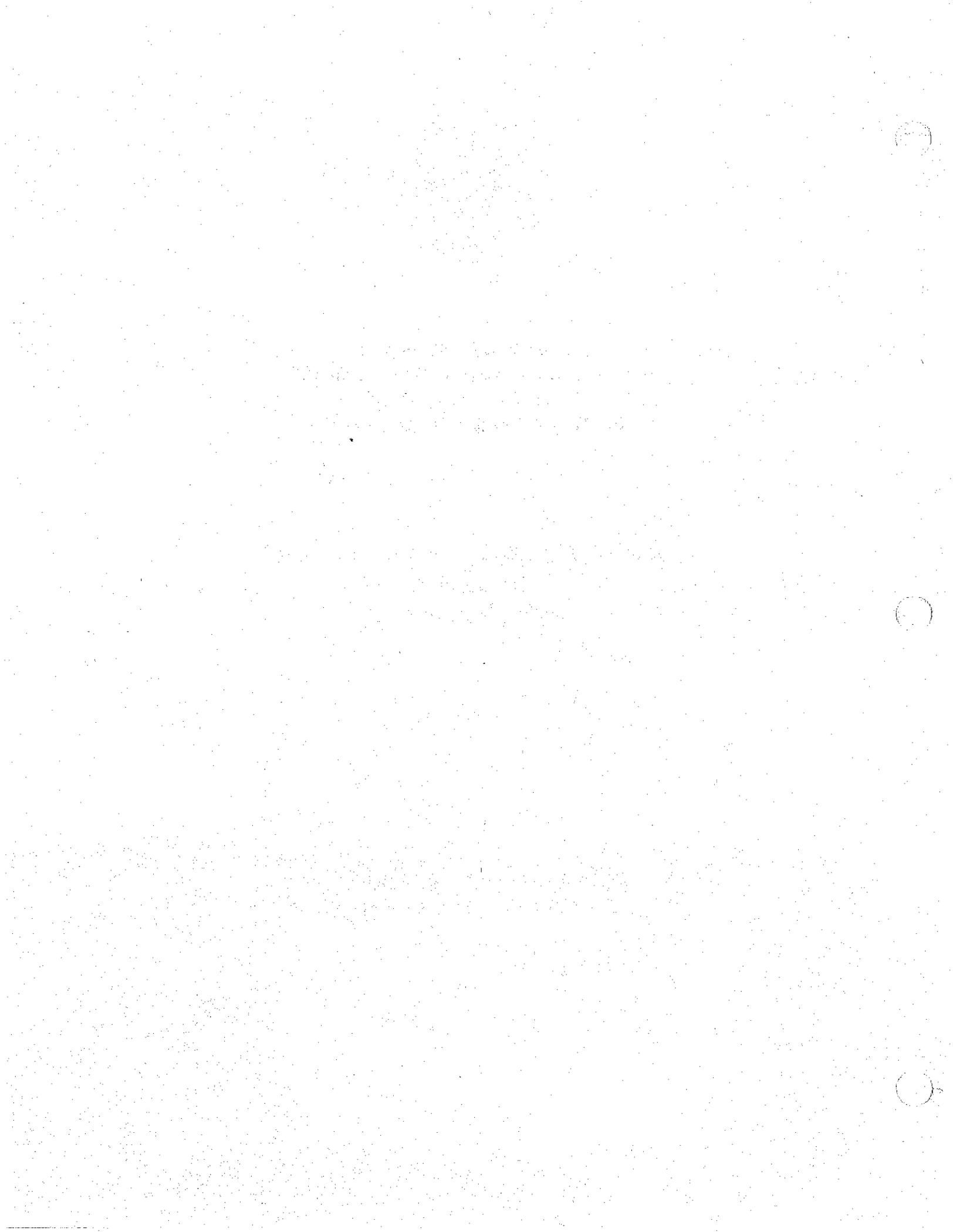


**Southwest Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
1220 Pacific Highway
San Diego, California 92132-5190**

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

**Revision 0
September 16, 2002**

**MOFFETT FEDERAL AIRFIELD
MOFFETT FIELD, CALIFORNIA**



Southwest Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Contracts Department
1220 Pacific Highway, Building 127, Room 112
San Diego, California 92132-5190

CONTRACT NO. N44255-95-D-6030
DO No. 0090

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN
Revision 0
September 16, 2002

MOFFETT FEDERAL AIRFIELD
MOFFETT FIELD, CALIFORNIA

DCN: FWSD-RACII-02-0318



4250 Executive Square, Suite 670
La Jolla, CA 92037

and



FOSTER WHEELER ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION

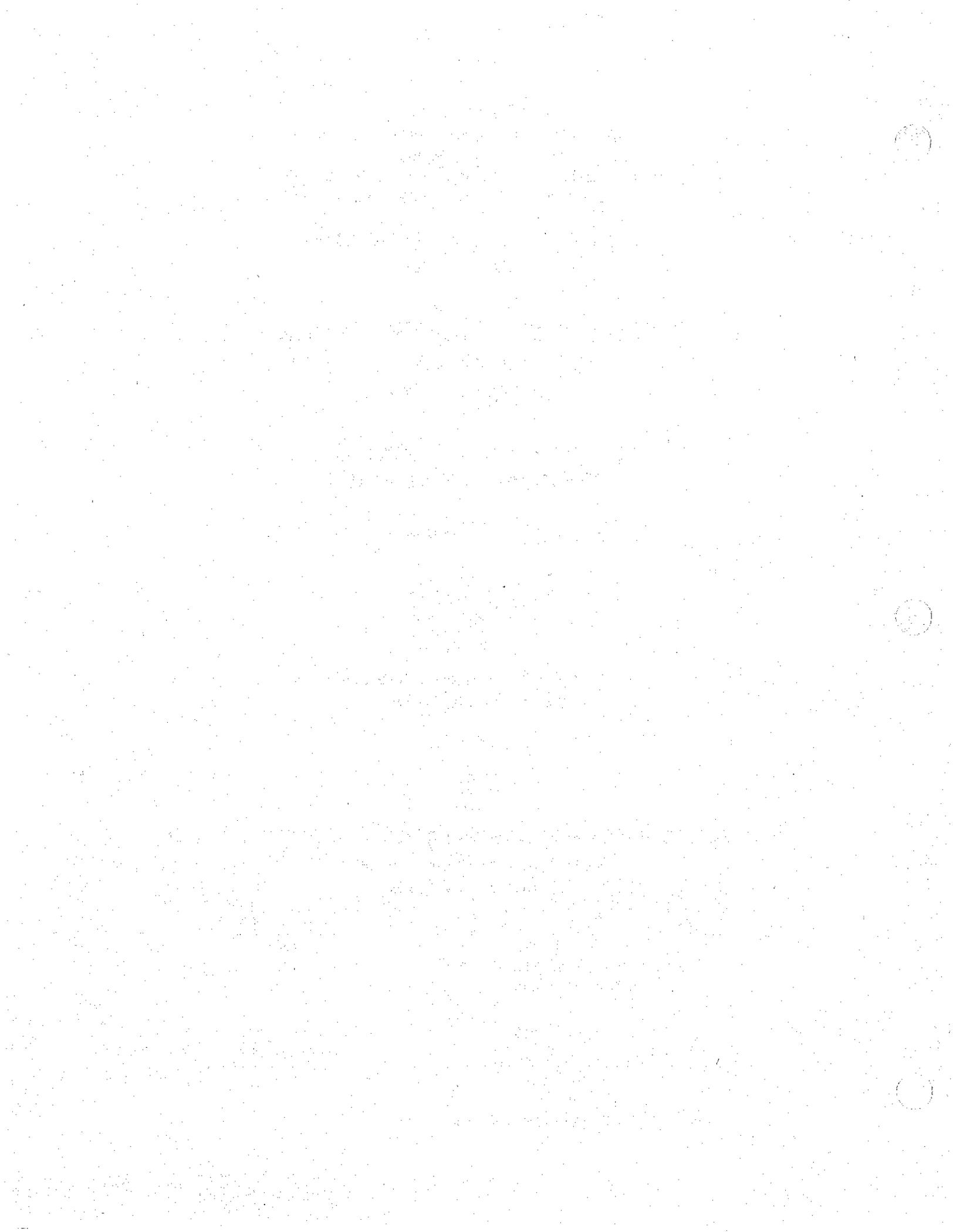
1230 Columbia Street, Suite 500
San Diego, CA 92101

Karen Linehan 9-15-02
Date

Karen Linehan
Community Relations Manager,
Katz & Associates, Inc.

Pete Everds 9/15/02
Date

Pete Everds
Project Manager,
Foster Wheeler Environmental Corporation



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Navy developed this Community Relations Plan to facilitate two-way communication between the public and the Navy and encourage community involvement in the investigation and cleanup decision-making process at Moffett Federal Airfield (Moffett Field). It was developed in support of the Installation Restoration Program being conducted at Moffett Field. The Installation Restoration Program was developed by the Navy to reduce the risk to human health and the environment by identifying, investigating, and cleaning up areas contaminated by past use, storage, disposal and handling of hazardous substances and other potentially toxic materials. This Community Relations Plan updates the 1988 plan and lists specific activities the Navy will perform to ensure that the community is informed about investigation and cleanup activities at Moffett Field.

This plan identifies local issues and concerns about the Installation Restoration Program at Moffett Field and presents a community relations program that outlines preferred methods to disseminate information and foster communication between the Navy and the public. The program is tailored to meet the specific information needs of the affected and interested communities near Moffett Field. This Community Relations Plan and regular reassessment of community concerns will ensure that the Navy continues to keep stakeholders informed and involved in the environmental investigation and cleanup process at Moffett Field.

In November and December 2001, interviews were conducted with key members of the communities near Moffett Field. The information from these interviews was used as the basis for the community relations program in this plan. Interviewees included residents, landowners, and representatives from local cities, a neighborhood association, environmental groups, contiguous local industry, local school districts, a chamber of commerce, a community newspaper, a local hospital, and the Moffett Field Restoration Advisory Board.

Information provided during the interviews indicates that the community has general knowledge about the Installation Restoration Program, but is not familiar with specific site and project information. However, there is an eager interest in receiving such information. Interviewees identified the need for regular, detailed information updates about the progress of the Installation Restoration Program, including site status, cleanup progress and general funding issues. Interviewees indicated that the community has the desire to see that Moffett Field is thoroughly and appropriately cleaned up to assure human and ecological safety. In addition, interviewees recommended that the Navy step up its efforts to involve the community in the Installation Restoration Program, especially through increased membership and participation in the Restoration Advisory Board process.

Specific community members and special interest groups have a heightened interest in and have followed the environmental activities at specific Installation Restoration Program sites closely as the activities are perceived to have an impact on the usability and future of the local community and the Bay Area as a whole. It is important that the Navy meet the needs of these groups through continual information dissemination and open communication and availability throughout the Installation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (CONTINUED)

Restoration Program. The community relations program in this plan provides the methods necessary to meet these communication needs and those of the general public. These interests are more broad than those when the first plan was written in 1988. As public interest has grown over the years, the Navy has provided the community with more information about a variety of cleanup activities. As the cleanup has progressed and milestones have been reached, the Navy has increased its public involvement efforts so that the community has had the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process. Community input over the years has significantly affected major site cleanup decisions.

