with public input and agency concurrence. The remedy includes removing soil contamination and disposing off site, placing cover material (e.g., clean soil or asphalt) over specified areas, cleaning up the groundwater plumes, and placing restrictions called land use controls. The land use controls make sure the remedy remains protective of human health and the environment.</p> <p>Over the years, the Navy has removed tens of thousands of cubic yards of contaminated soil and hauled that soil off HPS for disposal at landfill sites. The Navy built a protective wall along the shoreline to hold sediment in place and a protective soil cover has also been placed over a portion of the Parcel. The storm and sewer lines that had the potential to be contaminated with low levels of radiation have been removed and sent off site for disposal. Buildings have also been surveyed and any radiological contamination has been removed.</p>
<p>Next steps at this site</p>	<p>Most of Parcel B is proposed for early transfer to the SFRA in 2011 and SFRA will complete the cleanup. The Navy is completing the cleanup of a smaller portion of Parcel B (IR 07/18) and transferring this portion to SFRA in 2011. The proposed reuse includes educational/cultural use, mixed use (residential and industrial), open space, and research and development.</p>

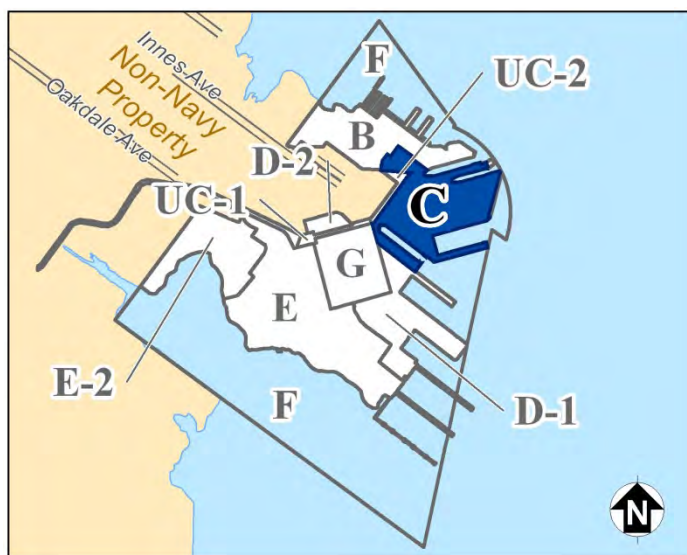


Location of Former Parcel B. For a detailed satellite view, see [Page 30](#).

Chapter 4: Navy's Cleanup Program at Hunters Point Shipyard (continued)

Parcel C

<p>Historical use (possible source of contamination)</p>	<p>Ship repair, foundry, power plant, machine shops, paint shops, and radiological research</p>
<p>Contaminants at the site</p>	<p>Metals, PAHs, PCBs, SVOCs, VOCs, pesticides, and radionuclides</p>
<p>Status of the cleanup</p>	<p>The Navy has completed the investigations and chosen the cleanup remedy with public input and agency concurrence. The remedy includes removing soil contamination and disposing offsite, placing cover material over the entire parcel, cleaning up the groundwater plumes, and placing land use controls. The land use controls make sure the remedy remains protective of human health and the environment.</p> <p>The Navy is in the process of developing the remedial design and remedial work plan and treating the groundwater contamination, and is in the process of removing storm and sewer lines that have the potential to be contaminated with low levels of radiation. The Navy will survey the buildings and remove any radiological contamination.</p>
<p>Next steps at this site</p>	<p>The Navy anticipates the transfer of Parcel C to SFRA in 2013. The proposed reuse includes educational/cultural use, maritime/industrial, mixed use (residential and industrial), open space, and research and development.</p>

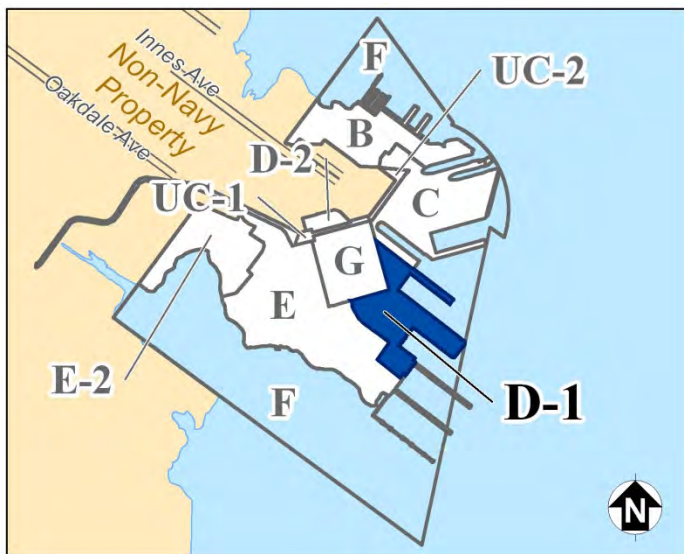


Location of Former Parcel C. For a detailed satellite view, see [Page 30](#).

Chapter 4: Navy's Cleanup Program at Hunters Point Shipyard (continued)

Parcel D-1

<p>Historical use (possible source of contamination)</p>	<p>Shipbuilding, repair, and maintenance and radiological research</p>
<p>Contaminants at the site</p>	<p>Metals, PAHs, VOCs, and radionuclides</p>
<p>Status of the cleanup</p>	<p>The Navy has completed the investigations and chosen the cleanup remedy with public input and agency concurrence. The remedy includes removing soil contamination and disposing offsite, placing cover material over the entire parcel, cleaning up the groundwater plumes and placing land use controls. The land use controls make sure the remedy remains protective of human health and the environment.</p> <p>The Navy removed the soil contamination and disposed of it offsite and has treated the contaminated groundwater. The Navy is finalizing the remedial design and is in the process of removing storm and sewer lines that have the potential to be contaminated with low levels of radiation. The Navy is also cleaning up the piers from potential low level radiation.</p>
<p>Next steps at this site</p>	<p>The Navy anticipates the transfer of Parcel D 1 to SFRA in 2012. The proposed reuse includes mixed use (residential and industrial) and industrial.</p>

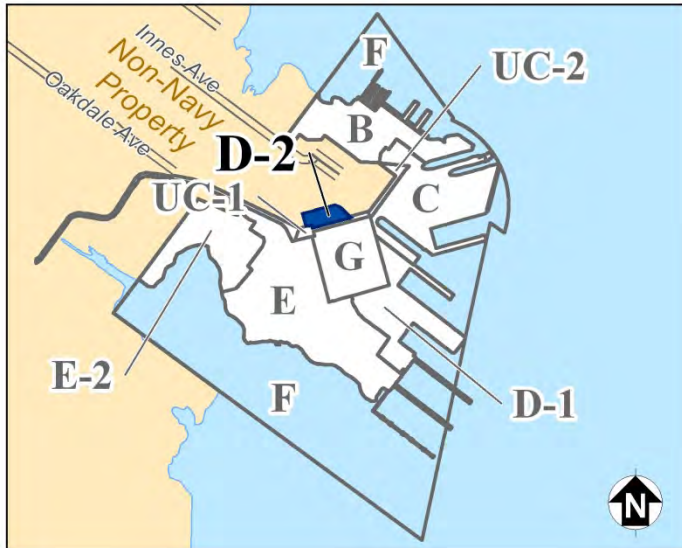


Location of Former Parcel D 1. For a detailed satellite view, see [Page 30](#).

Chapter 4: Navy's Cleanup Program at Hunters Point Shipyard (continued)

Parcel D-2

Historical use (possible source of contamination)	Radiological laboratory and former underground storage tank
Contaminants at the site	Radionuclides
Status of the cleanup	The Navy has completed the investigations and with public input and agency concurrence determined that no further action is necessary. Portions of the combined storm and sanitary sewers were removed between 2006 and 2009. After final review of the status of the cleanup, the Navy and agencies concluded that there are no unacceptable risks from hazardous substances or radiological material in this parcel.
Next steps at this site	The Navy anticipates the transfer of Parcel D 2 to SFRA in 2011. The proposed reuse includes residential along with research and development.

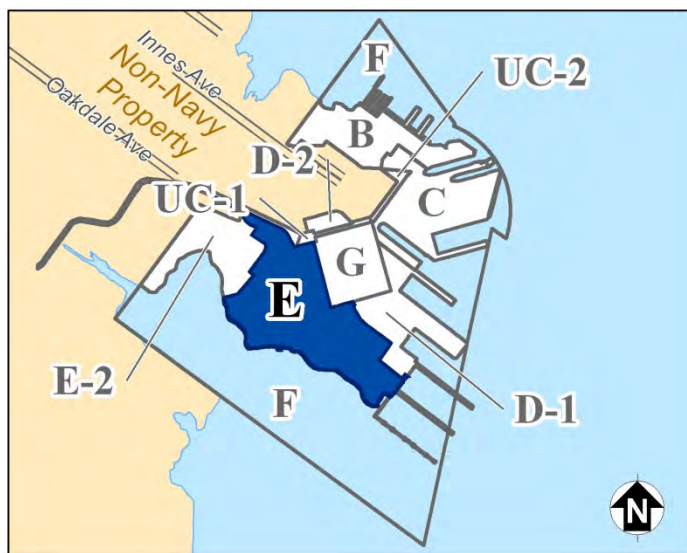


Location of Former Parcel D 2. For a detailed satellite view, see [Page 30](#).

Chapter 4: Navy’s Cleanup Program at Hunters Point Shipyard (continued)

Parcel E

Historical use (possible source of contamination)	Ship repair and industrial operations
Contaminants at the site	Metals, VOCs, PCBs, TPH, pesticides, and radionuclides
Status of the cleanup	The Navy has completed the investigations and is in the process of completing the feasibility study. The feasibility study evaluates remedies specific to Parcel E. The Navy is also treating the groundwater in specific locations on Parcel E while performing studies on groundwater treatment methods.
Next steps at this site	The Navy will choose the cleanup remedy with agency concurrence and input from the public. The Navy anticipates the transfer of Parcel E to SFRA in 2014. The proposed reuse includes research and development and open space.

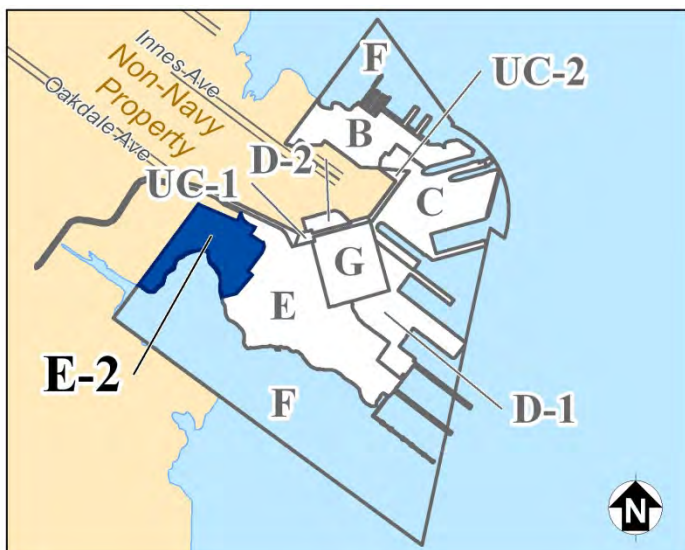


Location of Former Parcel E. For a detailed satellite view, see [Page 30](#).

Chapter 4: Navy’s Cleanup Program at Hunters Point Shipyard (continued)

Parcel E-2

Historical use (possible source of contamination)	Landfill for HPS industrial operations and construction activities
Contaminants at the site	Metals, VOCs, PCBs, TPH, pesticides, and radionuclides
Status of the cleanup	The remedial investigation and feasibility study is being finalized. The remedial investigation evaluates the contamination and potential risk to human health and the environment. The feasibility study evaluates remedies specific to Parcel E 2. The Navy is also currently removing contaminated soil and debris along the shoreline.
Next steps at this site	The Navy will choose the cleanup remedy with agency concurrence and input from the public. The Navy anticipates the transfer of Parcel E 2 to SFRA in 2017. The proposed reuse includes research and development and open space.

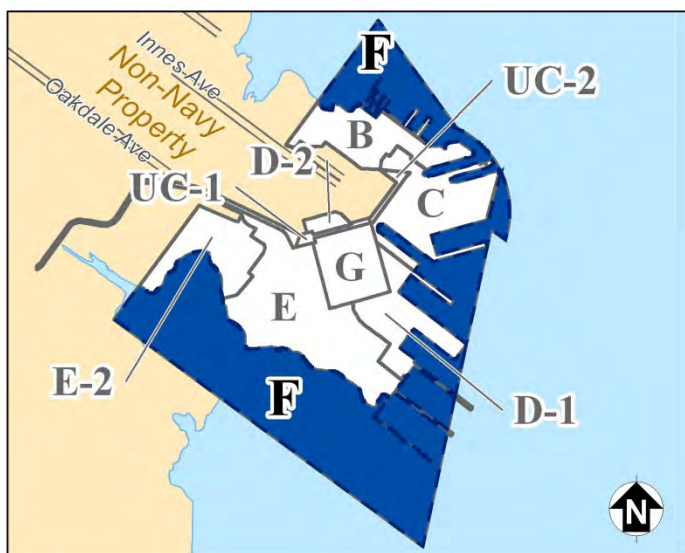


Location of Former Parcel E 2. For a detailed satellite view, see [Page 30](#).

Chapter 4: Navy’s Cleanup Program at Hunters Point Shipyard (continued)

Parcel F

Historical use (possible source of contamination)	Historical industrial operations (offshore areas)
Contaminants at the site	Metals, PCBs, and radionuclides
Status of the cleanup	The investigation and feasibility study have been completed to address chemical contamination in the sediment. An investigation for evaluating the potential for low level radiation in Parcel F is being conducted. Piers that pose a navigational hazard are in the process of being removed.
Next steps at this site	Once the radiological evaluation is completed, the Navy will choose the cleanup remedy with agencies’ concurrence and input from the public. The Navy anticipates the transfer of Parcel F to SFRA in 2017.

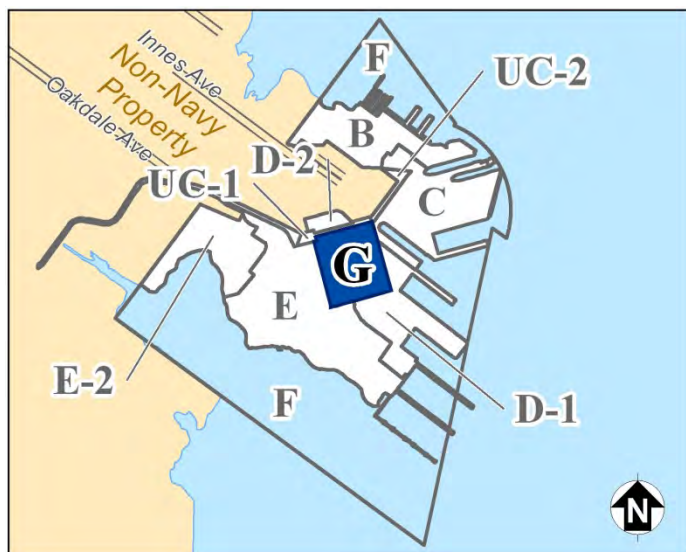


Location of Former Parcel F. For a detailed satellite view, see [Page 30](#).

Chapter 4: Navy's Cleanup Program at Hunters Point Shipyard (continued)

Parcel G

<p>Historical use (possible source of contamination)</p>	<p>Shipbuilding, repair, and maintenance</p>
<p>Contaminants at the site</p>	<p>Metals, PAHs, VOCs, and radionuclides</p>
<p>Status of the cleanup</p>	<p>The Navy has completed the investigations and has chosen the remedy with public input and agency concurrence. The remedy consists of removing soil contamination and taking the soil off HPS for disposal at landfill sites, placing cover material over specified areas, monitoring the groundwater, and placing restrictions called land use controls. The land use controls make sure the remedy remains protective of human health and the environment.</p> <p>The storm and sewer lines that had the potential to be contaminated with low levels of radiation have been removed and sent offsite for disposal. Buildings have also been surveyed and any radiological contamination has been removed.</p>
<p>Next steps at this site</p>	<p>Parcel G is proposed for early transfer to the SFRA in 2011 and SFRA will complete the cleanup. The proposed reuse includes education/cultural, industrial and mixed use (residential and industrial) and open space.</p>

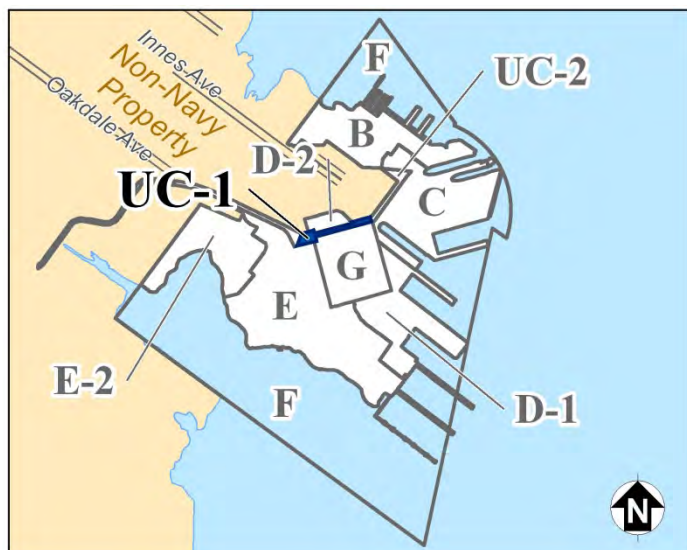


Location of Former Parcel G. For a detailed satellite view, see [Page 30](#).

Chapter 4: Navy's Cleanup Program at Hunters Point Shipyard (continued)

Parcel UC-1

Historical use (possible source of contamination)	Storm sewer and sanitary sewer
Contaminants at the site	Metals and radionuclides
Status of the cleanup	The Navy has completed the investigations and has chosen the remedy with public input and agency concurrence. The remedy consists of placing a cover over the entire parcel. Land use controls are also included to make sure the remedy remains protective of human health and the environment. The Navy is finalizing the remedial design and radiological remediation is complete.
Next steps at this site	The Navy anticipates the transfer of Parcel UC 1 to SFRA in 2011. The proposed reuse includes mixed use (residential and industrial) and industrial.

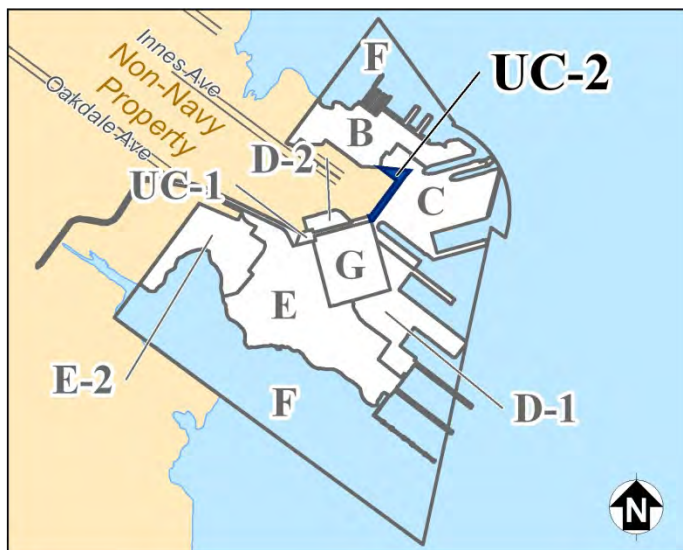


Location of Former Parcel UC 1. For a detailed satellite view, see [Page 30](#).

Chapter 4: Navy's Cleanup Program at Hunters Point Shipyard (continued)

Parcel UC-2

Historical use (possible source of contamination)	Storm sewer and sanitary sewer
Contaminants at the site	Metals, VOCs, and radionuclides
Status of the cleanup	The Navy has completed the investigations and has chosen the remedy with public input and agency concurrence. The remedy consists of placing a cover over the entire parcel and groundwater monitoring to evaluate natural reduction of the contaminants in the groundwater. Land use controls are also included to make sure the remedy remains protective of human health and the environment. The Navy is finalizing the remedial design and radiological remediation is complete.
Next steps at this site	The Navy anticipates the transfer of Parcel UC 2 to SFRA in 2011. The proposed reuse includes mixed use (residential and industrial) and industrial.



Location of Former Parcel UC 2. For a detailed satellite view, see [Page 30](#).

*Chapter 4: Navy's Cleanup Program at Hunters Point Shipyard (continued)***Opportunities for Public Involvement at HPS**

In order to manage the multi year environmental cleanup for the parcels at HPS, the Navy created a schedule of activities that includes the environmental investigations, remediation, and the delivery of technical documents. Below is the estimated schedule of activities and technical documents for each parcel. Opportunities for community involvement throughout these investigations will be announced through community meetings, fact sheets, public notices, and/or the Navy's Web site. Note that some documents have a required formal public review period during which the public can provide comments and input on the document, as per NCP requirements. Others are not required by the NCP to have a public comment period, but the Navy will provide that opportunity upon request.

Schedule of Reports for Cleanup Activities at Each Parcel

Name of Report ^a	Issue Date	Opportunities for Public Involvement
Basewide		
Groundwater Monitoring Program Semiannual Report	Spring 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement	Summer 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Groundwater Monitoring Program Semiannual Report	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Groundwater Monitoring Program Semiannual Reports	Two times per year	Available upon request for public review and comment
PARCELS B, D 1, G, UC 2		
Draft Soil Vapor Intrusion ^b Technical Memorandum	Summer 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Soil Vapor Intrusion ^b Technical Memorandum	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
PARCELS C and E		
Draft Work Plan for Soil Vapor Intrusion Survey Parcels C and E	Summer 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Work Plan for Soil Vapor Intrusion Survey Parcels C and E	Summer 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Soil Vapor Intrusion Technical Memorandum Parcels C and E	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Soil Vapor Intrusion Technical Memorandum Parcels C and E	Winter 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
PARCELS B, D 1, G		
Draft Remedial Action Completion Report for Parcels B, D 1, and G Hot Spots	Summer 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment

*Chapter 4: Navy's Cleanup Program at Hunters Point Shipyard (continued)**Schedule of Reports for Cleanup Activities at Each Parcel*

Name of Report ^a	Issue Date	Opportunities for Public Involvement
Final Remedial Action Completion Report for Parcels B, D 1, and G Hot Spots	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
PARCEL B		
Draft Remedial Action Completion Report for IR Site 07/18	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Remedial Action Completion Report for IR Site 07/18	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Parcel B Petroleum Program		
Final Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon Closure Report	Spring 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
PARCEL C		
Draft Remedial Design	Spring 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Final Remedial Design	Winter 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Remedial Design	Spring 2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Remedial Action Work Plan (RU C2)	Summer 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Remedial Action Work Plan (RU C2)	Summer 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Completion Report (RU C2)	2014	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Completion Report (RU C2)	2014	Available upon request for public review and comment
Parcel C Groundwater Treatability Studies		
Draft Final In Situ Anaerobic Bioremediation ^c Treatability Study Report (RU C1)	Spring 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final In Situ Anaerobic Bioremediation ^c Treatability Study Report (RU C1)	Summer 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Groundwater Treatability Study Report (RU C5)	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Final Groundwater Treatability Study Report (RU C5)	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Groundwater Treatability Study Report (RU C5)	Winter 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment

*Chapter 4: Navy's Cleanup Program at Hunters Point Shipyard (continued)**Schedule of Reports for Cleanup Activities at Each Parcel*

Name of Report ^a	Issue Date	Opportunities for Public Involvement
Parcel C Petroleum Program		
Draft Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon Work Plan Addendum	Summer 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon Work Plan Addendum	Summer 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon Closure Report	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon Closure Report	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Parcel C Radiological Program		
Draft Radiological Removal Action Closeout Report	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Radiological Removal Action Closeout Report	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Parcel D 1		
Parcel D-1 Radiological Program		
Draft Radiological Removal Action Closeout Report	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Radiological Removal Action Closeout Report	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Parcel E		
Draft Final Feasibility Study	Summer 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Feasibility Study	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Final Radiological Addendum to Feasibility Study	Summer 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Radiological Addendum to Feasibility Study	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Proposed Plan	2012	Formal public review and comment required
Draft Record of Decision with Responsiveness Summary	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Final Record of Decision with Responsiveness Summary	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Record of Decision with Signatures	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment

*Chapter 4: Navy's Cleanup Program at Hunters Point Shipyard (continued)**Schedule of Reports for Cleanup Activities at Each Parcel*

Name of Report ^a	Issue Date	Opportunities for Public Involvement
Parcel E Groundwater Studies		
Final Groundwater Treatability Study Technical Report	Spring 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft IR 03 Site Characterization and Treatability Study Work Plan	Summer 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final IR 03 Site Characterization and Treatability Study Work Plan	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft IR 03 Site Characterization and Treatability Report	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final IR 03 Site Characterization and Treatability Study Report	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Parcel E Petroleum Program		
Draft Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon Closure Report	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon Closure Report	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Parcel E Radiological Program		
Draft Radiological Removal Action Closeout Report	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Radiological Removal Action Closeout Report with RTC	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Parcel E 2		
Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study	Spring 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Radiological Addendum to Feasibility Study	Spring 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Proposed Plan	Fall 2011	Formal public review and comment required
Draft Record of Decision with Responsiveness Summary	Winter 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Final Record of Decision with Responsiveness Summary	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Record of Decision with Responsiveness Summary	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment

*Chapter 4: Navy's Cleanup Program at Hunters Point Shipyard (continued)**Schedule of Reports for Cleanup Activities at Each Parcel*

Name of Report ^a	Issue Date	Opportunities for Public Involvement
Removal Action Reports for Parcel E-2		
Draft Removal Action Closeout Report for the Phase II PCB Time Critical Removal Action	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Action Memorandum – Shipshielding ^d Time Critical Removal Action	Summer 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Action Memorandum Shipshielding ^d Time Critical Removal Action	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Work Plan Shipshielding ^d Time Critical Removal Action	Summer 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Work Plan Shipshielding ^d Time Critical Removal Action	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Removal Action Completion Report Shipshielding ^d Time Critical Removal Action	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Removal Action Completion Report Shipshielding ^d Time Critical Removal Action	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Removal Action Closeout Report for the Phase II PCB Time Critical Removal Action	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Design and Remediation Reports for Parcel E-2		
Draft Field Summary Report for Geotechnical Investigation	Summer 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Field Summary Report for Geotechnical Investigation	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Remedial Design	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Final Remedial Design	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Remedial Design	2013	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Work Plans for Remedial Work	2013	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Work Plans for Remedial Work	2013	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Remedial Action Closeout Report	2015	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Final Remedial Action Closeout Report	2015	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Remedial Action Closeout Report	2015	Available upon request for public review and comment

*Chapter 4: Navy's Cleanup Program at Hunters Point Shipyard (continued)**Schedule of Reports for Cleanup Activities at Each Parcel*

Name of Report ^a	Issue Date	Opportunities for Public Involvement
Wetland Mitigation Completion Report	2017	Available upon request for public review and comment
Wetland Mitigation Completion Report	2018	Available upon request for public review and comment
Parcel F		
<i>Pier Removal Project</i>		
Draft Removal Action Completion Report for Pier Removal Project	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Removal Action Completion Report for Pier Removal Project	Winter 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
<i>Sediment Reports and Investigations</i>		
Final Radiological Data Gap Investigation Workplan	Summer 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Radiological Data Gap Investigation Report	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Final Radiological Data Gap Investigation Report	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Radiological Data Gap Investigation Report	Fall 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Radiological Addendum to Feasibility Study	Winter 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Final Radiological Addendum to Feasibility Study	2012	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Radiological Addendum to Feasibility Study	2013	Available upon request for public review and comment
Proposed Plan	2013	Formal public review and comment required
Draft Record of Decision	2014	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Final Record of Decision	2014	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Record of Decision with Signatures	2014	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Remedial Design	2014	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Final Remedial Design	2014	Available upon request for public review and comment

Chapter 4: Navy's Cleanup Program at Hunters Point Shipyard (continued)

Schedule of Reports for Cleanup Activities at Each Parcel

Name of Report ^a	Issue Date	Opportunities for Public Involvement
Final Remedial Design	2014	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Work Plan for Remedial Action	2014	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Final Work Plan for Remedial Action	2014	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Work Plan for Remedial Action	2014	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Remedial Action Completion Report	2016	Available upon request for public review and comment
Draft Final Remedial Action Completion Report	2017	Available upon request for public review and comment
Final Remedial Action Completion Report	2017	Available upon request for public review and comment
Parcel G		
Draft Removal Action Completion Report	Spring 2011	Available upon request for public review and comment


Notes:

- ^a Name of Report: A description of typical CERCLA reports is provided in [Appendix G](#).
- ^b Vapor Intrusion: When chemicals in soil or groundwater move into indoor air in buildings.
- ^c Bioremediation: Removing contamination by having microorganisms (such as bacteria) consume it. *In situ* means treating the contaminated material in place at the site, while *ex situ* means the contaminated material is removed and treated elsewhere.
- ^d Shipshielding: A former practice at the shipyard where the Navy tried various ways to shield ships from radiation.

Chapter 5: Cleanup Roles and Responsibilities

The environmental cleanup of HPS is a complex process involving several key state and federal agencies. The state and federal regulatory agencies provide oversight to make sure the Navy's cleanup complies with existing laws and regulations (for more information on the laws and regulations, see [Appendix G](#)). This section describes the roles and responsibilities of the Navy, the regulatory agencies, and the key stakeholders involved with the environmental cleanup at HPS. To contact the Navy or any of the regulatory agencies for more information, see the contact list in [Appendix B](#).

Roles and Responsibilities of the Navy



Navy

- Lead federal agency
- Responsible for environmental cleanup
- Primary decision maker

The Navy is the lead federal agency responsible for the environmental cleanup and community involvement program at HPS and is therefore the primary decision maker. The regulatory agencies oversee all key decisions about cleanup and community involvement to ensure that the activities are meeting cleanup laws and regulations.

The Navy's environmental cleanup program at HPS is ongoing. The Navy's ultimate goal of the HPS environmental cleanup program is to make property available for reuse by the San Francisco Redevelopment Authority. Once the Navy has completed cleanup at a parcel and the regulatory agencies have decided that cleanup meets the requirements to protect human health and the environment, the Navy can transfer the land to another landowner, such as the SFRA. The Navy's cleanup program is implemented in accordance with the SFRA's redevelopment plan for HPS. That plan designates the type of reuse planned – areas of residential, commercial, or recreational use – and the cleanup levels meet that reuse plan.

Once land transfer is complete, the Navy is no longer in control of activities on that property. Redevelopment of transferred land, including hiring a land developer, is the responsibility of the new landowner, the SFRA.

For example, in 2004, the Navy transferred Parcel A to SFRA. After the land was transferred, the Navy was no longer in control of activities on that property. Redevelopment of transferred land, including hiring a land developer, is then the responsibility of the new landowner; for Parcel A, it is the responsibility of the SFRA.

Sometimes property can be transferred prior to the completion of all environmental cleanup activities. As part of the Early Transfer process the Navy will prepare a Finding of Suitability for Early Transfer (FOSET), which will first be reviewed by U.S. EPA and the state regulators, and then made available to

Chapter 5: Cleanup Roles and Responsibilities (continued)

the public for a 30 day comment period. The purpose of the FOSET is to present the Navy and regulatory agency findings that a parcel is environmentally suitable for transfer prior to completing all remedial action, pursuant to the deferral provisions of CERCLA Section 120(h)(3)(C) (for a graphic of the CERCLA process with early transfer, see [Appendix G](#)).

The FOSET will do the following:

- 1) Describe the remedial actions taken by the Navy, including excavation of “hotspots” of contamination and the treatment of the groundwater
- 2) Document regulatory approval of the Navy’s completion of the excavation of all radiation associated with storm and sanitary sewer lines
- 3) Document the “free release” of all buildings where radiological contamination was identified, or which were suspected of having radiological contamination (Note: the Navy must meet the requirements of free release prior to issuing the FOSET as it is a condition of transfer)
- 4) Describe the proposed transfer and the mechanisms to ensure that the remaining elements of the remedial action are properly conducted
- 5) Describe the Administrative Order on Consent (**AOC**) under which U.S. EPA and the State of California will oversee the remaining remediation
- 6) Describe the restrictions which will be established to assure protection of human health and the environment during and after the redevelopment

After the public has commented on the FOSET, the Navy will revise the FOSET in response to comments received before formally presenting it to U.S. EPA and the State as part of the package officially requesting approval of the Early Transfer. The Early Transfer package is called the Covenant Deferral Request (**CDR**). The CDR must be approved by U.S. EPA and by the Governor of the State of California before title to the property can be transferred to the SFRA. See [Page 52](#) for an explanation of the SFRA’s responsibilities.

Chapter 5: Cleanup Roles and Responsibilities (continued)

Roles and Responsibilities of the Regulatory Agencies



BRAC Cleanup Team (BCT)

- Composed of the Navy and members from the regulatory agencies
- Responsible for reviewing specific cleanup activities
- Oversees the Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) for HPS
- Can recommend additional actions for cleanup

Several regulatory agencies provide oversight of the Navy's environmental cleanup at HPS. In 1988, HPS entered the BRAC Program, which designated HPS for environmental cleanup and closure. The BCT is made up of Navy staff and several regulatory agencies. The BCT oversees specific environmental cleanup program activities and the environmental closeout process at HPS, which includes meeting legal requirements and regulations designed to protect human health and the environment. In addition to overseeing the environmental cleanup, the BCT ensures that the cleanup meets the legal requirements for public participation.

The primary regulatory agencies (and members of the BCT) actively involved at HPS, as well as their primary responsibilities, are as follows:

- U.S. EPA is the lead regulator agency and provides federal oversight for the environmental cleanup at HPS.
- DTSC is the lead state agency and provides oversight for the environmental cleanup at HPS.
- The Water Board supports DTSC and provides oversight for cleanup activities that affect water and the petroleum program.

The BCT signed a legal document, called the FFA, with the Navy that provides the enforcement mechanisms to do the following:

1. Ensure that the Navy has thoroughly investigated environmental impacts from past and current site activities.
2. Ensure that the Navy takes appropriate response action (such as cleanup activities) needed to protect public health, welfare, and the environment.
3. Ensure that the response actions comply with applicable laws and regulations.
4. Set up a framework and schedule for response actions.
5. Facilitate cooperation, exchange of information, and participation between the Navy and the regulatory agencies.

Chapter 5: Cleanup Roles and Responsibilities (continued)

Other agencies are involved in the environmental cleanup process when cleanup affects resources they regulate. Those agencies include the California Department of Public Health, the California Department of Fish and Game, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the San Francisco Department of Public Health (SFDPH), and the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission.

Roles and Responsibilities of the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency



San Francisco Redevelopment Agency (SFRA)

- Becomes landowner once cleanup is complete
- Is responsible for redevelopment

The San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, or its successors, is primarily responsible for redeveloping HPS. In 1997, after an extensive multi year community planning effort, the SFRA adopted the Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Plan. An amendment to the plan was adopted in August 2010.

According to the SFRA Web site, the City selected Lennar/Bayview Hunters Point (BVHP) Partners (now known as "HPS Development Co., LP") as the master developer for HPS in March of 1999 (www.sfredevelopment.org/index.aspx?page=57).

Once a parcel meets the cleanup requirements, or an agreement for Early Transfer has been reached, it is transferred from the Navy to the SFRA (refer to the Navy's responsibilities on [Pages 49 50](#) for more details about Early Transfer). After the piece of property has been transferred, the SFRA is fully responsible for redevelopment of the site, including selecting a developer and deciding how the land will be developed.

Roles and Responsibilities of the City and County of San Francisco



City and County of San Francisco

- Provides input during cleanup as needed

SFDPH is one of the agencies providing input to the Navy's environmental cleanup of HPS. The City is also able to provide input during the cleanup process if it determines that the cleanup activities will be detrimental to the property or in violation of City laws and codes. The City has several mechanisms in place that will require anyone who disturbs soil or other ground cover at HPS to comply with

Chapter 5: Cleanup Roles and Responsibilities (continued)

requirements in the San Francisco Municipal Codes, specifically Health, Building and Public Works Codes. The City also will regulate the construction of new development through its Subdivision Code, which will require construction of public improvements in conjunction with subdivision of land for private development. The City and the SFRA have a formal process to confirm that the improvements were constructed as required by the permits. The City also has a process in its Building Code to confirm that structures are constructed to code. Permitted activities involving the disturbance of soil require the permit applicant to go through a special process set out under Article 31 of the Health Code. The Applicant is required to obtain approval of various plans under Article 31 from SFDPH to assure that environmental restrictions and conditions are appropriately taken into account during the permitted activities. Once the Applicant receives approval of the required plans and meets all other permit requirements the Applicant will receive approval for the building, grading or other permit and can begin grading or construction.