ACRONYMS

BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure Act
Cal/EPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
DoD	Department of Defense
EATS	East-side Aquifer Treatment System
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FFA	Federal Facility Agreement
HRS	Hazard Ranking System
HTA	heavier-than-air
IR	Installation Restoration
LTA	lighter-than-air
MEW	Middlefield, Ellis and Whisman Superfund site
NAS	Naval Air Station
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NATS	Naval Air Transport Service Squadron
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, also called the National Contingency Plan or NCP
NPL	National Priorities List
O&M	operation and maintenance
OU	operable unit
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
RAB	Restoration Advisory Board
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Region
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
TCE	trichloroethene
USC	United States Code

ACRONYMS (CONTINUED)

VOC volatile organic compound
WATS West-side Aquifers Treatment System

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	I
ACRONYMS	III
TABLE OF CONTENTS	V
SECTION 1 – INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Purpose and Objective	1-1
1.2 Plan Organization	1-2
1.3 Environmental Program Overview	1-3
1.4 Information Contacts	1-3
SECTION 2 – REGULATORY BACKGROUND AND REQUIREMENTS	
2.1 Requirements for Community Relations	2-1
2.1.1 Restoration Advisory Board	2-5
2.2 CERCLA, SARA and the NCP	2-5
2.3 Installation Restoration Program	2-6
2.3.1 Remedial Action Process	2-6
2.3.1.1 Discovery and Notification	2-6
2.3.1.2 Preliminary Assessment and Site Inspection	2-6
2.3.1.3 Remedial Investigation	2-7
2.3.1.4 Feasibility Study for Remedial Actions	2-7
2.3.1.5 Proposed Plan and Responsiveness Summary	2-8
2.3.1.6 Record of Decision	2-8
2.3.1.7 Remedial Design	2-9
2.3.1.8 Remedial Action	2-9
2.3.1.8.1 Remedial Action Construction	2-9
2.3.1.8.2 Remedial Action Operation	2-9
2.3.1.9 Operation and Maintenance	2-10
2.3.1.9.1 Five-year Review	2-10

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

2.3.1.10	National Priorities List Delisting	2-10
2.3.2	Removal Action Process	2-11
2.4	National Priorities List	2-12
2.5	Federal Facility Agreement	2-12
2.6	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	2-13

SECTION 3 – INSTALLATION DESCRIPTION

3.1	Installation History and Background	3-1
3.1.1	Moffett's Marshes	3-1
3.1.2	Moffett Field's History	3-3
3.2	Base Realignment and Closure	3-5
3.3	Operable Units	3-5
3.4	IR Program Site Information	3-6
3.4.1	The IR Program Sites in the CERCLA Progress	3-9

SECTION 4 – COMMUNITY BACKGROUND AND INTERVIEWS

4.1	Community Profile	4-1
4.1.1	Mountain View	4-1
4.1.2	Sunnyvale	4-2
4.1.3	Santa Clara County	4-3
4.1.4	Neighboring Properties	4-3
4.1.5	Nearby Environmental Sites	4-4
4.2	Summary of Changes in Community Concerns	4-5
4.3	History of Community Involvement	4-5
4.3.1	Public Meetings	4-6
4.3.1.1	Site 22 Proposed Plan	4-6

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

4.3.1.2	Site 25 Proposed Plan	4-6
4.3.1.3	No Further Action Sites Proposed Plan	4-7
4.3.1.4	Site 25 Revised Proposed Plan	4-8
4.3.2	RAB Meetings	4-8
4.3.3	Open House	4-9
4.4	Community Interviews	4-9
4.4.1	Familiarity with the Navy's IR Program	4-11
4.4.2	Concerns Related to IR Program Sites	4-12
4.4.3	Knowledge of Community Involvement in the IR Program	4-13
4.4.4	Confidence in the IR Program	4-14
4.4.5	Familiarity with RAB Process	4-15
4.4.6	Familiarity with the Information Repository	4-16
4.5	Keeping the Community Informed	4-17
4.5.1	Fact Sheets	4-17
4.5.1.1	Proposed Plan Fact Sheets	4-18
4.5.2	E-mail	4-18
4.5.3	Advisory Committee Meetings	4-18
4.5.4	Community Meetings	4-18
4.5.5	Workshops	4-19
4.5.6	Newspapers Articles	4-19
4.5.7	Web Page	4-19
4.5.8	Television	4-20
4.5.9	Language/Translation Needs	4-20
4.5.10	Preferred Media	4-20
4.5.10.1	Public Notices	4-21
4.6	Additional Input	4-21

SECTION 5 – COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

5.1	Community Relations Program Objective	5-1
5.1.1	The Current Program	5-1
5.1.2	Changes to the Current Program	5-2

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

5.2	Community Relations Program Objectives and Methods	5-3
5.3	Conducting the Community Relations Program	5-6
5.3.1	Restoration Advisory Board	5-6
5.3.1.1	RAB Recruitment	5-8
5.3.2	Project Mailing List	5-8
5.3.3	Internet	5-9
5.3.4	Fact Sheets	5-10
5.3.5	Media Coverage	5-11
5.3.6	Public Meetings	5-11
5.3.7	Public Comment Periods	5-12
5.3.8	Public Notices	5-13
5.3.9	Information Repository	5-13
5.3.10	Administrative Record File	5-14

SECTION 6 – BIBLIOGRAPHY

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

APPENDICES

- APPENDIX A – RELEVANT STATE AND FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS**
- APPENDIX B – MOFFETT FIELD FEDERAL FACILITY AGREEMENT**
- APPENDIX C – INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM SITE INFORMATION**
- APPENDIX D – COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES**
- APPENDIX E – KEY COMMUNITY LEADERS AND INTERESTED PARTIES**
- APPENDIX F – MOFFETT FEDERAL AIRFIELD RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD CHARTER**
- APPENDIX G – RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING LOCATIONS**
- APPENDIX H – INFORMATION REPOSITORY LOCATION**
- APPENDIX I – ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE LOCATION AND CONTACT**
- APPENDIX J – LOCAL MEDIA RESOURCES**
- APPENDIX K – PROPOSED HYPERLINKS WITH INTERNET WEB SITES**
- APPENDIX L – RESPONSE TO COMMENTS**

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2-1	Timing and Overview of Community Relations Activities for Remedial Actions	2-2
Table 2-2	Timing and Overview of Community Relations Activities for Removal Actions	2-3
Table 3-1	IR Program Sites: CERCLA Phase and Community Relations Activities	3-11

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2-1	Environmental Cleanup Process	2-4
Figure 3-1	Moffett Federal Airfield Location Map	3-1
Figure 3-2	Moffett Federal Airfield and Surrounding Areas	3-2
Figure 3-3	Moffett Federal Airfield Installation Restoration Program Sites Map	3-7
Figure 3-4	Moffett Federal Airfield Installation Restoration No Action Sites Map	3-10

This page has been left blank intentionally

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

This Community Relations Plan provides the guidelines necessary for the Navy, in cooperation with state and federal regulators, to conduct an effective community relations program during the Installation Restoration (IR) Program under way at Moffett Federal Airfield (Moffett Field). The purpose of the IR Program is to ensure the protection of human health and the environment by investigating and cleaning up contaminated sites at military facilities.

The Navy requires citizen involvement in the IR Program and identifying and addressing public concerns. The development of this Community Relations Plan and the implementation of the community relations program are also required. This Community Relations Plan provides for increased interaction between the Navy and the affected community and is designed to improve community involvement in the decision-making process during the IR Program at Moffett Field.

This plan is a public document that describes the IR Program and the federal environmental cleanup requirements that the Navy must follow. These requirements are tied to public involvement activities which ensure that the community's interest and concerns are addressed. This includes ensuring that the public is involved in decisions that are made to address contamination sites on Moffett Field.

This plan replaces the previous Community Relations Plan (United States Department of the Navy, 1988) and updates the ongoing community relations program. The community relations program presented in this plan takes into account the specific concerns and uniqueness of the communities affected by environmental activities being conducted at Moffett Field.

1.1 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE

This Community Relations Plan outlines the community relations activities the Navy will use during the investigation and cleanup of IR Program sites at Moffett Field. These community relations activities will address concerns and provide regular information throughout the IR Program and as environmental milestones are reached. The foremost objective of this plan is to establish a program to maintain open communication among the affected stakeholders and to encourage community involvement in site activities and the decision-making process.

The community relations program presented in this plan is designed to provide local communities, including city staff and elected officials, with accurate information about the IR Program and any associated releases or threatened releases of contaminants, while making available the opportunity to provide input. While Navy and United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) procedures require public involvement as part of environmental programs, each emphasizes the importance of producing and implementing an effective community relations program that encourages active participation in the decision-making process.

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

The federal and state public participation guidance documents used as resources for the development of this plan are *Superfund Community Involvement Handbook* (United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2002a), *Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook* (United States Environmental Protection Agency, 1992), the *Navy/Marine Corps Draft Installation Restoration Manual* (United States Department of the Navy, 2000) and *Public Participation Policy and Procedures Manual* (California Environmental Protection Agency, 1997).

1.2 PLAN ORGANIZATION

This Community Relations Plan provides a community relations program that complies with state and federal requirements for involving stakeholders in environmental cleanup programs. The following elements are included:

- **Section 1, Introduction**, provides an overview of the Community Relations Plan, its organization, and its purpose and objective.
- **Section 2, Regulatory Background and Requirements**, outlines federal and state requirements regarding environmental cleanup and public involvement and provides information on the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB).
- **Section 3, Installation Description**, provides information about the location, history and past activities conducted at Moffett Field; and the IR Program.
- **Section 4, Community Background and Interviews**, presents a profile of the communities of Mountain View, Sunnyvale and the County of Santa Clara, California; and the results of community interviews, including key interests and issues.
- **Section 5, Community Relations Program**, presents goals, objectives and strategies to inform and involve the community during the IR Program.
- **Section 6, Bibliography**, presents a list of documents cited in the text.

The appendices consist of:

- Relevant State and Federal Environmental Laws (Appendix A)
- Moffett Field Federal Facility Agreement (Appendix B)
- IR Program Site Overview (Appendix C)
- Community Interview Questionnaire and Responses (Appendix D)
- Key Community Leaders and Interested Parties (Appendix E)
- Moffett Federal Airfield RAB Charter (Appendix F)
- RAB Meeting Locations (Appendix G)
- Information Repository Location (Appendix H)
- Administrative Record File Location and Contact (Appendix I)
- Local Media Resources (Appendix J)

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

- Proposed Hyperlinks With Internet Web Sites (Appendix K)
- Response to Comments (Appendix L)

1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The IR Program was developed by the Department of Defense (DoD) to identify, assess, characterize and clean up or control contamination from past hazardous waste disposal operations and hazardous material spills at DoD facilities (United States Department of the Navy, 2001). The Department of the Navy is responsible for managing the IR Program at Navy and Marine Corps facilities and is the "lead" agency for the IR Program at Moffett Field. EPA is the lead regulatory agency that provides technical oversight on the IR Program and supports the Navy's community relations efforts. California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), San Francisco Region, provides technical guidance to the Navy and EPA.

Federal and state laws and regulations govern environmental investigations and cleanup at IR Program sites. Each of these require that community relations activities are implemented to involve the public in the decision-making process. Important federal and state laws are provided as Appendix A.

An important part of the IR Program is to improve public outreach and involvement opportunities at closed, closing or realigning Navy and Marine Corps installations (United States Department of the Navy, 2000). This includes activities that provide opportunities for public participation throughout the IR Program, including establishing a RAB. The RAB serves as a public forum for discussion and exchange of information about ongoing IR Program activities and as a focal point for interaction between the Navy, regulatory agencies, the local community and concerned citizens and organizations (United States Department of Defense, 1994).

1.4 INFORMATION CONTACTS

The following Navy, EPA and RWQCB representatives can provide information about IR Program site activities at Moffett Field. They may respond to questions directly or provide referrals to appropriate personnel. The Moffett Field RAB Co-chair is also listed here as a resource.

Navy:

Mr. Lawrence Lansdale
Moffett Federal Airfield
BRAC Environmental Coordinator and
Navy Restoration Advisory Board Co-chair
Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southwest Division

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

1230 Columbia Street, Suite 1100, Code 06CH.LL
San Diego, CA 92101
619-532-0961
Fax: 619-532-0995
LansdaleLL@efdswnavfac.navy.mil

Mr. Lee Saunders
Environmental Public Affairs Officer
Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southwest Division
1230 Columbia Street, Suite 1100, Code 06CH.LL
San Diego, CA 92101
619-532-3100
Fax: 619-532-1242
SaundersLH@efdswnavfac.navy.mil

Environmental Protection Agency

Ms. Alana Lee
Moffett Federal Airfield Remedial Project Manager
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
75 Hawthorne Street, SFD-7-3
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901
415-972-3141
Fax: 415-947-3526
lee.alana@epa.gov

Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Region

Ms. Adriana Constantinescu
Project Manager
Regional Water Quality Control Board
San Francisco Bay Region
1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400
Oakland, CA 94612
510-622-2353
Fax: 510-622-2460
avc@rb2.swrcb.ca.gov

Community

Mr. Bob Moss
RAB Community Co-chair
bobgmoss@aol.com
650-493-2178

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

Southwest Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command provides information on the Internet about IR Programs for installations within its region. The address for the Moffett Field Web page is <http://www.efdswww.navy.mil/Environmental/Moffett.htm>. The Web page posts IR Program information, including announcements of RAB and public meetings, availability of draft documents for public review and comment, RAB meeting agendas and minutes, fact sheets and Proposed Plans, and other relevant information.

This page has been left blank intentionally

SECTION 2

REGULATORY BACKGROUND AND REQUIREMENTS

This section provides an overview of the laws that govern environmental cleanup. It provides the remedial (cleanup) process outlined by federal law as well as the community relations activities required based on federal and state regulations. Community relations activities will differ for each military facility based on the contamination that is identified.

2.1 REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY RELATIONS

A community relations program encourages public participation in the cleanup decision-making process by providing access and comprehensive information. Each community relations program is designed to meet the unique needs of the community. Community relations activities ensure that affected communities are provided accurate and timely information about site cleanup activities and that their concerns are heard and addressed. Navy policy and United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidance require that specific community relations activities occur during both the remedial action process (see Table 2-1) and the removal action process (see Table 2-2) described below. It should be noted that the community relations activities listed in this section are minimum requirements and the Navy's program described in this plan is designed to provide additional activities for community involvement. The following subsections detail the remedial and removal action processes. Each is illustrated in Figure 2-1.

The Navy and EPA require the development of a Community Relations Plan. The foundation of such a plan is a community relations program. Interviews are conducted with members of the community(ies) near a contamination site and with interested stakeholders. Interviews help identify community concerns regarding site contamination and cleanup, as well as the preferred methods for receiving information. This information is used to develop a program that meets the community's information needs and provides for public involvement. The community relations program outlined in this plan meets the requirements of:

- *Navy/Marine Corps Draft Installation Restoration Manual* (United States Department of the Navy, 2000)
- EPA's *Superfund Community Involvement Handbook* (United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2002a)
- EPA's *Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook* (United States Environmental Protection Agency, 1992)
- Department of Defense (DoD) and EPA's *Restoration Advisory Board Implementation Guidelines* (United States Department of Defense, 1994)
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Comprehensive, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) implementing regulations
- California Health and Safety Code

**Table 2 -1
TIMING AND OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES FOR REMEDIAL ACTIONS^a**

Community Relations Techniques	Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study	Proposed Plan	Record of Decision	Remedial Design	Remedial Action	Operation and Maintenance	NPL* Delisting
Designate spokesperson	██████████							
Information repository	██████████							
Administrative record file	██████████							
Informal discussion with community members (as needed or required)	██████████							
Develop/revise Community Relations Plan (as needed)	██████████							
Fact sheets (as needed or required)	██████████							
Public notices		██████████						
Restoration Advisory Board meetings		██████████						
Provide 30-day public comment period		██████████						
Public meeting with transcript		██████████						
Responsiveness Summary				██████████				
Public briefing					██████████			
Notify affected local and state agencies					██████████			
Direct mailing to contiguous property owners					██████████			

NOTES:

^a Information based on United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2002; United States Department of Defense/United States Environmental Protection Agency, 1994; and California Health and Safety Code (Sections 25356.1 and 25358.7)
 * Public notice to be placed in the *Federal Register*; NPL stands for National Priorities List

**Table 2 - 2
TIMING AND OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES FOR REMOVAL ACTIONS^a**

ACTIVITY	EMERGENCY^b On-Site Activity Begins Upon Hazard Recognition	TIME-CRITICAL^c Planning Period Lasts Less Than 120 Days	TIME-CRITICAL^c Planning Period Lasts More Than 120 Days	NON-TIME- CRITICAL^d
Designate spokesperson	•	•	•	•
Notify affected community members	•	•	•	•
Establish site-specific administrative record file	•	•	•	•
Notify public of administrative record availability	•	•	•	•
Provide public notice and description of engineering evaluation/cost analysis				•
Update information repository	•	•	•	•
Provide 30-day comment period		•	•	•
Prepare Response to Comments		•	•	•
Conduct community interviews		•	•	•
Prepare Addendum to Community Relations Plan (if needed)			•	•

NOTES:

^a Information based on United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2002 and California Health and Safety Code (Sections 25356.1 and 25358.7)

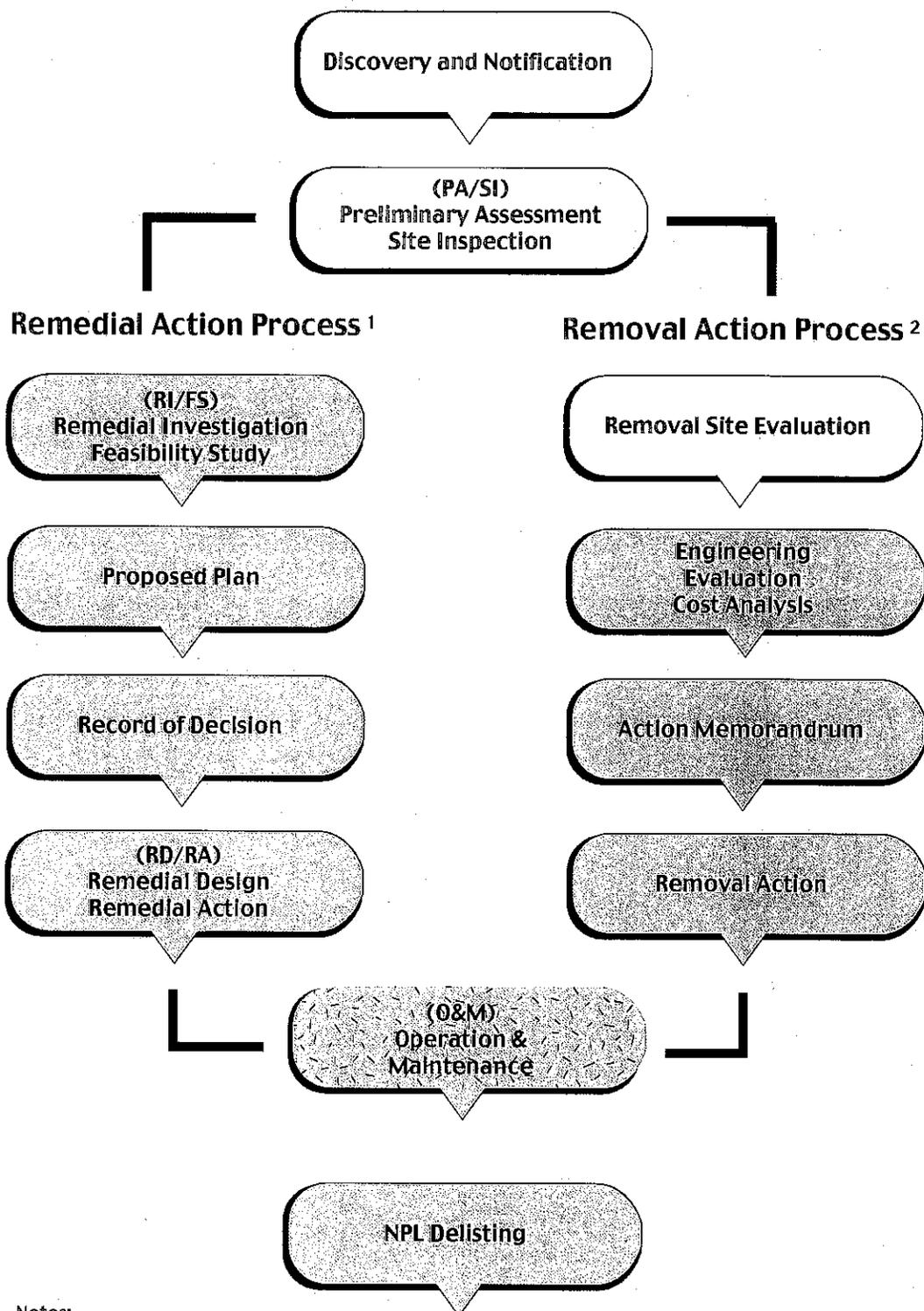
^b those releases or threats of releases of hazardous material requiring cleanup activities to begin within hours of when the lead agency decides that a removal action (cleanup) is needed

^c those releases or threats of releases for which the planning period for a removal action is less than 6 months

^d those releases or threats of releases for which the planning period for a removal action is greater than 6 months

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP PROCESS

Figure 2-1



Notes:

1 The removal action process can begin at any point as necessary during the remedial action process

2 Public review period is required for Time-Critical and Non-Time-Critical removal actions

 Required public involvement

 If necessary, O&M may be conducted before a site can be removed from the NPL

SECTION 2 REGULATORY BACKGROUND AND REQUIREMENTS

2.1.1 Restoration Advisory Board

One of the key components of community involvement in the Installation Restoration (IR) Program is the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB). DoD policy requires that all Navy facilities involved in environmental restoration programs establish a RAB to increase community understanding and support for IR Program efforts and to ensure that cleanup actions address community concerns. The RAB's purpose is to bring together community members of diverse interest to enable early and continued communication and to share information, concerns and requirements throughout the IR Program (United States Department of the Navy, 2000). RABs do not replace the need for formal community involvement activities required under CERCLA.