Roles and Responsibilities of the Community



HPS Community

- Active participant in HPS cleanup process
- Provides input regarding human health and environmental concerns
- Provides input into preparation and revision of the CIP

One of the ways the HPS community plays an active role in the Navy's environmental cleanup program is by providing input to the BCT on cleanup alternatives and selection of the remedy. The community fulfills these roles by doing the following:

- Reviewing documents
- Providing comments
- Participating in meetings and other community involvement program activities
- Providing advice and solutions that can be incorporated into the cleanup process and decisions

In addition to any interested stakeholders being involved in the cleanup process through the various community involvement activities, U.S. EPA also offers a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Program. The U.S. EPA TAG Program awards one grant per site to an eligible citizen group that lives near a Superfund site. This group contracts with an independent technical advisor to help the community interpret and comment on site related information. In August 2009, a 3 year, \$50,000 TAG was awarded to the India Basin Neighborhood Association (IBNA). IBNA recently contracted with Arc Ecology, Inc. as its technical advisor. The TAG grant administrator is Alex Lantsberg who can be contacted at (415) 938 6170. The U.S. EPA TAG project officer is Jackie Lane at (415) 972 3236 or e mail lane.jackie@epa.gov.

Chapter 5: Cleanup Roles and Responsibilities (continued)

The Navy's community involvement program activities, designed to engage the community, are described in [Chapter 3](#) of this document. The Navy plans to involve the IBNA and its technical advisor under the TAG Program in the cleanup process in the following ways:

- Technical advisors, as directed by IBNA, participate at Navy cleanup meetings with the regulators.
- The Navy will respond to technical advisor comments on Navy documents.
- The Navy will provide time on community meeting agendas for TAG updates and to make announcements. Technical advisor presentations can be arranged for when needed.

When it comes to concerns and interests related to the current or future redevelopment of property, the community can communicate directly with the SFRA. The City has set up several methods for doing this, including the Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC), which is made up of community members selected by the mayor to provide input to the redevelopment process, and the Project Area Committee (PAC), a community based organization providing recommendations to SFRA. For contact information, see [Appendix B](#).

Conclusion

The Navy is committed to providing information and listening to community concerns about the environmental cleanup plans and activities at HPS. Community review comments are incorporated into HPS cleanup related documents and have had an impact on cleanup activities, such as looking into alternate technologies, increasing air monitoring, adjusting work hours, and varying truck routes.

This CIP is a resource for enabling the Navy to engage with the community better, as well as a tool for the community to use to get information on the environmental cleanup program and get involved in the process. The CIP contains resources for the community, including more detailed information listed in the appendices that follow. Every two years, the Navy will evaluate its community involvement program, and the need for a RAB, including distributing a survey to the community, to ensure that the actions that are implemented continue to meet the needs of the HPS community.

Chapter 6: References

This chapter presents the sources for information referenced in this CIP document.

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Chapter 6: References (continued)

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<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/community/toolkit.htm>.
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Appendix A: Health-Related Information, Resources, and Contacts

Health Resources

Most of the people interviewed for this Community Involvement Plan (CIP)—at least 54 of 73—were concerned about health issues. They mentioned concerns for health of former workers, former and current residents who live near the site, and future residents who will live on the site. Many interviewees mentioned high rates of asthma and cancer in the Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS) community and their concern that the shipyard may affect these rates. A number of those interviewed have health problems and are curious whether the site caused or contributed to their compromised health.

The Department of the Navy recognizes that health is primary concern for the Bayview community and wants to help address this issue as best it can in this document. The Superfund Law driving the cleanup at HPS does not address health of individuals; but rather, it focuses narrowly on cleaning up contamination to levels that are no longer a threat to human health or the environment. Assistance for individual health concerns is provided through public health agencies and organizations whose missions are health based. Nevertheless, to better assist the community, the Navy and regulators compiled pertinent health resource information that includes contact name, roles, and mission focus (see table below beginning on [page A 3](#)). Other ways the Navy protects present and future public health are described below.

Health in the Environmental Cleanup Decision-Making Process

According to the U.S. EPA Superfund Law, the Navy is required to consider a number of factors when selecting environmental cleanup program actions to ensure the protection of human health and environment from the effects of contamination at the site. One of those factors is conducting a risk assessment to analyze contamination data from the site and develop a scientific estimate of the level of risk for people who might be exposed to these substances (present exposure and future land use). The risk assessment determines if these levels pose an unacceptable risk that could affect a person's health as defined by regulatory standards and requirements. This information is used to determine the types of environmental cleanup program actions that will reduce that risk. Conservative safety margins are built into this analysis; therefore, people will not necessarily become sick even if they are exposed to materials at higher dose levels than those estimated by the risk assessment. The most vulnerable people (e.g., children and the elderly) are carefully considered to make sure all members of the public will be protected.

Dust Control at the Site

Interviewees also stated they are concerned specifically about dust control. The Navy has an approved Dust Control Plan in place to ensure the safety of workers and the HPS Community. Dust control is important to prevent people being exposed to dust that may contain contaminants of concern. Dust issues are addressed through the following methods:

- (1) To prevent dust, work sites and roadways are sprayed with water.
- (2) Stockpiles of soil are coated with a substance that works like glue to control windblown dust.

Appendix A: Health-Related Information, Resources, and Contacts (continued)

- (3) Trucks carrying soil are covered before leaving the shipyard.
- (4) A 15 mile per hour speed limit is required for all vehicles on site, and a 5 mile per hour speed limit is required in work areas.
- (5) Air monitoring is done at HPS on a continuous basis during normal business hours and dust levels are monitored in real time—if dust is detected above approved concentrations, operations are immediately shut down and mitigation measures, such as spraying water, are promptly used.

Air Monitoring and Air Quality at the Site

The Navy will continue to monitor air quality (both dust and contaminant levels) during the cleanup process. Should additional health information about air quality issues at HPS become available, the Navy will compile another fact sheet and be prepared to make presentations to the local community about this issue.

You can review air quality data for HPS on the Navy's Web site:

- Go to www.bracpmo.navy.mil
- Click on the Installations Map (on the right)
- Click on the state of California (on the map)
- Click on the label "NSY Hunters Point" (on the map). Now you are on the HPS specific Web page.
- Scroll down to "Air Monitoring Data". Click the "Air Monitoring Data" to expand the list. From there you can click on the link to view air data for various time periods.

Local and federal agencies can answer your questions or give information about health or environmental conditions. See the following table for contacts related to health and asthma specifically, air quality, and health resources in the area.

Appendix A: Health – Related Information, Resources, and Contacts (continued)**Health Contacts/Resources:**

Broader Health Concern	Contact Agency/ Organization	Contact Information	Details
City and County of San Francisco, Regional, and State Agencies			
Asthma Concerns and Services	Asthma Task Force	www.sfgov.org/asthma	Created to propose advocacy, legislative action, and citywide strategies to address the City's mounting asthma problem.
Environmental health concerns (including housing issues, asthma in home assessments)	City of San Francisco Department of Public Health (SFDPH) Environmental Health Section	1390 Market St., Suite 210 San Francisco, CA 94102 8:00 a.m. 5:00 p.m., Monday Friday (415) 252 3800 FAX: 252 3875 www.sfenvironmentalhealth.org	Promotes health and quality of life in San Francisco by ensuring healthy living and working conditions in the City and County of San Francisco. For an in home doctor referral form, go to www.sfdph.org/dph/EH/asthma/default.asp
Report on health programs and recommendations for neighborhood residents	SFDPH	Mitchell H. Katz, MD Director of Health, SFDPH 101 Grove Street San Francisco, CA 94102 4593 (415) 554 2600 Mitchell.katz@sfdph.org	<i>Health Programs in Bayview Hunter's Point & Recommendations for Improving the Health of Bayview Hunter's Point Residents</i> www.sfdph.org/dph/files/reports/StudiesData/BayviewHlthRpt09192006.pdf
Transportation to medical services	Hunters Point Foundation for Community Improvement	(415) 822 7500 ext. 22 E mail: transportation@bayviewci.org www.bayviewci.org/transportation.html	Health access has been greatly increased by free hourly shuttle service from Hunters Point low income housing areas (Alice Griffith and Hunters View Developments) to medical services, including Southeast Health Center, Bayview Child Health Clinic, San Francisco General Hospital, and several other locations
Maternal, Child, and Adolescent Health Coverage	SFDPH – Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health Section	(800) 300 9950	English, Spanish, and Cantonese translation. Afterhours answering machine

Appendix A: Health – Related Information, Resources, and Contacts (continued)**Health Contacts/Resources:**

Broader Health Concern	Contact Agency/ Organization	Contact Information	Details
Health Coverage for Uninsured San Francisco Adult Residents	Healthy San Francisco (operated by SFDPH)	(415) 615 4500	
Outdoor Air Quality	Bay Area Air Quality Management District	939 Ellis Street San Francisco, CA 94109 (415) 771 6000 or (800) HELP –AIR www.baaqmd.gov	The BAAQMD is the public agency entrusted with regulating stationary sources of air pollution in the nine counties that surround San Francisco Bay— Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, southwestern Solano, and southern Sonoma Counties.
California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Programs in San Francisco County			
Black Infant Health Program	San Francisco City & County Health Department	30 Van Ness Avenue, Suite 260 San Francisco, CA 94102	CDPH provides clinical, preventive, and outreach work For more information about CDPH programs specifically in San Francisco County, see: www.cdph.ca.gov/services/Pages/SanFranciscoCounty.aspx
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	San Francisco City & County Health Department	1390 Market Street, Suite 410 San Francisco, CA 94102	CDPH provides clinical, preventive, and outreach work For more information about CDPH programs specifically in San Francisco County, see: www.cdph.ca.gov/services/Pages/SanFranciscoCounty.aspx

Appendix A: Health – Related Information, Resources, and Contacts (continued)**Health Contacts/Resources:**

Broader Health Concern	Contact Agency/ Organization	Contact Information	Details
Federal Agencies			
Hazardous waste exposure	U.S. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) – Toxic Substance Regional Office and Local Contact for CDC	75 Hawthorne Street, Suite 100 D San Francisco, CA 94803 (415) 947 4323 Muza.susan@epa.gov To request that ATSDR evaluate potential exposure in your community or neighborhood, call (800) CDC INFO or visit www.atsdr.cdc.gov/HAC/petition.html	Federal public health agency whose mission is to prevent adverse human health effects that result from exposure to hazardous waste. ATSDR performed a “Public Health Assessment” for Hunters Point in September, 1994, located online at www.atsdr.cdc.gov/HAC/pha/PHA.asp?docid=26&pg=0#figures ATSDR also conducted a “Health Consultation: Parcel E Landfill Fire at Hunters Point Shipyard” in March, 2001, found online at www.atsdr.cdc.gov/HAC/pha/PHA.asp?docid=25&pg=0 ATSDR also conducted an asbestos study on Parcel A in September, 2008, found online at www.atsdr.cdc.gov/HAC/pha/ParcelABayviewHuntersPoint/Parcel%20A_Bayview_Hunters_%20Point%20HC%209_30_2008.pdf

Appendix A: Health – Related Information, Resources, and Contacts (continued)

Local Health Service Providers			
<i>This is not an exhaustive list but these facilities have asthma expertise</i>			
Pediatric and Adult Care	Southeast Health Center	2401 Keith Street San Francisco, CA 94124 3231 (415) 671 7000	SFDPH Clinic
Pediatric Care	Bayview Children's Health Center	1335 Evans Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 1705 (415) 600 1990 www.cpmc.org/about/e_health/2007/g2_Bayview.html	Affiliated with California Pacific Medical Center /Sutter Health
Adolescent Care	Third Street Youth Center and Clinic	5190 Third Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 822 1707	SFDPH Clinic
Adult Care	Dr. Arthur H. Coleman Medical Center	6301 Third Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 467 1400	Private Practice Clinic
Pediatric Care	San Francisco General Hospital and Trauma Center Pediatric Asthma Clinic	1001 Potrero Avenue San Francisco, CA 94110 (415) 206 3844 or 206 4345 www.sfdph.org/dph/comupg/oservices/medSvs/SFGH/pediatricAsthmaClin/default.asp	

Appendix B: Navy, Federal, State, and Local Government Contacts

The table below provides contact information for Navy and other agency personnel who are involved in the cleanup activities at Hunters Point Shipyard.

Primary Contacts for Navy and Other Agencies Directly Involved with HPS Cleanup Activities			
Name	Title/Project Role	Address	Phone and E mail
Department of the Navy			
Keith Forman	Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Environmental Coordinator	Department of the Navy Base Realignment and Closure Program Management Office West 1455 Frazee Road, Suite 900 San Diego, CA 92108 4310	Phone: (619) 532 0913 Cell: (415) 308 1458 E mail: keith.s.forman@navy.mil
United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)			
Mark Ripperda	Lead Remedial Project Manager	U.S. EPA, (SFD 8 3) 75 Hawthorne Street San Francisco, CA 94105 3920	Phone: (415) 972 3028 E mail: Ripperda.Mark@epa.gov
Jackie Lane	Community Involvement Coordinator	U.S. EPA, (SFD 6 3) 75 Hawthorne Street San Francisco, CA 94105 3920	Phone: (415) 972 3236 E mail: Lane.Jackie@epa.gov
California Environmental Protection Agency			
Ryan Miya	Lead Remedial Project Manager	Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) 700 Heinz Avenue Building F, Suite 200 Berkeley, CA 94710 2721	Phone: (510) 540 3775 E mail: RMiya@dtsc.ca.gov
Ross Steenson	Lead Remedial Project Manager	San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board) 1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400 Oakland, CA 94612 1482	Phone: (510) 622 2445 E mail: RSteenson@waterboards.ca.gov

Appendix B: Navy, Federal, State, and Local Government Contacts (continued)

Primary Contacts for Navy and Other Agencies Directly Involved with HPS Cleanup Activities			
Name	Title/Project Role	Address	Phone and E mail
City of San Francisco			
Amy Brownell	Engineer, Oversight Representative	City of San Francisco Department of Public Health 1390 Market Street, Suite 210 San Francisco, CA 94102 5404	Phone: (415) 252 3967 E mail: amy.brownell@sfdph.org
Thor Kaslofsky	Project Manager	City of San Francisco Redevelopment Agency One South Van Ness Avenue, 5th Floor San Francisco, CA 94103	Phone: (415) 749 2464 E mail: Thor.Kaslofsky@sfgov.org
Ed Harrington	General Manager	City of San Francisco Public Utilities Commission 1155 Market Street, 11th floor San Francisco CA 94103	Phone: (415) 554 1600 E mail: not available
Other Agencies and Organizations Involved with Environmental Cleanup			
Gino Yekta	Waste Management Engineer	CalRecycle 1001 I Street PO Box 4025 Sacramento, CA 95812	Phone: (916) 341 6354 E mail: Gino.Yekta@CalRecycle.ca.gov
Mike McGowan	Scientist and TAG's Technical Advisor	Arc Ecology 1331 Evans Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124	Phone: (415) 643 1190 E mail: mikemcgowan@arcecology.org
Laurie Sullivan	Scientist	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration c/o U.S. EPA Region 9 75 Hawthorne Street San Francisco, CA 94105	Phone: (415) 972 3210 E mail: Laurie.sullivan@noaa.gov
James Haas	Scientist	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office 2800 Cottage Way, Room W 2605 Sacramento, CA 95825	Phone: (916) 414 6740 E mail: james_haas@fws.gov

Appendix B: Navy, Federal, State, and Local Government Contacts (continued)

Websites for Additional Information		
Federal		
Navy	The Navy's Base Realignment and Closure Web site	www.bracpmo.navy.mil/basepage.aspx?baseid=45&state=California&name=hps
U.S. EPA	The U.S. EPA's Region 9 Web sites	www.epa.gov/region09/HuntersPointNavalShipyard
State of California		
DTSC	The California EPA DTSC Web site	www.dtsc.ca.gov
Water Board	The California EPA Water Board Web site	www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb2/
City of San Francisco		
Bayview HPS Redevelopment	The Hunters Point Web site giving information about redevelopment, maintained by the SFRA's selected redeveloper, Lennar.	www.hunterspointcommunity.com/
Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC)	"...San Francisco community residents and business owners selected by the mayor to oversee the redevelopment process."	www.hpscac.com/
San Francisco Department of Public Health, Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Web site	Information on SFDPH oversight of Lennar Redevelopment Project at Parcel A (formerly Navy owned Parcel A)	www.sfdph.org/dph/EH/HuntersPoint/
San Francisco Redevelopment Agency (SFRA)	"...incorporated August 10, 1948, [SFRA] is authorized and organized under the provisions of the California Community Redevelopment Law. Seven Commissioners appointed by the Mayor and approved by the Board of Supervisors govern the Agency."	www.sfdevelopment.org/
Project Area Committee (PAC)	"A community based organization serving the interests of the Bayview Hunters Point District of San Francisco... providing advice, recommendation, and direction to the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency."	www.bvhp_pac.org/

Appendix B: Navy, Federal, State, and Local Government Contacts (continued)

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Appendix B: Navy, Federal, State, and Local Government Contacts (continued)

Online Information

The Navy's Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS) Web site:

www.bracpmo.navy.mil/basepage.aspx?baseid=45&state=California&name=hps

The following information is available on this Web site:

- A brief history of HPS and the environmental restoration program
- Updated information on the status of the environmental restoration program
- Access to Navy reference documents and links to related cleanup Web sites
- Fact sheets and quarterly newsletters regarding various topics for the environmental restoration program at HPS
- Recently published documents that are currently available for public review

Note: This is not the new HPS Web site that the Navy will create to involve the community, as discussed in the Actions and Activities section ([Chapter 3](#)). A new improved Web site will be created as part of the implementation of this CIP.

Administrative Record Locations

The Administrative Record contains all documents considered or relied on during the process of making environmental cleanup decisions. Due to the large volume of documents required for the Administrative Record and space issues associated with the local Information Repositories, the Bayview/Anna E. Waden Branch Library and the San Francisco Main Public Library only contain the Administrative Records indexes and other pertinent documents for public view (see [Pages H 13](#) and [H 14](#) for addresses). The Bayview/Anna E. Waden Branch Library was closed in April 2011; however, a temporary location for the Information Repository has been established at the HPS Site Trailer, located across the street from the security entrance to the Shipyard.

The complete Administrative Record for HPS is maintained at the Naval Facilities Engineering Command offices in San Diego, California. Copies of documents located at the Information Repository are available for review by appointment only by contacting the Administrative Record Administrator:

Diane Silva, NAVFAC SWDIV Code EV33

NBSD Bldg 3519
2965 Mole Road
San Diego, CA 92136
Phone: (619) 556 1280
diane.silva@navy.mil

Administrative hours are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Documents may not be removed from the facility; however, they may be photocopied.

In addition, the U.S. EPA's Administrative Record is located at:

U.S. EPA Superfund Records Center
95 Hawthorne Street San Francisco, CA 94105
Phone: (410) 536 2000
(hours 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.)

Appendix B: Navy, Federal, State, and Local Government Contacts (continued)

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Appendix C: Community Interview Process and Summary

Interview Process

Conducting community interviews is a key part of preparing an updated Community Involvement Plan (CIP). The Department of the Navy began the interview process by compiling a large list of Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS) community stakeholders, who were contacted and invited to be interviewed. The Navy also hosted a community meeting in February 2010 to discuss a new CIP. During the meeting, the Navy received comments from the community on a proposed table of contents for the CIP and the interview questionnaire. Approximately 35 community members attended the meeting to discuss the CIP.

The Navy mailed a postcard to reach interested stakeholders, inviting all members of the community to participate in the interview process. The postcard was mailed on June 14, 2010, to more than 2,200 people within the HPS community. Those who responded were added to the list of potential interviews. The list also contained the following:

- Existing Navy and United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) distribution lists
- Web research conducted to locate appropriate groups
- Suggestions from other interviewees (each interviewee was asked who else they thought should be interviewed)

In total, from June 15 through September 9, 2010, the Navy conducted 73 interviews with people who live in, work in, or serve the HPS community—defined as ZIP codes 94107, 94124, and 94134 (see map in [Appendix D](#)). The Navy conducted 40 interviews for the previous HPS CIP, prepared in 2004. The Navy went to significant lengths in 2010 to ensure the most comprehensive survey practicable. Ten of the interviews were conducted via telephone and the rest were conducted in person. Although 73 people were interviewed, not every interviewee responded to every question. In addition, more than one response was offered for some questions; therefore, answers summarized in the following list do not always total 73 responses.

A Navy representative and a contractor who took notes were present at each interview. In all but one of the 73 interviews, at least one but as many as four regulatory agency representatives were also present.

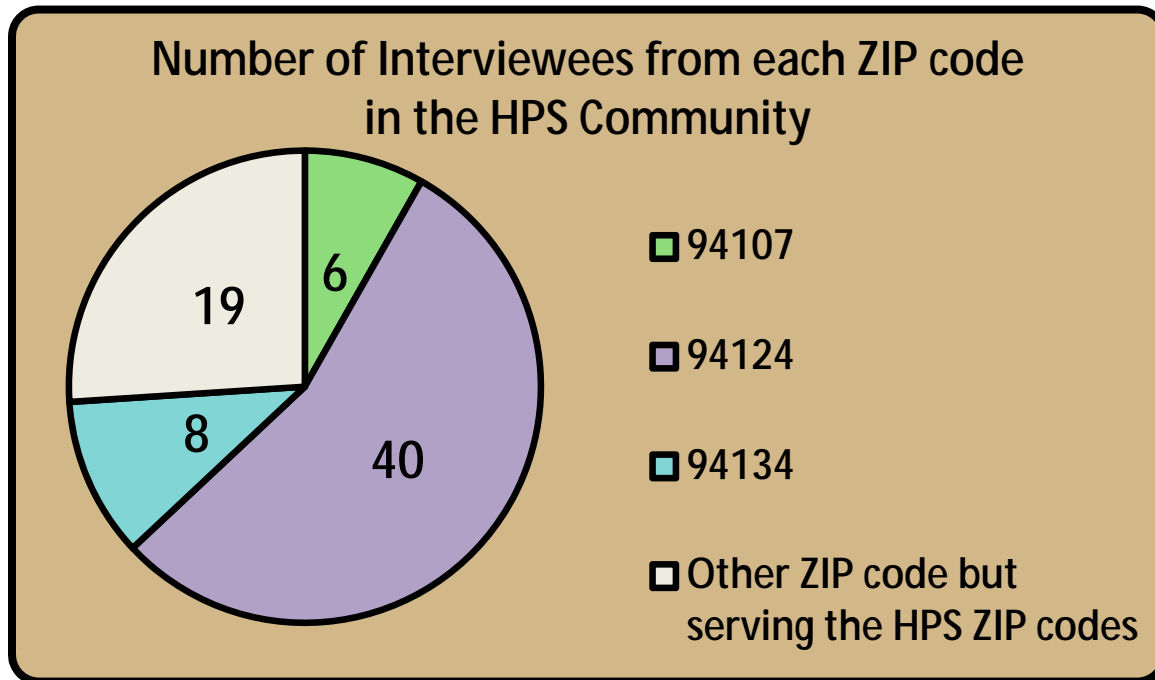
Categories of stakeholders interviewed, and the number from each group is listed as follows:

- | | |
|--|---|
| • Civic Groups/ Clubs and Organizations – 34 | • Local Businesses – 11 |
| • Local Residents – 31 | • Education and Childcare Providers – 6 |
| • Environmental Groups/Activists – 15 | • Media – 3 |
| • Former Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Members – 12 | • Elected Officials – 1 |
| | • Health Care Providers – 2 |

Many interviewees represented more than one of the abovementioned groups; therefore, the total representation is greater than 73 individuals interviewed.

Appendix C: Community Interview Process and Summary (continued)

The Navy tried to interview stakeholders from all segments of the community. The following chart represents the breakdown of the 73 interviewees that work or reside in the 94124, 94107, and 94134 ZIP code areas.



For **Other ZIP code** designation, the physical address is outside of the 3 HPS community ZIP codes. However, the organizations service the 3 HPS ZIP codes. Of these, 7 are civic organizations, 5 are environmental organizations, 4 are media, and 3 are government or elected officials.

The table on the following page lists all of the affiliations of those interviewed, as noted by the interviewee. Some interviewees requested that their organization not be listed specifically by name. Note that most interviewees had numerous affiliations, so the total is more than 73.

Appendix C: Community Interview Process and Summary (continued)

Affiliations of Interviewees
A. Philip Randolph Institute
African American Revitalization Consortium
African Democratic Club
AIDS Youth
All Hallows Catholic Church
All Hollows Tenants Association
Alliance of Californians for Community Empowerment (ACCE)
American Friends Service Committee
American Legion, Cathay Post #384
An unnamed childcare association
An unnamed environmental advocacy organization
An unnamed local union
Arc Ecology
Artist on Shipyard
Asian Community
Asian Pacific American Community Center
Association of Joint Ventures
Bay Area Youth Agency Consortium (BAYAC)
Bay Trail Project
Bayview Beacon
Bayview Heights Neighborhood Association
Bayview Hunters Point (BVHP) Community Advocates
BVHP Democratic Club
BVHP Renaissance Center
BVHP Beacon Center
BVHP Foundation for Community Improvement
BVHP Renaissance Center
BVHP Senior Services
Bayview Merchants Association
Bayview Opera House
Bayview Rotary Club
Blue Green Way Task Force
Board of San Francisco Tomorrow
Bret Harte Elementary School
California for Green Action
California Lawyers for the Arts
California Movement for Public Rights
Candlestick View Home Owners Association
Caring Loving Fathers Foundation
Central Democratic Club
Chinatown Business Association
Chinatown Economic Development Group
Chinese American Democratic Club
Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC)

Appendix C: Community Interview Process and Summary (continued)

Affiliations of Interviewees
Cleanup in Bayview
Coalition of Environmental and Environmental Justice groups
Communities of Opportunity
Community First Coalition (CFC)
Community for a Better Environment
Council of Neighborhood Libraries
CSU African Initiative Program
Daniel Webster School
Deep Solutions (local business)
Department of the Environment
Disaster Preparedness Group
Double Rock Garden
Elected official
Environmental Justice Advisory Committee (EJAC)
Environmental Justice Advocacy
Environmental Justice Coalition for Water
First Generation
Friends of McClaren Park
George Washington Carver Elementary School
Glide Foundation
Glide Memorial United Methodist Church
Glide Youth Build
Golden Gate Audubon
Good Samaritan Family Resource Center
Green Action
Green Depot – biodiesel service
Harvey Matthews BVHP Democratic Club
Hayes Valley Farm Project
Health and Environmental Resource Center (HERC)
Housing Rights Committee of San Francisco
Hunters Point Community Youth Park
India Basin Neighborhood Association (IBNA)
Infinity Productions Drama Group
Instituto Familiar de la Raza
Jamestown Homeowners Association
John Scott Consulting, Inc.
Julani Home for Drug Addicted Pregnant Women
KALX FM Radio
La Casa de las Madres
La Salle Heights Home Owners Association
Literacy for Environmental Justice (LEJ)
Local politics (running for District 10 Supervisor)
Mariners Village Homeowner's Association
Marine's Memorial Club
Martin Luther King Jr. Middle School

Appendix C: Community Interview Process and Summary (continued)

Affiliations of Interviewees
Mission Bay Citizen's Advisory Committee
Morgan Heights Homeowners Association
Muwekma Ohlone People
National Rifle Association (NRA)
New America Media
Omega Boys Club
Osiris Coalition
Project Area Committee
Pet Camp
Portola Business Group
Positive Direction and Change
Potrero Hill Democratic Club
People Organized to Win Employment Rights (POWER)
Providence Baptist Church
Public Arts Forum for Parcel A
PUC Citizens Advisory Committee
PUC Reaction Task Force for sewer digesters
Quesada Gardens Initiative
Former RAB members
Samoan Communities in Visitation Valley
Samoan Community Development Center
San Francisco Bay Railroad
San Francisco Bay Sierra Club
San Francisco Bay View
San Francisco Department of Public Health
San Francisco Foundation Faith Board
San Francisco Human Rights Commission (SFHRC)
San Francisco Interfaith Council
San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (MUNI)
San Francisco Neighborhood Parks Council
San Francisco Organizing Project (SFOP)
San Francisco Permaculture Guild
San Francisco Ports Southern Waterfront Committee
San Francisco State University
Senior Action Network
Senior groups in Bayview
Shipyards Trust for the Arts (STAR)
Southeast Jobs Coalition
Southeast Community Response Network
Southeast Food Access Working Group (SEFA)
Southeast Jobs Coalition
Southeast Sector Community Development Corporation
Southern Waterfront Advisory Committee (SWAC)
St. Andrews Church
St. Paul of Shipwreck Church

Appendix C: Community Interview Process and Summary (continued)

Affiliations of Interviewees
Starr King Elementary School
Starr Ring Open Space
Sustainable Watershed Alliance (SWALE)
Tabernacle Minister Development Cooperation
Technical Assistant Grantee
The Betterment Association
Transitioning AIDS Youth
True Hope Baptist Church
Union Lead for Stage Hands
United Council
Unity Foundation
Waste Solutions
Whitney Young Child Development Center
Windows on the Shipyard
Women for Genuine Security
Young Men’s Christian Association (YMCA)

Interview Questionnaire and Responses

Interviewees were asked approximately 29 questions that were created in advance with input from the regulatory agencies and community. The interviews were conducted in a discussion format. Each interviewee was encouraged to discuss his or her interests, concerns, and ideas during the interview, and so some questions were not answered. The interviewees were not handed the questionnaire to fill out; instead, questions were read by the interviewers and a contractor took notes to capture responses. Following are the questions that were asked.

HUNTERS POINT SHIPYARD COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN (CIP)
INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE

Background of Interviewee

1. Do you work or live in the 94124, 94134, 94107, or in the Bayview Hunters Point area?
 - a. If yes, how long?
2. Do you belong to a community organization or group?
 - a. If so, which one(s)?
3. Have you given input or attended Navy/community outreach events for the environmental program at Hunters Point Shipyard?

General Knowledge about Hunters Point Shipyard

4. How much would you say you know about the Hunters Point Shipyard Environmental Restoration Program:
 - a. Nothing; a little bit, a lot

Appendix C: Community Interview Process and Summary (continued)

- 5. If you know a little bit or a lot, how did you get most of the information you know about Hunters Point Shipyard?
- 6. Do you have any interests or concerns regarding the base and the cleanup program?
 - a. If yes what are they?

Your Information Needs and Resources

- 7. Are you on the Navy’s E mail or mailing list?
 - a. Would you like to be?
- 8. Do you get Navy newsletters and/or fact sheets?
- 9. What topics are you most interested in receiving information and updates from the Navy about?
- 10. The Navy has provided information in various ways.
 - a. Have you gotten information by any of these means?
 - b. How do you like to receive information?

Choose all that apply or add your own:

Outreach Method:	Yes I have received info this way	Yes I would like to receive info this way
Newsletters (4–8 pages on general topics)		
Fact Sheets (2–4 pages on one specific topic or site)		
Attend a public meeting		
Attend an open house		
Attend a Navy presentation at a group meeting (i.e., Homeowners Association meeting, Rotary Club meeting, etc.)		
Visit a Web site to download information		
Hardcopy announcements		
E mail announcements		
Bus Tour		
Other		

- 11. Do you prefer to receive items (such as fact sheets) by E mail or hardcopy mail?
- 12. What is the best way for the Navy to provide information about environmental activities at Hunters Point Shipyard? (Something from the list above, or another idea)
 - a. How often should it be provided?
- 13. Have you contacted elected officials, the Navy, regulatory agencies, or community groups about the cleanup activities at Hunters Point Shipyard?
 - a. If so, what information were you trying to get?
 - b. What kind of response did you receive and was it helpful?
- 14. If you wanted to contact the Navy about an environmental cleanup question you have, would you know who to contact and how to reach them?
 - a. What is your preferred method for contacting the Navy? (E mail/phone/in person)

Appendix C: Community Interview Process and Summary (continued)

15. Are there local civic or service clubs that the Navy should contact to provide information to or speak with?
16. What newspaper(s) do you prefer to read for local information and/or news about Hunters Point Shipyard?
17. What websites do you look at for local information and/or news about Hunters Point Shipyard?

The Community

18. What do you think are the issues and concerns of the community, related to environmental cleanup?
19. Do you think the community has the information they need, or know where to get it?
 - a. If not, how can the Navy make information available to the community?
20. Are there other organizations providing answers to questions or providing information about Hunters Point Shipyard?

Feedback

21. How effective has the Navy's communication about the cleanup program been? (very effective/somewhat effective/not effective)
22. Do you have confidence in the Navy to adequately cleanup Hunters Point Shipyard?
 - a. Why or Why not?
 - b. If not, how can the Navy gain your confidence?
23. Do you have confidence in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (federal agency) to provide effective oversight of the cleanup activities?
 - a. Why or Why not?
 - b. If not, how can they gain your confidence?
24. Do you have confidence in the State of California Department of Toxic Substances Control (California EPA) to provide effective oversight of the cleanup activities?
 - a. Why or Why not?
 - b. If not, how could they gain your confidence?
25. Do you have confidence in the State of California San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board to provide effective oversight of the cleanup activities?
 - a. Why or Why not?
 - b. If not, how could they gain your confidence?
26. Do you have confidence in the City of San Francisco to provide effective oversight of the cleanup activities?
 - a. Why or Why not?
 - b. If not, how could they gain your confidence?

Thank You and Wrap up

27. Is there anything you would like to add about how the Navy can improve their environmental cleanup program and related community outreach?
28. Who else should we contact for an interview?

Appendix C: Community Interview Process and Summary (continued)

29. May we identify you as an interview respondent with the understanding that your name will be kept separate from your answers and comments?

Interview Summary

Overall, interviewees felt the Navy's communication about the environmental cleanup has not been effective. See [Chapter 2](#), Community Interviews and Feedback, for additional summary information.

Selected Interviewee Statements

To protect privacy, names and specific affiliations of the participants in the interviews are not published. Some selected statements, intended to show the general tone and variety of responses given during the interviews, are presented in the following subsections. They are not direct quotes, but instead represent a synopsis written during the interview. The category of the interviewee making the statement is included after the statement.