The RAB is an advisory body designed to act as a focal point for the exchange of information about the environmental program between the military installation and the local community. RABs offer the public the opportunity to provide input on cleanup activities. RABs also provide for partnership among the community, the Navy and regulatory agencies (United States Department of the Navy, 2000).

For Moffett Field, the RAB works with Navy officials and regulatory representatives by attending RAB and subcommittee meetings, acting as an information conduit to the local community, and reviewing and commenting on project documents. The Moffett Field RAB has been in existence since October 1994.

2.2 CERCLA, SARA AND THE NCP

In response to environmental problems posed by past contamination disposal practices, Congress enacted CERCLA in 1980. This law, amended in 1986 by Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), directed the EPA to develop a nationwide program to manage and control past disposal sites. To implement CERCLA, the EPA developed the NCP regulations.

The NCP provides for two types of actions in response to hazardous substance releases or threatened releases: removal actions and remedial actions. Removal actions are short-term responses that address immediate and significant dangers to the public or the environment at any hazardous waste site, but are not necessarily final solutions. Remedial actions are final control or cleanup solutions that provide a permanent remedy for a contaminated site (Bechtel National, Incorporated, 2000). Subsection 2.3 discusses these two actions and how they relate to the IR Program for investigating and cleaning up contaminated sites.

SECTION 2 REGULATORY BACKGROUND AND REQUIREMENTS

2.3 INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM

In 1980, the DoD initially established the IR Program to implement CERCLA and Title 10 United States Code (USC), Environmental Restoration Program for DoD facilities. The IR Program identifies, assesses, characterizes and cleans up or controls contamination from past hazardous waste disposal operations and hazardous material spills at DoD sites, including Navy and Marine Corps installations (Bechtel National, Incorporated, 2000). The IR Program parallels the CERCLA process, as described below. The primary objective of the IR Program is to protect human health and the environment through effective investigation and cleanup of hazardous waste sites.

The EPA is the lead regulatory agency that oversees the IR Program at Moffett Field. The EPA is supported by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), San Francisco Region. In addition to these agencies, a number of resource agencies participate in the program. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is also actively involved in supporting the IR Program since it acquired ownership of Moffett Field in July 1994.

2.3.1 Remedial Action Process

This subsection discusses in greater detail the two types of responses provided by the NCP for investigating and cleaning up contaminated IR Program sites. Each response follows a prescribed set of steps as outlined below.

2.3.1.1 Discovery and Notification

Discovery occurs when a hazardous waste site is discovered or a release is noticed. The EPA and state regulatory agencies are notified.

2.3.1.2 Preliminary Assessment and Site Inspection

An Initial Assessment Study is conducted to locate potential hazardous materials or contamination sites at Navy facilities. Discovery of these sites may lead to their inclusion in the IR Program. Under the IR Program, the remedial action process begins with a preliminary assessment and site inspection of sites identified as potentially hazardous to human health and/or the environment (see Figure 2-1).

A preliminary assessment calls for the collection and review of all available site-specific information, documents and records to evaluate whether further action is needed. A site inspection calls for the collection of samples from air, surface water, groundwater, soil and sediment. Samples are analyzed to identify the presence or absence of

SECTION 2 REGULATORY BACKGROUND AND REQUIREMENTS

contamination. No Further Action is warranted during the IR Program when the preliminary assessment does not identify that contaminants are leaving the site via surface water, groundwater, air or soil and does not identify potential receptors (humans, plants or animals). Thus, the site does not proceed further in the CERCLA process. No formal community relations activities are required at this stage of the environmental process, but the Navy often designates a spokesperson to be available to answer questions from the public (see Table 2-1).

2.3.1.3 Remedial Investigation

If a potential hazard to human health and/or the environment is found during the preliminary assessment and site inspection, a Remedial Investigation begins. The Remedial Investigation involves a comprehensive study of soils, surface water, and groundwater to evaluate the lateral and vertical extent of contamination at a site. Based on the findings of this investigation, the potential for impacts to human health and the environment from site contaminants are assessed. Based on the estimated risk posed, the site could be: 1) recommended for a removal action, 2) recommended for No Further Action, or 3) moved to the next stage in the cleanup (or CERCLA) process.

No formal community relations activities are required during this stage of the environmental process. However, the Navy will maintain the project information repository and administrative record file and hold informal discussions with key community members to understand local concerns. If a RAB has been formed, as with Moffett Field, regular meetings will be held (see Table 2-1).

2.3.1.4 Feasibility Study for Remedial Actions

Information gathered during the Remedial Investigation is used to conduct a Feasibility Study. The Feasibility Study uses the data collected during the Remedial Investigation to develop and evaluate remedial (cleanup) alternatives. Cleanup alternatives are evaluated against nine criteria as required by the Superfund regulation. These criteria include overall protection of human health and the environment; compliance with specific legal requirements; long-term effectiveness and permanence; short-term effectiveness; reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment; implementability; cost; state support/agency acceptance; and community acceptance. A preferred

SECTION 2 REGULATORY BACKGROUND AND REQUIREMENTS

cleanup alternative is identified in the Feasibility Study and made available to the public in the Proposed Plan.

As with the Remedial Investigation stage, no formal community relations activities are required during the Feasibility Study. However, the Navy will continue to maintain the project information repository and administrative record file, hold informal discussions with community members, and hold regular RAB meetings (see Table 2-1).

2.3.1.5 Proposed Plan and Responsiveness Summary

Results from the Feasibility Study are used to develop a Draft Proposed Plan. A Proposed Plan and the associated Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study reports are subject to a formal 30-day public review and comment period (see Table 2-1). A Proposed Plan summarizes for the public the preferred cleanup remedy and highlights the key factors that led to identifying the preferred alternative based on the detailed analysis conducted during the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study.

The Proposed Plan actively solicits public review and comment on all cleanup alternatives considered. Its availability is announced through a public notice in a local newspaper of general circulation, mailings to property owners and at RAB meetings. The Proposed Plan and Feasibility Study are made available in the information repository and administrative record file.

During the public review and comment period, a public meeting is held so that the public can provide verbal and/or written comments on the reports. The Navy responds to all public comments in a document called a Responsiveness Summary. All public comments are considered before a cleanup remedy is selected.

2.3.1.6 Record of Decision

The Record of Decision is a public document that presents a complete summary of information about the site, the chosen cleanup remedy, and the rationale behind the remedy selection. It is based on information in the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study and consideration of public comments and community concerns received on the Proposed Plan. The Record of Decision is the official documentation of how the cleanup alternatives were evaluated and how the selected alternative(s) are protective of human health and the environment. The Responsiveness Summary is included in the Final Record of Decision.

SECTION 2 REGULATORY BACKGROUND AND REQUIREMENTS

The Responsiveness Summary is included in the Final Record of Decision, which documents the selected cleanup remedy. A public notice is published to announce the cleanup decision and inform the public of the availability of the Final Record of Decision (see Table 2-1). Its availability is also announced through mailings and RAB meetings. The Final Record of Decision is made available for public review at the information repositories and administrative record file before cleanup can begin. The need for updating the Community Relations Plan will be evaluated at this time.

2.3.1.7 Remedial Design

The design for the cleanup remedy is prepared, and before a cleanup action can begin, a fact sheet is distributed and a public briefing is held to present the final engineering design (see Table 2-1). The Navy will also continue to maintain the project information repository and administrative record file, speak with local community members and hold regular RAB meetings. The need for updating the Community Relations Plan will also be assessed at this time.

2.3.1.8 Remedial Action

The cleanup remedy is implemented and the public is kept informed throughout the process at RAB meetings, via the information repository, through periodic fact sheets, and more (see Table 2-1). At a minimum, the Navy point of contact will be available to answer questions from the public. The following subsections make up the phases of remedial action.

2.3.1.8.1 Remedial Action Construction

During this period, construction takes place to implement the remedy. If the remedy is accomplished by actions taken during remedial action construction, remedial action operation (see next bullet) is not needed and does not occur. The remedial action construction end date signifies that construction is complete, all testing has been accomplished, and the remedy will function properly.

2.3.1.8.2 Remedial Action Operation

During this period, operation of the equipment installed during remedial action construction is conducted. At this stage, equipment is operating

SECTION 2 REGULATORY BACKGROUND AND REQUIREMENTS

and/or chemical or biological processes are under way to achieve the cleanup objectives identified in the Record of Decision. Remedial action operations continue to reduce contaminants to cleanup standards agreed to in the Record of Decision.

2.3.1.9 Operation and Maintenance

Many remedial technologies require operation and maintenance (O&M) of mechanical components after the remedial action equipment has been installed. O&M of equipment is an ongoing process and will last until the cleanup action is complete. Long-term monitoring is used to confirm that ongoing or previous site remediation continues to be effective. Long-term monitoring records are reviewed as collected and every 5 years to ensure that human health and the environment are protected. This is described below.

2.3.1.9.1 Five-year Review

Five-year reviews are required whenever a cleanup action results in hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining on site above levels that would allow for unrestricted use. The purpose of a five-year review is to evaluate the implementation and performance of a cleanup remedy in order to determine if the remedy is or will be protective of human health and the environment. Evaluation of the remedy and the determination of protectiveness should be based and sufficiently supported by data and observations collected during long-term monitoring activities.

Upon completion of the Five-Year Review Report, a summary of the report will be written and a public notice issued announcing that, both, the report and the summary are available for public review in the information repository and administrative record file (see Table 2-1).

2.3.1.10 National Priorities List Delisting

A site may be removed from the National Priorities List (NPL) when all necessary remedial action activities are complete and it is agreed that No Further Action at the site is warranted. Delisting can also occur at any time during the remedial action process when it is agreed that No Further Action is needed.

NPL delisting requires that all information supporting the proposed delisting is submitted in a "deletion docket" to EPA Headquarters for

SECTION 2 REGULATORY BACKGROUND AND REQUIREMENTS

review. This information is made available in the information repository for the site. A notice of "intent to delete" is published in the *Federal Register* and a 30-day public comment period is held (see Table 2-1). A notice of availability of the intent to delete the site from the NPL is published in a major local newspaper. All significant public comments are responded to in a Responsiveness Summary, which is included in the final deletion package. The final deletion package is placed in the information repository. Often, long-term community involvement is recognized at this stage in the process.

2.3.2 Removal Action Process

The removal action process occurs before the longer remedial process is completed and may or may not be the final cleanup action for a site. Removal actions and subsequent remedial actions should occur whenever there is a release or the threat of release of a hazardous material that presents substantial risk to public health and welfare. The removal action process is used to safely address the release or threat of release if there is a threat to public health or welfare or the environment. Removal actions may occur if any of the following criteria are met:

1. A substantial threat of release of any pollutant which may present an imminent and substantial danger to human health;
2. The source of contamination can be removed quickly and efficiently;
3. Access to contamination can be limited; or
4. A removal action is the most expeditious manner of remediation of the site.

The removal action should be compatible with future cleanup actions and meet all appropriate cleanup requirements (United States Department of the Navy, 2001). The following factors need to be considered to determine the appropriateness of a removal action:

- Actual or potential exposure of nearby human populations, animals, or food chains to hazardous materials;
- Actual or potential contamination of drinking water supplies or sensitive ecosystems;
- Hazardous materials in drums, barrels, tanks, or other bulk storage containers that may pose a threat of release;
- High levels of hazardous materials in soils largely at or near the surface that may move off site;
- Threat of fire or explosion; or

SECTION 2 REGULATORY BACKGROUND AND REQUIREMENTS

- Other situations or factors which may pose threats to human health and the environment (United States Department of the Navy, 2001).

Whether a removal action is or is not the final action for a site is dependent upon whether any hazardous materials remain at the site after the removal action is complete.

There are three types of removal actions (emergency, time-critical and non-time-critical), each with their own set of community relations activities. The three removal actions and the required community relations activities for each are shown on Table 2-2. An emergency removal action is conducted when a release or threatened release of hazardous materials must be conducted immediately. Time-critical removal actions are those actions that must be conducted within 6 months. A non-time-critical removal action has a planning period of at least 6 months (United States Department of the Navy, 2000).

2.4 NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST

The NPL is EPA's list of the top priority hazardous waste sites in the country. The NPL is an information and management tool that provides a compilation of sites that must be assessed to determine risks posed to human health and environment. There are three mechanisms established for designating a site to the NPL.

The Hazard Ranking System (HRS) is the principal mechanism EPA uses to place hazardous waste sites on the NPL. It is a numerically based screening system that uses information from initial, limited investigations to assess the relative potential of sites to pose a threat to human health or the environment. The second mechanism allows states or territories to designate one top-priority site regardless of the HRS score. The third allows listing a site if the EPA determines that the site poses a significant threat to public health, welfare, or the environment (United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2002b).

Based on its HRS score, EPA proposed Moffett Field as an NPL site in June 1986. In July 1987, Moffett Field was placed on the NPL, which initiated the remedial action process as required by CERCLA (see Subsection 2.3.1).

2.5 FEDERAL FACILITY AGREEMENT

A Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) defines the roles and responsibilities of the various parties, sets forth the actions and schedule for environmental cleanup, and establishes a process to resolve disputes that may arise among the parties. An FFA for environmental cleanup activities at Moffett Field was signed on September 14, 1990, by the Navy, EPA and California's RWQCB and the Department of Toxic Substances Control. It was

SECTION 2 REGULATORY BACKGROUND AND REQUIREMENTS

amended on December 17, 1993; September 23, 1999; and October 25, 2000. The signed Moffett Federal Airfield FFA and its addendums has been included as Appendix B.

2.6 RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) addresses the management of ongoing solid and hazardous waste operations, as opposed to CERCLA, which addresses contamination caused by past hazardous waste management practices. RCRA was enacted in 1976 and requires that each state keep records that track hazardous waste generation, transportation, storage and disposal. RCRA was expanded in 1984 under the RCRA Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments, which provides for the cleanup of past contaminated sites at facilities that manage hazardous waste (United States Department of the Navy, 2000). Hazardous waste currently generated at Moffett Field, both during day-to-day activities and as part of the cleanup efforts under the IR Program, are regulated under RCRA.

This page has been left blank intentionally

SECTION 3

INSTALLATION DESCRIPTION

This section presents a general history of Moffett Field and an overview of the Installation Restoration (IR) Program sites that are under investigation and cleanup. A brief description of each site is provided in Appendix C.

3.1 INSTALLATION HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

Moffett Field, formerly known as Naval Air Station (NAS) Moffett Field, is located 35 miles south of San Francisco, 10 miles north of San Jose, and approximately 1 mile south of San Francisco Bay (see Figure 3-1). The facility encompasses about 2,200 acres in Santa Clara County, California. Directly adjacent to Moffett Field are commercial salt evaporation ponds and wetlands to the north, Stevens Creek to the west, U.S. Highway 101 (Bayshore Freeway) to the south, and the Lockheed Martin Aerospace facility to the east. Several industrial facilities are located south of the Bayshore Freeway (see Figure 3-2).

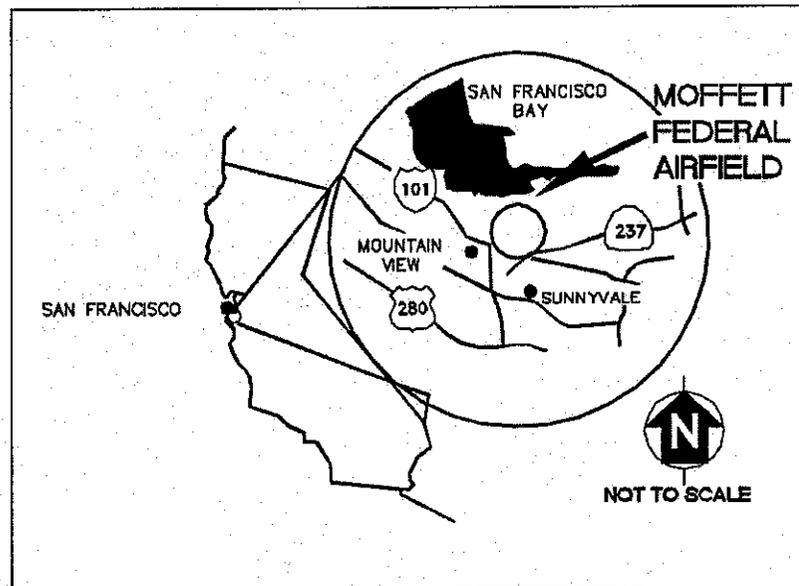


Figure 3-1
Moffett Federal Airfield Location Map

3.1.1 Moffett's Marshes

Historically, tidal salt marsh and mud flats covered extensive areas of the southern portion of San Francisco Bay. Most of these marshes and mud flats have been eliminated or greatly altered by diking and filling. The area just north of

Moffett Federal Airfield and Surrounding Areas

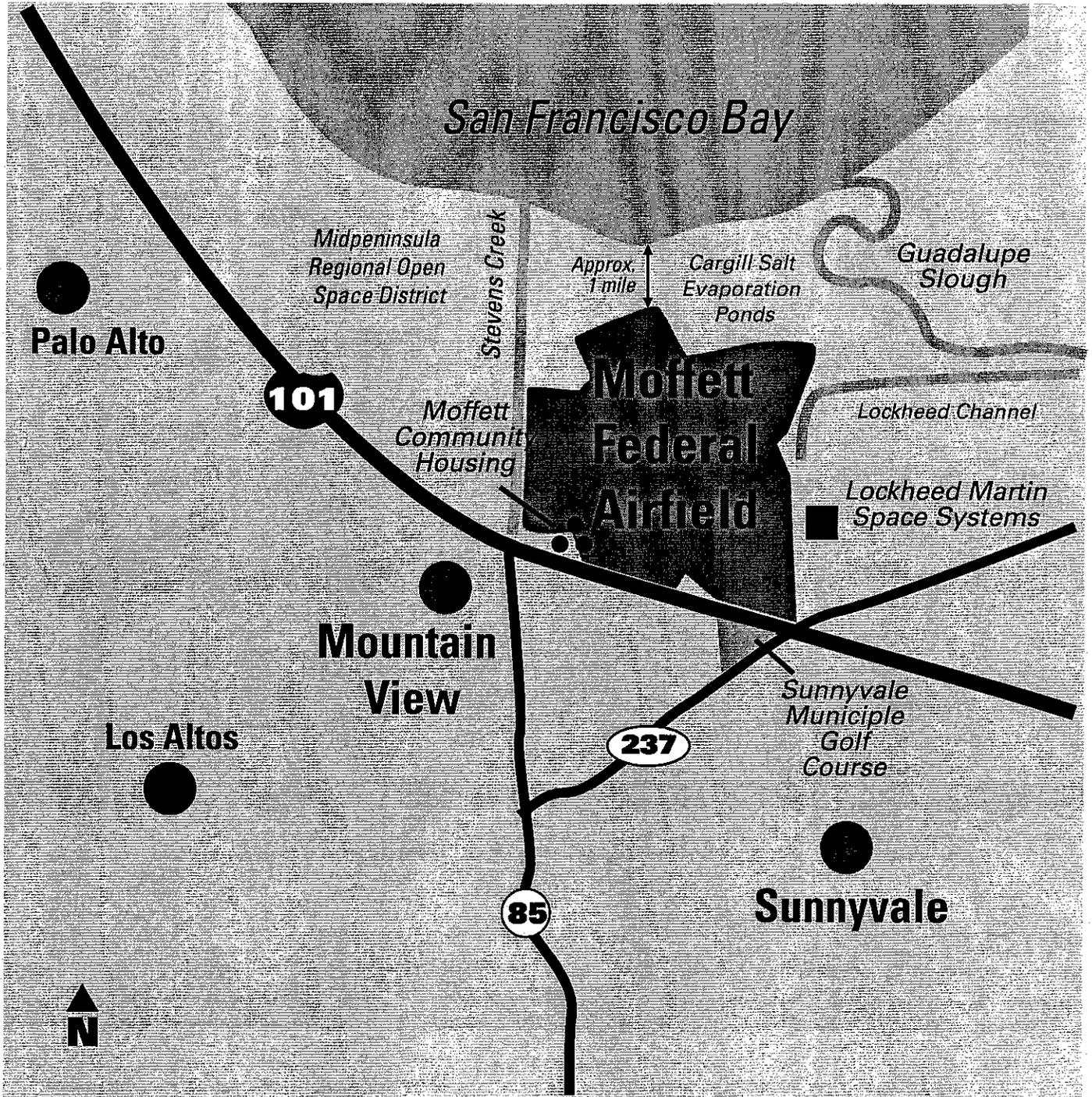


FIGURE 3-2

SECTION 3 INSTALLATION DESCRIPTION

Moffett Field is within the historic margin of the bay and was once open to tidal action.

The area northeast of the base that is bordered by evaporation ponds and dikes is presently prevented from receiving regular tidal action. Minor tidal action is present at Guadalupe Slough. The northern half of Moffett Field lies in a coastal area that is subject to flooding only during exceptionally high tides. Low, undrained areas of the facility are subject to periodic water ponding from precipitation (Department of the Navy, 1995).

3.1.2 Moffett Field's History

Moffett Field was commissioned in 1933 as NAS Sunnyvale to support the West Coast dirigibles of the lighter-than-air (LTA) program. Construction began on NAS Sunnyvale in October 1931, and plans called for more than 40 buildings at a total cost of \$4.8 million.

On October 25, 1935, NAS Sunnyvale was transferred to the War Department and used by the U.S. Army for training. While under the U.S. Army, the base was home to the 82nd Army Observation and 9th Air Base Material Squadrons. In 1938, elements from the 18th and 20th Pursuit Squadrons arrived; in 1939, a permit was granted to the Ames Aeronautical Laboratory to use part of the station; and in 1940, it became the West Coast Training Center for air cadets. In April 1942, the installation was passed back to the Navy as a result of the wartime need for antisubmarine and patrolling units and was renamed NAS Moffett Field, after Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, a pioneer of naval aviation during the 1920s and 1930s.