Health

- "If you are doing outreach to the community, they have to know that you care about their health. You will have to address health concerns." —Local Resident, Church Representative, Education Provider
- "My grandkids have had headaches and nosebleeds, their mother died at 28 of cancer. I have concerns about the health of everyone in Hunters Point. Asthma is also a problem." —Local Resident, Environmental Activist
- "People attribute health problems in the community with the shipyard. There are numerous problem sites in areas like Brownfields, but everyone points to the shipyard. It's complex, and hard to say what the Navy is responsible for. You need to clarify that for the community." —Former RAB Member, Education Provider

Quality or Completeness of Cleanup

- "As a resident and environmental engineer, I want to make sure it is cleaned to best possible standards. I want the property cleaned so future use is not constrained too much. Have the land available for the best possible use beyond what is defined by the redevelopment authority." —Former RAB Member, Local Business Owner
- "I'm concerned with how thoroughly it is cleaned. Parcel E 2 is the most crucial; I am interested in how it is cleaned and then developed and re used." —Former RAB Member, Local Resident
- "Did the Navy really clean it and how would the people in this community know? We have to take your word for it." —Local Resident, Local Business Owner

Appendix C: Community Interview Process and Summary (continued)

Redevelopment

- “I’m concerned about property being transferred to a developer because they aren’t having a vested interest in the cleanup of contamination.” —Media
- “If the Navy had done better outreach to the community overall to explain the cleanup, people would be more comfortable with the idea of redevelopment.”
— Civic Organizations/Group or Club

Jobs/Economics

- “You may be doing a good job on paper, but I do not see efforts of the Navy to use local businesses and incorporate local contractors more in the cleanup. Have the right people in place to get contractors from the community who do not undermine the program. There are people who can make local contracting programs work, you need to engage them. There are good, strong companies in this area who will do a good job.” —Resident, Local Business

Meetings and Getting Out Information

- “I like public meetings, but it depends on the atmosphere of the meeting. The last meeting I went to was so angry and confrontational that I haven’t been back.” —Shipyard Artist
- “Promote positive information; talk about all the milestones (minor and major) to the community.” —Education Provider
- “Sometimes the information that is provided is too technical and just not sufficient.” —Former RAB Member, Resident, Local Business
- “Figure out some way to have scheduled, uninterrupted presentations, followed by questions and answers. Then have a detailed technical meeting at a later date that is smaller, gets more into the ‘nitty gritty.’” —Former RAB Member, Local Business, Environmentalist
- “I only hear that the Navy is dragging their feet. I don’t hear directly from the Navy.” —Local Union Representative
- “To reach people, talk to people who already have a connection to those you are trying to reach.” —Local Business
- “Recreate the RAB; that is what the people want in the community. They value dialogue. A new format for the RAB is structured presentation, questions and answers, dialogue. Take dialogue when it is given. Need to reformat the RAB so information can get out there. Make sure people chosen for new RAB have open minds and can work within a new structure. This will build confidence in the community and get the Navy to the finish line faster.” —Environmental Activist
- “After the RAB dissolved, there were less newsletters and fact sheets coming out. The meetings are stacked with who’s running the meeting. The community could not really discuss what was happening. I got tired of the meetings. Whoever runs the meeting, they need to have the respect of the community.” —Media, Resident
- “Establish some kind of group, even if it’s just five people from the community. Does not have to be a RAB. I would be on that group. Have some meetings just with the group, then a larger

Appendix C: Community Interview Process and Summary (continued)

group meeting. Have the group of five rotate, be in the group for awhile, and then get five new people.” —Resident, Local Business

- “Informality equals unaccountability. Keep a structure for and records of each meeting. The community should be able to say we do or don't like something or have certain concerns and have that be recorded. It's good to have one big meeting for a decision making meeting specifically. Do not do that in smaller meetings.” —Environmental Activist

General

- “This feedback from us will go into a report and never be addressed or considered again. We are real people who have been affected. We want action, to hold you accountable, and if we feel you are doing good, then we can advocate for you.” —Resident, Education Provider
- “The shipyard should be thoroughly cleaned. I don't want people getting sick in the future. In the World War II era, people didn't know the consequences of dumping stuff, but now we know. Families will be living out there, so it needs to be clean. San Francisco needs this to be redeveloped; it's no good to have that empty hole out there. It will be a brand new destination for tourists and will boost the economy.” —Civic Organizations/Group or Club
- “The community has a significant level of distrust of all agencies with the cleanup. It will take time to manage trust. There is general paranoia of government agencies and also bad experience with the HPS project.”
—Resident, Civic Organizations/Group or Club
- “What is the status of the cleanup now? What is the current schedule?”
—Numerous Interviewees

Suggested Communication Methods from Interviewees

Interviewees were presented with a list of several communication methods that the Navy has used in the past to reach out to the community. The feedback on those methods is presented in [Chapter 2](#). Interviewees were also encouraged to suggest communication methods that they thought would be successful in informing and involving the community in the environmental cleanup program at HPS. The following table lists all of the methods that were suggested and notes with more details about the method.

Appendix C: Community Interview Process and Summary (continued)

Interviewee Feedback on Suggested Communication Methods

Method	Interviewees' Critiques of Method
Prepare Calendar of Events	Cross check against other local events to make sure no conflict
	Publish far in advance
	Include on flyers, fact sheets, and Web site
Prepare Progress Reports	Have professional company, such as Baycat, create them
	Make simple and "cool"
Use Local Churches	Good to reach Samoan and African American Communities
	Use church bulletin boards to post print materials related to HPS cleanup
	Organize meetings with church groups
	Share information with pastors
	Good venues for "town hall" meetings
Collaborate with Established Community Members to Convey HPS Environmental Cleanup Information	Have local community members personally distribute flyers or door hangers
	Use young community developers to hire community members
	Outreach to churches for interested members
	Hire Chinese American contact to help reach Chinese community
Distribute Flyers	Flyer content could be meeting announcement or brief messaging about general HPS information and Web site; could also be formatted as a postcard
	Door to door; educate and train community members to be comfortable to discuss flyer content
	Target churches, YMCA, childcare providers, local businesses (i.e., barber shops, beauty salons)
	Insert in weekly Wednesday packets at Starr King Elementary School and other schools willing to participate
	Mail to every street address in 94124 (Note: also suggested personal distribution more effective than mail)

Appendix C: Community Interview Process and Summary (continued)

Interviewee Feedback on Suggested Communication Methods

Method	Interviewees' Critiques of Method
<p>Conduct Bus Tours</p>	Explain/advertise specific purpose in advance
	Hold technical information oriented tours and basic information tours
	Include lunch
	Invite K–5 grade students with parents
	Invite high school students
	Invite Health and Environmental Resource Center
	Invite Chinese community (include translator)
	<p>Detriments to Bus Tours:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannot cross through neighborhoods because of safety concerns; not safe for members from certain neighborhoods to go into another neighborhood • Too dangerous for people to be on the Navy base • There is nothing to look at
<p>Attend Community Events</p>	Unity Parade (Note: July and August annually)
	Host booth at Earth Day Event (Note: annually April)
<p>Give Navy Presentation at Meeting Hosted by Organization or Community Group</p>	Project Area Committee (especially health and environment subcommittee)
	Bayview Childcare Association (meets quarterly)
	Parent Teacher Association
	Block or neighborhood groups
	West Point Residents Council
	Bayview Merchants Association
	Misc. groups within the China Town area of San Francisco to reach Chinese community; meeting size small to promote dialogue

Appendix C: Community Interview Process and Summary (continued)**Interviewee Feedback on Suggested Communication Methods**

Method	Interviewees' Critiques of Method
Hold a Public Meeting	Open house style includes poster board stations
	Different meetings for different stakeholder groups
	Bring facilitator to help keep meeting on track
	Limit public comment time period
	Community Mapping Meeting—document community thoughts/issues by writing them on a map
	Town hall meetings
	Community forums
Create Advisory Board	“Bring back the RAB!”
	Have advisory board with technical experts from local colleges, such as University of California, Berkeley; University of San Francisco; San Francisco State
	Have small board made of community leaders with 1 year membership rotations
Use Internet	Facebook and/or Twitter; Good outreach for Samoan community
	Several U.S. EPA cleanup sites have Facebook and Twitter
	Hire public relations firm to assist with messaging and monitoring posts
	Advertise meetings via Web site and e mail
	Post work notices and traffic impacts that community should be aware of
	Live question and answer sessions
	Create online information repository with all current documents
	Current Web site too difficult to use with layers of links to access information; create more user friendly platform
Use Radio	Commercials on popular stations to announce upcoming meetings
	Air on popular Chinese American station (1450 AM)
	Air on 30 minute radio show on KALX Radio (University of California, Berkeley) and KZSU (Stanford)

Appendix C: Community Interview Process and Summary (continued)**Interviewee Feedback on Suggested Communication Methods**

Method	Interviewees' Critiques of Method
Use Media Publications	Ensure that correct information getting to media
	Newspapers do not have a lot of readership
	Use San Francisco Examiner, San Francisco Bayview, The Potrero View, and Visitacion Valley Grapevine
Use Telephone	Make local hotline number available and advertise (Note: local number currently available)
	Use phone bank to invite community to meetings
	Text message announcements or meeting invites (Note: majority of community members have text capabilities)
Provide Audio Recordings	Record executive summaries of technical documents and put on CDs for information repositories
Create a DVD	Create DVDs with information about HPS environmental cleanup program
	Incentivize barber shops and beauty salons to show DVDs by purchasing televisions and DVD players and paying store for each showing
Use Incentives to Increase Involvement	Give away backpacks with school supplies and HPS environmental cleanup information inside
	Provide food at any public event (Note: Navy rules do not allow taxpayer funds to be used to provide food or beverage service at public meetings or events)
Host Job Fair	Host a fair to help identify jobs
Involve High profile Scientists	To help refute those who are "making a big deal about toxics that are not a big deal"
Hire Public Relations Firm	Use to manage Facebook
	Use to make "cool" factsheets and flyers
	Use to train Navy on how to get their message out

Appendix C: Community Interview Process and Summary (continued)

Postcard Mailed to Community Requesting Participation in the CIP Interview Process

Be a Voice of Your Community – Please Take Part!

We hope you will take part in a Community Involvement Plan interview with the Navy. The purpose of the interviews is to talk to various community members and groups to find out what people are interested in or concerned about when it comes to the environmental cleanup at Hunters Point. The Navy will use the feedback from the interviews to determine how to best involve you in the cleanup decision-making process. To be part of an interview, you DO NOT need to know a lot about Hunters Point Shipyard. **The Navy wants to talk to local residents, business owners, activists, and other interested parties. We are scheduling interviews this summer in-person or via telephone.**

If you would like to be interviewed, please provide your contact information and availability to:

Ms. Carolyn Hunter,
Tetra Tech Community Involvement Manager
carolyn.hunter@tetratech.com, (510) 302-6297

About the Community Involvement Plan: Based on the feedback in the interviews, the Navy will outline how they will inform and involve the community in environmental cleanup decisions at Hunters Point. The document will provide background information about Hunters Point; a list of all environmental sites and their status; demographic information about the local community; a list of past community involvement activities; applicable regulatory requirements; and contact information for the cleanup team. This document will be made available to the public.



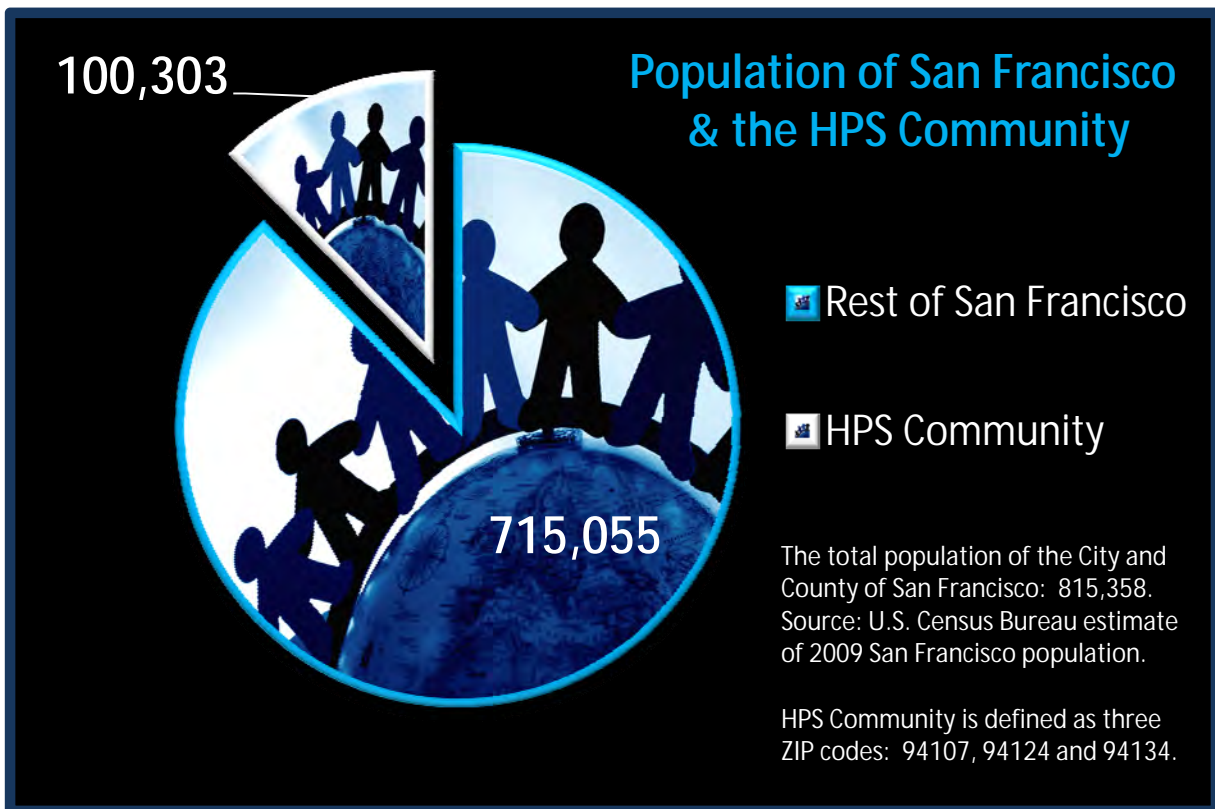
Appendix D: Community Background

The Department of the Navy defines the Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS) community as ZIP codes 94107, 94124, and 94134. In 1939, the Navy purchased the HPS property. From 1945 to 1974, the Navy was one of the largest employers of the HPS community. At its peak employment level during the last months of World War II, the shipyard employed over 17,000 civilians. When the shipyard closed in the late 1970s, thousands of people lost their jobs.

Following is information on the population, race, ages, education, average income, employment, and housing for the HPS community. All of the demographic information presented was provided by the Nielsen Company, 2010, unless otherwise noted.

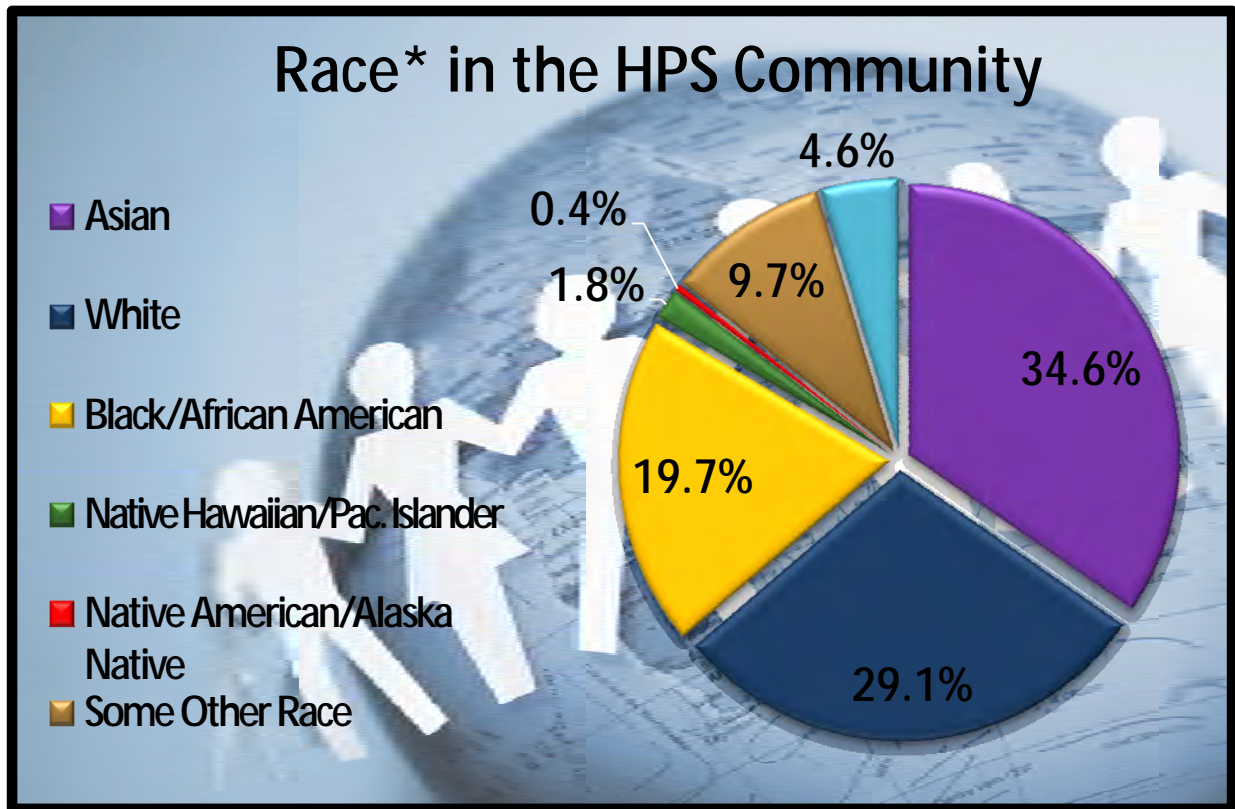
This information helped the Navy know more about the community when planning the involvement program. Age breakdown (see [Page D 3](#)) indicated that the Navy could reach the community through schools as well as senior centers. Furthermore, the Navy may choose to use youth friendly involvement methods such as texting, along with retirement age friendly daytime meetings.

The census information also indicates there is a high unemployment level, which reinforces concerns that jobs and economic impacts of the environmental cleanup are a top interest for the community. The Navy is addressing this concern by using local vendors, holding job fairs, and creating a fact sheet to direct people to potential hiring opportunities related to the cleanup.



Population by ZIP Code	94107	94124	94134
Population	24,014	34,557	41,732

Appendix D: Community Background (continued)



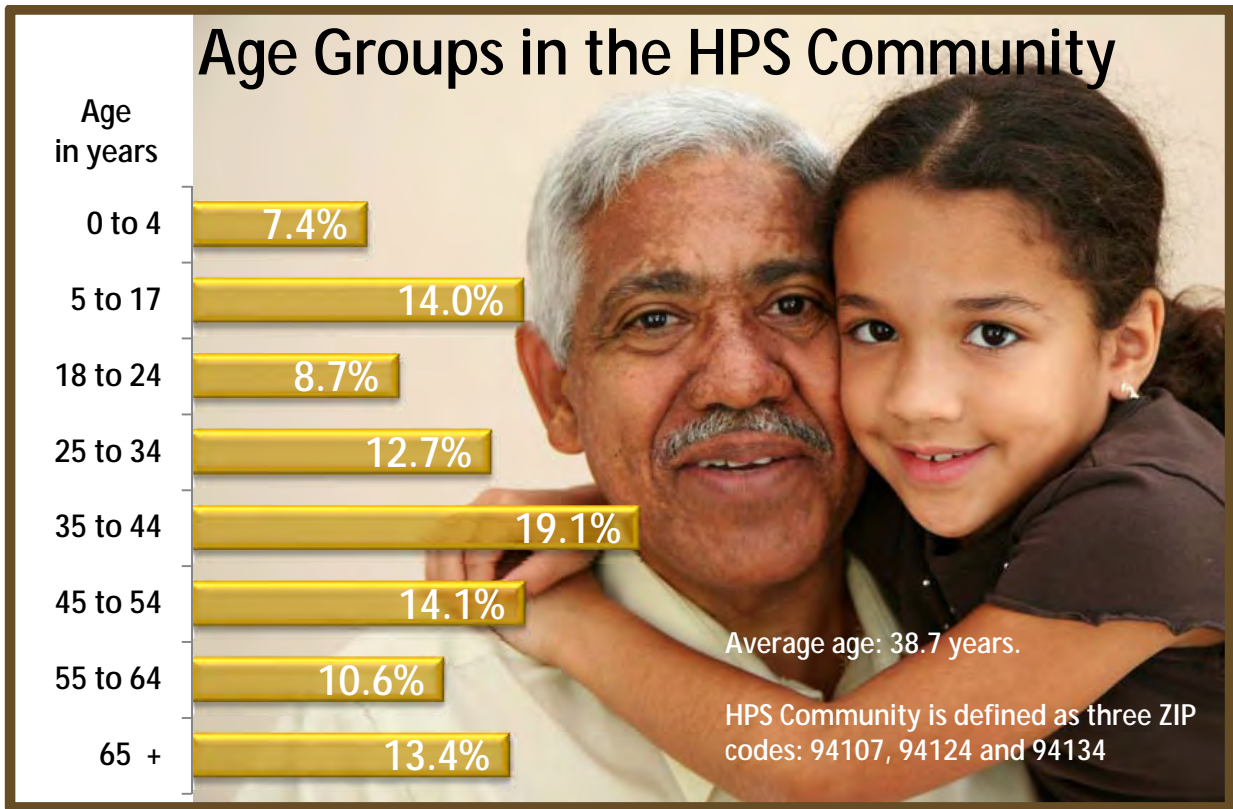
Note:

* The U.S. Census Bureau considers the Hispanic/Latino designation an ethnicity, not a race. The population self identified as "Hispanic/Latino" is also represented within the categories in the "Race" demographic. In the HPS community, 17.1% defined themselves as Hispanic/Latino.

HPS Community is defined as three ZIP codes: 94107, 94124 and 94134.

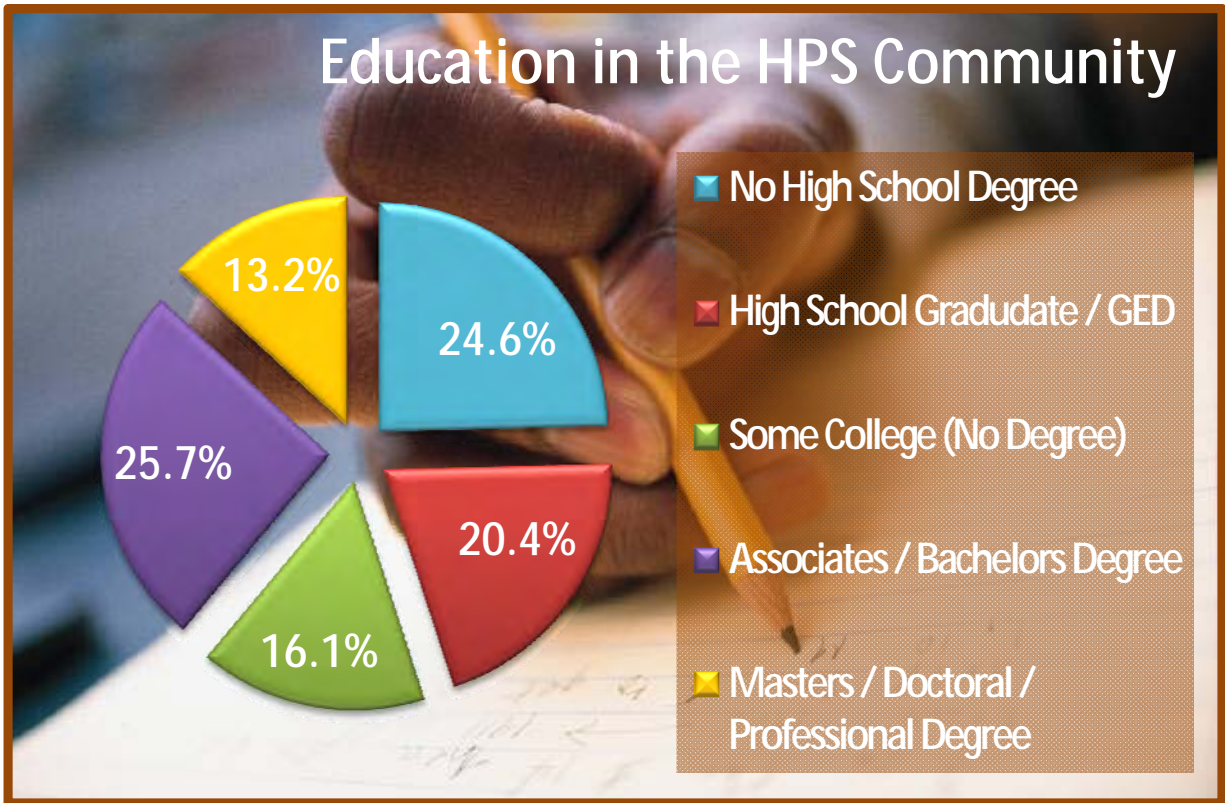
Race By ZIP Code	94107	94124	94134
Asian	19.1%	29.2%	55.5%
White	60.1%	11.0%	16.4%
Black/African American	11.5%	38.0%	9.7%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.6%	3.2%	1.5%
Native American/Alaska Native	0.5%	0.45%	0.3%
Some Other Race	3.5%	13.6%	12.0%
Two or More Races	4.7%	4.6%	4.6%
Ethnicity*			
Hispanic/Latino	8.5%	22.2%	20.7%

Appendix D: Community Background (continued)



Age Groups by ZIP Code	94107	94124	94134
0 to 4 years	4.3%	9.6%	8.2%
5 to 17 years	8.5%	18.6%	15.0%
18 to 24 years	4.7%	11.6%	9.8%
25 to 34 years	16.3%	11.0%	10.7%
35 to 44 years	24.2%	15.6%	17.3%
45 to 54 years	15.7%	13.0%	13.6%
55 to 64 years	11.1%	9.8%	11.1%
65 + years	15.2%	10.8%	14.3%
Average age	42.8 years	34.9 years	38.4 years

Appendix D: Community Background (continued)

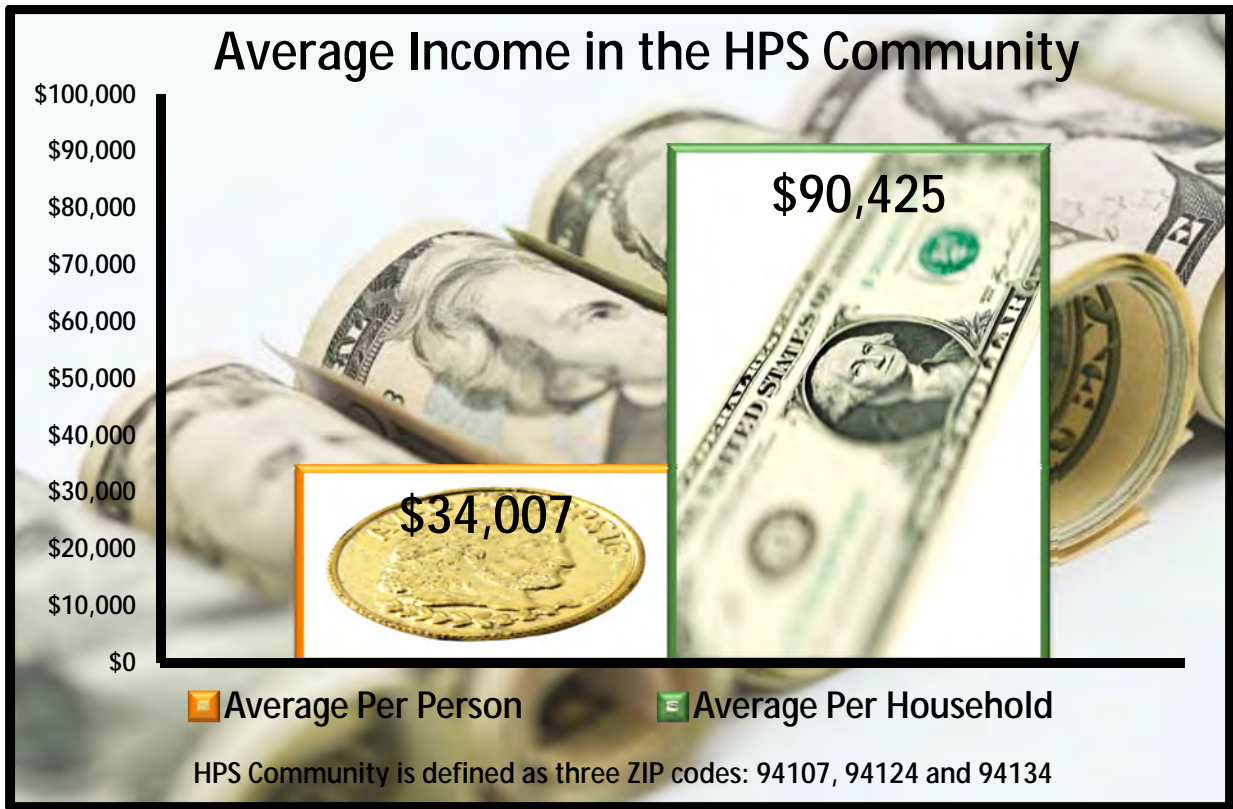


Note: Education level for population age 25 and older. Associates Degrees and Bachelor’s Degrees: Typically 2 to 4 year degrees. Masters, Doctoral, and Professional Degrees: Graduate academic or professional degree programs composed of advanced studies. Includes but is not limited to MS, MA, PhD, EdD, DPH, MD, DDS, DSW, DO, JD, and ThD.

HPS Community is defined as three ZIP codes: 94107, 94124 and 94134.

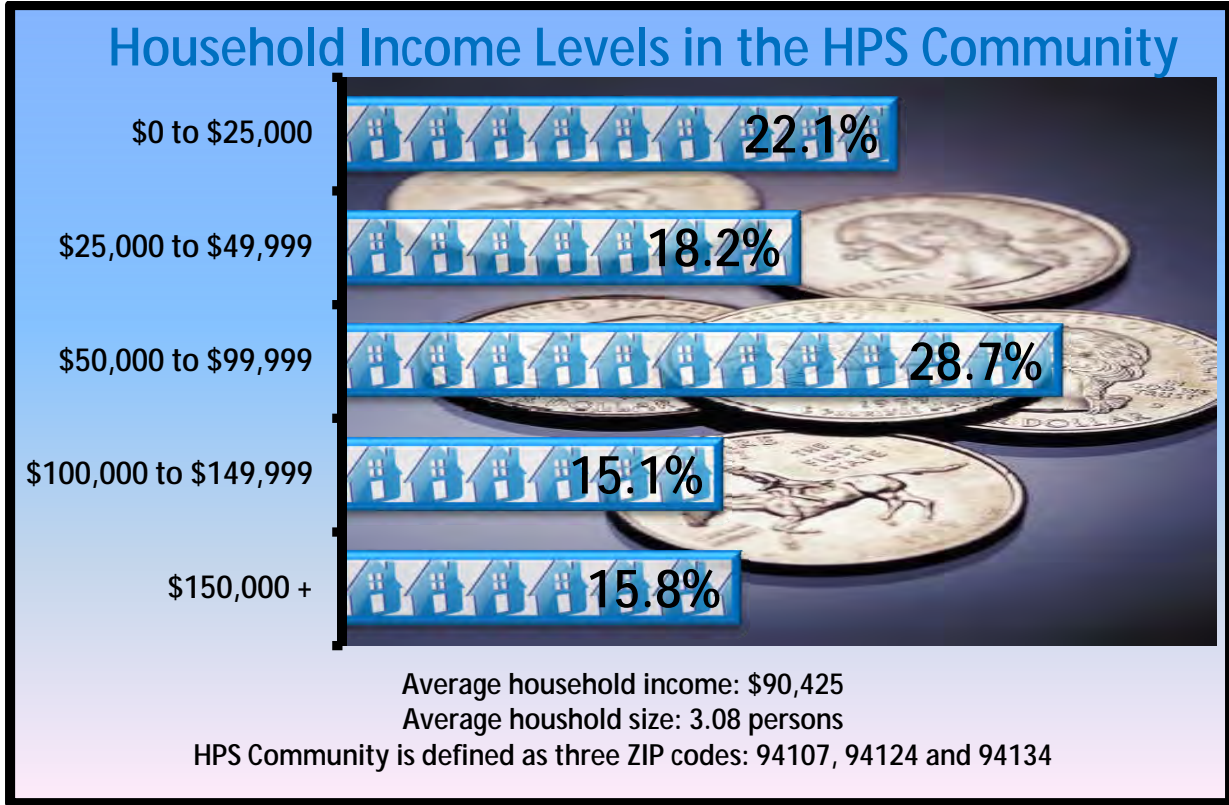
Education by ZIP Code	94107	94124	94134
No High School Degree	10.8%	31.6%	31.4%
High School Graduate/GED	11.2%	26.3%	23.7%
Some College (No Degree)	11.6%	20.4%	16.2%
Associates/Bachelors Degree (2 to 4 year degrees)	38.9%	16.0%	22.2%
Masters/Doctorate/Professional Degree	27.5%	5.7%	6.5%

Appendix D: Community Background (continued)



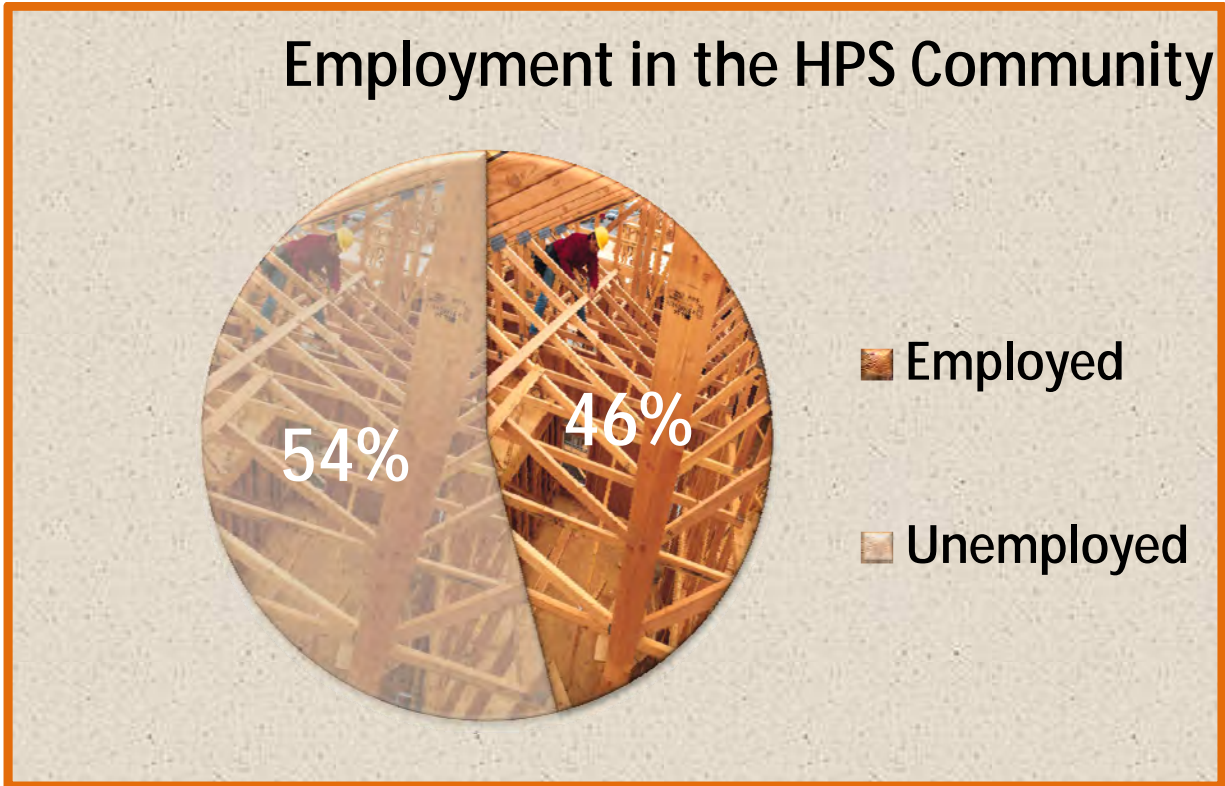
Income by ZIP Code	94107	94124	94134
Average Household Income	\$112,344	\$69,953	\$88,979
Average per Person Income	\$58,737	\$19,761	\$23,524

Appendix D: Community Background (continued)



Household Income by ZIP Code	94107	94124	94134
\$0 to \$24,999	23.2%	27.4%	15.7%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	16.4%	21.0%	17.3%
\$50,000 to \$99,999	22.9%	28.7%	34.7%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	13.0%	13.7%	18.6%
\$150,000 +	24.5%	9.2%	13.7%
Average Household Size	1.87 persons	3.58 persons	3.80 persons

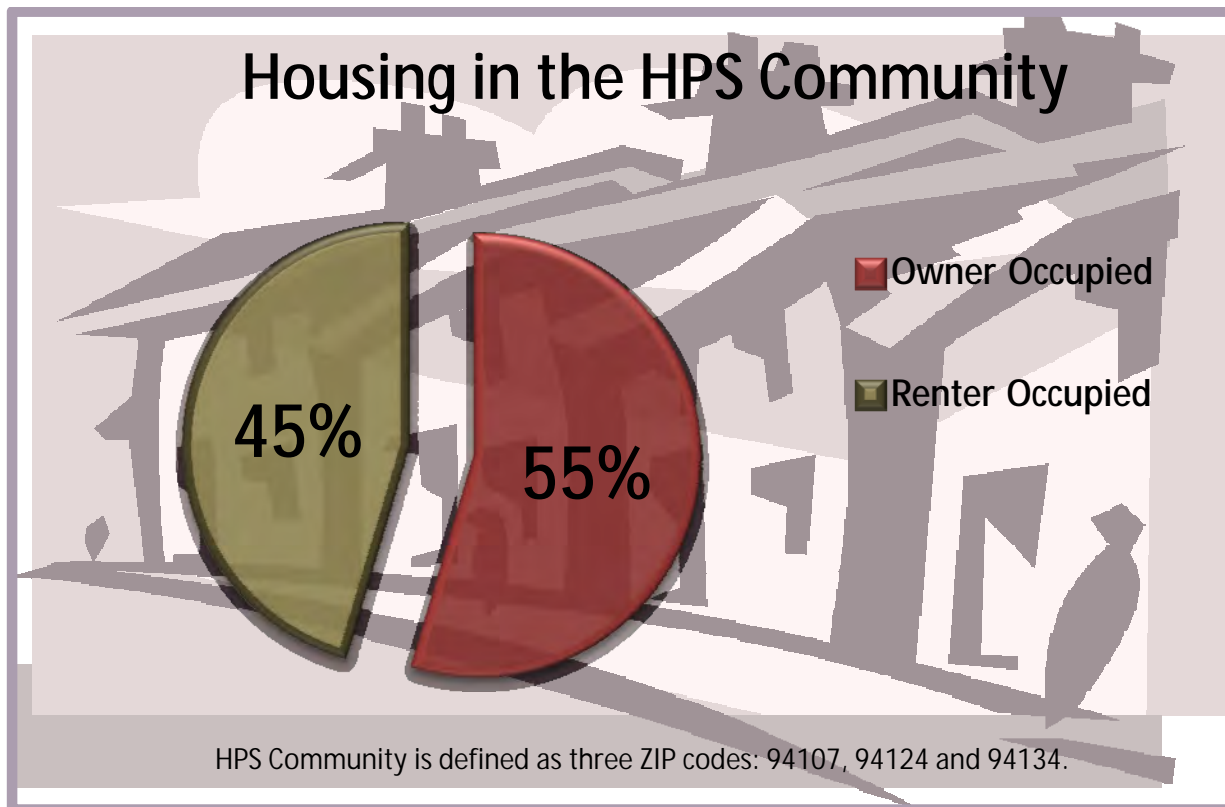
Appendix D: Community Background (continued)



Note:
 Employment percentage for population age 16 and older.
 HPS community is defined as three ZIP codes: 94107, 94124, and 94134.