During the war, LTA operations once again became important at NAS Moffett Field. In 1942, the first LTA squadron, ZP-32, was commissioned. Throughout this period, the Naval Airship Training Command trained people for the dirigibles. Also in 1942, Hangars 2 and 3 were constructed to house the increased wartime operations. The Navy established the Assembly and Repair Department to build and assemble airships. In mid-1942, NAS Moffett Field was designated a joint LTA and heavier-than-air (HTA) installation, and HTA activities began to take precedence over LTA operations.

In January 1945, the station's first airship squadron was decommissioned, and the Bureau of Aeronautics designated NAS Moffett Field as a major overhaul and repair base. In June 1945, Half Moon Bay Field came under NAS Moffett Field's control for HTA operations. The Navy closed Half Moon Bay Field and rebuilt the landing facilities at NAS Moffett Field, signaling a transition to HTA operations. In mid-1945, the Naval Air Transport Service Squadron (NATS)

SECTION 3 INSTALLATION DESCRIPTION

VR-4 and its maintenance unit were established at NAS Moffett Field and in August 1947, the LTA era at NAS Moffett Field ended with the deflation of the last blimp.

After the war, NAS Moffett Field continued to expand its role in HTA operations. The Navy modified landing facilities and hangars to accommodate the larger R5D transport planes of NATS. In March 1948, NAS Moffett Field was designated as a Helicopter Overhaul and Repair Base. In October 1949, the Helicopter Overhaul and Repair Base, NATS, and the NATS Overhaul and Repair Unit were officially closed. Air Transport Squadron 3 arrived in December 1949 to become the first Navy-operated Military Air Transport Service Squadron. In 1950, NAS Moffett Field became the largest Naval Air Transport Base on the West Coast, and in February 1950, it was designated the first all-weather NAS.

At the beginning of the Korean War in 1950, NAS Moffett Field began its part of the jet era. The first night jet fighter of any service, Skynight, began test flights there. Fleet Aircraft Service Squadrons 8 and 10 were commissioned, and \$10 million in new landing facilities, barracks, and other supporting structures were built. NAS Moffett Field also became home base for the fighters from the Navy's carriers guarding the Pacific. In 1953, the Navy designated NAS Moffett Field as the first Master Jet Station. In 1954, Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, Crows Landing, opened under the command of NAS Moffett Field.

In 1955, the number of carrier air groups, air task groups, and support and logistic squadrons attached to NAS Moffett Field reached an all-time high. In 1956, a high-speed jet refueling system was completed. In the spring of 1957, two types of supersonic planes were based at NAS Moffett Field, but increasing congestion in its airspace caused public pressure for a new air base. In 1961, NAS Lemoore was created, and the jet era ended at NAS Moffett Field.

Late in 1962, the Navy chose NAS Moffett Field as the new west coast home base for its P-3 Orion antisubmarine aircraft. In January 1964, NAS Moffett Field received its first flag officer and was made the Pacific headquarters for all P-3 antisubmarine efforts through the establishment of Commander, Fleet Air Wing, Pacific. In December 1965, the Navy formed a Weapons Department at NAS Moffett Field that included a torpedo shop. In February 1966, NAS Moffett Field reactivated its high-speed refueling facilities. In July of that year, the Aviation Supply Office designated NAS Moffett Field as a Primary Reporting Stock Point for aviation material.

With reorganization, NAS Moffett Field became the headquarters of the Commander, Patrol Wing, U.S. Pacific Fleet in 1973. Commander, Patrol Wing Pacific was supported at NAS Moffett Field by Patrol Wing TEN and a fleet

SECTION 3 INSTALLATION DESCRIPTION

replacement squadron. NAS Moffett Field broke ground for a \$1.4 million Aircraft Intermediate Maintenance Department avionics shop in April 1974. In December 1975, a new medical and dental complex was dedicated. At one time, NAS Moffett Field was the largest P-3 base in the world and the center of antisubmarine warfare operations in the Pacific.

3.2 BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE

In 1990, in an attempt to reduce the federal budget deficit, the Base Closure and Realignment Act, also known as "BRAC," was passed. In 1991, during the second round of base closures, the Department of Defense (DoD) recommended Moffett Field for closure.

In response to the federal government's decision, officials from the cities of Mountain View and Sunnyvale once again joined forces with local agencies, including chambers of commerce, Silicon Valley aerospace and research and development industries, and other local businesses. Their goal was to retain the airfield as a federal joint-use facility under the control of National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Ames Research Center (Moffett Field Historical Society, 2001).

Other suggestions for future use of the base ranged from a civilian airport to housing. Those supporting the NASA proposal argued that unlike other bases, Moffett Field was an irreplaceable resource to the nation, providing a unique interdependence between its federal tenants, users and Silicon Valley industries (Moffett Field Historical Society, 2001).

The Navy closed Moffett Field in July 1994, and ownership was officially transferred to NASA Ames Research Center. NASA retained all land, buildings, facilities, infrastructure and other real property, except for the military housing units (United States Department of the Navy, 1995).

Under BRAC, the Navy is responsible for implementing the environmental investigation and cleanup of sites contaminated while Moffett Field was under its jurisdiction. The IR Program is the program under which the cleanup process is taking place (see Section 2).

3.3 OPERABLE UNITS

In order to facilitate faster cleanup at Moffett Field, IR Program sites have been segregated into operable units (OUs). Classifying sites as OUs allows for optimum utilization of resources by grouping sites with similar contaminants and remediation measures so that they may be studied and cleaned up at one time. Examples of different types of groupings are as follows:

SECTION 3 INSTALLATION DESCRIPTION

- areas with similarly contaminated waste materials or media;
- areas in a similar geographic location;
- areas that may be remediated using similar techniques or within a similar timeframe; and
- areas amenable to being managed in a single Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study.

The length of time necessary to clean up each OU varies depending on the types of contaminants present and the remediation process involved. The petroleum-contaminated sites at Moffett Field were grouped together, but have been removed from the OUs designation. They will be cleaned up in accordance with state regulations for petroleum sites. As described below, six OUs have been designated at Moffett Field since the inception of the IR Program.

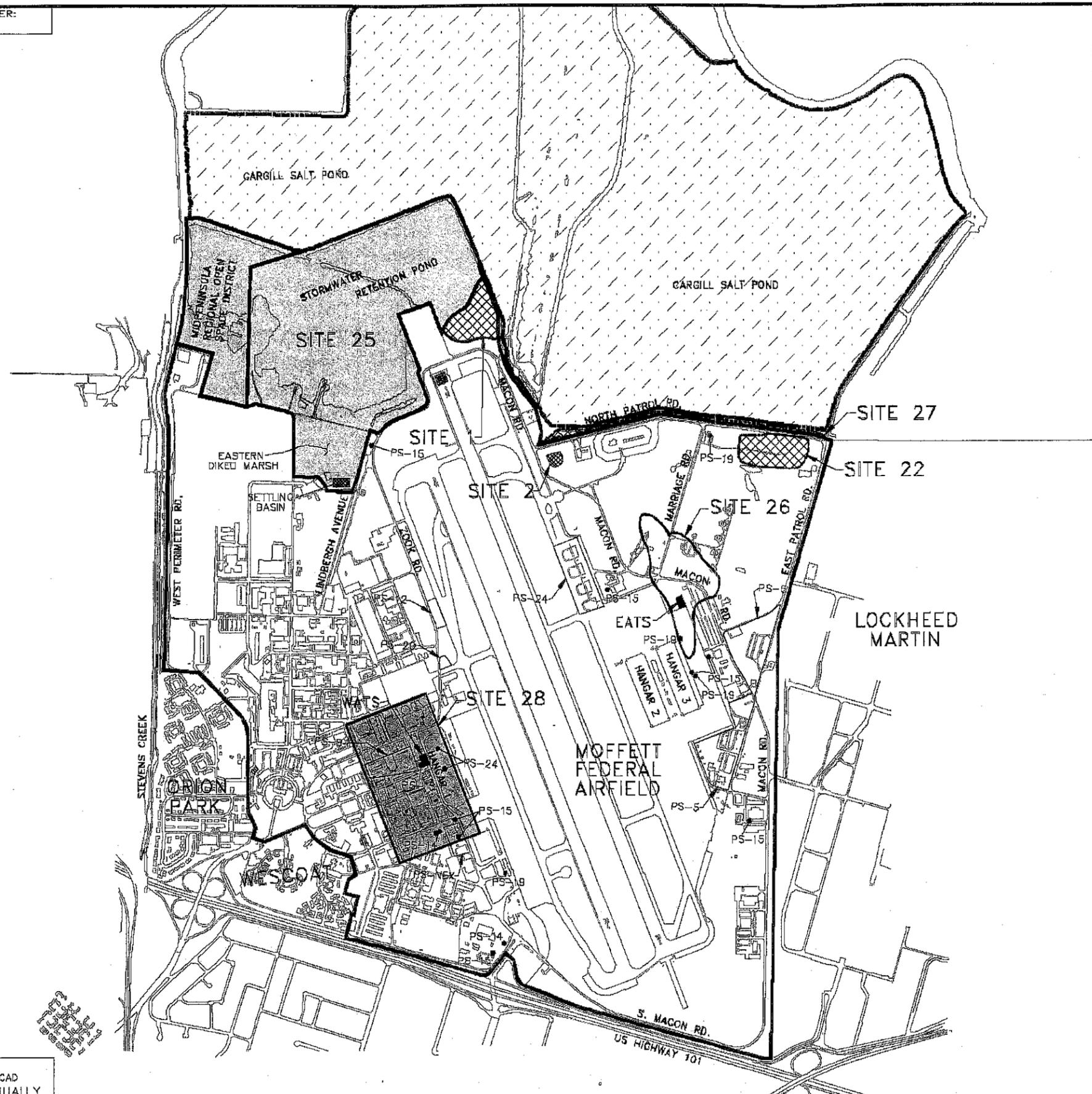
3.4 IR PROGRAM SITE INFORMATION

Past hazardous waste disposal practices, although acceptable at the time, often resulted in what is now considered improper handling and disposal of hazardous materials. Hazardous waste at Moffett Field was generated by everyday activities such as aircraft maintenance, squadron operations, fuel management, fire training, public works operations and other general facility operations. Chemicals of concern include waste oils and jet fuel, solvents and cleaning products, pesticides, paints, battery acids and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs; United States Department of the Navy, 1988).

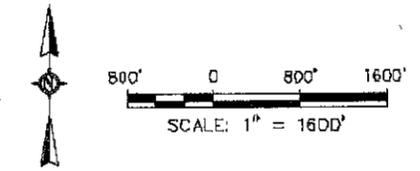
In 1984, the Navy began the environmental program at Moffett Field with an Initial Assessment Study. The study included a review of available records pertaining to chemical handling and disposal practices, interviews with site personnel and a site survey of activities at the airfield. The study initially identified nine sites where potentially hazardous materials were disposed of or spilled (United States Department of the Navy, 1988). Twenty-eight IR Program sites have been identified at Moffett Field. Each site is listed on page 3-8. The majority of these sites have been addressed and as a result, approved for regulatory closure.

Currently, seven IR Program sites are considered "active." Active sites are those in the process of being addressed through field investigation, laboratory analysis, human health and/or ecological risk assessment, and so forth. These sites have not yet reached the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) process phase where they have achieved regulatory closure. The active sites at Moffett Field are in various stages of investigation and/or cleanup and are noted in bold type below. Figure 3-3 on the following page shows active IR Program site locations.

DRAWING NUMBER:
FIGURE 3-3



- LEGEND**
-  SITE 1, SITE 2, SITE 22 AND SITE 27
 -  SITE 25
 -  SITE 26
 -  SITE 28
 -  GARGILL SALT POND
 - NEX - NAVAL EXCHANGE SERVICE STATION
 - PS - PETROLEUM SITE



MOFFETT FEDERAL AIRFIELD
INSTALLATION RESTORATION
IR PROGRAM SITES MAP

FOSTER  WHEELER
ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION

SCALE: 1" = 1600'	APPROVER: ---	DATE: 7/20/02
DIVISION: SAN DIEGO	---	CDR: 00-0090
DRAWN: GDA	---	DCN#: 02-0318
CHECKED: LR	---	FIGURE 3-3 0

I:\2384-MOFFETT\DO-0090\COMMUNITY RELATIONS\FINAL CRP\FIGURE 3-3.DWG
PLOT/UPDATE: AUG 05 2002 09:48:22

THIS DRAWING
PRODUCED ON AUTOCAD
DO NOT REVISE MANUALLY

SECTION 3 INSTALLATION DESCRIPTION

Site/OU Number	Site Name
Site 1 (OU1)	Runway Landfill
Site 2 (OU1)	Golf Course Landfill
Site 3 (OU2)	Marriage Road Ditch
Site 4 (OU2)	Former Industrial Wastewater Surface Impoundments
Site 5 (OU2)	Fuel Farm French Drains
Site 6 (OU2)	Runway Apron
Site 7 (OU2)	Unpaved Areas Surrounding Hangars 2 and 3
Site 8 (OU2)	Waste Oil Transfer Area
Site 9 (OU2)	Old Fuel Farm
Site 10 (OU2)	Chase Park Area and Runways
Site 11 (OU2)	Engine Test Stand Area
Site 12 (OU3)	Fire Fighting Training Area
Site 13 (OU2)	Equipment Parking Area
Site 14 (OU2)	Tanks Nos. 19, 20, 67 and 88
Site 15 (OU3)	Nine Sumps and Oil/Water Separators
Site 16 (OU2)	PW Steam Rack Sump No. 60
Site 17 (OU2)	Paint Shop Sump No. 60
Site 18 (OU2)	Dry Cleaners Sump No. 66
Site 19 (OU2)	Tanks Nos. 2, 14, 43, 53
Site 20	Zook Road Fuel Spill
Site 21	Patrol Road Ditch
Site 22	Golf Course Landfill No. 2
Site 23	Golf Course Landfill No. 3
Site 24	Active Petroleum Sites
Site 25	Eastern Diked Marsh and Stormwater Retention Basin (formerly OU6)
Site 26 (OU5)	East-side Aquifer Treatment System (EATS)
Site 27	Northern Channel (formerly OU6)
Site 28 (OU4)	West-side Aquifers Treatment System (WATS)

SECTION 3 INSTALLATION DESCRIPTION

Brief information about the historic uses leading to the release of hazardous materials at Sites 1, 2, 22, 25, 26, 27 and 28, as well as the cleanup activities that have been conducted, are presented in Appendix C.

In addition to the active IR Program sites, the Navy proposed, and EPA and California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), San Francisco Region agreed, that five sites recommended for "No Action" (Tetra Tech EM, Incorporated, 2001) would be addressed separately. Under CERCLA, No Action is appropriate for sites when there is no current or potential threat to human health or the environment. Brief information about the sites and the rationale supporting No Action are summarized in Appendix C. Figure 3-4 on the following page shows the location of the No Further Action Sites.

3.4.1 The IR Program Sites in the CERCLA Process

It is important to know where each IR Program site is in the CERCLA process, where public input is most important, and the upcoming community involvement activities for each site. The Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) and its updates (addenda) have been provided as Appendix B. These documents name the approximate timing (where known) of the availability of Work Plans, Remedial Investigations, Feasibility Studies, Proposed Plans, Records of Decision, remedial designs, remedial actions, and five-year reviews.

To supplement this information and to provide information about IR Program site milestones and relevant community relations activities, Table 3-1 is provided (please note that this table lists the current CERCLA phase of active IR Program sites known as of July 2002).

**Table 3-1
IR Program Sites
CERCLA Phase and Community Relations Activities**

This table provides information on the CERCLA phase for the different IR Program sites at Moffett Field. It also lists the past, ongoing and anticipated community involvement activities for each site. Per the Federal Facilities Agreement, dates for the different CERCLA phases have been listed. Based on the CERCLA phase, dates and time frames for community involvement activities have also been provided. The abbreviations used are defined at the bottom of this page.

Site No.	1 and 2	22	25	26	27	28
<u>CERCLA Phase</u>						
Remedial Investigation	1993	1996	1996	1993	11/02	1992
Feasibility Study	5/95	1999	2001	1995	11/02	Adopted MEW ROD
Proposed Plan	6/95 1/96 3/97	4/01	7/01 5/02	10/95	10/03	Adopted MEW ROD
Record of Decision (ROD)	8/97	6/02	TBD	6/96	11/04	6/89 Adopted MEW ROD
Remedial Design	7/97	7/02	TBD	5/97	2/05	8/93
Remedial Action	11/98	1/03	TBD	2/99	7/05	11/98
<u>Operation & Maintenance (O&M)</u>						
Long-term Monitoring	Ongoing	TBD	TBD	Ongoing	TBD	Ongoing
Quarterly Reporting	Ongoing	TBD	TBD	Ongoing	TBD	Ongoing
Annual Reporting	Ongoing	TBD	TBD	Ongoing	TBD	Ongoing
5-Year Review (5YR)	9/02	TBD	TBD	11/02	TBD	11/02
NPL Deletion	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
<u>Community Involvement Activity</u>						
Information Repository	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
Administrative Record File	Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete	Ongoing	Complete
Informal Discussions with Public	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
RAB Meetings	Regularly	Regularly	Regularly	Regularly	Regularly	Regularly
Fact Sheets	As needed	Remedial Design: 12/02	Remedial Design: TBD	As needed	As needed	As needed
Display Ad	Complete	Complete	ROD	Complete	ROD	Complete
Direct Mailing	Complete	Complete	ROD	Complete	ROD	Complete
Public Notice	5YR - 9/02 NPL Delisting	5YR - 2008 NPL Delisting	ROD 5YR NPL Delisting	5YR - 2003 NPL Delisting	ROD NPL Delisting	5YR - 2003 NPL Delisting
Public Meeting with Transcripts	6/95 1/96 3/97	4/01	8/01 5/02	11/95	Proposed Plan 2003	N/A
Responsiveness Summary	8/97	6/02	ROD	6/96	ROD	N/A
Public Comment Period	NPL Delisting	NPL Delisting	NPL Delisting	NPL Delisting	Proposed Plan - 2003 ROD NPL Delisting	NPL Delisting

SECTION 4

COMMUNITY BACKGROUND AND INTERVIEWS

This section presents information profiling the communities surrounding Moffett Field, which includes the two Silicon Valley cities of Mountain View and Sunnyvale and Santa Clara County. Interviews were conducted with individuals representing these communities in November and December 2001. The following subsections: profile the communities; discuss how community interviews were conducted; summarize interview topics and interview results; and identify the communities' key concerns. This information was used to develop the community relations program presented in Section 5.

4.1 COMMUNITY PROFILE

Moffett Field is located on the southwest edge of San Francisco Bay, 35 miles south of San Francisco and 10 miles north of San Jose. Covering approximately 2,200 acres in Santa Clara County, the installation is bounded on the north by the San Francisco Bay, on the west and southwest by the city of Mountain View and on the east and southeast by the city of Sunnyvale. Other nearby towns include Los Altos and Palo Alto. U.S. Highway 101 (Bayshore Freeway) abuts the southern border of Moffett Field, and Interstate Highway 237 touches its southeastern tip.

To understand the communities from which interviewees were chosen, brief outlines are presented in the subsections below.

4.1.1 Mountain View

The city of Mountain View is located at the north end of Silicon Valley, 10 miles north of San Jose and 35 miles south of San Francisco. The city encompasses 12 square miles and borders Moffett Field on the south and west.

Mountain View was incorporated in 1902. It was primarily an agricultural community until the 1930s, when the U.S. Navy commissioned Moffett Field. After World War II, the city's population exploded with the growth of the electronic and aerospace industries (City of Mountain View, 2001).

According to the 2000 census, the resident population of Mountain View is approximately 75,000. The daytime population swells to more than 100,000 (City of Mountain View, 2001). The largest employers in the area are Hewlett Packard and SGI (formerly Silicon Graphics, Incorporated; Berns, E., 2001). The median household income in Mountain View is \$88,966, with an average home value of \$546,900 (United States Census Bureau, 2002). Nearly 70 percent of the adult population has attended college (Bay Area Census, 2001).

SECTION 4 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND AND INTERVIEWS

The 2000 census data report that more than half of Mountain View's population is between the ages of 20 and 44 with a median age just above 34. Mountain View has a diverse population with 55 percent Caucasian, 20 percent Asian and 18 percent Hispanic (Bay Area Census, 2001).

Mountain View operates under a council/manager form of government with a seven-member city council. The city provides recreational opportunities, including an innovative regional park created in 1983 from a reclaimed landfill, a Civic Center and a 60,000-square-foot library. The city also manages a Community Outreach Program for those who might not be reached through traditional communication methods, such as local newspapers, the Internet and cable channel 26. This program reaches out to residents in four languages - English, Spanish, Vietnamese and Russian (City of Mountain View, 2001).

Three school districts represent Mountain View students. Based on student test scores, these districts boast some of the best public schools in California. The Mountain View-Whisman School District serves 4,500 students and has seven elementary and two middle schools. (Mountain View-Whisman School District, 2002). The Mountain View-Los Altos Union High School District serves 2,900 students and has three schools and an Adult/Alternative Education campus (Mountain View-Los Altos Union High School District, 2002).

4.1.2 Sunnyvale

The city of Sunnyvale is located southeast of Mountain View and borders Moffett Field to the south. The city was incorporated in 1912 and encompasses 12 square miles. It is home to high-tech industry leaders in satellite construction; biotechnology; semiconductor research, design and manufacturing; and Internet firms.

Sunnyvale has a resident population of approximately 132,000 and a labor force of more than 120,000 (City of Sunnyvale, 2001). According to the 2000 census, the median household income is \$90,780, with a median home value of \$495,200 (United States Census Bureau, 2002). More than 69 percent of the Sunnyvale population is between the ages of 18 and 64 with a median age of about 34. The population is diverse, with 43 percent Caucasian, 32 percent Asian and 15 percent Hispanic. Nearly 70 percent of the adult population has attended college (Bay Area Census, 2001).