Employment by ZIP Code	94107	94124	94134
Employed	59.3%	35.2%	43.7%
Unemployed	40.7%	64.8%	56.3%

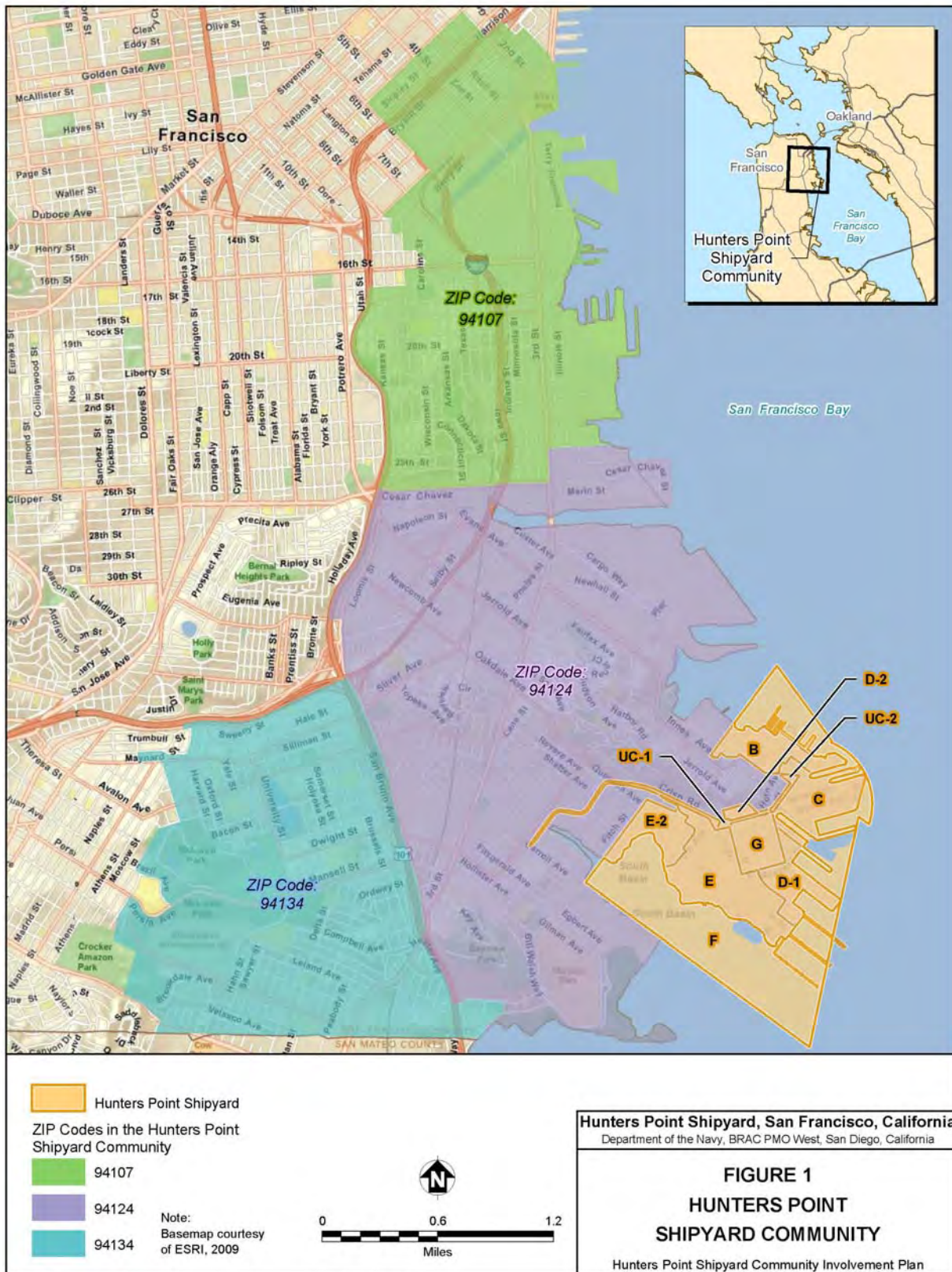
Appendix D: Community Background (continued)



Housing by ZIP Code	94107	94124	94134
Home Owners	34.1%	57.6%	72.0%
Renters	65.9%	42.4%	28.0%

Appendix D: Community Background (continued)

Map of the Hunters Point Shipyard Community



Appendix D: Community Background (continued)

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Appendix E: Former Restoration Advisory Board

This appendix includes information on the Department of the Navy's former Restoration Advisory Board (**RAB**) at Hunters Point Shipyard (**HPS**). The HPS RAB was formed in 1994 and dissolved in 2009. The purpose of the RAB was to review and comment on environmental documents and to provide the Navy and regulatory agencies with input from the community on the environmental cleanup program. The Navy would like to take this opportunity again to acknowledge that service on the RAB was a voluntary effort on the part of community members and to thank those who participated and donated their time. Over the 15 years the RAB existed, there was helpful community input and productive dialogue between the Navy and regulatory agencies and the community. However, in 2009, it was determined that the RAB was no longer fulfilling its objective. This Community Involvement Plan (**CIP**) is a key step in the Navy's goal to explore other means to promote two way communication with the HPS community.

A letter of intent to dissolve the RAB was issued on May 22, 2009, encouraging public comments on the letter (see [Page E 9](#)). The Navy HPS team began discussions with Navy management and the regulatory agencies to dissolve the RAB based on several factors, including the following:

- During RAB meetings, discussions turned into verbal arguments and focus was directed to items not within the scope of or related to the RAB. This resulted in many presentations and discussions about environmental cleanup not being completed.
- Some RAB members and community members who attended meetings confidentially stated they felt the meetings had a volatile tone that made them feel unwelcome and in some cases unsafe.
- The RAB did not provide comments on any Navy environmental documents.
- The RAB was not serving as a liaison between the Navy/regulatory agencies and the community, as it was designed to do.

On December 23, 2009, the Navy officially dissolved the RAB. The letter dissolving the RAB is presented on [Page E 15](#). Per the Department of Defense RAB Rule Handbook, Chapter 7, the Navy will continue to evaluate community interest in a RAB at least every 24 months after the board was dissolved.

Following is additional information, including graphs, presenting the attendance trends at RAB meetings until the last RAB meeting held in January 2009. In addition, information is presented on attendance at technical meetings the Navy has held subsequent to the last RAB meeting in order to continue communication with the HPS community.

Data for [Graphs 1 and 2](#) were compiled from the sign in sheets for RAB meetings from 2006 (when the last CIP update was finalized) through the last meeting in 2009. In addition, the post RAB meeting sign in sheets from 2009 through 2010 were also compiled. Once the data was compiled all "paid" attendees including Navy, regulatory agency, City of San Francisco, and contractor employees were identified and removed from the data set. The resulting graphs represent community member attendees at the meetings. The graphs included RAB members (not eliminated by the previously listed categories) as community members.

Data for [Graphs 3 through 6](#) was compiled from sign in sheets for RAB meetings from 2005 through 2008. The data set evaluated only included community RAB members.

Appendix E: Former Restoration Advisory Board (continued)

Graph 1: Meeting Attendance over Time, 2006 through 2011

[Graph 1](#) shows community members in attendance at meetings from 2006 through 2011. Meeting attendance in 2006 was relatively low until December 2006, when a large increase occurred. The trend for number of community members in attendance during 2007 was greater than 2006 and trended downward except in August 2007 when the meeting attendance was greatest. 2008 saw some increases and decreases in attendance throughout the year, with the final RAB meeting in January 2009 having a larger attendance than any meeting in 2008. Since the RAB was dissolved, meeting attendance in 2009 and 2010 has continued to be variable with an upward trend since the low during the July 2010 meeting. A few reasons that might have contributed to the variance in attendance during 2009 included the lack of regularly scheduled meetings and the variability in meeting locations.

One item that was not tracked during the meetings was the number of participants present at the end of the meetings. General observations from Navy contractors in attendance at the latter RAB meetings indicate that some participants left during the meetings. Furthermore, during three RAB meetings in September 2007, December 2008, and January 2009, the planned presentations were not given or finished due to disruptions during the meetings. Some individuals provided feedback to the Navy that they did not feel comfortable coming to future meetings because of the aggressive environment during these meetings.

Graph 2: Percentage of New and Existing Community Members at Meetings in 2009 through 2011

[Graph 2](#) shows the percentage of community members who attended post RAB meetings who had not been involved prior to the last RAB in January 2009. The graph indicates 64% of the meeting participants in 2009 through 2011 had not attended a prior RAB meeting. The post RAB meetings appear to be reaching out to new members of the HPS community.

Graph 3: Percentage of RAB Members in Attendance from 2005 through 2008

The number of community RAB members varied by month; therefore, the percentage of RAB members in attendance during RAB meetings is shown on [Graph 3](#).

Graph 4: Percentage of RAB Members in Attendance by Month from 2005 through 2008

[Graph 4](#) shows the percentage of community RAB members by month during 2005 through 2008. No specific trends were observed in the graphs, but some decreases in July and September were observed.

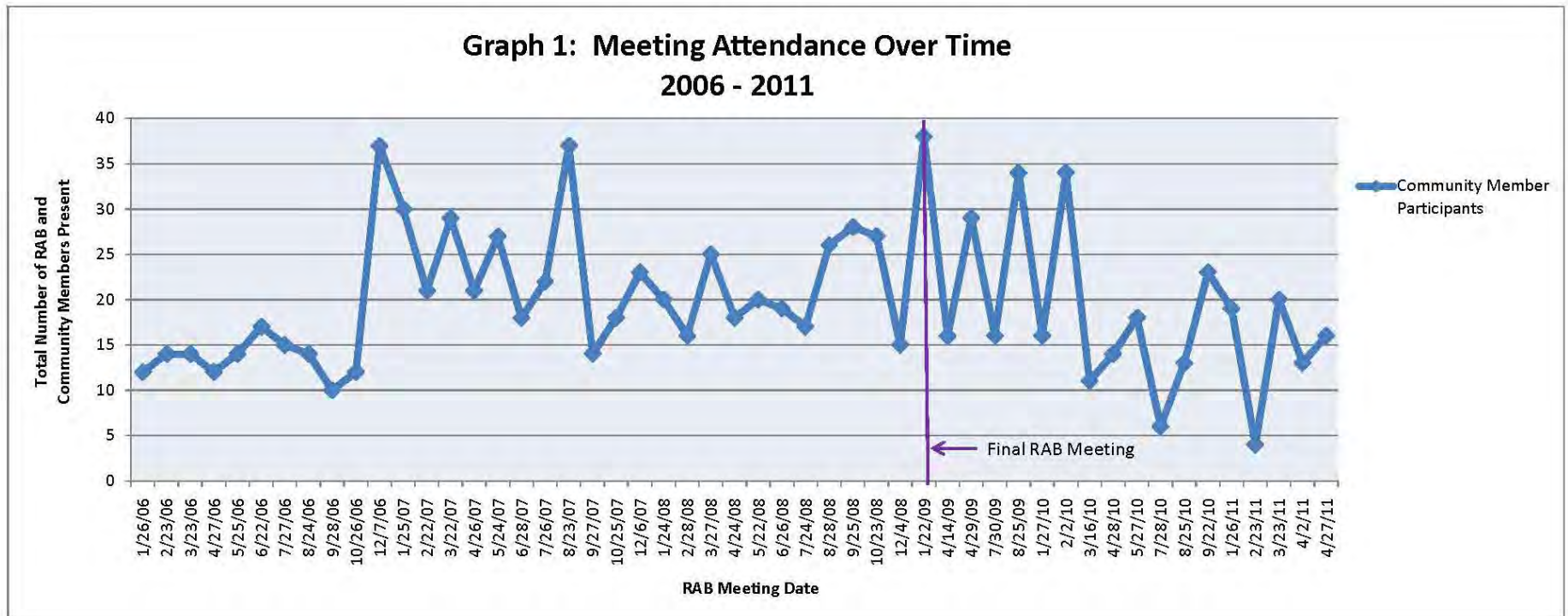
Graph 5: RAB Members in Attendance from 2005 through 2008

[Graph 5](#) indicates the actual number of community RAB members who attended RAB meetings from 2005 through 2008. In general, more RAB members were present in 2007 and 2008 than 2005 and 2006.

Graph 6: Number of New and Resigning RAB Members from 2005 through 2009

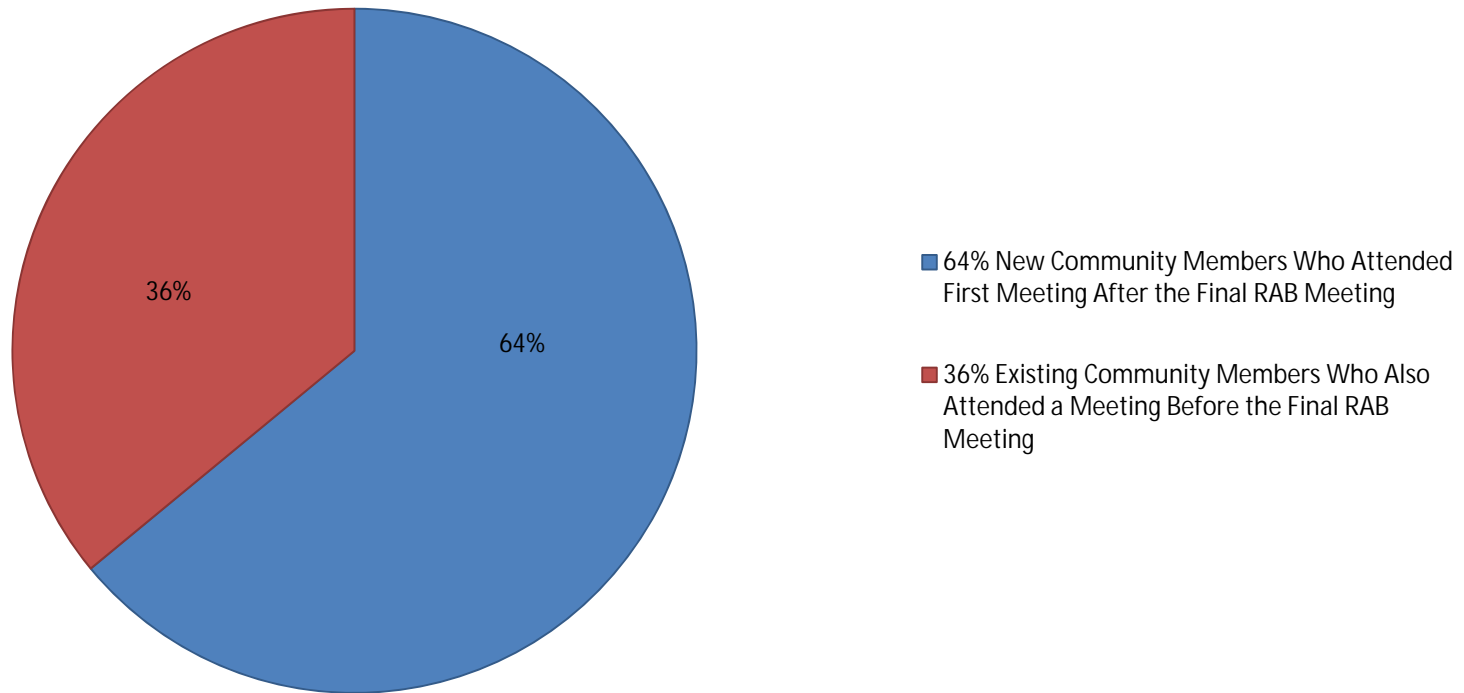
[Graph 6](#) represents the number of new and resigning community RAB members during 2005 through 2009. The most people resigned in 2008 with four RAB members leaving. The most new community RAB members joined in during 2007 and 2009, when nine and seven new members joined, respectively.

Appendix E: Former Restoration Advisory Board (continued)

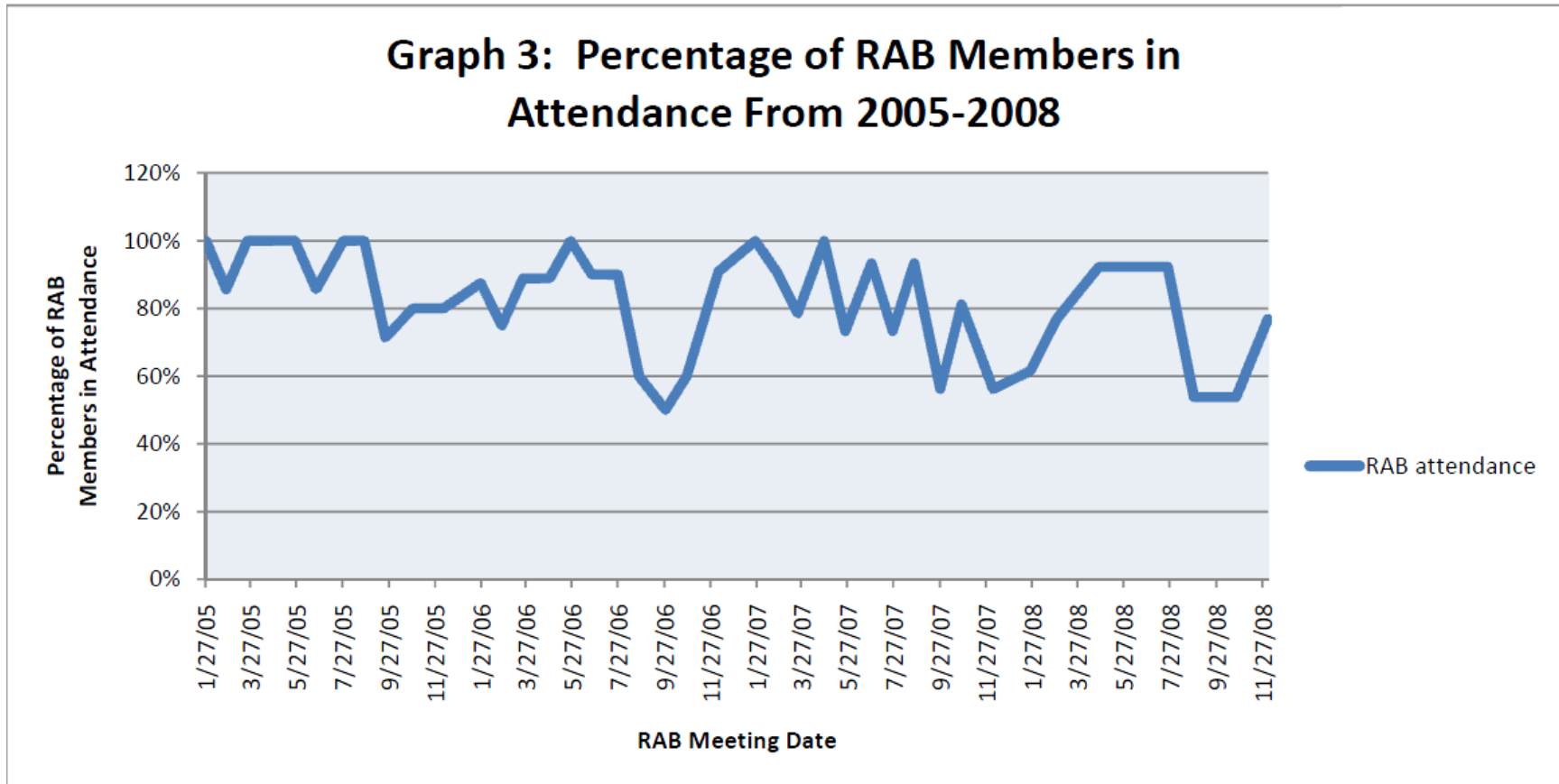


Appendix E: Former Restoration Advisory Board (continued)

Graph 2: Percentage of New and Existing Community Members at Meetings in 2009 - 2011

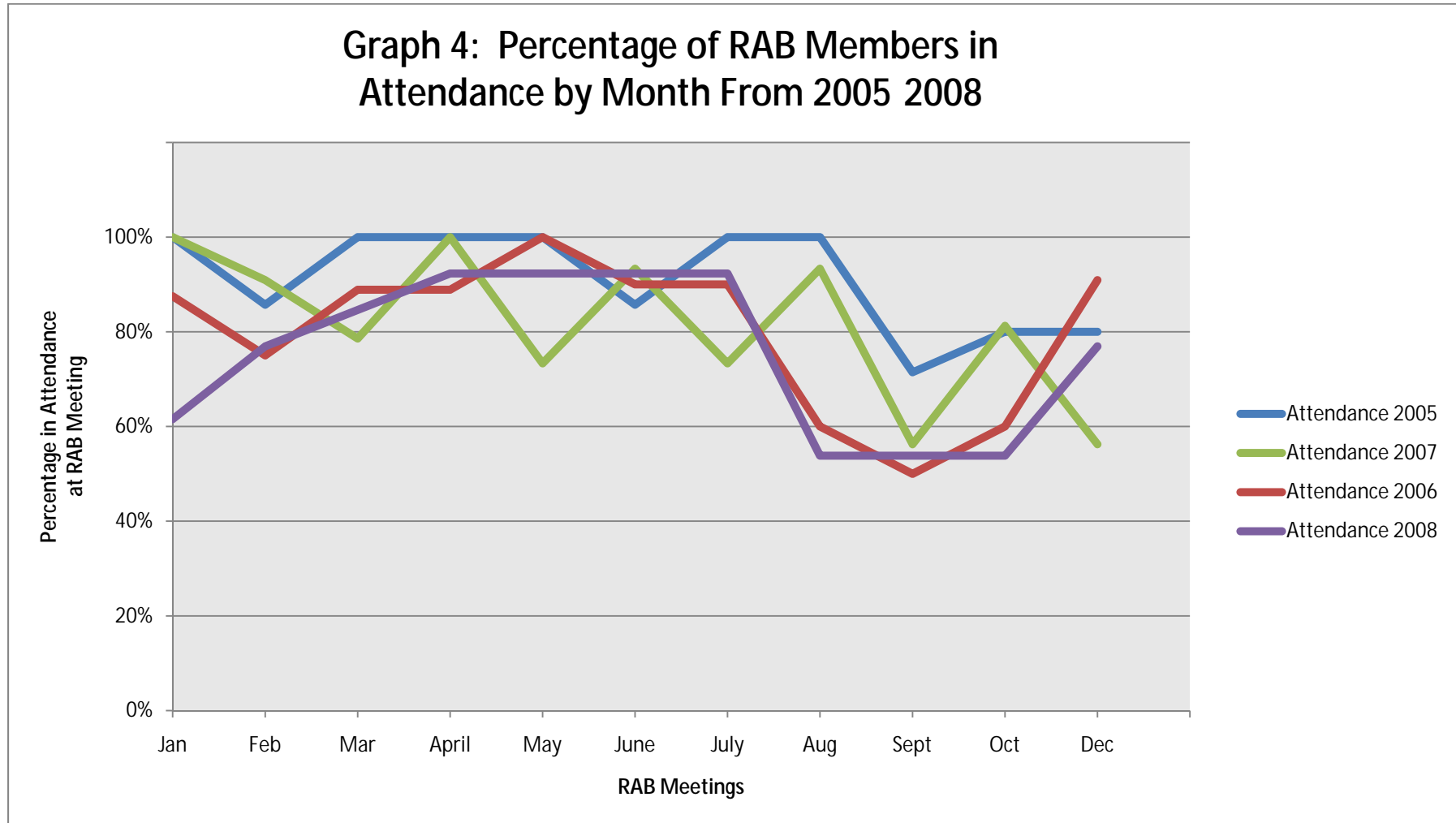


Appendix E: Former Restoration Advisory Board (continued)

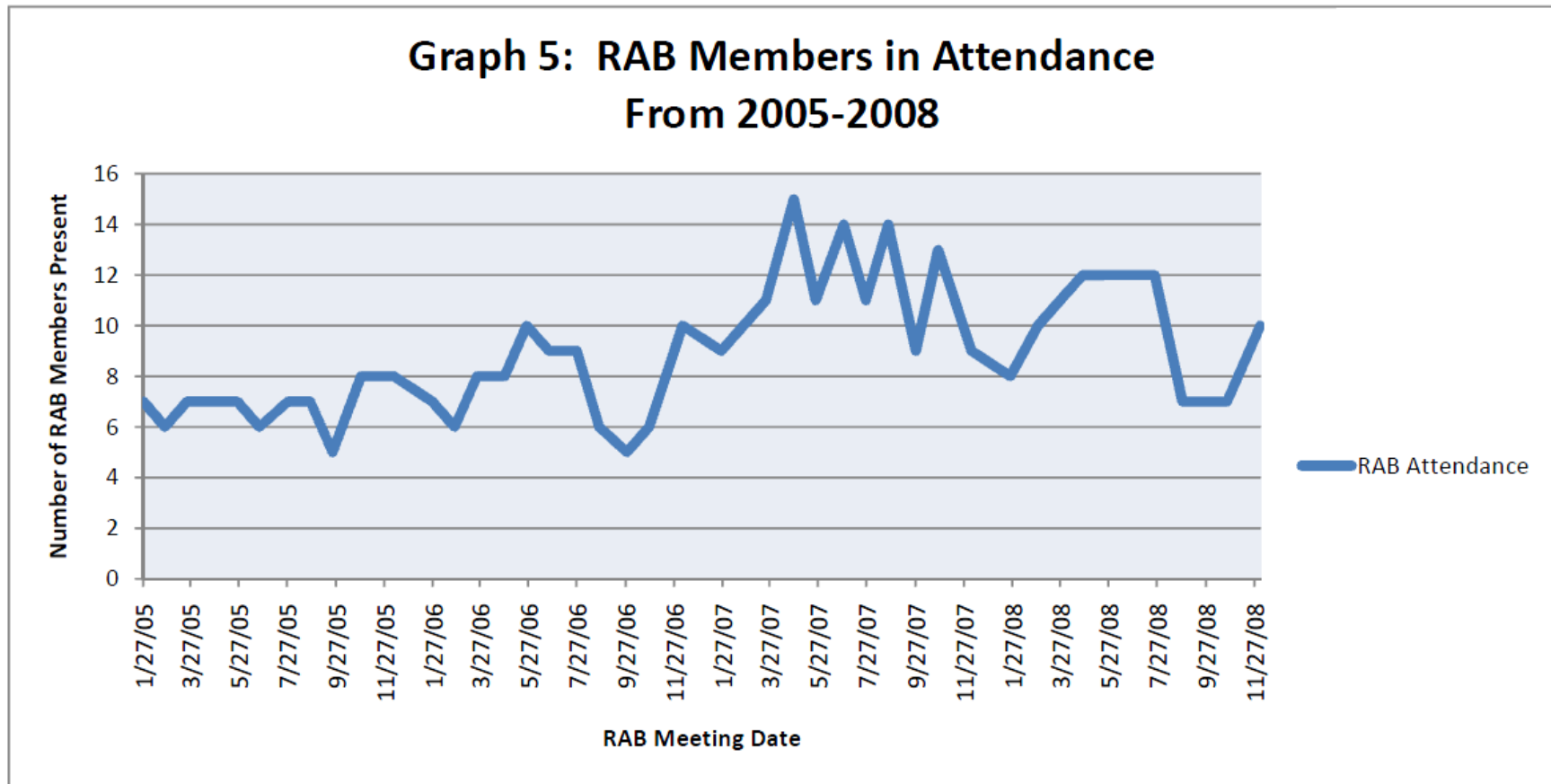


Appendix E: Former Restoration Advisory Board (continued)

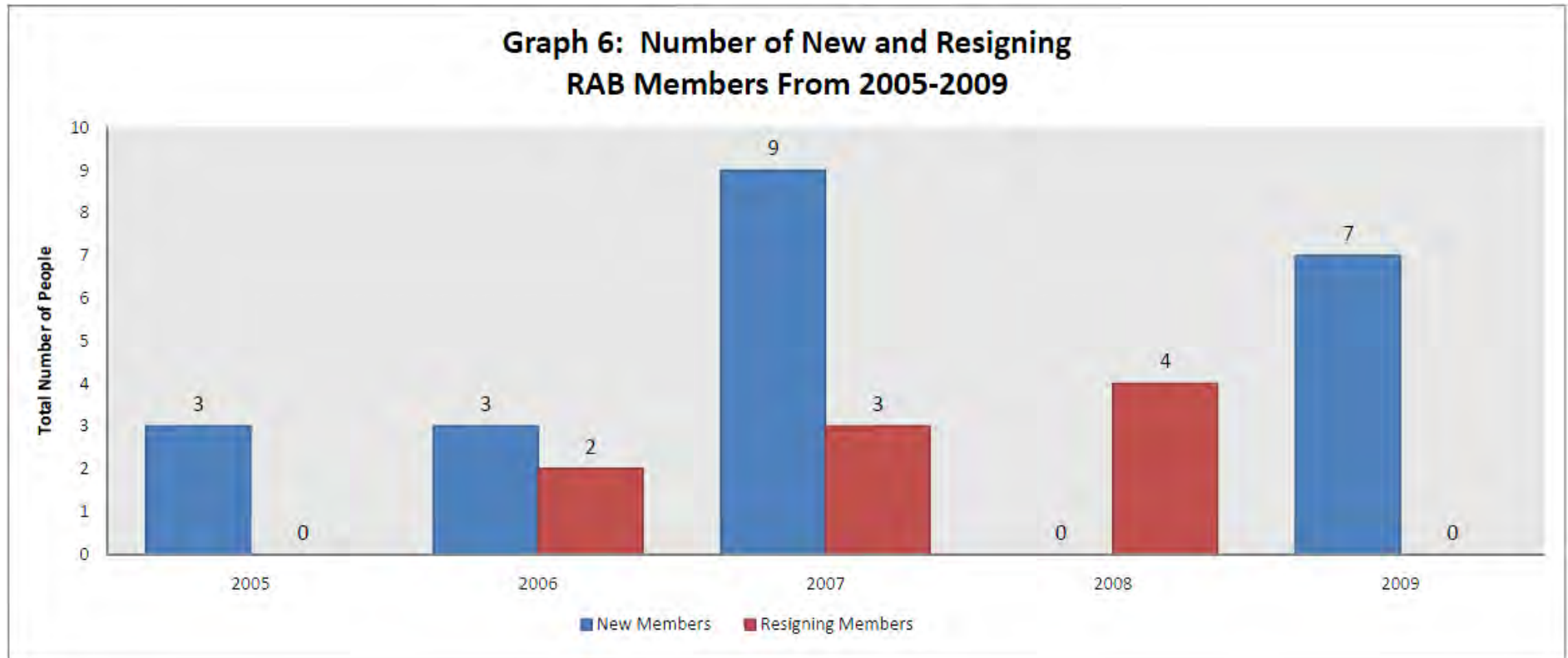
Graph 4: Percentage of RAB Members in Attendance by Month From 2005 2008



Appendix E: Former Restoration Advisory Board (continued)



Appendix E: Former Restoration Advisory Board (continued)





DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT OFFICE WEST
1455 FRAZEE RD, SUITE 900
SAN DIEGO, CA 92108-4310

Ser BPMOW.DG/0317
MAY 22 2009

Dear Hunters Point Naval Shipyard RAB Community Co-Chair and RAB Members:

This letter serves as the Navy's notice of intent to dissolve the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard (HPS) Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) as provided by 32 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 202. My office has consulted with the Environmental Protection Agency, as well as State, and local government representatives about this proposal. The purpose of a RAB is to ensure community involvement in the environmental cleanup process whereby an open discussion and exchange of information occurs. The Navy fully supports the need for open, meaningful dialogue with the diverse Bayview Hunters Point Community regarding our environmental cleanup actions and decisions. However, the RAB is not fulfilling this objective. Therefore, we will be exploring other means to accomplish this important goal. As the Navy follows the RAB dissolution process (enclosed), my staff will be working with you, the greater Bayview Hunters Point Community, and our regulatory partners to find alternative means to meet these community involvement goals and requirements. I specifically request your ideas for an effective community involvement program which will reach a broad community audience and encourage effective two-way communication between the community and Navy regarding environmental cleanup issues at HPS.

My review of input from the RAB over the last 24 months regarding Navy environmental cleanup matters leads me to conclude that the HPS RAB should be dissolved. To continue holding meetings will not fulfill the RAB's purpose or mission. This conclusion is based on the following:

1. RAB meetings do not provide the diverse Bayview Hunters Point Community's input to the Navy's environmental cleanup program.
 - The Navy has issued over 80 documents for review over the last 24 months and only 3 have received formal written comments from RAB members.
 - The Navy has issued four different Proposed Plan/Record of Decision documents over the past year without receiving any formal written comment from RAB members.
 - RAB meetings are used to discuss non-Navy issues such as redevelopment actions. In fact, RAB members recently voted to stop all work on HPS due to concerns about work on an adjacent City-owned parcel.
 - RAB meetings are used to discuss contracting issues rather than the cleanup program. RAB members recently passed a resolution to pursue a civil grand jury investigation into economic issues at HPS.

While the Navy agrees that redevelopment and contracting issues are important to the community, they are outside the scope of the RAB and there are other appropriate forums for these topics. The Navy has repeated this point to the RAB without a change in RAB performance.

2. The RAB atmosphere is not productive to effective public discourse.
 - Rules of order are often not followed during meetings; interruptions are common; and meeting facilitators are not respected.
 - A number of RAB Community members have complained about the hostile tone of RAB meetings and decline to attend because of the unwillingness of other RAB members to listen to contrasting points of view and/or inability of the RAB to focus on environmental cleanup issues.
 - At the January 22, 2009 RAB meeting, RAB members voted to request replacement of the City's representative, which is not an appropriate RAB function.
 - At a February 18, 2009 "emergency meeting" RAB members voted to request replacement of the Navy RAB Co-Chair, which is not an appropriate RAB function.

As a consequence, valuable information from Navy and other state and Federal agency representatives has not been effectively presented. Instead of fostering discussion on the effectiveness of proposed Navy cleanup actions, RAB discussions focus on matters unrelated to the Navy's clean-up efforts.

3. Navy attempts to work with the Community to improve the RAB process have failed.
 - Over the past 24 months, the Navy RAB Co-Chair and others have attempted to refocus RAB meetings with the help of a professional facilitator.
 - The Navy RAB Co-Chair has had discussions outside of RAB meetings with RAB members to try to refocus the RAB on the environmental program.

These attempts have been unsuccessful in changing the atmosphere or inducing input on the environmental restoration program.

Though I believe the RAB should be dissolved, I remain fully committed to seeking community involvement and input for ongoing and future HPS cleanup actions. While we work through this RAB dissolution process, I will post information such as fact sheets and presentations on the Hunter's Point website (www.bracpmo.navy.mil), as well as provide informational mailings to elicit community member comments and questions.

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MAY 22 2009

As stated earlier, the Navy fully supports the need for open, meaningful dialogue with the diverse Bayview Hunters Point Community regarding our environmental cleanup actions and decisions. Should the RAB be dissolved, the revised community involvement program may include community environmental forums, including using internet-based technology to more easily reach a diverse audience; expanded Monthly Progress Reports and facts sheets; and hosting technical discussions and tours of cleanup sites on HPS for interested community members. I solicit your comments on this letter of intent, as well as your ideas regarding more productive community involvement alternatives between the Bayview Hunters Point Community and the Navy. I request you provide your ideas and comments to HPS Base Closure Manager, Mr. Douglas Gilkey, at the address on the letterhead no later than 30 June 2009. Please feel free to contact Mr. Gilkey at (619)-532-0949 if you have any questions about this notice or the dissolution process.

During the interim period between my publishing of this intent letter and a final decision as to the RAB's dissolution, further meetings of the RAB are suspended.

I thank each of you for the effort you have made as a member of the HPS RAB. The Navy places a high priority on obtaining meaningful and timely input from the community in the course of its environmental cleanup activities and hope you will continue to participate in the HPS environmental restoration program in the future. Thank you for your contributions.

Sincerely,


LAURA DUCHNAK
Director, BRAC PMO West

Encl: (1) 32 C.F.R Part 202.10

32 C.F.R Part 202.10

(b) *RAB dissolution*—(1) *Requirements for RAB dissolution.* An Installation Commander may recommend dissolution of a RAB when a RAB is no longer fulfilling the intended purpose of advising and providing community input to an Installation Commander and decision makers on environmental restoration projects as described in §202.1(b).

(2) *Dissolution procedures.* If the Installation Commander is considering dissolving the RAB, the Installation Commander shall:

(i) Consult with EPA, state, tribal and local government representatives, as appropriate, regarding dissolving the RAB.

(ii) Notify the RAB community co-chair and members in writing of the intent to dissolve the RAB and the reasons for doing so and provide the RAB members 30 days to respond in writing. The Installation Commander shall consider RAB member responses, and in consultation with EPA, state, tribal and local government representatives, as appropriate, determine the appropriate actions.

(iii) Notify the public of the proposal to dissolve the RAB and provide a 30-day public comment period on the proposal, if the Installation Commander decides to proceed with dissolution. At the conclusion of the public comment period, the Installation Commander will review the public comments, consult with EPA, state, tribal and local government representatives, as appropriate, and, if the Installation Commander still believes dissolution is appropriate, render a recommendation to that effect.

(iv) Send the recommendation, responsiveness summary, and all supporting documentation via the chain-of-command to the Military Component's Environmental Deputy Assistant Secretary (or equivalent) for approval or disapproval. The Military Component's Environmental Deputy Assistant Secretary (or equivalent) shall notify the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations & Environment) (or equivalent) of the decision to approve or disapprove the request to dissolve the RAB and the rationale for that decision.

(v) Document the recommendation, responsiveness summary, and the rationale for dissolution in a memorandum for inclusion in the Administrative Record, notify the public of the decision through written notice to the RAB members and through publication of a notice in a local newspaper of general circulation and describe other ongoing public involvement opportunities that are available, once the Military Component's Environmental Deputy Assistant Secretary (or equivalent) makes a final decision.

(c) *Reestablishing an adjourned or dissolved RAB.* An Installation Commander may reestablish an adjourned or dissolved RAB if there is sufficient and sustained community interest in doing so, and there are environmental restoration activities still ongoing at the installation or that may start up again. Where a RAB is adjourned or dissolved and environmental restoration activities continue, the Installation Commander should reassess community interest at least every 24 months. When all environmental restoration decisions have been made and required remedies are in place and are properly operating at an installation, reassessment of the community interest for reestablishing the RAB is not necessary. When additional environmental restoration decisions have to be made resulting from subsequent actions, such as long-term management and five-year reviews, the installation will reassess community interest for reestablishing the RAB. Where the reassessment finds sufficient and sustained community interest at previously adjourned or dissolved RABs, the Installation Commander should reestablish a RAB. Where the reassessment does not find sufficient and sustained community interest in reestablishing the RAB, the Installation Commander shall document in a memorandum for the record the procedures followed in the reassessment and the findings of the reassessment. This document shall be included in the Administrative Record for the installation. If there is interest in reestablishment at a previously dissolved RAB, but the Installation Commander determines that the same conditions exist that required the original dissolution, he or she will request, through the chain-of-command to the Military Component's Deputy Assistant Secretary, an exception to reestablishing the RAB. If those conditions no longer exist at a previously dissolved RAB, and there is sufficient and sustained interest in reestablishment, the Installation Commander should recommend to the Deputy Assistant Secretary that the RAB be reestablished. The Deputy Assistant Secretary will take the Installation Commander's recommendation under advisement and may approve that RAB for reestablishment.

(d) *Public comment.* If the Installation Commander intends to recommend dissolution of a RAB or reestablish a dissolved RAB, the Installation Commander shall notify the public of the proposal to dissolve or reestablish the RAB and provide a 30-day public comment period on the proposal. At the conclusion of the public comment period, the Installation Commander shall review public comments; consult with EPA and state, tribal, or local government representatives, as appropriate; prepare a responsiveness summary; and render a recommendation. The recommendation, responsiveness summary, and all supporting documentation should be sent via the chain-of-command to the Military Component's Environmental Deputy Assistant Secretary (or equivalent) for approval or disapproval. The Installation Commander shall notify the public of the decision.



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
(INSTALLATIONS AND ENVIRONMENT)
1000 NAVY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON DC 20350-1000

DEC 23 2009

MEMORANDUM TO MS. LAURA DUCHNAK, DIRECTOR,
BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE (BRAC) PROGRAM

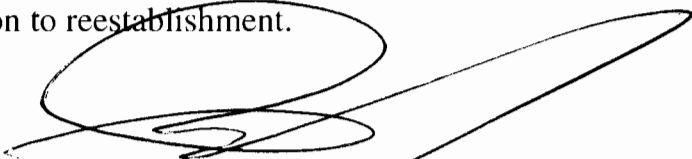
SUBJECT: Hunters Point Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)

I received your December 22, 2009 memorandum (Attachment 1) submitted pursuant to the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at Title 32, Section 202.10(b) along with the supporting materials, wherein you recommend the dissolution of the Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS) Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). In accordance with Title 32, I considered your recommendation and the content of the administrative record in reaching my decision. I also reviewed the process you undertook to make the public aware of your intentions, as well as attempts made by your staff to resolve issues affecting the RAB's effectiveness. Based on review of that information, I have determined the HPS RAB is unable to fulfill its intended purpose of advising Navy's Environmental Restoration program managers and decision makers, and I therefore approve your request to dissolve the HPS RAB.

The Department of the Navy (DON) establishes RABs to provide stakeholder involvement in the environmental restoration process at Department of Defense (DoD) installations. The RAB is an opportunity for parties who may be affected by environmental restoration activities to review program progress, and participate in a dialogue where they provide comment and advice to environmental restoration program managers and decision makers. I have reviewed documents within the administrative record. I paid particular attention to the minutes of various RAB meetings (Attch. 2, 13, 14 and 20). The meeting minutes revealed a RAB that at times was productive but more often was unproductive. While members of the RAB listened and provided insightful comments at one point, the next moment conversations devolved into acrimony and accusation on issues which had little or nothing to do with HPS environmental restoration. The meeting of January 2009 is a prime example of this inconsistency (Attch. 20). The RAB Community Co-Chair notes in Attachment 22 that the RAB is an advisory board for environmental clean-up decisions; however, in that same note, he demands initiation of a grand jury investigation on economic matters and immediate removal from the RAB of a San Francisco City regulator. Email by current and former members of the RAB was also telling of the wide dichotomy of views within the RAB regarding its continued value (Attach. 30, 34, 35, 37, 39, 40, 41 and 61). Reasonable steps were taken to resolve issues affecting the RAB's effectiveness, as seen by regular use of a meeting facilitator and numerous attempts by Navy personnel to work with RAB members on issues that are outside the RAB's purview (Attch. 62). Nevertheless, it appears clear to me that irresolvable internal issues prevent the HPS RAB from fulfilling its

intended purpose of advising the environmental restoration program managers and decision makers.

Since February 2009, you have taken numerous steps to seek out and implement enhanced community involvement in other forums and through internet technologies. While several actions have shown promise, others may not have been completely successful (Attch.6). I encourage you to continue to provide information to the public, seek their input on the environmental restoration program implementation, and continue to explore other opportunities for meaningful dialogue with the local community. I am directing you to monitor and reassess community interest in the RAB process at least every 24 months. If your reassessment finds sufficient and sustained community interest for reestablishing the HPS RAB, you should reestablish a RAB. However, if the same conditions occurring at the time of this RAB's dissolution still exist, you should notify this office through your chain of command and request an exception to reestablishment.



Richard G. Mach, Jr., P.E.
Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy
(Environment)

Appendix F: History of Recent Community Involvement

Date of Meeting	Meeting Topic	Type of Meeting
February 11, 2009	Parcel C Proposed Plan	Public Meeting
April 14, 2009	Dust Control	Community Environmental Forum
April 29, 2009	Basewide Update	Community Environmental Forum
July 30, 2009	Parcel E Draft Feasibility Study	Community Technical Meeting
August 25, 2009	Open House	Open House
January 27, 2010	Parcel E 2 Polychlorinated Biphenyls Hot Spot	Community Technical Meeting
February 2, 2010	Community Involvement Plan Meeting	Community Meeting
March 16, 2010	Navy Update of HPS Clean Up Activities	Community Technical Meeting
April 28, 2010	Parcel C Draft Record of Decision	Community Technical Meeting
May 27, 2010	Radiological Program Update	Community Technical Meeting
June 30, 2010	Business Information	Open House/Fair
July 28, 2010	Parcel C Groundwater Fieldwork	Community Technical Meeting
August 25, 2010	Pier Demolition	Community Technical Meeting
September 22, 2010	Upcoming Radiological Work on Parcel D 1	Community Technical Meeting
October 27, 2010	Parcel B Remediation	Community Technical Meeting
November 18, 2010	Environmental Cleanup Activities	Community Meeting
December 1, 2010	Year in Review – 2010 Environmental Cleanup	Community Meeting
January 26, 2011	Upcoming 2011 Environmental Cleanup Activities	Community Meeting
February 23, 2011	Upcoming 2011 Environmental Cleanup Activities	Community Meeting
March 23, 2011	Draft Community Involvement Plan and the Early Transfer Process	Community Meeting
April 2, 2011	Draft Community Involvement Plan	Community Meeting
April 27, 2011	Update of Environmental Field Projects and Public Involvement	Community Meeting

Appendix F: History of Recent Community Involvement (continued)

Date of Fact Sheet	Fact Sheet Topic
January 22, 2009	Snapshot of HPS (Update on activities basewide)
January 23, 2009	Parcel C Proposed Plan
February 27, 2009	Snapshot of HPS
March 31, 2009	Snapshot of HPS
May 29, 2009	Snapshot of HPS
June 26, 2009	Snapshot of HPS
August 28, 2009	Snapshot of HPS
March 14, 2011	Draft Community Involvement Plan
Date of Other Outreach Activities	Outreach Activity
July 12, 2010	Morgan Heights Homeowners Association General Update Presentation
October 13, 2010	Community HPS Bus Tour
February 22, 2011	Hunters Point Shipyard Citizen's Advisory Committee
February 23, 2011	Bayview Hunters Point Senior Center General Update Presentation
February 23, 2011	Sing Tao Chinese Radio Interview Session
March 23, 2011	Sing Tao Chinese Radio Interview Session
March 23, 2011	El Show de Carlos DeMarty Spanish Radio Interview Session
April 26, 2011	KPOO Community Radio Show General overview
April 27, 2011	Sing Tao Chinese Radio Interview Session
April 27, 2011	El Show de Carlos DeMarty Spanish Radio Interview Session

Appendix G: Regulations and Guidance for Community Involvement

The Department of the Navy's Installation Restoration Program is conducted in accordance with federal and state requirements, and its purpose is twofold—(1) to identify, investigate, and clean up or control releases of hazardous substances, and (2) to reduce the risk to human health and the environment. The Navy is the lead federal agency for the Installation Restoration Program at Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS). The figure on [Page G 2](#) presents the major phases of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) process.

Federal and state environmental statutes and amendments require community involvement for hazardous waste sites, and guidance documents have been created to address these requirements. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) community involvement documents can be found at www.epa.gov/superfund/community/involvement.htm. The Department of Defense documents can be found at https://portal.navfac.navy.mil/portal/page/portal/NAVFAC/NAVFAC_WW_PP/NAVFAC_NFESC_PP/ENVIRONMENTAL/ERB/COMINV. The Navy's Community Involvement Plan (CIP) at HPS meets these requirements. The following state and federal environmental statutes and amendments require community involvement program activities for hazardous waste sites:

- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) (Title 42, *United States Code*, Section 9601, and following sections), also known as Superfund
- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, which amended CERCLA
- Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act of 1992, which also amended CERCLA
- California Health and Safety Code, Division 20
- Title 22, California Code of Regulations, Division 4.5
- *California Public Resources Code*, Section 21000 and the sections that follow Section 21000 in the *Public Resource Code*

The guidelines for conducting community involvement, including preparing a CIP, are set forth in the following:

- "Superfund Community Involvement Handbook" (U.S. EPA, 2005)
- "Superfund Community Involvement Toolkit" (U.S. EPA, 2005)
- "Navy/Marine Corps Installation Restoration Manual" (Naval Facilities Engineering Command, 1997)
- "Department of Defense/EPA Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Implementation Guidelines" (Department of Defense, 1994)
- "State of California Environmental Protection Agency Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) Public Participation Manual" (DTSC, 2001)

In addition, the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, also called the National Contingency Plan (NCP), contains the federal government's requirements for responding to

Appendix G: Regulations and Guidance for Community Involvement (continued)

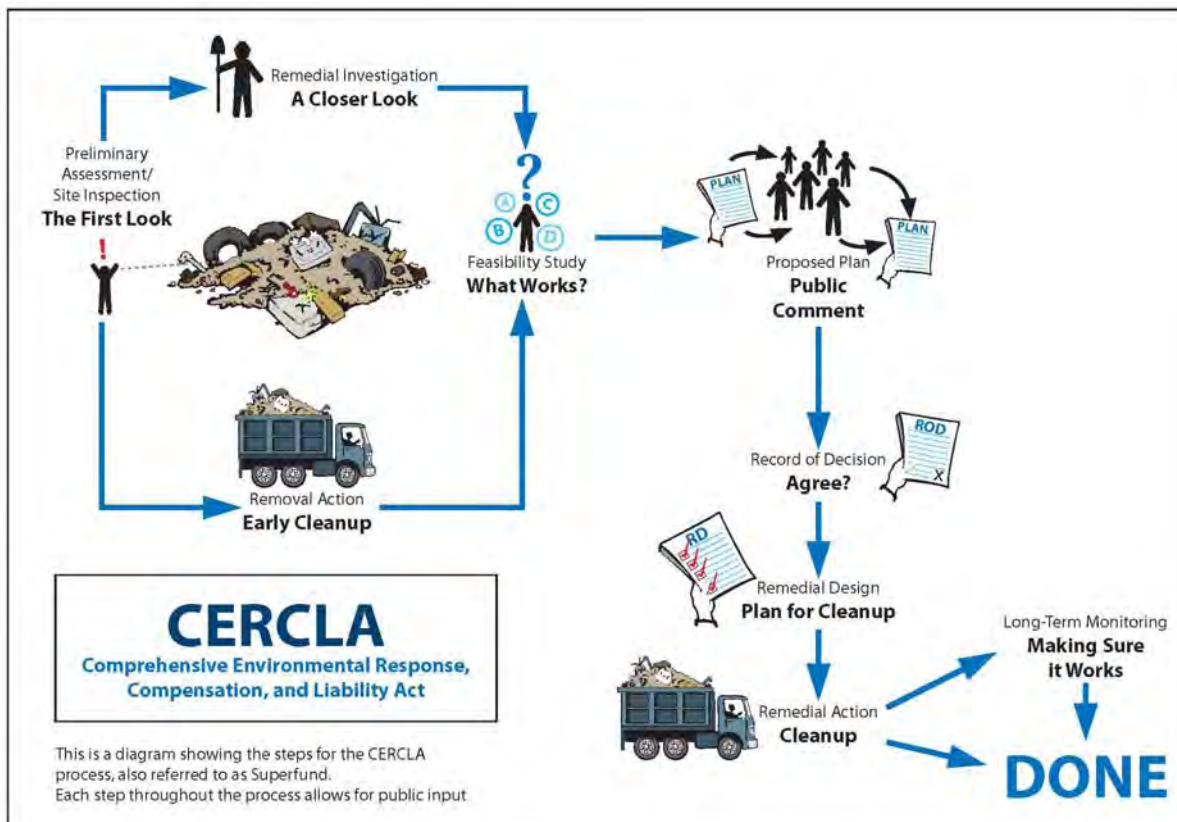
hazardous substance releases. The Navy meets all NCP requirements for public involvement. In addition, the Navy's Installation Restoration Program, described below, exceeds the NCP requirements for public involvement. The relevant text from the NCP (40 CFR 300.430) has been provided below beginning on page G 7.

Installation Restoration Program

The Department of Defense developed the Installation Restoration Program in 1981 to comply with CERCLA and other federal and state requirements at military facilities.

CERCLA requires that a remedial action or removal action process be selected specifically for each Installation Restoration Program site. A removal action is an environmental response that reduces threats to human health and the environment, such as fencing a site or excavating and removing contaminated soil. A removal action may be an interim action or may be the final cleanup for the site. A remedial action is the long term final cleanup of a site, such as a groundwater treatment system or a landfill cap.

A remedial action or removal action is selected by evaluating the advantages and disadvantages of each alternative to clean up a site and selecting the one that best protects human health and the environment in a cost effective manner. Illustrated in the following graphic and discussed on the following pages are the stages of each phase of CERCLA, including associated community involvement program activities.



Appendix G: Regulations and Guidance for Community Involvement (continued)

Remedial Action Process

The CERCLA remedial action process, as defined in Title 42 USC Section 9601 and the following sections, specifies the phases to thoroughly evaluate the nature and extent of contamination and to identify and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The various phases of the cleanup process are described below.

Discovery and Notification – Discovery occurs when a hazardous waste site is discovered or a release of hazardous materials into the environment is noticed. The installation Commanding Officer is responsible for notifying the U.S. EPA and state regulatory agencies of the hazardous waste site.

Preliminary Assessment – A preliminary assessment is conducted to evaluate whether current or past waste management practices have resulted in a release of hazardous substances. The preliminary assessment is completed through record searches and visual inspections of the area. This stage results in a list of potential areas of concern that warrant further investigation.

Site Inspection – The site inspection usually requires sampling and analysis of soil, surface water, groundwater, or any combination of the three. Based on the data that result, the site will be (1) slated for no action, (2) recommended for a removal action, or (3) investigated further in the remedial investigation phase. If the area will be investigated further, an Information Repository is established.

Remedial Investigation – The remedial investigation involves a comprehensive study of site soils, surface water, and groundwater to evaluate the lateral and vertical extent of contamination. Risks to human health and the environment are also assessed. Based on the estimated risk posed, the site could be (1) recommended for a removal action, (2) recommended for no action, or (3) entered into the next phase, the feasibility study.

Feasibility Study – The feasibility study uses the data collected during the remedial investigation to develop and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Cleanup alternatives are evaluated based on a variety of criteria, including technical feasibility, cost effectiveness, and community acceptance.

Proposed Plan – The Proposed Plan is a fact sheet that is developed to describe cleanup alternatives and explain why the preferred alternative was chosen. ***This is the key point at which community members are highly encouraged to provide comments.*** The Navy considers all comments received on the Proposed Plan before a final decision is made. The Navy provides a reply to all significant comments in a responsiveness summary in the Record of Decision.

Record of Decision – The selected cleanup alternative is documented in the Record of Decision. The notice of availability of the Record of Decision is ***publicized in a local newspaper of general circulation.***

Remedial Design – The design for the cleanup alternatives is prepared and a fact sheet is distributed before the Navy begins a remedial action (or cleanup). ***The need for updating the CIP will also be assessed at this time.***

Remedial Action – The cleanup alternative is carried out and the ***public is kept informed.*** At a minimum, the community will have a point of contact who can be contacted to ask questions or raise concerns.

Appendix G: Regulations and Guidance for Community Involvement (continued)

Post Project Activities – Post project activities may include long term monitoring. Long term monitoring occurs at sites where hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remain after the remedial action has been completed. Long term monitoring is also used to confirm that previous site remediation continues to be effective. Every five years the Navy will conduct a review of cleanup where waste is left in place to ensure the remedy remains protective of human health and the environment.

Site Closeout – Site closeout occurs when all necessary remedial action activities are complete and the Navy and regulatory agencies agree no further action is appropriate at the site. Site closeout can also occur during the remedial action process.

Removal Action Process

In some cases, the Navy may conduct a removal action of hazardous substances from a site. The removal action can be implemented at any time during the remedial action process. These removal actions are carried out in accordance with federal and state requirements. The Navy can conduct a removal action if there is an immediate or perceived threat to public health or the environment. Any one or more of the following criteria must be met to implement a removal action:

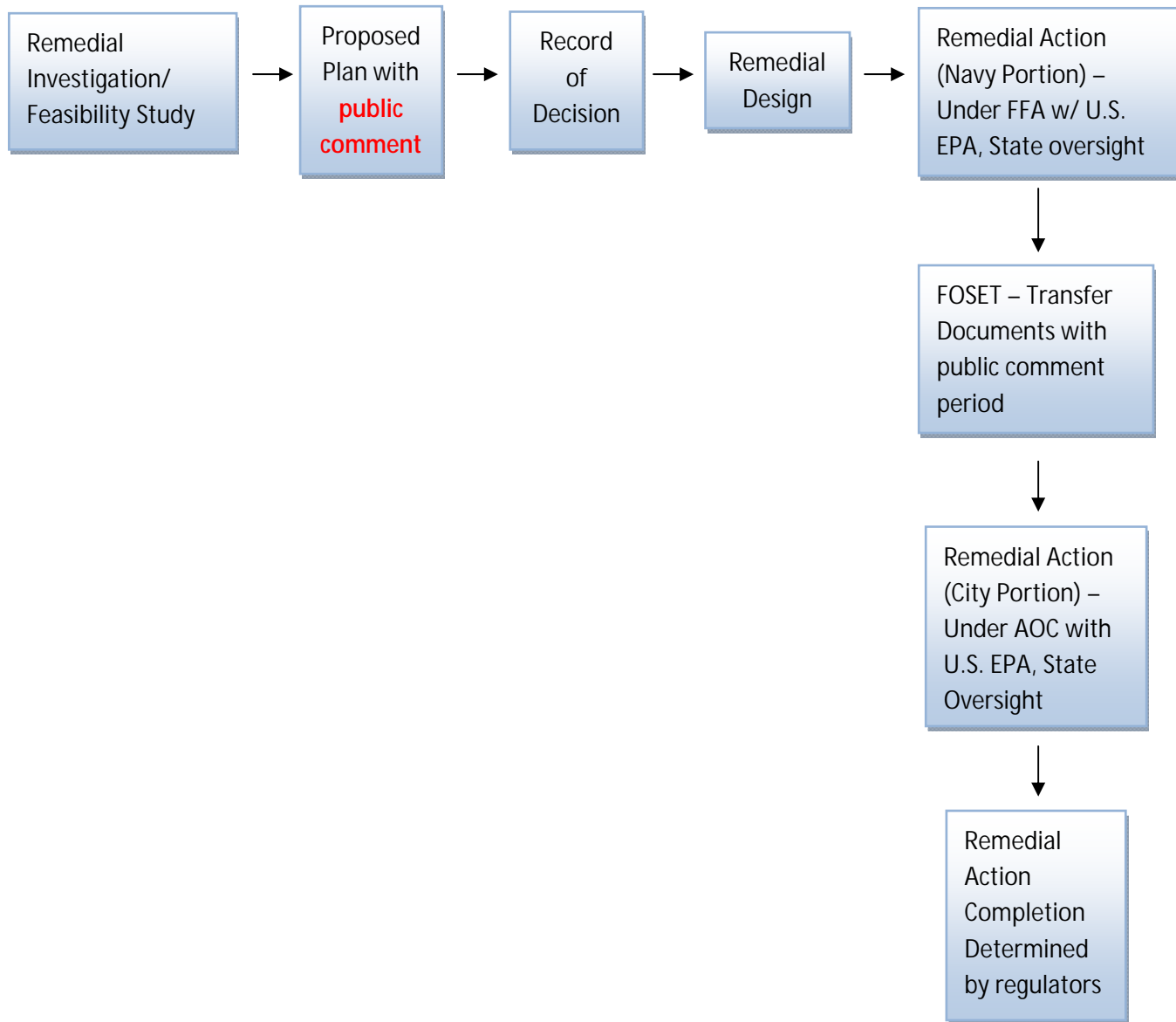
- An imminent threat to human health or the environment exists
- The source of the contamination can be removed quickly and effectively
- Access to contamination can be limited
- A removal action is the fastest way of remediating the site

The U.S. EPA has defined three types of removal actions—emergency, time critical, and non time critical removals. These removal actions types and corresponding documentation are detailed as follows:

- **Emergency Removal Actions:** Emergency removal actions occur when cleanup must begin within 2 weeks after the lead agency concludes that a removal action is necessary.
- **Time Critical Removal Actions:** Time critical removal actions occur when cleanup can be initiated within 6 months after the lead agency concludes that a removal action is necessary.
- **Non Time Critical Removal Actions:** Non time critical removal actions occur when cleanup need not begin within 6 months after the lead agency concludes that a removal action is necessary. Non time critical removal actions require preparation of an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis and an Action Memorandum.
- **Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis:** An Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis is the first step in the non time critical removal action process. The Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis document evaluates alternatives for cleanup and states the Navy's preferred cleanup alternative.
- **Action Memorandum:** The final decision about the removal action selected is documented in the Action Memorandum. The draft Action Memorandum is normally announced with the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis in a public notice.

Appendix G: Regulations and Guidance for Community Involvement (continued)

CERCLA Process with Early Transfer



Appendix G: Regulations and Guidance for Community Involvement (continued)

Pertinent Passages from the National Contingency Plan (40 CFR 300.430)

The relevant NCP text from the Code of Federal Regulations pertaining to the requirements for community involvement has been provided on the following pages.

requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120 concerning use of an incident command system.

(b) In a response action taken by a responsible party, the responsible party must assure that an occupational safety and health program consistent with 29 CFR 1910.120 is made available for the protection of workers at the response site.

(c) In a response taken under the NCP by a lead agency, an occupational safety and health program should be made available for the protection of workers at the response site, consistent with, and to the extent required by, 29 CFR 1910.120. Contracts relating to a response action under the NCP should contain assurances that the contractor at the response site will comply with this program and with any applicable provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651 et seq.) (OSH Act) and state laws with plans approved under section 18 of the OSH Act.

(d) When a state, or political subdivision of a state, without an OSHA-approved state plan is the lead agency for response, the state or political subdivision must comply with standards in 40 CFR part 311, promulgated by EPA pursuant to section 126(f) of SARA.

(e) Requirements, standards, and regulations of the OSH Act and of state OSH laws not directly referenced in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, must be complied with where applicable. Federal OSH Act requirements include, among other things, Construction Standards (29 CFR part 1926), General Industry Standards (29 CFR part 1910), and the general duty requirement of section 5(a)(1) of the OSH Act (29 U.S.C. 654(a)(1)). No action by the lead agency with respect to response activities under the NCP constitutes an exercise of statutory authority within the meaning of section 4(b)(1) of the OSH Act. All governmental agencies and private employers are directly responsible for the health and safety of their own employees.

§ 300.155 Public information and community relations.

(a) When an incident occurs, it is imperative to give the public prompt, accurate information on the nature of

the incident and the actions underway to mitigate the damage. OSCs/RPMs and community relations personnel should ensure that all appropriate public and private interests are kept informed and that their concerns are considered throughout a response. They should coordinate with available public affairs/community relations resources to carry out this responsibility by establishing, as appropriate, a Joint Information Center bringing together resources from federal and state agencies and the responsible party.

(b) An on-scene news office may be established to coordinate media relations and to issue official federal information on an incident. Whenever possible, it will be headed by a representative of the lead agency. The OSC/RPM determines the location of the on-scene news office, but every effort should be made to locate it near the scene of the incident. If a participating agency believes public interest warrants the issuance of statements and an on-scene news office has not been established, the affected agency should recommend its establishment. All federal news releases or statements by participating agencies should be cleared through the OSC/RPM. Information dissemination relating to natural resource damage assessment activities shall be coordinated through the lead administrative trustee. The designated lead administrative trustee may assist the OSC/RPM by disseminating information on issues relating to damage assessment activities. Following termination of removal activity, information dissemination on damage assessment activities shall be through the lead administrative trustee.

(c) The community relations requirements specified in §§ 300.415, 300.430, and 300.435 apply to removal, remedial, and enforcement actions and are intended to promote active communication between communities affected by discharges or releases and the lead agency responsible for response actions. Community Relations Plans (CRPs) are required by EPA for certain response actions. The OSC/RPM should ensure coordination with such plans which may be in effect at the scene of a discharge or release or which may need to be developed during follow-up activities.

§ 300.415

40 CFR Ch. I (7-1-03 Edition)

federal environmental or state environmental or facility siting laws. Waivers described in § 300.430(f)(1)(ii)(C) may be used for removal actions. Other federal and state advisories, criteria, or guidance may, as appropriate, be considered in formulating the removal action (see § 300.400(g)(3)). In determining whether compliance with ARARs is practicable, the lead agency may consider appropriate factors, including:

- (1) The urgency of the situation; and
- (2) The scope of the removal action to be conducted.

(k) Removal actions pursuant to section 106 or 122 of CERCLA are not subject to the following requirements of this section:

(1) Section 300.415(a)(2) requirement to locate responsible parties and have them undertake the response;

(2) Section 300.415(b)(2)(vii) requirement to consider the availability of other appropriate federal or state response and enforcement mechanisms to respond to the release;

(3) Section 300.415(b)(5) requirement to terminate response after \$2 million has been obligated or 12 months have elapsed from the date of the initial response; and

(4) Section 300.415(g) requirement to assure an orderly transition from removal to remedial action.

(l) To the extent practicable, provision for post-removal site control following a CERCLA Fund-financed removal action at both NPL and non-NPL sites is encouraged to be made prior to the initiation of the removal action. Such post-removal site control includes actions necessary to ensure the effectiveness and integrity of the removal action after the completion of the on-site removal action or after the \$2 million or 12-month statutory limits are reached for sites that do not meet the exemption criteria in paragraph (b)(5) of this section. Post-removal site control may be conducted by:

(1) The affected state or political subdivision thereof or local units of government for any removal;

(2) Potentially responsible parties; or

(3) EPA's remedial program for some federal-lead Fund-financed responses at NPL sites.

(m) OSCs/RPMs conducting removal actions shall submit OSC reports to the RRT as required by § 300.165.

(n) *Community relations in removal actions.* (1) In the case of all CERCLA removal actions taken pursuant to § 300.415 or CERCLA enforcement actions to compel removal response, a spokesperson shall be designated by the lead agency. The spokesperson shall inform the community of actions taken, respond to inquiries, and provide information concerning the release. All news releases or statements made by participating agencies shall be coordinated with the OSC/RPM. The spokesperson shall notify, at a minimum, immediately affected citizens, state and local officials, and, when appropriate, civil defense or emergency management agencies.

(2) For CERCLA actions where, based on the site evaluation, the lead agency determines that a removal is appropriate, and that less than six months exists before on-site removal activity must begin, the lead agency shall:

(i) Publish a notice of availability of the administrative record file established pursuant to § 300.820 in a major local newspaper of general circulation within 60 days of initiation of on-site removal activity;

(ii) Provide a public comment period, as appropriate, of not less than 30 days from the time the administrative record file is made available for public inspection, pursuant to § 300.820(b)(2); and

(iii) Prepare a written response to significant comments pursuant to § 300.820(b)(3).

(3) For CERCLA removal actions where on-site action is expected to extend beyond 120 days from the initiation of on-site removal activities, the lead agency shall by the end of the 120-day period:

(i) Conduct interviews with local officials, community residents, public interest groups, or other interested or affected parties, as appropriate, to solicit their concerns, information needs, and how or when citizens would like to be involved in the Superfund process;

(ii) Prepare a formal community relations plan (CRP) based on the community interviews and other relevant information, specifying the community

relations activities that the lead agency expects to undertake during the response; and

(iii) Establish at least one local information repository at or near the location of the response action. The information repository should contain items made available for public information. Further, an administrative record file established pursuant to subpart I for all removal actions shall be available for public inspection in at least one of the repositories. The lead agency shall inform the public of the establishment of the information repository and provide notice of availability of the administrative record file for public review. All items in the repository shall be available for public inspection and copying.

(4) Where, based on the site evaluation, the lead agency determines that a CERCLA removal action is appropriate and that a planning period of at least six months exists prior to initiation of the on-site removal activities, the lead agency shall at a minimum:

(i) Comply with the requirements set forth in paragraphs (n)(3)(i), (ii), and (iii) of this section, prior to the completion of the EE/CA, or its equivalent, except that the information repository and the administrative record file will be established no later than when the EE/CA approval memorandum is signed;

(ii) Publish a notice of availability and brief description of the EE/CA in a major local newspaper of general circulation pursuant to § 300.820;

(iii) Provide a reasonable opportunity, not less than 30 calendar days, for submission of written and oral comments after completion of the EE/CA pursuant to § 300.820(a). Upon timely request, the lead agency will extend the public comment period by a minimum of 15 days; and

(iv) Prepare a written response to significant comments pursuant to § 300.820(a).

[59 FR 47448, Sept. 15, 1994]

§ 300.420 Remedial site evaluation.

(a) *General.* The purpose of this section is to describe the methods, procedures, and criteria the lead agency shall use to collect data, as required, and evaluate releases of hazardous sub-

stances, pollutants, or contaminants. The evaluation may consist of two steps: a remedial preliminary assessment (PA) and a remedial site inspection (SI).

(b) *Remedial preliminary assessment.* (1) The lead agency shall perform a remedial PA on all sites in CERCLIS as defined in § 300.5 to:

(i) Eliminate from further consideration those sites that pose no threat to public health or the environment;

(ii) Determine if there is any potential need for removal action;

(iii) Set priorities for site inspections; and

(iv) Gather existing data to facilitate later evaluation of the release pursuant to the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) if warranted.

(2) A remedial PA shall consist of a review of existing information about a release such as information on the pathways of exposure, exposure targets, and source and nature of release. A remedial PA shall also include an off-site reconnaissance as appropriate. A remedial PA may include an on-site reconnaissance where appropriate.

(3) If the remedial PA indicates that a removal action may be warranted, the lead agency shall initiate removal evaluation pursuant to § 300.410.

(4) In performing a remedial PA, the lead agency may complete the EPA Preliminary Assessment form, available from EPA regional offices, or its equivalent, and shall prepare a PA report, which shall include:

(i) A description of the release;

(ii) A description of the probable nature of the release; and

(iii) A recommendation on whether further action is warranted, which lead agency should conduct further action, and whether an SI or removal action or both should be undertaken.

(5) Any person may petition the lead federal agency (EPA or the appropriate federal agency in the case of a release or suspected release from a federal facility), to perform a PA of a release when such person is, or may be, affected by a release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Such petitions shall be addressed to the EPA Regional Administrator for

that conforms with 29 CFR 1910.120 (l)(1) and (l)(2).

(7) If natural resources are or may be injured by the release, ensure that state and federal trustees of the affected natural resources have been notified in order that the trustees may initiate appropriate actions, including those identified in subpart G of this part. The lead agency shall seek to coordinate necessary assessments, evaluations, investigations, and planning with such state and federal trustees.

(8) Develop sampling and analysis plans that shall provide a process for obtaining data of sufficient quality and quantity to satisfy data needs. Sampling and analysis plans shall be reviewed and approved by EPA. The sampling and analysis plans shall consist of two parts:

(i) The field sampling plan, which describes the number, type, and location of samples and the type of analyses; and

(ii) The quality assurance project plan, which describes policy, organization, and functional activities and the data quality objectives and measures necessary to achieve adequate data for use in selecting the appropriate remedy.

(9) Initiate the identification of potential federal and state ARARs and, as appropriate, other criteria, advisories, or guidance to be considered.

(c) *Community relations.* (1) The community relations requirements described in this section apply to all remedial activities undertaken pursuant to CERCLA section 104 and to section 106 or section 122 consent orders or decrees, or section 106 administrative orders.

(2) The lead agency shall provide for the conduct of the following community relations activities, to the extent practicable, prior to commencing field work for the remedial investigation:

(i) Conducting interviews with local officials, community residents, public interest groups, or other interested or affected parties, as appropriate, to solicit their concerns and information needs, and to learn how and when citizens would like to be involved in the Superfund process.

(ii) Preparing a formal community relations plan (CRP), based on the community interviews and other relevant information, specifying the community relations activities that the lead agency expects to undertake during the remedial response. The purpose of the CRP is to:

(A) Ensure the public appropriate opportunities for involvement in a wide variety of site-related decisions, including site analysis and characterization, alternatives analysis, and selection of remedy;

(B) Determine, based on community interviews, appropriate activities to ensure such public involvement, and

(C) Provide appropriate opportunities for the community to learn about the site.

(iii) Establishing at least one local information repository at or near the location of the response action. Each information repository should contain a copy of items made available to the public, including information that describes the technical assistance grants application process. The lead agency shall inform interested parties of the establishment of the information repository.

(iv) Informing the community of the availability of technical assistance grants.

(3) For PRP actions, the lead agency shall plan and implement the community relations program at a site. PRPs may participate in aspects of the community relations program at the discretion of and with oversight by the lead agency.

(4) The lead agency may conduct technical discussions involving PRPs and the public. These technical discussions may be held separately from, but contemporaneously with, the negotiations/settlement discussions.

(5) In addition, the following provisions specifically apply to enforcement actions:

(i) Lead agencies entering into an enforcement agreement with de minimis parties under CERCLA section 122(g) or cost recovery settlements under section 122(h) shall publish a notice of the proposed agreement in the FEDERAL REGISTER at least 30 days before the agreement becomes final, as required

by section 122(i). The notice must identify the name of the facility and the parties to the proposed agreement and must allow an opportunity for comment and consideration of comments; and

(ii) Where the enforcement agreement is embodied in a consent decree, public notice and opportunity for public comment shall be provided in accordance with 28 CFR 50.7.

(d) *Remedial investigation.* (1) The purpose of the remedial investigation (RI) is to collect data necessary to adequately characterize the site for the purpose of developing and evaluating effective remedial alternatives. To characterize the site, the lead agency shall, as appropriate, conduct field investigations, including treatability studies, and conduct a baseline risk assessment. The RI provides information to assess the risks to human health and the environment and to support the development, evaluation, and selection of appropriate response alternatives. Site characterization may be conducted in one or more phases to focus sampling efforts and increase the efficiency of the investigation. Because estimates of actual or potential exposures and associated impacts on human and environmental receptors may be refined throughout the phases of the RI as new information is obtained, site characterization activities should be fully integrated with the development and evaluation of alternatives in the feasibility study. Bench- or pilot-scale treatability studies shall be conducted, when appropriate and practicable, to provide additional data for the detailed analysis and to support engineering design of remedial alternatives.

(2) The lead agency shall characterize the nature of and threat posed by the hazardous substances and hazardous materials and gather data necessary to assess the extent to which the release poses a threat to human health or the environment or to support the analysis and design of potential response actions by conducting, as appropriate, field investigations to assess the following factors:

(i) Physical characteristics of the site, including important surface features, soils, geology, hydrogeology, meteorology, and ecology;

(ii) Characteristics or classifications of air, surface water, and ground water;

(iii) The general characteristics of the waste, including quantities, state, concentration, toxicity, propensity to bioaccumulate, persistence, and mobility;

(iv) The extent to which the source can be adequately identified and characterized;

(v) Actual and potential exposure pathways through environmental media;

(vi) Actual and potential exposure routes, for example, inhalation and ingestion; and

(vii) Other factors, such as sensitive populations, that pertain to the characterization of the site or support the analysis of potential remedial action alternatives.

(3) The lead and support agency shall identify their respective potential ARARs related to the location of and contaminants at the site in a timely manner. The lead and support agencies may also, as appropriate, identify other pertinent advisories, criteria, or guidance in a timely manner (see § 300.400(g)(3)).

(4) Using the data developed under paragraphs (d)(1) and (2) of this section, the lead agency shall conduct a site-specific baseline risk assessment to characterize the current and potential threats to human health and the environment that may be posed by contaminants migrating to ground water or surface water, releasing to air, leaching through soil, remaining in the soil, and bioaccumulating in the food chain. The results of the baseline risk assessment will help establish acceptable exposure levels for use in developing remedial alternatives in the FS, as described in paragraph (e) of this section.

(e) *Feasibility study.* (1) The primary objective of the feasibility study (FS) is to ensure that appropriate remedial alternatives are developed and evaluated such that relevant information concerning the remedial action options can be presented to a decision-maker and an appropriate remedy selected. The lead agency may develop a feasibility study to address a specific site problem or the entire site. The development and evaluation of alternatives

(8) The lead agency shall notify the support agency of the alternatives that will be evaluated in detail to facilitate the identification of ARARs and, as appropriate, pertinent advisories, criteria, or guidance to be considered.

(9) *Detailed analysis of alternatives.* (i) A detailed analysis shall be conducted on the limited number of alternatives that represent viable approaches to remedial action after evaluation in the screening stage. The lead and support agencies must identify their ARARs related to specific actions in a timely manner and no later than the early stages of the comparative analysis. The lead and support agencies may also, as appropriate, identify other pertinent advisories, criteria, or guidance in a timely manner.

(ii) The detailed analysis consists of an assessment of individual alternatives against each of nine evaluation criteria and a comparative analysis that focuses upon the relative performance of each alternative against those criteria.

(iii) *Nine criteria for evaluation.* The analysis of alternatives under review shall reflect the scope and complexity of site problems and alternatives being evaluated and consider the relative significance of the factors within each criteria. The nine evaluation criteria are as follows:

(A) *Overall protection of human health and the environment.* Alternatives shall be assessed to determine whether they can adequately protect human health and the environment, in both the short- and long-term, from unacceptable risks posed by hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants present at the site by eliminating, reducing, or controlling exposures to levels established during development of remediation goals consistent with §300.430(e)(2)(i). Overall protection of human health and the environment draws on the assessments of other evaluation criteria, especially long-term effectiveness and permanence, short-term effectiveness, and compliance with ARARs.

(B) *Compliance with ARARs.* The alternatives shall be assessed to determine whether they attain applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements under federal environmental laws and

state environmental or facility siting laws or provide grounds for invoking one of the waivers under paragraph (f)(1)(ii)(C) of this section.

(C) *Long-term effectiveness and permanence.* Alternatives shall be assessed for the long-term effectiveness and permanence they afford, along with the degree of certainty that the alternative will prove successful. Factors that shall be considered, as appropriate, include the following:

(1) Magnitude of residual risk remaining from untreated waste or treatment residuals remaining at the conclusion of the remedial activities. The characteristics of the residuals should be considered to the degree that they remain hazardous, taking into account their volume, toxicity, mobility, and propensity to bioaccumulate.

(2) Adequacy and reliability of controls such as containment systems and institutional controls that are necessary to manage treatment residuals and untreated waste. This factor addresses in particular the uncertainties associated with land disposal for providing long-term protection from residuals; the assessment of the potential need to replace technical components of the alternative, such as a cap, a slurry wall, or a treatment system; and the potential exposure pathways and risks posed should the remedial action need replacement.

(D) *Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment.* The degree to which alternatives employ recycling or treatment that reduces toxicity, mobility, or volume shall be assessed, including how treatment is used to address the principal threats posed by the site. Factors that shall be considered, as appropriate, include the following:

(1) The treatment or recycling processes the alternatives employ and materials they will treat;

(2) The amount of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants that will be destroyed, treated, or recycled;

(3) The degree of expected reduction in toxicity, mobility, or volume of the waste due to treatment or recycling and the specification of which reduction(s) are occurring;

(4) The degree to which the treatment is irreversible;

(5) The type and quantity of residuals that will remain following treatment, considering the persistence, toxicity, mobility, and propensity to bioaccumulate of such hazardous substances and their constituents; and

(6) The degree to which treatment reduces the inherent hazards posed by principal threats at the site.

(E) *Short-term effectiveness.* The short-term impacts of alternatives shall be assessed considering the following:

(1) Short-term risks that might be posed to the community during implementation of an alternative;

(2) Potential impacts on workers during remedial action and the effectiveness and reliability of protective measures;

(3) Potential environmental impacts of the remedial action and the effectiveness and reliability of mitigative measures during implementation; and

(4) Time until protection is achieved.

(F) *Implementability.* The ease or difficulty of implementing the alternatives shall be assessed by considering the following types of factors as appropriate:

(1) Technical feasibility, including technical difficulties and unknowns associated with the construction and operation of a technology, the reliability of the technology, ease of undertaking additional remedial actions, and the ability to monitor the effectiveness of the remedy.

(2) Administrative feasibility, including activities needed to coordinate with other offices and agencies and the ability and time required to obtain any necessary approvals and permits from other agencies (for off-site actions);

(3) Availability of services and materials, including the availability of adequate off-site treatment, storage capacity, and disposal capacity and services; the availability of necessary equipment and specialists, and provisions to ensure any necessary additional resources; the availability of services and materials; and availability of prospective technologies.

(G) *Cost.* The types of costs that shall be assessed include the following:

(1) Capital costs, including both direct and indirect costs;

(2) Annual operation and maintenance costs; and

(3) Net present value of capital and O&M costs.

(H) *State acceptance.* Assessment of state concerns may not be completed until comments on the RI/FS are received but may be discussed, to the extent possible, in the proposed plan issued for public comment. The state concerns that shall be assessed include the following:

(1) The state's position and key concerns related to the preferred alternative and other alternatives; and

(2) State comments on ARARs or the proposed use of waivers.

(I) *Community acceptance.* This assessment includes determining which components of the alternatives interested persons in the community support, have reservations about, or oppose. This assessment may not be completed until comments on the proposed plan are received.

(f) *Selection of remedy*—(1) Remedies selected shall reflect the scope and purpose of the actions being undertaken and how the action relates to long-term, comprehensive response at the site.

(i) The criteria noted in paragraph (e)(9)(iii) of this section are used to select a remedy. These criteria are categorized into three groups.

(A) *Threshold criteria.* Overall protection of human health and the environment and compliance with ARARs (unless a specific ARAR is waived) are threshold requirements that each alternative must meet in order to be eligible for selection.

(B) *Primary balancing criteria.* The five primary balancing criteria are long-term effectiveness and permanence; reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment; short-term effectiveness; implementability; and cost.

(C) *Modifying criteria.* State and community acceptance are modifying criteria that shall be considered in remedy selection.

(ii) The selection of a remedial action is a two-step process and shall proceed in accordance with §300.515(e). First, the lead agency, in conjunction with the support agency, identifies a preferred alternative and presents it to the public in a proposed plan, for review and comment. Second, the lead

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agency shall review the public comments and consult with the state (or support agency) in order to determine if the alternative remains the most appropriate remedial action for the site or site problem. The lead agency, as specified in §300.515(e), makes the final remedy selection decision, which shall be documented in the ROD. Each remedial alternative selected as a Superfund remedy will employ the criteria as indicated in paragraph (f)(1)(i) of this section to make the following determination:

(A) Each remedial action selected shall be protective of human health and the environment.

(B) On-site remedial actions selected in a ROD must attain those ARARs that are identified at the time of ROD signature or provide grounds for invoking a waiver under §300.430(f)(1)(ii)(C).

(1) Requirements that are promulgated or modified after ROD signature must be attained (or waived) only when determined to be applicable or relevant and appropriate and necessary to ensure that the remedy is protective of human health and the environment.

(2) Components of the remedy not described in the ROD must attain (or waive) requirements that are identified as applicable or relevant and appropriate at the time the amendment to the ROD or the explanation of significant difference describing the component is signed.

(C) An alternative that does not meet an ARAR under federal environmental or state environmental or facility siting laws may be selected under the following circumstances:

(1) The alternative is an interim measure and will become part of a total remedial action that will attain the applicable or relevant and appropriate federal or state requirement;

(2) Compliance with the requirement will result in greater risk to human health and the environment than other alternatives;

(3) Compliance with the requirement is technically impracticable from an engineering perspective;

(4) The alternative will attain a standard of performance that is equivalent to that required under the otherwise applicable standard, requirement,

or limitation through use of another method or approach;

(5) With respect to a state requirement, the state has not consistently applied, or demonstrated the intention to consistently apply, the promulgated requirement in similar circumstances at other remedial actions within the state; or

(6) For Fund-financed response actions only, an alternative that attains the ARAR will not provide a balance between the need for protection of human health and the environment at the site and the availability of Fund monies to respond to other sites that may present a threat to human health and the environment.

(D) Each remedial action selected shall be cost-effective, provided that it first satisfies the threshold criteria set forth in §300.430(f)(1)(ii)(A) and (B). Cost-effectiveness is determined by evaluating the following three of the five balancing criteria noted in §300.430(f)(1)(i)(B) to determine overall effectiveness: long-term effectiveness and permanence, reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment, and short-term effectiveness. Overall effectiveness is then compared to cost to ensure that the remedy is cost-effective. A remedy shall be cost-effective if its costs are proportional to its overall effectiveness.

(E) Each remedial action shall utilize permanent solutions and alternative treatment technologies or resource recovery technologies to the maximum extent practicable. This requirement shall be fulfilled by selecting the alternative that satisfies paragraph (f)(1)(ii)(A) and (B) of this section and provides the best balance of trade-offs among alternatives in terms of the five primary balancing criteria noted in paragraph (f)(1)(i)(B) of this section. The balancing shall emphasize long-term effectiveness and reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment. The balancing shall also consider the preference for treatment as a principal element and the bias against off-site land disposal of untreated waste. In making the determination under this paragraph, the modifying criteria of state acceptance and community acceptance described

in paragraph (f)(1)(i)(C) of this section shall also be considered.

(2) *The proposed plan.* In the first step in the remedy selection process, the lead agency shall identify the alternative that best meets the requirements in § 300.430(f)(1), above, and shall present that alternative to the public in a proposed plan. The lead agency, in conjunction with the support agency and consistent with § 300.515(e), shall prepare a proposed plan that briefly describes the remedial alternatives analyzed by the lead agency, proposes a preferred remedial action alternative, and summarizes the information relied upon to select the preferred alternative. The selection of remedy process for an operable unit may be initiated at any time during the remedial action process. The purpose of the proposed plan is to supplement the RI/FS and provide the public with a reasonable opportunity to comment on the preferred alternative for remedial action, as well as alternative plans under consideration, and to participate in the selection of remedial action at a site. At a minimum, the proposed plan shall:

(i) Provide a brief summary description of the remedial alternatives evaluated in the detailed analysis established under paragraph (e)(9) of this section;

(ii) Identify and provide a discussion of the rationale that supports the preferred alternative;

(iii) Provide a summary of any formal comments received from the support agency; and

(iv) Provide a summary explanation of any proposed waiver identified under paragraph (f)(1)(ii)(C) of this section from an ARAR.

(3) *Community relations to support the selection of remedy.* (i) The lead agency, after preparation of the proposed plan and review by the support agency, shall conduct the following activities:

(A) Publish a notice of availability and brief analysis of the proposed plan in a major local newspaper of general circulation;

(B) Make the proposed plan and supporting analysis and information available in the administrative record required under subpart I of this part;

(C) Provide a reasonable opportunity, not less than 30 calendar days, for sub-

mission of written and oral comments on the proposed plan and the supporting analysis and information located in the information repository, including the RI/FS. Upon timely request, the lead agency will extend the public comment period by a minimum of 30 additional days;

(D) Provide the opportunity for a public meeting to be held during the public comment period at or near the site at issue regarding the proposed plan and the supporting analysis and information;

(E) Keep a transcript of the public meeting held during the public comment period pursuant to CERCLA section 117(a) and make such transcript available to the public; and

(F) Prepare a written summary of significant comments, criticisms, and new relevant information submitted during the public comment period and the lead agency response to each issue. This responsiveness summary shall be made available with the record of decision.

(ii) After publication of the proposed plan and prior to adoption of the selected remedy in the record of decision, if new information is made available that significantly changes the basic features of the remedy with respect to scope, performance, or cost, such that the remedy significantly differs from the original proposal in the proposed plan and the supporting analysis and information, the lead agency shall:

(A) Include a discussion in the record of decision of the significant changes and reasons for such changes, if the lead agency determines such changes could be reasonably anticipated by the public based on the alternatives and other information available in the proposed plan or the supporting analysis and information in the administrative record; or

(B) Seek additional public comment on a revised proposed plan, when the lead agency determines the change could not have been reasonably anticipated by the public based on the information available in the proposed plan or the supporting analysis and information in the administrative record. The lead agency shall, prior to adoption of the selected remedy in the ROD, issue a revised proposed plan, which

shall include a discussion of the significant changes and the reasons for such changes, in accordance with the public participation requirements described in paragraph (f)(3)(i) of this section.

(4) *Final remedy selection.* (i) In the second and final step in the remedy selection process, the lead agency shall reassess its initial determination that the preferred alternative provides the best balance of trade-offs, now factoring in any new information or points of view expressed by the state (or support agency) and community during the public comment period. The lead agency shall consider state (or support agency) and community comments regarding the lead agency's evaluation of alternatives with respect to the other criteria. These comments may prompt the lead agency to modify aspects of the preferred alternative or decide that another alternative provides a more appropriate balance. The lead agency, as specified in §300.515(e), shall make the final remedy selection decision and document that decision in the ROD.

(ii) If a remedial action is selected that results in hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining at the site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, the lead agency shall review such action no less often than every five years after initiation of the selected remedial action.

(iii) The process for selection of a remedial action at a federal facility on the NPL, pursuant to CERCLA section 120, shall entail:

(A) Joint selection of remedial action by the head of the relevant department, agency, or instrumentality and EPA; or

(B) If mutual agreement on the remedy is not reached, selection of the remedy is made by EPA.

(5) *Documenting the decision.* (i) To support the selection of a remedial action, all facts, analyses of facts, and site-specific policy determinations considered in the course of carrying out activities in this section shall be documented, as appropriate, in a record of decision, in a level of detail appropriate to the site situation, for inclusion in the administrative record required under subpart I of this part.

Documentation shall explain how the evaluation criteria in paragraph (e)(9)(iii) of this section were used to select the remedy.

(ii) The ROD shall describe the following statutory requirements as they relate to the scope and objectives of the action:

(A) How the selected remedy is protective of human health and the environment, explaining how the remedy eliminates, reduces, or controls exposures to human and environmental receptors;

(B) The federal and state requirements that are applicable or relevant and appropriate to the site that the remedy will attain;

(C) The applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements of other federal and state laws that the remedy will not meet, the waiver invoked, and the justification for invoking the waiver;

(D) How the remedy is cost-effective, i.e., explaining how the remedy provides overall effectiveness proportional to its costs;

(E) How the remedy utilizes permanent solutions and alternative treatment technologies or resource recovery technologies to the maximum extent practicable; and

(F) Whether the preference for remedies employing treatment which permanently and significantly reduces the toxicity, mobility, or volume of the hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants as a principal element is or is not satisfied by the selected remedy. If this preference is not satisfied, the record of decision must explain why a remedial action involving such reductions in toxicity, mobility, or volume was not selected.

(iii) The ROD also shall:

(A) Indicate, as appropriate, the remediation goals, discussed in paragraph (e)(2)(i) of this section, that the remedy is expected to achieve. Performance shall be measured at appropriate locations in the ground water, surface water, soils, air, and other affected environmental media. Measurement relating to the performance of the treatment processes and the engineering controls may also be identified, as appropriate;

(B) Discuss significant changes and the response to comments described in paragraph (f)(3)(i)(F) of this section;

(C) Describe whether hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants will remain at the site such that a review of the remedial action under paragraph (f)(4)(ii) of this section no less often than every five years shall be required; and

(D) When appropriate, provide a commitment for further analysis and selection of long-term response measures within an appropriate time-frame.

(6) *Community relations when the record of decision is signed.* After the ROD is signed, the lead agency shall:

(i) Publish a notice of the availability of the ROD in a major local newspaper of general circulation; and

(ii) Make the record of decision available for public inspection and copying at or near the facility at issue prior to the commencement of any remedial action.

§ 300.435 Remedial design/remedial action, operation and maintenance.

(a) *General.* The remedial design/remedial action (RD/RA) stage includes the development of the actual design of the selected remedy and implementation of the remedy through construction. A period of operation and maintenance may follow the RA activities.

(b) *RD/RA activities.* (1) All RD/RA activities shall be in conformance with the remedy selected and set forth in the ROD or other decision document for that site. Those portions of RD/RA sampling and analysis plans describing the QA/QC requirements for chemical and analytical testing and sampling procedures of samples taken for the purpose of determining whether clean-up action levels specified in the ROD are achieved, generally will be consistent with the requirements of § 300.430(b)(8).

(2) During the course of the RD/RA, the lead agency shall be responsible for ensuring that all federal and state requirements that are identified in the ROD as applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements for the action are met. If waivers from any ARARs are involved, the lead agency shall be responsible for ensuring that the conditions of the waivers are met.

(c) *Community relations.* (1) Prior to the initiation of RD, the lead agency shall review the CRP to determine whether it should be revised to describe further public involvement activities during RD/RA that are not already addressed or provided for in the CRP.

(2) After the adoption of the ROD, if the remedial action or enforcement action taken, or the settlement or consent decree entered into, differs significantly from the remedy selected in the ROD with respect to scope, performance, or cost, the lead agency shall consult with the support agency, as appropriate, and shall either:

(i) Publish an explanation of significant differences when the differences in the remedial or enforcement action, settlement, or consent decree significantly change but do not fundamentally alter the remedy selected in the ROD with respect to scope, performance, or cost. To issue an explanation of significant differences, the lead agency shall:

(A) Make the explanation of significant differences and supporting information available to the public in the administrative record established under § 300.815 and the information repository; and

(B) Publish a notice that briefly summarizes the explanation of significant differences, including the reasons for such differences, in a major local newspaper of general circulation; or

(ii) Propose an amendment to the ROD if the differences in the remedial or enforcement action, settlement, or consent decree fundamentally alter the basic features of the selected remedy with respect to scope, performance, or cost. To amend the ROD, the lead agency, in conjunction with the support agency, as provided in § 300.515(e), shall:

(A) Issue a notice of availability and brief description of the proposed amendment to the ROD in a major local newspaper of general circulation;

(B) Make the proposed amendment to the ROD and information supporting the decision available for public comment;

(C) Provide a reasonable opportunity, not less than 30 calendar days, for submission of written or oral comments on the amendment to the ROD. Upon

timely request, the lead agency will extend the public comment period by a minimum of 30 additional days;

(D) Provide the opportunity for a public meeting to be held during the public comment period at or near the facility at issue;

(E) Keep a transcript of comments received at the public meeting held during the public comment period;

(F) Include in the amended ROD a brief explanation of the amendment and the response to each of the significant comments, criticisms, and new relevant information submitted during the public comment period;

(G) Publish a notice of the availability of the amended ROD in a major local newspaper of general circulation; and

(H) Make the amended ROD and supporting information available to the public in the administrative record and information repository prior to the commencement of the remedial action affected by the amendment.

(3) After the completion of the final engineering design, the lead agency shall issue a fact sheet and provide, as appropriate, a public briefing prior to the initiation of the remedial action.

(d) *Contractor conflict of interest.* (1) For Fund-financed RD/RA and O&M activities, the lead agency shall:

(i) Include appropriate language in the solicitation requiring potential prime contractors to submit information on their status, as well as the status of their subcontractors, parent companies, and affiliates, as potentially responsible parties at the site.

(ii) Require potential prime contractors to certify that, to the best of their knowledge, they and their potential subcontractors, parent companies, and affiliates have disclosed all information described in § 300.435(d)(1)(i) or that no such information exists, and that any such information discovered after submission of their bid or proposal or contract award will be disclosed immediately.

(2) Prior to contract award, the lead agency shall evaluate the information provided by the potential prime contractors and:

(i) Determine whether they have conflicts of interest that could significantly impact the performance of the

contract or the liability of potential prime contractors or subcontractors.

(ii) If a potential prime contractor or subcontractor has a conflict of interest that cannot be avoided or otherwise resolved, and using that potential prime contractor or subcontractor to conduct RD/RA or O&M work under a Fund-financed action would not be in the best interests of the state or federal government, an offeror or bidder contemplating use of that prime contractor or subcontractor may be declared non-responsible or ineligible for award in accordance with appropriate acquisition regulations, and the contract may be awarded to the next eligible offeror or bidder.

(e) *Recontracting.* (1) If a Fund-financed contract must be terminated because additional work outside the scope of the contract is needed, EPA is authorized to take appropriate steps to continue interim RAs as necessary to reduce risks to public health and the environment. Appropriate steps may include extending an existing contract for a federal-lead RA or amending a cooperative agreement for a state-lead RA. Until the lead agency can reopen the bidding process and recontract to complete the RA, EPA may take such appropriate steps as described above to cover interim work to reduce such risks, where:

(i) Additional work is found to be needed as a result of such unforeseen situations as newly discovered sources, types, or quantities of hazardous substances at a facility; and

(ii) Performance of the complete RA requires the lead agency to rebid the contract because the existing contract does not encompass this newly discovered work.

(2) The cost of such interim actions shall not exceed \$2 million.

(f) *Operation and maintenance.* (1) Operation and maintenance (O&M) measures are initiated after the remedy has achieved the remedial action objectives and remediation goals in the ROD, and is determined to be operational and functional, except for ground- or surface-water restoration actions covered under § 300.435(f)(4). A state must provide its assurance to assume responsibility for O&M, including, where appropriate, requirements for maintaining

Appendix H: News Media, Potential Event Locations, and Other Contacts

This table provides a list of potential media contacts that may be useful in reaching the Hunters Point Shipyard community. The contacts were compiled based on community interviews, input from other community members during community meetings, local research, and grassroots efforts.

Local News Media Resources								
Name	Address	City, State, ZIP Code	Phone	E mail	Website	Media Type	Language/Audience	Notes/ Distribution Frequency
San Francisco Chronicle	901 Mission Street	San Francisco, CA 94103	(415) 777 1111	Not Available	www.sfgate.com	Newspaper and Internet	English	Daily
San Francisco Examiner	988 Market Street	San Francisco, CA 94102	(415) 359 2600	Not Available	www.examiner.com/san-francisco	Newspaper and Internet	English	Daily
Sing Tao	625 Kearny Street	San Francisco, CA 94108	(415) 989 7111	sf@singtaousa.com	www.singtaousa.com	Newspaper	Chinese	Daily
San Francisco Business Times	275 Battery Street, Suite 940	San Francisco, CA 94111	(415) 989 2522	sanfrancisco@bizjournals.com	http://sanfrancisco.bizjournals.com/sanfrancisco/	Newspaper and Internet	English	Weekly (available on Friday; submit ads by Tuesday)
San Francisco Bay Guardian	135 Mississippi Street	San Francisco, CA 94107	(415) 255 3100	listings@sfbg.com	www.sfbg.com	Newspaper	English	Weekly (available on Wednesday; submit ads 2 weeks prior to publication date)
San Francisco Weekly	185 Berry Street, Lobby 5, Suite 3800	San Francisco, CA 94107	(415) 536 8100; (415) 536 8158	Not Available	www.sfweekly.com	Newspaper	English	Weekly (available on Wednesday; submit ad the Thursday before publication)
Small Business Exchange	703 Market Street Suite 1000	San Francisco, CA 94103	(415) 778 6250	sbe@sbeinc.com	www.sbeinc.com	Newspaper and Internet	English	Weekly (available on Thursday)
Sun Reporter	1791 Bancroft Avenue	San Francisco, CA 94124	(415) 671 1000	sunmedia97@aol.com	www.sunreporter.com	Newspaper	English/African American	Weekly (available Thursday)
Asian Week	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable	Not Available	www.asianweek.com	Newspaper	Multiple/Asian	Weekly
El Tecolote	2958 24th Street	San Francisco, CA 94110	(415) 648 1045	rdaza@eltecote.org	http://eltecote.org/content/	Newspaper	Spanish/Latino	Bi weekly (every other Wednesday)
San Francisco Bay View	4917 Third Street	San Francisco, CA 94124 2309	(415) 671 0789	publisher@sfbayview.com	www.sfbayview.com	Newspaper	English/African American	Monthly
The Potrero View	2325 3rd Street, Suite 344	San Francisco, CA 94107	(415) 626 8723	editor@potreroview.net	http://potreroview.net/index.php	Newspaper	English	Monthly
Visitacion Valley Grapevine (not currently in print)	Visitacion Valley Community Center, 50 Raymond Avenue	San Francisco, CA 94134	(415) 467 9300	visvalley@earthlink.net	www.visvalleygrapevine.com	Newspaper and Internet	English	Monthly
The Western Edition	225 Bush Street, 16th Floor	San Francisco, CA 94104	(415) 439 8319	editor@thewesternedition.com	www.thewesternedition.com	Newspaper	English	Monthly
Bayview Footprints	Unavailable	Unavailable	(415) 822 0800	info@quesadagardens.org	www.bayviewfootprints.org	Newsletter and Internet	English	
Quesada Gardens	1747 Quesada Avenue	San Francisco, CA 94124	(415) 822 0800	Not Available	www.quesadagardens.org	Newsletter and Internet	English	

Appendix H: News Media, Potential Event Locations, and Other Contacts (continued)

Local News Media Resources								
Name	Address	City, State, ZIP Code	Phone	E mail	Website	Media Type	Language/Audience	Notes/ Distribution Frequency
New America Media	275 9th Street	San Francisco, CA 94103	(415) 503 4170	Not Available	http://newamericamedia.org/about/	Multi Media Agency	Multi lingual (Arabic, Spanish, Chinese, and Korean)	
KPOO – San Francisco 89.5 FM	1329 Divisadero Street	San Francisco, CA 94115	(415) 346 5373	Not Available	www.kpoo.com	Radio	English	Community Worker show every other Tuesday, 4:00 p.m. with Eric Smith and Roland Washington
Sing Tao Chinese Radio (1400 AM, 1450 AM, and 96.1 FM)	625 Kearny Street	San Francisco, CA 94108	(415) 989 7111	sf@singtaousa.com	www.singtaousa.com and www.sanfranciscochinatown.com/culture/radio.html	Radio	Cantonese and Mandarin/Asian	
KALX Radio, University of California, Berkeley	University of California, 26 Barrows Hall #5650	Berkeley, CA 94720 5650	(510) 642 1111	mail@kalx.berkeley.edu	http://kalx.berkeley.edu	Radio	English	
Access San Francisco (Channel 29)	1720 Market Street	San Francisco, CA 94102	(415) 575 4949	info@accessf.org	www.freepress.net/node/29931	Public Access Television	English	
KTSF (Channel 26)	100 Valley Drive	Brisbane, CA 94005	(415) 468 2626		www.ktsf.com	Public Access Television	Cantonese and Mandarin/Asian	
KRON (Channel 4)	1001 Van Ness Avenue	San Francisco, CA 94109	(415) 441 4444	4listens@kron4.com	www.kron.com	Network Television	English	
The Usual Suspects	Barbary Coast Consulting, 660 Market Street, 5th Floor	San Francisco, CA 94104	(415) FOG 0000	Not Available	www.sfusualsuspects.com	Website	English	
India Basin Neighborhood Association (IBNA)	P.O. Box 880953	San Francisco, CA 94188	Not Available	info@indiabasin.org	www.indiabasin.org	Website	English	
City and County of San Francisco	1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place	San Francisco, CA 94102	(415) 701 2311	Not Available	www.sfgov.org	Website	English	
The World Journal	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	info@theworldjournal.com	www.TheWorldJournal.com	Website	English/students	
Mission Local	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	staff@missionlocal.org	http://missionlocal.org/	Internet publication	English and Spanish/Latino	Monthly
Bayview Hunters Point Home Blog	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	http://bvhp.blogspot.com/	Blog	English	
Twitter	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	www.twitter.com	Internet		
Facebook	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	www.facebook.com	Internet		
Text Messages	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Through individual cell phone lists		

Appendix H: News Media, Potential Event Locations, and Other Contacts (continued)

The table below provides contact information for organizations and venues located in or providing services to the Hunters Point Shipyard community. The Navy contacted these organizations and venues to determine whether they could help support the Navy's community involvement actions. If an "X" is present in the column, the organization responded positively to that action. For example, some organizations indicated the Navy could come to one of their regularly scheduled meetings and provide a brief update or presentation. Other venues are included because they have space to hold a Navy meeting or places where Navy flyers could be posted. Other organizations indicated that the Navy could inform them about the Navy's opportunities for community involvement and the organization would pass the Navy's information along to its members.

Venues and Organizations for Outreach Activities							
Agency or Venue	Outreach Action				Venue Details		
	Navy Attend Organization's Meeting	Use Venue for Navy Public Meeting	Location to Post Flyers	Inform of Upcoming Outreach Events so they can Invite their Members	Venue Capacity for Events	Fees	Miscellaneous Comments
APA Family Support Services 1337 Evans Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 824 1128			X	X			
Arc Ecology 1331 Evans Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 643 1190 www.arcecolology.org			X	X			Contact Saul Bloom for more information on using this venue for public meetings.
Asian Pacific American Community Center 2442 Bayshore Boulevard San Francisco, CA 94134 (415) 587 2689 E mail: apacc_1999@yahoo.com E mail: tantammy@live.com	X	X	X	X	~25	Yes (set when reservation is made)	Contact Tammy Tan to make reservation. Refreshments provided.
Bayview/Anna E. Waden Branch Library 5075 3 rd Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 355 5757 Web: http://sfpl.org/index.php?pg=0100000401 E mail: baymgr@sfpl.org		X	X		35	Yes, depending on needs (such as outside normal hours of operation, or rental of audio/visual equipment)	Note: Location currently closed for remodeling. Application for meeting space must be submitted no more than 6 months before the event, and no less than 1 week before the event. The library is scheduled for renovations in April 2011.
Bayview Baptist Church 1509 Oakdale Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 822 4844			X	X			Rev. Milton H. Williams
Bayview Hunters Point Beacon Center Burton High School 400 Mansell Street San Francisco, CA 94134 (415) 469 4550 Web: http://www.sfbeacon.org/BeaconCenters/BayviewHuntersPoint/		X	X	X			

Appendix H: News Media, Potential Event Locations, and Other Contacts (continued)

Venues and Organizations for Outreach Activities							
Agency or Venue	Outreach Action				Venue Details		
	Navy Attend Organization's Meeting	Use Venue for Navy Public Meeting	Location to Post Flyers	Inform of Upcoming Outreach Events so they can Invite their Members	Venue Capacity for Events	Fees	Miscellaneous Comments
Bayview Hunters Point Community Advocates 1579 Innes Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 648 6008	X		X	X			
Bayview Hunters Point Family Resource Center 1325 Evans Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 920 2850	X	X	X	X			
Bayview Hunter's Point Foundation for Community Improvement 150 Executive Park Boulevard, Suite 2800 San Francisco, CA 94134 (415) 468 5100	X		X	X			
Bayview Hunters Point Senior Citizens Multipurpose Center 1706 Yosemite Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 822 1444 Web: http://www.bhpmss.org/ E mail: bhpmss1@aol.com	X	X	X	X	75 to 80		Contact Suzie Tyner to make reservations.
Bayview Hunters Point Youth 5015 3rd Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 822 1585	X	X	X	X			
Bayview Opera House/Ruth Williams Memorial Theater 4705 3rd Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 824 0386 Web: http://www.bayviewoperahouse.org/aboutUs/index.shtml E mail: info.bvoh@bvoh.org		X	X		300 seat theater with a 45 foot indoor stage	Yes	Chairs and tables available; overhead projector, screen and video player available. Full sized movie screen with digital projector; outdoor stage in an enclosed garden courtyard, and a classroom for smaller meeting groups or breakout sessions.
Bayview Tabernacle Baptist Church 1775 La Salle Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 641 5835			X	X			Rev. Joe N. Sandles

Appendix H: News Media, Potential Event Locations, and Other Contacts (continued)

Venues and Organizations for Outreach Activities							
Agency or Venue	Outreach Action				Venue Details		
	Navy Attend Organization's Meeting	Use Venue for Navy Public Meeting	Location to Post Flyers	Inform of Upcoming Outreach Events so they can Invite their Members	Venue Capacity for Events	Fees	Miscellaneous Comments
Bethel Cathedral Church of God in Christ 1229 Egbert Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 822 9936			X	X			Pastor Garlin Bluford
Bret Harte Elementary School 1035 Gilman Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 330 1520 Web: http://www.sfbretharte.org/		X	X	X	450	Yes	Call the main office phone line to check availability and to obtain a permit from the school. The fee depends on how many people and the room to be used.
Calvary Hill Community Church 141 Industrial Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 647 5300	X		X	X			Large congregation, will allow the Navy to present. Rev. Joseph Bryant
Carpenters Union Local #22 2085 3rd Street San Francisco, CA 94107 (415) 355 1322 Web: http://www.local22.org				X			
Double Rock Baptist Church 1595 Shafter Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 822 4566		X	X	X	150	Yes, \$75 for the event	The basement is currently unavailable; however, the sanctuary can be rented if available. At least 1 month notice required when inquiring about specific dates. Rev. Victor L. Medearis
Housing Rights Committee of San Francisco 427 South Van Ness Avenue San Francisco, CA 94103 (415) 703 8634 Web: http://www.hrcsf.org/	X			X			
Hunter's Point Community Youth Park 200 Middle Point Road San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 285 1415 Web: http://www.dcyf.org/GranteeDetail.aspx?id=918				X			

Appendix H: News Media, Potential Event Locations, and Other Contacts (continued)

Venues and Organizations for Outreach Activities							
Agency or Venue	Outreach Action				Venue Details		
	Navy Attend Organization's Meeting	Use Venue for Navy Public Meeting	Location to Post Flyers	Inform of Upcoming Outreach Events so they can Invite their Members	Venue Capacity for Events	Fees	Miscellaneous Comments
India Basin Neighborhood Association P.O. Box 880953 San Francisco, CA 94188 (415) 938 6170 Web: http://www.indiabasin.org/ E mail: info@indiabasin.org	X	X	X	X			
Instituto Familiar de la Raza 2919 Mission Street San Francisco, CA 94110 (415) 229 0500 Web: http://www.ifrsf.org/		X	X	X			Convenient location for the Latino community.
Islais Creek Scale 480 Amador Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 824 0390				X			
Joseph Lee Recreation Center 1395 Mendall Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 822 9040		X	X				
Laborer's Local Union 261 3271 18 th Street San Francisco, CA 94110 (415) 826 4550			X	X			Oscar De La Torre, Business Manager Laborer's Union 261 reaches out to the Latino community.
La Raza Community Resource Center 474 Valencia, Suite 100 San Francisco, CA 94103 (415) 863 0764 Web: http://larazacrc.org/ E mail: info@larazacrc.org		X	X	X			Convenient location for the Latino community.
Milton Meyer Recreation Center 195 Kiska Road San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 695 5003		X	X				
New Home Baptist Church 1763 Newcomb Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 648 9344			X	X			Rev. Kenneth Sampson

Appendix H: News Media, Potential Event Locations, and Other Contacts (continued)

Venues and Organizations for Outreach Activities							
Agency or Venue	Outreach Action				Venue Details		
	Navy Attend Organization's Meeting	Use Venue for Navy Public Meeting	Location to Post Flyers	Inform of Upcoming Outreach Events so they can Invite their Members	Venue Capacity for Events	Fees	Miscellaneous Comments
Northridge Co op Homes 1 Ardath Court San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 647 1124				X			
Olivet Baptist Church 1667 Revere Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 822 4049			X	X			Rev. Steve Bailey
Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church 1715 Oakdale Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 285 3377			X	X			Father Kirk Ullery
Pet Camp Main Campground 525 Phelps Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 282 0700 Web: http://www.petcamp.com/				X			
Portola Family Connections 2565 San Bruno Avenue San Francisco, CA 94134 (415) 715 6746 Web: www.portolafc.org	X	X	X	X			Post one sign in English and one in Chinese on the bulletin board.
Portola Library 380 Bacon Street San Francisco, CA 94134 (415) 355 5660			X				Post one sign in English and one in Chinese on the bulletin board.
Potrero Hill Neighborhood House 953 De Haro Street San Francisco, CA 94107 (415) 826 8025	X		X				
POWER Bayview 4923 3rd Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 671 0911 Web: http://www.peopleorganized.org	X		X	X			

Appendix H: News Media, Potential Event Locations, and Other Contacts (continued)

Venues and Organizations for Outreach Activities							
Agency or Venue	Outreach Action				Venue Details		
	Navy Attend Organization's Meeting	Use Venue for Navy Public Meeting	Location to Post Flyers	Inform of Upcoming Outreach Events so they can Invite their Members	Venue Capacity for Events	Fees	Miscellaneous Comments
Providence Baptist Church 1601 McKinnon Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 641 8719			X	X			Rev. Calvin Jones, Jr.
Rebuilding Together San Francisco Pier 28, The Embarcadero San Francisco, CA 94105 (415) 905 1611 Web: http://www.rebuildingtogethersf.org	X		X				
Ridgeview Terrace Townhouses 140 Cashmere Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 821 7440	X		X	X			
Samoan Community Development Center 2055 Sunnydale Avenue San Francisco, CA 94134 2611 Patsy Tito, (415) 841 1086 Web: http://samoancenter.org/ E mail: scdc_sf@pacbell.net	X	X	X	X	100+, depending on what room is used	Free	Convenient location for the Samoan Community. The Samoan Community Development Center is located in a school in Visitacion Valley. Contact Patsy Tito to reserve a room.
San Francisco Bayview Rotary Club 3801 Third Street, #1211 San Francisco, CA 94124 Web: http://sfbayview.clubwizard.com/	X	X	X	X			
San Francisco Bicycle Coalition 833 Market Street 10th Floor San Francisco, CA 94103 (415) 431 BIKE Web: http://www.sfbike.org/			X				
San Francisco District Bayview Police Station 201 Williams Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 671 2300 Web: http://sf.police.org/index.aspx?page=798 E mail: SFPDBayviewStation@sfgov.org	X	X		X	49	Free	The police station currently conducts community meetings on the first Tuesday of the month starting at 6:00 p.m. Convenient location for the Asian community.

Appendix H: News Media, Potential Event Locations, and Other Contacts (continued)

Venues and Organizations for Outreach Activities							
Agency or Venue	Outreach Action				Venue Details		
	Navy Attend Organization's Meeting	Use Venue for Navy Public Meeting	Location to Post Flyers	Inform of Upcoming Outreach Events so they can Invite their Members	Venue Capacity for Events	Fees	Miscellaneous Comments
San Francisco Housing Development Center/Corporation 4439 Third Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 822 1022 Web: http://www.sfhdc.org	X		X				
San Francisco Human Rights Commission 25 Van Ness Avenue, Room 800 San Francisco, CA 94102 6033 (415) 252 2500, (415) 252 2515 Web: http://www.sf-hrc.org/			X				
Shipyard Trust for the Arts P.O. Box 880083 San Francisco, CA 94199 (415) 822 0922 Web: http://www.shipyardtrust.org/	X			X			
Shoreview Resident Association 35 Lillian Court San Francisco, CA 94124	X			X			
Silver CDS, Community Development Solutions P.O. Box 31925 Oakland, CA 94604 (510) 387 9249 Web: www.silvercde.com				X			
Sojourner Truth Foster Family Service Agency 150 Executive Park Boulevard, Suite 3300 San Francisco, CA 94134 (415) 330 6300				X			
Southeast Community Facility Commission – Alex L. Pitcher, Jr. Conference Room San Francisco City College, Southeast Campus 1800 Oakdale Avenue, Suite B, Room 3 San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 821 1534, (415) 821 0921 Web: http://www.ccsf.edu/Campuses/Southeast/Main.html Web: http://www.sfgov3.org/index.aspx?page=639	X	X	X		200	Yes (setup, take down, cleaning fee and fee for monitor [\$14/hour] minimum)	Application required in advance of meeting; audio/visual equipment can be rented from its vendor list; payment due via check on day of event.

Appendix H: News Media, Potential Event Locations, and Other Contacts (continued)

Venues and Organizations for Outreach Activities							
Agency or Venue	Outreach Action				Venue Details		
	Navy Attend Organization's Meeting	Use Venue for Navy Public Meeting	Location to Post Flyers	Inform of Upcoming Outreach Events so they can Invite their Members	Venue Capacity for Events	Fees	Miscellaneous Comments
Southeast Health Center 2401 Keith Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 671 7000	X		X				
Southeast Neighborhood Jobs Initiative Round Table 6620 Third Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 550 4150	X		X				
St. James Baptist Church 1470 Hudson Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 648 5995			X	X			Rev. Michael S. Williams
St. Lukes Baptist Church 343 Paul Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 467 4303			X	X			Rev. C. Smith
St. Paul of the Shipwreck 1122 Jamestown Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 468 3434			X	X			Father James Goode
St. Paul Tabernacle Baptist Church 1789 Oakdale Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 642 4965			X	X			Rev. Billy Ware
St. Peters Missionary Baptist Church 1606 Newcomb Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 648 4337			X	X			Rev. Joseph P. Alexander
Supersave Market 4517 3 rd Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 282 3722			X				Grocery store delivers groceries to seniors and will include a flyer for delivered groceries.
Surfside Liquors 950 Innes Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 647 2677			X				Proprietor: Bob

Appendix H: News Media, Potential Event Locations, and Other Contacts (continued)

Venues and Organizations for Outreach Activities							
Agency or Venue	Outreach Action				Venue Details		
	Navy Attend Organization's Meeting	Use Venue for Navy Public Meeting	Location to Post Flyers	Inform of Upcoming Outreach Events so they can Invite their Members	Venue Capacity for Events	Fees	Miscellaneous Comments
Swords to Plowshares 1060 Howard Street San Francisco, CA 94103 (415) 252 4788 Web: http://swords to plowshares.org/				X			
The Point (auditorium on Base) Hunters Point Shipyard, Building 101 San Francisco, CA 94124		X					Navy property; auditorium seating; no equipment; no street lights after dark.
True Hope Church of God in Christ 950 Gilman Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 822 5626	X		X	X			Rev. Arelious Walker
United Fathers Coalition 1595 Shafter Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 871 6812			X				
Visitacion Chinese Baptist Church 57 Leland Avenue San Francisco, CA 94134 (415) 333 4503			X	X			Rev. Samson Wong
Visitacion Valley Community Beacon 450 Raymond Avenue San Francisco, CA 94134 (415) 452 4907	X	X	X	X			
Visitacion Valley Community Center 50 Raymond Street San Francisco, CA 94134 (415) 467 6400			X				
Visitacion Valley Library 45 Leland Avenue San Francisco, CA 94134 (415) 355 2848			X				Post two signs in English and two signs in Chinese on the bulletin boards.
Visitacion Valley Senior Center 66 Raymond Street San Francisco, CA 94134			X				

Appendix H: News Media, Potential Event Locations, and Other Contacts (continued)

Venues and Organizations for Outreach Activities							
Agency or Venue	Outreach Action				Venue Details		
	Navy Attend Organization's Meeting	Use Venue for Navy Public Meeting	Location to Post Flyers	Inform of Upcoming Outreach Events so they can Invite their Members	Venue Capacity for Events	Fees	Miscellaneous Comments
Whitney Young Child Development Center 100 Whitney Young Circle San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 821 7550, (415) 821 0573, (415) 821 1534 Web: http://www.whitneyyoungcdc.org/ E mail: tmoses@sflower.org		X	X		450	Free Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Small fee to use facility after business hours and on weekends.	Call or e mail Dr. Moses to reserve space as soon as a need is identified. For 2011, reservations begin on December 4, 2010. The space books quickly and is used widely by the community and politicians.
YMCA (Bayview Hunters Point Branch) 1601 Lane Street San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 822 7728 Web: http://www.ymcasf.org/bayview/ E mail: ialsalte@ymcasf.org		X	X	X			Contact Gina Fromer (gfromer@ymcasf.org) to reserve meeting space.
Young Community Developers 1715 Yosemite Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124 (415) 822 3491	X		X	X			

Appendix H: News Media, Potential Event Locations, and Other Contacts (continued)**Community Mailing List**

The Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS) community mailing list is used to distribute information and updates via e mail and hardcopies to the HPS community and other interested parties in the City of San Francisco. The e mail list contains more than 500 members and the hardcopy mailing list has more than 3,000 addresses, including local residents; community organizations; local, state, and federal regulatory agencies; news media; elected officials; business associations; and other interested parties. Individuals on the list will receive fact sheets, meeting notifications, and other important information.

To create and maintain the mailing list, the Department of the Navy adds the following:

- Anyone who makes a telephone or e mail request for HPS information
- Community Involvement Plan (CIP) interviewees
- Meeting attendees
- Local elected officials (updated annually)
- Anyone who asks to be added

The Navy also updates the list with mailing or e mail returns, as required to update addresses or remove people from the lists. The mailing list will continue to be updated to ensure that the Navy is reaching all interested and concerned parties. If you want to be added to the Navy's e mail or hardcopy mailing list, please contact Keith Forman at (415) 308 1458, (619) 532 0913, or keith.s.forman@navy.mil.

Key Mailing List Contacts

The key contacts list is a subset of the community mailing list and includes Navy representatives, regulatory agency representatives, elected officials, and other government agencies for the area and state. Those individuals and organizations on the list will receive fact sheets, news releases, meeting notices, and other important information.

Information Repository Locations

The Information Repository contains the Administrative Record index plus site related documents such as technical reports, sampling data, fact sheets, newsletters, and public meeting transcripts. The Information Repository is available at the following locations:

San Francisco Main Public Library

Science, Technical, and Government Documents Room

100 Larkin Street

San Francisco, CA 94102

(415) 557 4400

<http://sfpl.org/index.php?pg=0100000101>

Hours:

Mondays: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays: 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Fridays: 12:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Appendix H: News Media, Potential Event Locations, and Other Contacts (continued)

Saturdays: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Sundays: 12:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Bayview/Anna E. Waden Branch Library

5075 Third Street

San Francisco, CA 94124

(415) 355 5757

<http://sfpl.org/index.php?pg=0100000401>

Hours:

Mondays and Tuesdays: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Wednesdays: 1:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Thursdays: 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Fridays: 1:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Saturdays: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Sundays: 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

* The Bayview/Anna E. Waden Branch Library is scheduled for renovations in April 2011. While the library is closed, the Navy will have relocated the Information Repository to a temporary location at:

Hunters Point Shipyard Site Trailer (Located across the street from the security entrance to the Shipyard)

690 Hudson Avenue

San Francisco, CA 94124

Appendix H: News Media, Potential Event Locations, and Other Contacts (continued)

The table below provides contact information for local and State of California government officials; however, these entities are not directly involved in the HPS cleanup.

City, County, and State Government Contacts			
Name	Title or Role	Address	Phone and E mail
City Council Members			
Edwin Lee	City of San Francisco Office of the Mayor	City Hall, Room 200 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 6160 E mail: mayoredwinlee@sfgov.org
Amy Brown	City of San Francisco Office of City Administrator	City Hall, Room 362 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 4851 E mail: city.administrator@sfgov.org
Phil Ting	City of San Francisco Office of the Assessor Recorder	City Hall, Room 190 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102 4698	Phone: (415) 554 5596 E mail: assessor@sfgov.org
Jeff Adachi	City of San Francisco Office of the Public Defender	555 Seventh Street San Francisco CA 94103	Phone: (415) 553 1671
David Chiu	City of San Francisco Board of Supervisor President Supervisor, District 3	City Hall, Room 244 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102 4689	Phone: (415) 554 7450 E mail: David.Chiu@sfgov.org
Jose Cisneros	City of San Francisco Office of the Treasurer and Tax Collector	City Hall, Room 140 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 4478 E mail: treasurer.taxcollector@sfgov.org
Michael Hennessey	City of San Francisco San Francisco's Sheriff's Department	City Hall, Room 456 1 Dr. Carlton Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 7225 E mail: sheriff@sfgov.org
George Gascon	City of San Francisco Office of the District Attorney	Office of the City Attorney City Hall, Room 234 1 Dr. Carlton Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 4700 E mail: cityattorney@sfgov.org

Appendix H: News Media, Potential Event Locations, and Other Contacts (continued)

City, County, and State Government Contacts			
Name	Title or Role	Address	Phone and E mail
San Francisco County Board of Supervisors			
Eric Mar	City of San Francisco Supervisor, District 1	City Hall, Room 244 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 7410 E mail: Eric.L.Mar@sfgov.org
Mark Farrell	City of San Francisco Supervisor, District 2	City Hall, Room 244 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 7752 E mail: Mark.Farrell@sfgov.org
Carmen Chu	City of San Francisco Supervisor, District 4	City Hall, Room 244 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 7460 E mail: Carmen.Chu@sfgov.org
Ross Mirkarimi	City of San Francisco Supervisor, District 5	City Hall, Room 244 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 7630 E mail: Ross.Mirkarimi@sfgov.org
Jane Kim	City of San Francisco Supervisor, District 6	City Hall, Room 244 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 7970 E mail: Jane.Kim@sfgov.org
Sean Elsbernd	City of San Francisco Supervisor, District 7	City Hall, Room 244 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 6516 E mail: Sean.Elsbernd@sfgov.org
Scott Wiener	City of San Francisco Supervisor, District 8	City Hall, Room 244 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 6968 E mail: Scott.Wiener@sfgov.org
David Campos	City of San Francisco Supervisor, District 9	City Hall, Room 244 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 5144 E mail: David.Campos@sfgov.org
Malia Cohen	City of San Francisco Supervisor, District 10	City Hall, Room 244 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 7670 E mail: Malia.Cohen@sfgov.org

Appendix H: News Media, Potential Event Locations, and Other Contacts (continued)

City, County, and State Government Contacts			
Name	Title or Role	Address	Phone and E mail
John Avalos	City of San Francisco Supervisor, District 11	City Hall, Room 244 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 6975 E mail: John.Avalos@sfgov.org
Other Local Government Agencies			
	City of San Francisco Chamber of Commerce	235 Montgomery Street, 12th Floor San Francisco, CA 94104	Phone: (415) 392 4520
	City of San Francisco Community Development	1 S Van Ness Avenue, #500 San Francisco, CA 94103	Phone: (415) 701 5500
	City of San Francisco Planning Department	1650 Mission Street, Suite 400 San Francisco, CA 94103	Phone: (415) 558 6378
	City of San Francisco Public Health Department	101 Grove Street, Room 100 San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 2500
	City of San Francisco Recreation and Park Department	501 McLaren Lodge San Francisco, CA 94117	Phone: (415) 831 2782 E mail: http://sfrecpark.org/ContactUs.aspx
	City of San Francisco Housing Authority	1815 Egbert Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124	Phone: (415) 715 3280 E mail: feedback@sfha.org
	City of San Francisco Children, Youth and Families Department	1390 Market Street, Suite 900 San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 8990 E mail: Public@DCYF.org
	City of San Francisco Department of the Environment	11 Grove Street San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 355 3700 E mail: environment@sfgov.org
	City of San Francisco Fire Department	Department Headquarters 698 2nd Street San Francisco, CA 94107	Phone: (415) 558 3403 E mail: FireAdministration@sfgov.org
	City of San Francisco Police Department	850 Bryant Street, #525 San Francisco, CA 94103	Phone: (415) 553 1551 E mail: sfpdcommunityrelations@sfgov.org
	City of San Francisco Bayview Police Station	201 Williams Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124	Phone: (415) 671 2300

Appendix H: News Media, Potential Event Locations, and Other Contacts (continued)

City, County, and State Government Contacts			
Name	Title or Role	Address	Phone and E mail
	City of San Francisco Public Works	City Hall, Room 348 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 554 6920 E mail: dpw@sfdpw.org
	City of San Francisco Public Utilities Commission	1155 Market Street, 11th Floor San Francisco CA, 94103	Phone: (415) 554 3155 E mail: http://www.sfwater.org
	City of San Francisco Redevelopment Agency	1 S Van Ness Avenue, 5th Floor San Francisco, CA 94103	Phone: (415) 749 2400
California State Senators			
Senator Mark Leno	California State Senate (District 3)	455 Golden Gate Avenue, Suite 14800 San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 479 6612 E mail: senator.leno@senate.ca.gov
Senator Leland Yee	California State Senate (District 8)	455 Golden Gate Avenue, Suite 14200 San Francisco, CA 94102 Phone: (415) 557 7857	Phone: (415) 557 7857 E mail: senator.yee@senate.ca.gov
California State Assembly Representatives			
Assembly Member Tom Ammiano	California State Assembly (District 13)	455 Golden Gate Avenue, Suite 14300 San Francisco, CA 94102	Phone: (415) 557 3013 E mail: Assemblymember.Ammiano@assembly.ca.gov
U.S. Senate			
Senator Dianne Feinstein	U.S. Senate	One Post Street, Suite 2450 San Francisco, CA 94104	Phone: (415) 393 0707
Senator Barbara Boxer	U.S. Senate	1700 Montgomery Street, Suite 240 San Francisco, CA 94111	Phone: (415) 403 0100
U.S. House of Representatives			
Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi	U.S. House of Representatives (District 8)	90 7th Street, Suite 2 800 San Francisco, CA 94103	Phone: (415) 556 4862

Appendix I: Acronyms and Abbreviations

AOC	Administrative Order on Consent
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
BCT	BRAC Cleanup Team
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
BVHP	Bayview Hunters Point
CAC	Citizens Advisory Committee
CDR	Covenant Deferral Request
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
DTSC	California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substances Control
FAQ	Frequently Asked Question
FFA	Federal Facility Agreement
FOSET	Finding of Suitability for Early Transfer
HPS	Hunters Point Shipyard
IBNA	India Basin Neighborhood Association
IR	Installation Restoration
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan/National Contingency Plan
NRDL	Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory
NPL	National Priorities List
PAC	Project Area Committee
PAH	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyl
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
SFDPH	San Francisco Department of Public Health
SFRA	San Francisco Redevelopment Agency
SVOC	Semi volatile organic compound
TAG	Technical Assistance Grant
TPH	Total petroleum hydrocarbons

Appendix I: Acronyms and Abbreviations (continued)

U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USC	U.S. Code
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
Water Board	San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board

Appendix J: Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP

Comments from:

[Jackie Lane, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency \(U.S. EPA\) Region 9, April 11, 2011](#)

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
1.	Chapter 4, pg 40-41, Opportunities for Public Involvement at HPS	The Navy may want to use "Available upon request" for informal review and "Formal Public Comment Needed" for required public comment documents.	The text has been revised to "Available upon request for public review and comment" and "Formal public review and comment required."
2.	Chapter 4, pg 40-41, Opportunities for Public Involvement at HPS	Delete reference to draft CIP and final CIP at the beginning of this section. The public will not get an opportunity to review the final CIP again and they have already reviewed the draft final.	The two Community Involvement Plan (CIP) documents have been removed from the table and the schedule for other documents has been updated.
3.	Chapter 4, pg 40-41, Opportunities for Public Involvement at HPS	Delete the second "Removal" word in the title "Draft Action Memorandum – Shipshielding Time Critical Removal Action."	The text has been revised as requested.
4.	Chapter 4, pg 40-41, Opportunities for Public Involvement at HPS	Delete double entries of the draft and final document titles in the same section under "Removal Action Reports for Parcel E-2."	The table was reviewed; however, no double entries were found. Several draft and final versions of the same document are listed, as is the case throughout this table.
5.	Chapter 4, pg 40-41, Opportunities for Public Involvement at HPS	You may want to add a glossary to this section so people will understand what the report means as it concerns the cleanup. For example, what is "Shipshielding?" The average citizen does not know most of the terms used or those expressed in the titles of these documents.	The table has been revised to include footnotes to define terms not commonly used and to refer readers to Appendix G for a glossary of the types of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) documents.
6.	Chapter 5, pg 51 Cleanup Roles and Responsibilities	Paragraph 2, sentence 2: spell out CAC and PAC and what these groups do or support. I could not find the contact reference for the groups in Appendix B as reference here.	The acronyms Community Advisory Council (CAC) and Project Area Committee (PAC) are now spelled out and defined in Chapter 5. CAC and PAC are now listed in Appendix B, under Websites for Additional Information. In the table in Appendix B, a description of what these groups do has been added.
7.	Appendix A	Page A-1, move paragraph 4 to end of page A-2.	The text has been revised as requested.
8.	Appendix A	"Dust Control at the Site" section: add a sentence that says why this action is important in protecting health	A sentence has been added explaining why controlling dust is important for health. Text was also added to explain some of the actions the Navy implements to control dust.

Appendix J: Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP (continued)

Comments from:

[Amy Brownell, P.E., on behalf of the City and County of San Francisco, and Lennar, April 11, 2011](#)

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
1.	General	When discussing the redevelopment, please change the references from City of San Francisco to “the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency” or “the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency or its successor agency”.	The text has been modified to “the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency” or SFRA where appropriate.
2.	Executive Summary, page 2, third paragraph, first sentence	Please replace with “In addition, the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, or its successor agency, is responsible for redeveloping HPS.”	Redevelopment is not discussed in this section; therefore, the sentence was not replaced. The CIP has been reviewed and revised in all sections where redevelopment is discussed, to clarify that the SFRA is responsible for redeveloping HPS.
3.	Executive Summary, page 2, fourth paragraph, last sentence:	Please replace “the City” with “the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency”	The text has been revised as requested.
4.	Chapter 3: Community Involvement-Actions and Activities, page 16, ninth bullet:	Please reword first line to state “The Navy will designate a Navy contractor to be the Community Involvement Manager...”.	The text has been revised as requested.
5.	Chapter 3, Theme 1, bullet 7:	“At meetings, an updated calendar of events and...”	The text has been revised as requested.
6.	Chapter 3, Community Involvement-Actions and Activities, page 18, Theme 4:	Please change title reference from “City of San Francisco Redevelopment” to “San Francisco Redevelopment Agency Redevelopment” and please change any references in text to correspond.	The text has been revised as requested.
7.	Chapter 4, Navy’s Cleanup Program, page 23, sixth paragraph:	Please change references about Parcel A transfer and redevelopment from the City of San Francisco to the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency.	The text has been revised as requested.
8.	Chapter 4, Navy’s Cleanup Program, page 28, Shipyard Map:	Please change legend for red-dashed line to “Former Parcel A, currently SFRA property”	The map has been revised as requested.

Appendix J: Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP (continued)

Comments from:

[Amy Brownell, P.E., on behalf of the City and County of San Francisco, and Lennar, April 11, 2011](#)

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
9.	Chapter 4, Navy's Cleanup Program, page 29, Parcel A table, next steps, 1st sentence:	Please change to: "The San Francisco Redevelopment Agency is working with developers, selected by the SFRA, to build..."	The text has been revised as requested.
10.	Chapter 4, Parcel G, Status of Cleanup, second sentence, page 37:	It currently reads "areas specified areas" – it should be "specified areas".	The text has been revised as requested.
11.	Chapter 4, Opportunities for Public Involvement at HPS:	Shouldn't the Parcel B and Parcel G Findings of Suitability for Early Transfer and the FOSTs for other parcels be listed here?	Finding of Suitability to Transfer (FOST) and Finding of Suitability for Early Transfer (FOSET) are transfer documents rather than cleanup documents; therefore, they have not been added to the list.
12.	Chapter 5: Cleanup Roles and Responsibilities, page 47:	When referring to the transfer of land, please change all references when referring to transfer from the City of San Francisco to the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency or SFRA.	The text has been revised as requested.
13.	Chapter 5: Cleanup Roles and Responsibilities, Roles and Responsibilities of the City and County of San Francisco, starts on page 49:	You need to delete the second and third bullets in the blue box and all paragraphs except the last one which begins: "SFDPH is one..." You need to insert a new heading in front of this City and County of SF heading and titled it "Roles and Responsibilities of the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency or its successors" and then insert the second and third bullets from the blue box (i.e. becomes landowner... and is responsible for redevelopment). You also need to change the first two sentences to "The San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, or its successors, is primary responsible for redeveloping HPS. In 1997, after an extensive multi-year community planning effort, the SFRA adopted the Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Plan." In the third paragraph, please change the references from the City to the SFRA. Delete the third paragraph from this section – it will be retained in CCSF roles – see Comment #13.	The text has been revised as requested. The only exception is that the "or its successors" language was not include in the "Roles and Responsibilities of the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency" heading.

Appendix J: Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP (continued)

Comments from:

[Amy Brownell, P.E., on behalf of the City and County of San Francisco, and Lennar, April 11, 2011](#)

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
14.	Chapter 5: Cleanup Roles and Responsibilities, page 50:	Please consider adding the following “The City has several mechanisms in place that will require anyone who disturbs soil or other ground cover at HPS to comply with requirements in the San Francisco Municipal Codes, specifically Health, Building and Public Works Codes. The City also will regulate the construction of new development through its Subdivision Code, which will require construction of public improvements in conjunction with subdivision of land for private development. The City and the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency have a formal process to confirm that the improvements were constructed as required by the permits. The City also has a process in its Building Code to confirm that structures are constructed to code. Permitted activities involving the disturbance of soil require the permit applicant to go through a special process set out under Article 31 of the Health Code. The Applicant is required to obtain approval of various plans under Article 31 from SFDPH to assure that environmental restrictions and conditions are appropriately taken into account during the permitted activities. Once the Applicant receives approval of the required plans and meets all other permit requirements the Applicant will receive approval for the building, grading or other permit and can begin grading or construction.”	The text has been revised as requested.
15.	Chapter 5: Cleanup Roles and Responsibilities, page 51, last paragraph:	In last sentence, change “The City” to “The San Francisco Redevelopment Agency”.	The text has been revised as requested, using the acronym SFRA throughout the document.

Appendix J: Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP (continued)

Comments from:

[Amy Brownell, P.E., on behalf of the City and County of San Francisco, and Lennar, April 11, 2011](#)

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
16.	Appendix A: Health-Related Information, Resources, And Contacts:	Please include information on the SFDPH's work to assist the Bayview Hunters point neighborhood with health related prevention, treatment and education including reference to the following: Health Programs in Bayview Hunter's Point & Recommendations for Improving the Health of Bayview Hunter's Point Residents Mitchell H. Katz, MD, Director of Health, San Francisco Department of Public Health September 19, 2006 http://www.sfdph.org/dph/files/reports/StudiesData/BayviewHlthRpt09192006.pdf	The text has been revised as requested.
17.	Appendix B: Navy, Federal, State and Local Government Contacts, page B-3:	Please add the San Francisco Department of Public Health, Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment website http://www.sfdph.org/dph/EH/HuntersPoint/ and the Citizens Advisory Committee; http://www.hpscac.com/	The text has been revised as requested.

Comments from:

[Michael F. McGowan, Ph.D, Arc Ecology, March 14, 2011](#)

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
1.	Executive Summary	The Executive Summary starts right in with acronyms so please make them easier to find than in a distant Appendix. Perhaps right inside the front cover of the report?	Although most technical documents include an acronym list in the front, this document is designed to be more reader-friendly. The acronym list has been kept in the appendices with its own tab because it is easy to flip to in the hard copy and it is linked in the electronic file. Acronyms are defined as they are used, so the reader will not have to refer to the acronym list for the definitions in the Executive Summary.

Appendix J: Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP (continued)

Comments from:

[Michael F. McGowan, Ph.D, Arc Ecology, March 14, 2011](#)

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
2.	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a Community Involvement Plan, not a how-to on preparing a Community Development Plan. I recommend rearranging the sections so the plan's emphasis is on now and going forward, not so much demonstrating that the voice of the community has been heard in preparing the plan. The users of the plan are primarily going to want to know how to use it, secondarily how it came to be. Specifically: put Section 5.0 Cleanup Roles and Responsibilities right after the Introduction. Then put Section 4 on the cleanup program history and status, followed by Section 3 Community Involvement. After that can be the section documenting how the plan was arrived at and the References section and appendices. This arrangement is more logical because it introduces the plan and its purposes, it describes the process and regulatory responsibilities of the agencies, it describes the existing conditions that require a cleanup and community involvement, and then it presents the plan for give and take between the community and the Navy. Community members who wish to participate can then do so and can read the next section about how the plan was produced, if they want to, and can use the resources presented in the appendices. A statement about how thoroughly the community was involved in the preparation of the CIP is important to include, but it should not be the main focus of the CIP. The Executive Summary and Introduction should be edited to have a consistent arrangement of topics with the new arrangement of sections. 	The table of contents and outline for this document were developed in coordination with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and are based on existing CIP examples provided by U.S. EPA. To avoid confusing the public by moving significant text in the final round, this request was not incorporated.
3.	Pie Charts	Quantitative information should be displayed in bar charts or other ways but not pie charts in the view of experts on presenting data. Please use graphics other than pie charts wherever possible.	Most qualitative information has been revised to be presented in bar charts.
4.	General	Why does translating into Chinese equal translating into Cantonese and not Mandarin? Please provide a little explanation for this.	Based on information provided by the Chinese-American community, Cantonese is the primary Chinese dialect spoken in San Francisco. The Navy may provide other translations in the future if a specific need is identified.

Appendix J: Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP (continued)

Comments from:

[Michael F. McGowan, Ph.D, Arc Ecology, March 14, 2011](#)

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
5.	Chapter 4 page 40	Two “time” per year should be “times” per year.	The text has been revised as requested.
6.	Chapter 5 page 49	Change “DTSC that is” to “DTSC is”.	The text has been revised as requested.
7.	Chapter 5 page 49	Change “The City and County of San Francisco are” to “The city of San Francisco is”	The text has been alternately revised to address City and County of San Francisco comments on the CIP.
8.	Chapter 5 pages 49 and 50	Rearrange the paragraphs at the bottom of page 49 and the top of page 50 so they are in the logical order: 1. SFDPH is one... 2. Once a parcel meets... 3. The city of San Francisco... 4. According to the SFRA website (also change the W to w in “website”)	The text has been revised to address City and County of San Francisco comments on the CIP.
9.	Appendix A page A-1	Change “See the following table...” and label the three separate kinds of content as Table A-1, Table A-2, and Table A-3. Change the one table to three with individual titles.	The table has not been revised into three tables. It is relatively short, and to break it up would mean one table would have only one row.
10.	Appendix A page A-1	Change “if air quality is recorded at above approved” to “if dust is detected above approved” or some other factually and grammatically correct statement.	The text has been revised as requested.
11.	Appendix A page A-3	Explain here or previously why Cantonese translations and not Mandarin or other Chinese dialects. What is the basis for providing Spanish and Cantonese? Will the Navy provide other translations if requested?	See response to comment number 4.
12.	Appendix A page A-4	Under Broader Health Concern for Bay Area Air Quality Management District insert, “Outdoor Air Quality”. The mandate of BAAQMD is outdoor air.	The text has been revised as requested.
13.	Appendix A page A-4	In the box for Federal Agencies Details include the 2008(?) review by ATSDR of the asbestos monitoring at the shipyard and Parcel A. There was a report, a workshop at the CAC, and a variety of correspondence.	The text has been revised as requested.

Appendix J: Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP (continued)

Comments from:

[Michael F. McGowan, Ph.D, Arc Ecology, March 14, 2011](#)

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
14.	Appendix A, pages A-4 and A-5	Federal and local agencies are included, but what about state agencies?	In general, the local agencies will provide more specific information than the state agencies. However, the document has been revised to include the California Department of Public Health, with a link to their San Francisco-specific programs.
15.	Appendix B, page B-2	Change the street address of Arc Ecology to 1331 Evans Avenue. ZIP code remains 94124	The text has been revised as requested.
16.	Appendix B, page B-2	The email address for James Haas is not clear. Is there an underline between his first and last names, or?	An underscore is present between his first and last names. The text was revised to include a bolded underscore in his email address for clarity.
17.	Appendix B, page B-3	The website for U.S. EPA is formatted differently from all the rest	The text has been revised to include a hyperlink, which also formats the website consistently.
18.	Appendix C, page C-14	In the Use Radio box the entry should be edited to show that the University of California radio station is kalx, not Calx, Stanford's radio station is kzsx, and I don't think Lawrence Livermore Lab has a broadcast radio station. Please correct this information.	The text has been revised as requested, with radio station call letters capitalized.
19.	Appendix C, page C-15	Do Navy rules prohibit food or beverages or just paying to have them at the meeting? Please clarify.	The text has been revised to clarify the prohibition on using taxpayer funds to provide food and beverages during meetings.
20.	Appendix C, page C-15	Please change the spelling "faire" to "fair" throughout the document.	The text has been revised as requested.
21.	Appendix D, page D-2	Please change the format of the data in the table to 1 decimal place for all entries to facilitate comparisons.	The text has been revised as requested.
22.	Appendix D, page D-3, D-4, and D-6	One decimal place in all data, please.	The text has been revised as requested.
23.	Appendix E, page E-1	Data "were", not "was".	The text was revised as appropriate.
24.	Appendix E, page E-8	The 3-D bars do not help view the data and obscure the numbers above the bars. Please use 2-D bars for clarity.	Graph 6 has been revised as requested.

Appendix J: Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP (continued)

Comments from:

[Michael F. McGowan, Ph.D, Arc Ecology, March 14, 2011](#)

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
25.	Appendix H, page H-3	Please include information for Arc Ecology in this table. Contact Saul Bloom about Arc's ability to host a meeting and other entries in the table.	The text has been revised as requested.
26.	Appendix H, pages H-3	Clarify "Attend Its Meeting" in column heading. Does this mean "Navy willing to Attend Organization's Meeting"?	The text has been revised as requested.

Comments from:

[Marlene Tran, spokesperson for Visitacion Valley Asian Alliance, during HPS Community Meeting, March 23, 2011](#)

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
1.	Proposed Outreach: Dedicated Call-in line	For those who speak Cantonese, Spanish, or other languages, please have a dedicated phone number someone can call, get cleanup updates in their language and leave a message. This option is especially important for those people who lack internet access.	A dedicated call-in line has been added to the list of planned activities.
2.	Pie Charts	In the Draft CIP, the legends on the pie charts are too small. Please enlarge them so they can be read more easily.	The charts have been modified as requested.
3.	Proposed Outreach: Translated materials	Make sure there is transparency in the Navy's program by sending translated information to the ethnic media.	The CIP includes sending translated materials to ethnic media. Chapter 3 was revised to include radio show presentations and call-in shows and other information that will be provided to the media in other languages.
4.	Section 5.0 Cleanup Roles and Responsibilities	The community needs clearer definitions of the roles of each party (Navy, regulatory agencies, city, Redevelopment agency). It's very unclear who is involved in the cleanup and what their role is.	Please refer to Chapter 5 of the CIP, which has been updated to clarify the roles of all the responsible parties.

Appendix J: Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP (continued)

Comments from:

Jaron Browne, community member, during HPS Community Meeting, March 23, 2011

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
1.	Proposed Outreach: Two-way communication	<p>The Navy should have an elected body that provides input & two-way communication. All the CIP activities are one-way communication.</p> <p>RAB was a body that was recorded & could make recommendations, that is missing from the plan for new activities.</p> <p>The fundamental concern that POWER has with the CIP is that all of the action and activities are geared toward one-way communication from the Navy to community. The CIP lacks formal mechanisms for the community opinions and concerns to be recorded. The CIP absolutely must include a democratically elected community body that can vote and make formal decisions. Even if this body does not have power over the Navy's decisions – it would make a record of the community's democratic decision.</p>	<p>The need for a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) or another such elected body will be reevaluated at least every 2 years.</p> <p>The current plan includes activities for two-way communication, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community meetings with question and answer (Q&A) and break-out sessions • Radio call-in shows • Bus tours • Dedicated call-in line • Presentations at established group meetings • Use of a Community Involvement Manager <p>In addition, community opinions and concerns are recorded by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing community comments at meetings and reading them aloud to the group • Providing meeting summaries on the website • Saving radio shows as podcasts • Issuing formal responses to comments on documents

Appendix J: Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP (continued)

Comments from:

[Mishwa Lee, community member, during HPS Community Meeting, March 23, 2011](#)

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
1.	Proposed Outreach: Meeting with local groups/organizations	Instead of community coming to you, go to them. Meet with their church groups, etc. Find out what they know already, and then give them more information.	The CIP includes plans for meeting with several community groups during the group’s regular meetings (see Chapter 3). In addition, see the updated list of recent outreach activities in Appendix F.
2.	Dissolution of the RAB	Does the Navy have the legal right to dissolve the RAB Board? Why is the Navy trying to appear to involve the community, when the Navy didn’t abide by the community input?	Yes, the Navy has the legal right to dissolve the RAB. Please see Chapter 1 and Appendix E for more explanation on that process. The Navy strictly followed standing requirements in the <i>Restoration Advisory Board Rule Handbook</i> . Just because the Navy does not fully incorporate community input that does not mean the requirement for community acceptance is being ignored. Please see Chapter 1 and Appendix E.

Comments from:

[India Basin Neighborhood Association, Technical Assistant Grant Technical Advisor, May 8, 2011](#)

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
1.	Generalized Theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The dissolution of the RAB is driving the update of the CIP. b) There is an underlying unstated but nevertheless clear theme that the Navy is disinclined to undertake a new Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) process; c) The CIP is an attempt to reorganize public participation in the cleanup process to accommodate its disinclination to undertake a new RAB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The CIP was last updated in 2004; therefore, it was due for an update regardless of the dissolution of the RAB. It is accurate to state a new plan for the community involvement program was required; therefore, the CIP was updated. b) Based on feedback received in the 73 interviews, a RAB was not identified as the type of outreach that meets the needs of the community. The RAB was no longer serving its purpose, as detailed in Appendix E. This CIP outlines new and different activities designed to better reach the greater community and meet the needs identified in the CIP interviews. c) The CIP is designed to create an involvement program that uses more diverse involvement activities, per the needs of the community identified during the community interviews.

Appendix J: Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP (continued)

Comments from:

[India Basin Neighborhood Association, Technical Assistant Grant Technical Advisor, May 8, 2011](#)

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
2.	Generalized Theme	<p>By seeking to avoid creating another RAB the Navy has made decisions that could negatively impact meaningful public participation in the Navy Hunters Point Shipyard remedial program.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The CIP has redefined community involvement as information, outreach, and education; 2. The CIP fails to grasp important community involvement issues. Substituting outreach and education for engagement is the wrong strategy; 3. The CIP has deemphasized dialogue and the creation of a process for developing an ongoing informed community analysis of the process of cleanup. 	<p>The CIP uses information gathered from the Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS) community to design a program that, in addition to meeting regulatory requirements for public involvement, meets the needs of the various sectors of the community through varied means of communication.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community involvement has not been redefined as only information, outreach, and education. Throughout the CIP, the desire to engage and involve the community in the cleanup process is described. 2. For the community to provide input on the proposed cleanup actions during the formal public comment periods, it is necessary to provide opportunities to solicit input and to educate the HPS community. Activities in the CIP are designed to engage the HPS community in the cleanup process in ways community members have expressed are most suitable. 3. The Navy has increased the variety of activities in the CIP allowing for dialogue/two-way communication, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participating in multi-lingual radio call-in shows • holding community meetings that include formal question and answer sessions in addition to smaller break-out sessions where community members can talk one on one with the Navy and regulatory agencies' representatives • scheduling bus tours • giving presentations at established group meetings • using a local Community Involvement Manager • maintaining a multi-lingual hotline where people can leave messages and have the call returned.

Appendix J: Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP (continued)

Comments from:

[India Basin Neighborhood Association, Technical Assistant Grant Technical Advisor, May 8, 2011](#)

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
3.	Generalized Theme	<p>The text of the CIP demonstrates an ongoing resistance to seat this program in the context of its regulatory requirements and guidance directions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In a number of the comments to follow we will raise ongoing concern with regard to the clear avoidance by the authors of the CIP to acknowledge or quote from regulatory requirement and guidance directions governing public participation; 2. Furthermore the CIP has failed to list or otherwise acknowledge several guidances, orders, and an expression of community preference that would replace the general sense of the Navy's conferring of opportunity with meeting legal requirements. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The CIP has been modified to clearly identify the community involvement activities and opportunities for public comment that are specifically required per the National Contingency Plan (NCP). The CIP is intended to provide opportunities for public involvement above and beyond the required activities conducted at the project-level as part of the CERCLA process. 2. Appendix G provides a list of the guidance documents pertaining to community involvement. An excerpt from the NCP explaining the regulatory requirements for community participation has been added to Appendix G.
4.	Chapter 1	<p>The first paragraph of Chapter 1 makes it appear as though the Navy and U.S. EPA were acknowledging conceptual rights and therefore conferring an opportunity to the public to participate. Public engagement is a regulatory responsibility not a conferred opportunity. The CIP should acknowledge the Navy's regulatory requirement to seek public engagement up front in the introduction.</p>	<p>The introductory paragraph is a positive statement describing the right of the community to be involved and the value of involvement. In addition, this is standard language found in other U.S. EPA-led Community Involvement documents, such as the Iron King Mine CIP. It has now been noted in Chapter 1 that there are regulatory requirements for public participation. In addition, an excerpt from the NCP explaining the regulatory requirements for community participation has been added to Appendix G.</p>
5.	Chapter 1	<p>Chapter 1 reference to Appendix G Regulations and Guidance appears as six words in its final paragraph which presents a guide to the entire document. The contents of Appendix G are mentioned without listing its letter designation or explaining the importance to understanding how public participation is governed. Appendix G is located in a part of the document members of the public might not read if its importance is not underscored in the introduction.</p>	<p>The final paragraph of Chapter 1 has been expanded to include a more detailed description of all appendices, including Appendix G. In addition, an excerpt from the NCP explaining the regulatory requirements for community participation has been added to Appendix G.</p>

Appendix J: Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP (continued)

Comments from:

[India Basin Neighborhood Association, Technical Assistant Grant Technical Advisor, May 8, 2011](#)

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
6.	Chapter 1	Given that the focus of the CIP is public participation, it would be appropriate for some of the space in Chapter 1 to be devoted to a discussion of the regulatory requirements and departmental guidances for public participation.	See response to comment 3. The last paragraph of Chapter 1 has been updated to include a more thorough description of what is included in each appendix, including Appendix G. In addition, an excerpt from the NCP explaining the regulatory requirements for community participation has been added to Appendix G.
7.	Chapter 2	<p>Chapter 2 “Community Interviews and Feedback” provides useful information and is well organized however:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the resistance to specifying regulatory and guidance requirements within the text of the CIP analysis calls into question whether the information being fed back within the CIP was subjected to an institutional bias; b) the failure to provide a statistical analysis of interviewee feedback on each of the survey questions reinforces the concern about institutional bias when reviewing the summary of respondent themes; c) the underlying resistance to creating another RAB further undermines confidence in the interpretation of respondent data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The purpose of Chapter 2 is to summarize the community interview purpose, process, and feedback. In addition, an excerpt from the NCP explaining the regulatory requirements for community participation has been added to Appendix G. b) Interviews were planned and conducted using the U.S. EPA’s <i>Superfund Community Involvement Handbook</i> as guidance, referenced in Chapter 6. Interviews were not conducted with the intent of producing a statistical survey evaluation. Questions were open-ended and interviews were conversational to promote open communication, resulting in qualitative responses. A strictly statistical analysis of the feedback is not possible. Responses were quantified where possible, and themes in the feedback were identified after all of the responses were gathered. c) Please see response to comment number 1.

Appendix J: Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP (continued)

Comments from:

[India Basin Neighborhood Association, Technical Assistant Grant Technical Advisor, May 8, 2011](#)

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
8.	Chapter 2	<p>The CIP fails to acknowledge the National Contingency Plan and the invocation of its Community Acceptance Criteria. The Navy summarizes its understanding of the cleanup objectives of the community in paragraph 5 of Page 7 in Chapter 2 as follows:</p> <p><i>“The community wants the cleanup to be completed in a way that protects the current community and all future users and neighbors of HPS. The Navy and regulators share this goal with the community and are committed to involving the community in the cleanup process.”</i></p> <p>While we appreciate this expression of the Navy’s understanding, the community adopted a clear Community Acceptance Criteria for cleanup with the passage of Proposition P in 2000. Proposition P sought to establish the National Contingency Plan’s (NCP) 9th Criterion on Community Acceptance. The NCP establishes nine criterions for a cleanup program. 87% of the electorate in San Francisco and 93% in the greater Bayview Hunters Point community voted for this criterion. While the 9th criterion is modifying and not mandatory, the criterion has nevertheless been established and the Navy must acknowledge its existence. There is no exemption within the NCP enabling an agency to simply ignore an NCP criterion or the existing establishment of a Community Acceptance criterion. This comment is related to the concern expressed in Comment III. The Navy should make specific reference to Proposition P here.</p>	<p>The NCP requirements have been added to Appendix G. The ninth NCP criterion is community acceptance of a specific remedy during the Proposed Plan.</p> <p>Chapter 2 of the CIP states a general understanding that all community members want a cleanup that protects the current community and future users of the site, regardless of providing specific comments on a remedy.</p> <p>Proposition P is better categorized as a recommendation on what level voters want HPS cleaned to. The Navy’s cleanup is directly tied to the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency’s redevelopment plan. The cleanup recommendation in Proposition P does not match the SFRA redevelopment plan.</p> <p>Though the Navy does not always follow all recommendations from the community that does not mean the requirement for community acceptance is being ignored. The Navy will continue to adhere to the NCP requirements to solicit public comment on each proposed plan for HPS.</p>

Appendix J: Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP (continued)

Comments from:

[India Basin Neighborhood Association, Technical Assistant Grant Technical Advisor, May 8, 2011](#)

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
9.	Chapter 2	<p>The Navy's resistance to the establishment of a new RAB has implications for the response reported in the portion of the respondent theme table presented on Page 12 as Public Meetings:</p> <p>Pro "<i>Many people are informed at once.</i>" & Cons.... "<i>Many members of the community feel intimidated at a large, centralized meeting. It was stated that it is difficult to have individual questions addressed; there is no single venue where everyone in the community feels comfortable.</i>"</p> <p>Under existing regulation and guidance RABs and or other committees and meetings are one of many methods to be used when reaching out to a community. The above argument was incorporated into the Navy letters and memos discussing its rationale for disbanding the RAB and its appearance here seems to reinforce the impression that the Navy continues to be unwilling to consider creating a new RAB. The bias in this response is further emphasized by the fact that these conclusions are not fully representative of the range of results available through a meeting oriented process and specifically a RAB. The fact that such processes and bodies can result in the development of a group of community representatives conversant in the issues associated with the Shipyard's cleanup and capable of providing the Navy with useful guidance based upon knowledge and experience is completely ignored.</p>	<p>The column header for the last column of the table has been adjusted to read "Pros and Cons Noted by Interviewees." The pros and cons listed for each of the nine historical outreach methods were identified by the community during the interviews, not by the Navy. The Navy does not feel the response is biased.</p> <p>The Navy letters and memoranda included in Appendix E were written prior to and separately from this draft CIP. The Navy does not feel it was biased. The Navy is required to reevaluate the need for a RAB every 2 years, and will continue to do so.</p>

Appendix J: Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP (continued)

Comments from:

[India Basin Neighborhood Association, Technical Assistant Grant Technical Advisor, May 8, 2011](#)

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
10.	Chapter 2, page 11	<p>The table on Page 11 presents themes raised and by how many interviewees however there are problems with the presentation.</p> <p>a. It does not correspond to the questions asked in the survey which leads to questions with regard to how the responses were interpreted and presented by the Navy;</p> <p>b. The lack of correspondence of the findings presented in the Table to the actual questions presented in the survey creates questions about how the survey data is being interpreted;</p> <p>c. For example there was no question on the Navy's survey form regarding whether an interviewee had an opinion on the status of the RAB, nevertheless the table on Page 11 indicates that less than 5 individuals raised the lack of a RAB as a concern. Table gives the appearance that the RAB issue was surveyed. The problem the table creates is that we can't tell whether the size of the response is a function of a lack of interest or lack of a question in the survey;</p> <p>It would have been more useful for the Navy to have been presented with a matrix providing a summary and numerical scoring of the community responses to the specific survey questions. This way it would have been easier to know how many respondents felt a particular way about the issue raised and there would be less question about the potential for Navy bias in interpreting the data.</p>	<p>As noted in the response to comment number 7, the interview format included many open ended questions. Responses in the table on page 11 were in response to the open-ended question: <i>Do you have any interests or concerns regarding the base and the cleanup program? If yes, what are they?</i></p> <p>This question offered the interviewees an opportunity to raise any concern or interest they have, not to review a list that the Navy would have had to develop.</p> <p>The introductory sentence to the table on page 11 has been revised to read: <i>Interviewees were asked an open-ended question about whether they have concerns or interests related to the base and the cleanup program, and what all of their concerns and interests might be.</i></p> <p>After feedback was received, it was reviewed for themes developed after feedback was received.</p>

Appendix J: Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP (continued)

Comments from:

[India Basin Neighborhood Association, Technical Assistant Grant Technical Advisor, May 8, 2011](#)

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
11.	Chapter 3 Community Involvement Actions and Activities	Chapter 3 Community Involvement Actions and Activities is the portion of the CIP wherein the Navy changes the emphasis of past CIPs from public participation and engagement to information, outreach and education. While we have no objection to the activities discussed, it is the overall effect that we are concerned about. It is our view that the proposed plan substitutes superficial involvement to the type of detailed engagement consistent with CIPs including RAB and other committees wherein the focus is developing a group of advisors capable of contextualizing their reviews based on prior experience and providing the Navy with informed opinions with regard to the management of the IR program.	<p>Engage is a synonym for involve. The activities outlined in the draft CIP are designed to get information to the broader community and involve them in the cleanup. Feedback received during interviews is that many people are lacking basic information about the cleanup. The Navy seeks to inform and educate the community about the cleanup in order to involve and engage the community in discussions about cleanup decisions during formal public comments periods as well as during informal community involvement activities.</p> <p>No single activity fits the needs of all HPS community members. The plan has included activities for those who want minor updates all the way to those who wish to read and comment on technical documents and contact the Navy or regulatory agencies directly.</p> <p>In the past, the reach of the RAB was relatively narrow, and it was the primary means of involvement. By relying heavily on the RAB as the primary means of involvement, the Navy was unable to engage members of the community who were unable to attend regular meetings, or who had a negative experience at the RAB and were unwilling to attend another meeting. The new plan offers numerous and diverse ways of involving the public, including the use of radio and newspapers as well as other media. Holding regular meetings continues to be an activity in the CIP.</p>

Appendix J: Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP (continued)

Comments from:

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Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
12.	Chapter 3 Opening Statement	<p>The reference to Fort Ord and McClellan Air Force Base emphasizes that the overriding theme of the new CIP is life without a RAB. Both Fort Ord and McClellan Air Force Base had RABs that were shuttered after the local Base commander determined that the committees were no longer meeting their objectives. Both Fort Ord and McClellan's RAB dissolutions were subject to extended litigation. In the case of Fort Ord, the litigation there led directly to the promulgation of the RAB rule of 2007. In the case of McClellan Air Force base the concerns that drove the disagreement – that the site was more radiologically contaminated than the Air Force was willing to admit – was later verified by subsequent remedial research. In both instances the RABs became fractious however records show that the dysfunctionality of both RABs were as much the responsibility of the local base and environmental commands and regulators as they were RAB members. Many members of the respective communities were unhappy with the disbanding of the RABs and the replacement CIPs. As such reference herein is discomfoting. Community engagement at both sites has been dramatically curtailed and the benefit to the ongoing cleanup is debatable. Iron Mountain on the other hand is a private site on the NPL in Arizona. There is no military involvement. Nor are there any BRAC conditions on the Site. The analogy to the Hunters Point Shipyard therefore may be more tenuous than not and more likely close to a brownfield. As to public participation specifically, there is a community coalition playing a prominent role in providing feedback to the U.S. EPA, this model is not likely to be applicable to the greater Bayview Community owing to the wide diversity of opinion here.</p>	<p>The CIPs for Fort Ord and McClellan Air Force Base were reviewed as resources because they are both sites in California that are on the National Priorities List, and because these sites do not have a RAB. It is noted that the Navy's plan in this CIP is not a copy of any other outreach program, but was designed to meet the needs of the HPS community.</p> <p>The Iron King Mine CIP was provided by U.S. EPA as an example of a CIP with a format that is user-friendly and a model for other plans. There was no intention to draw a parallel between the cleanup programs at Iron King Mine and HPS.</p> <p>The text in the second sentence has been modified to remove any implication that the Iron King Mine site is in California.</p>

Appendix J: Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP (continued)

Comments from:

[India Basin Neighborhood Association, Technical Assistant Grant Technical Advisor, May 8, 2011](#)

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
13.	Chapter 3	Theme Two – Hold Regularly Scheduled Meetings. We question whether having the bi-monthly meetings without a commitment to the close coordination involved in a RAB or RAB like entity will result in a different outcome than was the case with the previous RAB. It seems more likely that without addressing the causes of the dysfunctionality experienced with the prior RAB the Navy process will be unsuccessful. We also wonder whether bi-monthly meetings are insufficient to keep up with the schedule presented in the CIP.	Although the CIP identifies bi-monthly meetings, the Navy is currently holding monthly or even twice monthly meetings to reach different segments of the community. The CIP has been revised to acknowledge that the Navy may hold meetings more frequently when appropriate. Various meeting formats are being used to foster more participation and engagement, including sending agendas ahead of time, having small break-out sessions for people to speak directly with the Navy and regulatory agencies, and holding meetings in various locations and on different days and times.
14.	Chapter 4	Chapter 4, The Navy's Cleanup Program at the Hunters Point Shipyard provides a useful and excellent summary of the Shipyard program, however: it is not relevant within the context of a description of a community involvement plan. The material presented in Chapter 4 should have been placed in an Appendix, and the space devoted to a greater explanation of the regulatory requirements of the Navy CIP.	The CIP was prepared using guidance from U.S. EPA's Superfund Community Involvement Handbook, and with collaboration from U.S. EPA. Based on feedback gathered in the interviews, the community requested more general information about the Navy's cleanup program. Placing the site cleanup summary in the main text of the CIP provides the reader with the context for the community involvement activities described in the CIP. Additional feedback gathered in the interviews indicated a need for more information about the roles and responsibilities of the regulatory agencies, along with the Navy and other entities involved in the cleanup. Information to address this concern has also been included in the main text of the document, in Chapter 5.
15.	Chapter 4	Ordinarily we would be very appreciative of such a well thought out and clear summary of the Navy's cleanup activities. We were particularly pleased to see the schedule of documents, however this is not a document focused on the cleanup itself but rather how the Navy will engage the public in cleanup decision making.	The CIP was prepared using guidance from U.S. EPA's Superfund Community Involvement Handbook and with collaboration from U.S. EPA. It is a standard format for a CIP to present an overview of the installation and information about the status of the cleanup. Chapter 4 may educate readers who are not inclined to read more technical documents, and it also provides context for the types of cleanup projects about which they may review and submit comments.

Appendix J: Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP (continued)

Comments from:

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Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
16.	Chapter 4, Page 23	The historical presentation presented on Page 23 is also interesting although highly abbreviated and of questionable utility. It would have been more useful, if the Navy was of a mind to present a relevant history, it could have provided an overview of the evolution of public participation in cleanup decision making and the crafting of the Navy CIP process. These points would include a review of the public participation components of regulations including NEPA, the NCP, 1986 SARA, as well as a summary of the key point from the Federal Facilities Environmental Dialogue Committee report, a review of the Clinton/ Perry Executive Order on RABs and the Clinton Executive Order on Environmental Justice, the Bush Administration RAB rule and other related issues.	The CIP is not intended to be a primer about regulations and guidance pertaining to public involvement. This document is specific to HPS, and as such provides basic information about the shipyard, including a general timeline. Please see the response to comment number 3.
17.	Chapter 4	As indicated above, we appreciate the presentation of the document schedule, <u>however the table includes references to informal and formal comment periods without defining the difference between the two.</u> This distinction is of the utmost importance and represents a significant failing in the goal of the CIP to inform the public. <u><i>The formal comment periods associated with the Proposed Plans are the only time during the CERCLA review process when the Administrative Record is open to public comment because an action is being contemplated. As such not providing a description of the difference and its import anywhere in this document represents a significant omission.</i></u>	An introduction has been added to the table to explain the difference between the informal and formal comment periods. In addition, Appendix G has been revised to highlight in red the opportunities for required public comment on page G3 and G4 and in the CERCLA graphic on page G-5. Please note that one distinction between the NCP requirements and the Department of Defense (DoD) Installation Restoration program is that the DoD provides significant additional opportunities for formal comment, which are added to the administrative record.

Appendix J: Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP (continued)

Comments from:

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Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
18.	Chapter 5	<p>Chapter 5 Cleanup Roles and Responsibilities/ Responsibilities of the City and County of San Francisco fails to cite existing critical agreements between the City and the Navy;</p> <p>The City's capacity to accept Navy property for transfer is conditioned upon the meeting of the criteria agreed upon within the Conveyance Agreement of 2004. A clear City role in this process is determining whether Conveyance Agreement criteria have been met. This agreement is not cited.</p> <p>Proposition P is City policy and cited within the Conveyance Agreement, yet it is also not cited in the CIP. It is also the 9th criteria for cleanup established by the citizens of San Francisco in accordance with the National Contingency Plan which governs the Shipyard cleanup. While the 9th criterion of the NCP is a modifying criterion the Navy nevertheless must address conformance with Prop P when finalizing a cleanup plan.</p>	<p>The nine evaluation criteria listed in the NCP, 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 300.430(e)(9)(iii) are used to evaluate cleanup alternatives for a given site or project. Community acceptance is the ninth criterion and is gauged based on community comments provided on the Proposed Plan document. The Navy is required to provide the Proposed Plan and a minimum 30-day public comment period and address public comments in the Record of Decision. The Navy will continue to meet these requirements.</p> <p>The text in Chapter 5 has been modified to cite the 2004 conveyance agreement between the Navy and SFRA. The Navy will meet those conveyance agreements.</p> <p>However, Proposition P is not the guiding authority for the Navy's cleanup. Proposition P is a recommendation to the Navy to clean up to certain standards, but is not enforceable policy.</p> <p>In 2011, the SFRA issued new redevelopment plan. This document helps guides the Navy on the cleanup levels based on future reuse.</p>
19.	Appendix C	<p>This Appendix is somewhat confusing. On Page C2 the graphic pie chart caption states that the Navy team conducted 73 interviews and that these many of those interviewed had multiple affiliations which is why the list beginning on Page C3 had 151 affiliations listed. It is unclear however whether individuals with multiple affiliations are representative of the views of each of the organizations they belong to. As such the value of presenting the list is unclear. Is the list intended to show organizational interest or the potential for information resonance in the community? The use of the list is therefore troubling because the CIP does nothing to document either interest or resonance. This being the case it raises we believe a justifiable concern that the list merely serves to inflate the reach of the survey.</p>	<p>Individuals self-identified the organizations they belong to and were asked if the document could note that they were interviewed as a member of that organization before the organization's name was included in the document. Interviewees were not asked to state that they represent the views and opinions of any group in any formal manner. In addition, responses are kept separate from interviewees' names.</p> <p>The goal was to talk with a wide variety of individuals who have varied experiences, interests, and needs. The listing of organizations is an indication of the wide variety of people interviewed.</p>

Appendix J: Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP (continued)

Comments from:

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Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
20.	Appendix C	<p>If affiliation was a driver in the selection of individuals surveyed we are curious about the selection of entities interviewed. Of the 151 affiliations listed, perhaps as many as 58% would appear to be organizationally disinterested in the details or issues associated with the Shipyard's cleanup. With no disrespect intended the interest of The National Rifle Association, the Good Samaritan Family Resource Center, and Friends of McClaren Park in the subject is unclear as is the interest of 84 other organizations of the 151 entities listed. Of the remaining 42% of organizations and entities it seems likely that no more than perhaps half have had any experience with the HPS cleanup. Including duplicated affiliations by different names (Arc Ecology and Community Window for example), 26% or just 40 entities might possess more than a cursory opinion about the cleanup sufficient to provide an informed view of the engagement process.</p> <p>While we recognize that such external views are very useful, we frankly question the balance because of its potential for view shopping. In the past, instances of view shopping lead the Navy to the mistaken notion that residents of Bayview Hunters Point would accept the lowest standard of cleanup if it would hasten the creation of jobs. This view was shown to be in error when 93% of the voting residents of the district voted for Proposition P.</p>	<p>As noted above, people self –identified the groups they belong to. Often, individuals were asked for an interview because of one or two of their affiliations, and then during the interview they identified additional affiliations they wished to have included on the list.</p> <p>The purpose of interviews was not just to talk to people who have already had experience with the HPS cleanup, but also to reach local community members and groups who may want information and were underserved in the past.</p> <p>The list of potential interviewees was reviewed by the regulatory agencies. According to the U.S. EPA Superfund Community Involvement Handbook, listed as a reference in Chapter 6, most CIPs rely on 15 to 25 interviews. The 2004 HPS CIP included 40 interviews, and this CIP includes 73 interviews. The interviews for this document represent a diverse sampling and an enormous effort. The Navy believes it far exceeded previous efforts on this base and other bases in which to form a richer more complete picture of the HPS community.</p>
21.	Appendix D	<p>Appendix D reinforces the concerns expressed in VII by clearly demonstrating why Bayview Hunters Point is an environmental justice community but never referring to it as such,</p> <p>1. Neither the phrase nor reference to the Executive Order on Environmental Justice appears in the text of the CIP; 2. The failure to include reference to EJ guidances calls into question whether the Navy intends to incorporate this concern into its deliberations over cleanup and public participation.</p>	<p>A description of environmental justice (EJ) has been added to the introduction.</p>

Appendix J: Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP (continued)

Comments from:

[India Basin Neighborhood Association, Technical Assistant Grant Technical Advisor, May 8, 2011](#)

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
22.	Appendix E	This Appendix recounts the reasons why the RAB was discontinued. While it was the opinion of the author of this memo that the RAB Guidance gave the Navy sufficient authority to dissolve the HPS RAB, it was nevertheless difficult to observe so little self examination on the part of the Navy for its role in creating the situation.	The Navy is focused on the current cleanup and creating an inclusive ongoing community involvement program moving forward. The Navy continues to believe the arguments for dissolving the RAB are appropriately captured in the letter of December 23, 2011, in Appendix E.
23.	Appendix E	The issues of employment, mistrust, insulting and raucous behavior, and the inability of contractors and Navy personnel to complete entire presentations have been part and parcel of the culture of this body since it was created. Misbehavior was endemic to this RAB from the very beginning and frequently encouraged by Navy personnel and contractors. If the minutes of the HPS RAB beginning in 1994 were scrutinized against the criteria utilized for its dissolution in 2009, the RAB would have been disestablished in 1995. In truth, the RAB has only had brief periods of geniality breaking up its overall fractious history.	The Navy seeks to have a community involvement program moving forward that allows for the two-way exchange of information in a manner that is safe, welcoming, and inclusive of the diverse HPS community. The Navy disagrees that misbehavior at RAB meetings was ever encouraged by Navy personnel or contractors. The Navy also believes that the level of discord and ineffectiveness of the RAB did vary from year to year; however, what is important is that the end-state of the RAB in the 2008/2009 time period was, despite Navy efforts, an ineffective community involvement vehicle.
24.	Appendix E	The reason for this situation was insufficient up front training of RAB members starting in 1994. It was unrealistic on the part of the Navy to presume that individuals residing in a community with long term socio economic, environmental and equality disadvantages to immediately give over their trust to an entity whose actions in 1974 helped drive the community into poverty.	The Navy disagrees with the assumptions listed in this comment regarding reasons that the RAB was ineffective. The Navy has never stated that a goal of the RAB is for community members to "give over their trust" to the Navy.

Appendix J: Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP (continued)

Comments from:

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Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
25.	Appendix E	Another contributing factor was that the Navy failed to take advantage of City-based efforts to assist the RAB's management. In 1995, the Hunters Point Shipyard Citizens Advisory Committee created its Environment and Reuse Subcommittee to address matters the Navy considered outside of the scope of the HPS RAB. These issues include questions regarding cleanup employment and contracting and non CERCLA environmental concerns. The Navy BEC at the time, Michael McClellan, and the Western Division Commander were informed that the Subcommittee was being created to in part take the pressure off the RAB by providing an alternative forum for these views. The Navy was invited to participate. Had the Navy partnered with the Subcommittee as was proposed, the RAB might not have been burdened by these questions over the past sixteen years.	The Navy disagrees with the idea that if it had invested more time in the CAC subcommittee that the RAB would have been more effective.
26.	Appendix E	It was also unrealistic for the Navy to assume that a community with long-term socio-economic, environmental and equality disadvantages would not see environmental remedial activity as a source of employment and be frustrated by the Navy's segmentation of its hiring, contracting and remedial activities. However valid the Navy's process from its own point of view, the Navy mission centered viewpoint was as destructive to the goals of that mission as counter insurgency methods were to our national campaigns prior to the Petraeus doctrine of engagement.	The Navy disagrees with the assumption stated in this comment. Page 11 of the CIP indicates that during interviews jobs were identified as a primary concern for the community. The Navy will continue to provide information for obtaining jobs through the City's CityBuild Information Line. A handout has been prepared in multiple languages that describes the use of local vendors in the Navy's cleanup. Additionally, a vendor sign-up sheet is provided at each meeting in English, Chinese, and Spanish for any community member who wants to provide contact information.

Appendix J: Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP (continued)

Comments from:

[India Basin Neighborhood Association, Technical Assistant Grant Technical Advisor, May 8, 2011](#)

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
27.	Appendix E	By viewing external sources of expertise as competitors or agent provocateurs rather than individuals lending their expertise to help the Navy through its cleanup effort, the Navy failed to build the necessary external technical support mechanism in the RAB that would have brought the non environmental professional members of the Board along when there was agreement on remedial strategies. The use of local academic technical expertise would have over the long term built a strong community/ Navy team working on mutual goals around the remedial program each gaining understanding and concessions from the other.	The Navy disagrees with the assumptions contained within this comment. The Navy has historically reached out to a number of individuals, not only to try to increase RAB membership, but also to provide more opportunities for involvement.
28.	Appendix E	The lack of internal introspective analysis regarding the Navy's role in the failure of the RAB significantly undermines the credibility of the analysis presented in Appendix E.	The Navy disagrees with this statement. The Navy believes reasons articulated in the letter dated December 23, 2009, accurately reflect the Navy's decision to dissolve the RAB. No further "internal introspective analysis" would have added value to this document.
29.	Appendix G	Appendix G should have been Chapter 1 or 2 of the CIP.	The format for this CIP is not uncommon and was developed in cooperation with U.S. EPA. Chapter 1 provides a reader-friendly introduction to the document, and Chapter 2 delves into the feedback received during interviews, which is the cornerstone for the plan outlined in Chapter 3. Regulations can be confusing and the information can be overwhelming to the non-technical reader. General information has been provided, with references for those who wish to review the detailed guidance. See response to comment number 3.

Appendix J: Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP (continued)

Comments from:

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Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
30.	Appendix G, Page G1	<p>The statement appearing in the second paragraph of Appendix G:</p> <p>“Federal and state environmental statutes and amendments require community involvement for hazardous waste sites... “</p> <p>should have been the first paragraph of a chapter devoted to explaining these requirements. Such a chapter should appear as either the 1st or 2nd chapter of the CIP to provide the reader with a context for the requirements and expectations of Congress and successive federal and state administrations for the conduct of public engagement activities.</p>	Please see response to comment number 29.
31.	Appendix G	<p>The first paragraph of Appendix G should have been the second paragraph of the chapter described above in VII.1</p> <p><i>“The Department of the Navy’s Installation Restoration Program is conducted in accordance with federal and state requirements, and its purpose is twofold---(1) to identify, investigate, and clean up or control the releases of hazardous substances and (2) to reduce the risk to human health and the environment. The Navy is the lead federal agency for the Installation Restoration Program at Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS). The figure on Page G---2 presents the major phases of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) process. “</i> Appendix G, Page G1</p> <p>To this the Navy should add: CERCLA includes guidance with regard to the provision of public involvement activities found in 42 USC, Section 9601 and following; The Navy could then present a summary of the relevant CERCLA and SARA provisions or cite that the relevant sections of those laws are presented in a new Appendix G.</p>	The format for this CIP is not uncommon and was developed in cooperation with U.S. EPA. A thorough explanation of regulations is provided in Appendix G, and an additional chapter specific to regulations is not deemed necessary for this document.

Appendix J: Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP (continued)

Comments from:

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Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
32.	Appendix G	<p>Although the CIP provides Appendix G which contains a good overview of the regulations governing public participation, this section is not cited elsewhere in the document and the relevant sections of the regs are not quoted.</p> <p>The Navy goes into significant detail about matters regarding the cleanup that are not specific to the issue of public participation (these issues such as those presented in Chapter 4) however it fails to provide equal description to matters of specific relevance to the CIP and public participation such as providing the public participation requirements in each regulation, guidance and other directives in whole or summarized anywhere in the document;</p>	A more thorough description of Appendix G has been added to Chapter 1. Please see response to comment number 3.
33.	Appendix G	This comment corresponds with and expands upon Comment [32]. The Navy has couched the CIP in such a ways as to de-emphasize its regulatory requirement to conduct a community involvement process. This clear trend within the document is worrisome.	The Navy disagrees that the CIP in any way deemphasizes regulatory requirements to conduct community involvement. In fact, the Navy is proposing a program that far exceeds any minimum requirements for community involvement.
34.	General observation/ recommendation	While there are genuinely many useful concepts in the CIP, the document is undermined by its unstated but obvious antipathy to the full acknowledgement of the requirements of regulation and guidance. The document would be far richer, more informative, and useful if the rules and guidances were fully presented and discussed.	Please see response to comment number 16.
35.	General observation/ recommendation	The Navy should acknowledge its own role in the dysfunctionality of the RAB. We refer the Navy to the comments provided on Appendix E [above].	The Navy disagrees with the accuracy and relevance of this comment. Furthermore, the CIP is not meant to focus on the past but to provide a path forward for the future.

Appendix J: Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP (continued)

Comments from:

[India Basin Neighborhood Association, Technical Assistant Grant Technical Advisor, May 8, 2011](#)

Comment Number	Section/ Page	Comment	Response
36.	General observation/ recommendation	The Navy should reconsider creating a new RAB. RABs can play important and useful roles if utilized well and organized appropriately. Particular care must be given to balancing community representation with technical expertise from non military academic and environmental sources because doing so will ultimately serve to educate the full membership of the Board and help it make better recommendations in a more professional collegial environment.	Navy acknowledges that RABs on most Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) bases do play important and useful roles. However the circumstances described in this comment capture an ideal situation that did not exist at HPS. Although a RAB or other advisory board is not currently part of the planned community involvement activities, as noted in Appendix E, the need for a RAB will be assessed at least every 2 years, as required.

Appendix J: Responses to Comments on the Draft CIP (continued)

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