The city of Sunnyvale operates under a council/manager form of government with a seven-member city council. In January 2001, the city held Quality of Life Open

SECTION 4 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND AND INTERVIEWS

Houses to allow the community to define their most important issues. The top three priorities were a safe community, high quality education and a healthy, sustainable environment. Sunnyvale has one of the lowest crime rates in the nation for cities with populations of over 100,000. Known as the "Heart of Silicon Valley," Sunnyvale combines the advantages of a suburban setting, a diverse population, cultural opportunities and a high-tech industrial foundation with long-term community planning (City of Sunnyvale, 2001).

Two school districts represent Sunnyvale students which, as with Mountain View, have high student test scores. The Sunnyvale School District serves more than 6,022 students and has eight elementary and two middle schools (Sunnyvale School District, 2001). The Fremont Union High School District serves over 9,000 students and has five high schools and one adult education center (Fremont Union High School District, 2001).

4.1.3 Santa Clara County

Moffett Field is located in Santa Clara County, also referred to as "Silicon Valley." Covering 1,312 square miles, Santa Clara is the largest county in the San Francisco Bay Area. While a significant portion of the land area is unincorporated ranch and forestland, 92 percent of the nearly 1.7 million residents live in the fifteen cities that comprise Santa Clara County (Santa Clara County, 2001). According to the 2000 census, the population is 44 percent Caucasian, 25 percent Asian, 24 percent Hispanic and 3 percent Black or African American (Bay Area Census, 2001).

4.1.4 Neighboring Properties

Moffett Field is a large installation that has a variety of adjacent and neighboring property owners. Some of these are as follows.

- The Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District, a public agency that acquires and preserves open space in parts of San Mateo, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz counties, owns 55 acres of land to the northwest of Moffett Field.
- Cargill Salt Corporation bought a significant portion of land from Leslie Salt to the north of Moffett Field. Used primarily as salt evaporation ponds, this land is separated from the rest of San Francisco Bay by dikes. The ponds are used to produce salt that is needed for highway deicing, manufacturing and consumer use.

SECTION 4 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND AND INTERVIEWS

- Lockheed Martin Space Systems operates its Missiles & Space Operations Division on the eastern side of Moffett Field. The division designs, produces and integrates systems for space-based telecommunications, defensive and strategic missiles, remote sensing and space science.
- Adjacent to the southern border of Moffett Field, the Santa Clara County Valley Transit Authority operates a light rail transit line.
- The city of Sunnyvale operates a municipal golf course located just south of U.S. Highway 101, which abuts the southern boundary of Moffett Field.
- Moffett Community Housing, located to the north of U.S. Highway 101 and to the west of the base, is situated within and outside Moffett Field. Located within the city of Mountain View's sphere of influence, it includes three residential areas: Orion Park, Wescoat Housing and Shenandoah. The South Pacific Division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is the Army's Executive Agent for the management and operation of this housing complex. The housing is available to all uniformed service personnel, including the United States Coast Guard.

4.1.5 Nearby Environmental Sites

Contamination issues are not new to Silicon Valley residents. The high-tech industry contributed to soil and groundwater contamination over the years. More than 100 such sites have been identified throughout the valley and several have been placed on the NPL. Citizens have been involved in the cleanup process of these sites for over a decade.

There are two Superfund sites in the immediate vicinity of Moffett Field. Middlefield, Ellis and Whisman, commonly called "the MEW," consists of a documented plume of dissolved volatile organic compounds (VOCs) coming from the MEW properties and moving north onto Moffett Field. The MEW is a consortium of companies which is actively cleaning up the site.

The second site, Spectra-Physics (lasers) and Teledyne (semiconductors), is located about a half mile west-southwest of Moffett Field. Releases in this area also resulted in a plume of groundwater contaminated by trichloroethene (TCE) and other VOCs (Foster Wheeler Environmental Corporation, 2001).

Another site relevant to this plan is within the Orion Park and Wescoat Housing areas of the Moffett Community Housing Complex where groundwater was found to contain VOCs. The area is currently being investigated by the Navy to help

SECTION 4 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND AND INTERVIEWS

determine the source and extent of the contamination as well as any risk to human health. Residents at the housing complex are provided with information about the progress and findings of the investigations on a regular basis. Navy and Army points of contact have been made available to meet and speak with residents about their concerns.

4.2 SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN COMMUNITY CONCERNS

Minor changes in community concerns regarding issues related to the Installation Restoration (IR) Program at Moffett Field have surfaced since the last Community Relations Plan was published in 1988. In general, interest in water quality continues to exist. However, it has increased in degree and broadened in scope. The community is not only concerned about the safety of drinking water as it was in 1988, but also as it relates to other environmental issues such as ground- and surface water quality, wetland restoration and wildlife protection. In addition to continued concern for water quality issues, the local community has concerns that did not exist a decade ago, such as land use decisions and the impact that cleanup decisions may have on future land use. The public is concerned that selected remedies at Moffett Field will preclude a full range of land reuse options.

One significant change in community concerns since 1988 has been a shift in the community's perception about the Navy's "approachability" and United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) ability to oversee the cleanup. Several interviewees indicated that the Navy had been very responsive to questions and that EPA is now seen as capable of overseeing the cleanup.

4.3 HISTORY OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Since the first Community Relations Plan for Moffett Field was developed in 1988 (United States Department of the Navy, 1988), the Navy has conducted an active community relations program. Required community involvement activities have been conducted and a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) was formed to involve the community in the decision-making process as well as to keep the public informed of IR Program progress. This community has been and still is very interested and active in site decisions at Moffett Field. Major site decisions have been changed, revised or altered by the Navy in response to community concerns and input (see Appendix C for site details).

In early 2001, prior to initiating community interviews, the Navy had already begun to evaluate and enhance its community relations program and expand its public outreach efforts. Since that time, a high degree of public involvement and input on site decisions have been provided by members of this active community. Since 2001, the Navy has

SECTION 4 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND AND INTERVIEWS

held four public meetings, an open house, and numerous RAB meetings. A brief overview of the meetings and their effectiveness is provided below.

4.3.1 Public Meetings

The subsections below provide information about the public meetings that the Navy has held in support of several Proposed Plans.

4.3.1.1 Site 22 Proposed Plan

The public comment period for the Site 22 Proposed Plan was originally scheduled to take place from April 2, 2001, to May 2, 2001, and a public meeting was originally scheduled for the week of April 16, 2001. However, at the request of the community, the end date of the public comment period was extended from May 2, 2001, to May 9, 2001, and the public meeting was rescheduled to April 26, 2001. The meeting was held at the Mountain View City Council Chambers, located at 500 Castro Street in Mountain View, California, from 7 to 9 p.m.

During the public comment period, input was received from public members, the local county and cities, an environmental group, League of Women Voters, Moffett Field Golf Course, and National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). In general, the Preferred Alternative, Alternative 2, Biotic Barrier, was acceptable with special considerations. The main recurring theme throughout public comments pertained to consideration and mitigation of impacts to wildlife (namely the burrowing owl) and habitat (trees).

4.3.1.2 Site 25 Proposed Plan

The public comment period for the Site 25, Eastern Diked Marsh and Stormwater Retention Pond, Proposed Plan was from July 23, 2001, to August 22, 2001. The well-attended public meeting was held on August 16, 2001, in the Mountain View City Council Chambers, from 7 to 9 p.m., following an informational open house that began at 6:30 p.m. in the City Hall Plaza Conference Room and a rally outside City Hall organized by several environmental organizations.

During the public comment period, comments were received through a variety of media including preprinted postcards, e-mail, mailed letters,

SECTION 4 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND AND INTERVIEWS

comment forms and oral responses at the public meeting from residents and public members, the local county and cities, representatives of many environmental groups, League of Women Voters, Santa Clara Valley Audubon Society, Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District, Green Party of Santa Clara County, Moffett Field employees, and RAB members.

The 103 comments received for the Site 25 Proposed Plan overwhelmingly opposed the Navy's Preferred Alternative for Site 25 and requested that alternate cleanup plans be explored that would restore the site to tidal marsh. Comments also favored the immediate remediation of affected areas while tidal marsh restoration studies continued. Many comments also expressed concern about Navy procedures due to the fact that the Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District, a co-owner of land at Site 25, was not notified earlier in the process.

The Proposed Plan was withdrawn by the Navy because it was learned during the comment period that a portion of the stormwater retention basin, believed to be under NASA's jurisdiction, is owned by the Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District. A revised plan was released at a later date (see Subsection 4.3.1.4).

4.3.1.3 No Further Action Sites Proposed Plan

The 45-day public comment period for the No Further Action Sites Proposed Plan was held from December 15, 2001, to January 28, 2002. A public meeting was held on January 10, 2002, in the Mountain View City Council Chambers, from 7:30 to 9 p.m. The formal public meeting was preceded by an open house that began at 6:30 p.m. in the City Hall Plaza Conference Room. Three community members attended the public meeting.

The No Further Action Sites Proposed Plan received two types of comments: inquisitive and specific. Inquisitive comments received at the public meeting pertained to 1) the burrowing owl population and 2) explosives and radiation residues in the Weapons Storage Bunkers. Neither opposed the Proposed Plan.

Specific comments did not oppose the Proposed Plan in its entirety, but proposed several combinations of withdrawals. That is, since the

SECTION 4 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND AND INTERVIEWS

Proposed Plan proposed No Action for five sites, those commenting had varying degrees of approval. The site for which No Action was not opposed by any commenter was Site 23, Golf Course Fill Area 3. The site that was suggested for withdrawal from the Proposed Plan by all those providing specific comments was Human Health Risk Assessment Exposure Area 4090.

4.3.1.4 Site 25 Revised Proposed Plan

The formal public comment period for the Site 25 Revised Proposed Plan was held from May 2, 2002, to June 3, 2002. A public meeting was held on May 16, 2002, in the Mountain View City Council Chambers, from 7 to 9 p.m. The formal public meeting was preceded by an open house that began at 6:30 p.m. in the City Hall lobby.

During the meeting's public comment period, input was received from the public, RAB members, local cities and environmental groups. In general, the Preferred Alternative, Alternative 2, Excavation and Off-site Disposal of 1 foot of sediment and maintenance of the area for continued flood control, was not considered acceptable as it was perceived to preclude future restoration of tidal wetlands. A Responsiveness Summary will be released in Summer 2002 after all public comments have been received and reviewed.

4.3.2 RAB Meetings

The Moffett Field RAB has met six times since the beginning of 2001. Meetings are held at least quarterly at central locations, such as the Mountain View Community Center and Mountain View Police Station Auditorium.

RAB meetings extend from 7 to 9 p.m. and are well attended by RAB member, regulators, NASA representatives, environmental groups, media representatives, Navy staff and contractors, and the general public. The attendees are provided updates on investigation and cleanup activities conducted at Moffett Field each quarter and those planned for the upcoming months. The meetings are also used to inform the RAB on other operational issues. For example, at the February 7, 2002, meeting, there was a presentation on funding processes for Moffett Field. Members are also involved in the decision-making process and are given the opportunity to provide input and express concerns on general and site-specific activities.

SECTION 4 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND AND INTERVIEWS

Over the past 2 years, a concerted effort has been made to recruit more members to the RAB. A community involvement fact sheet was developed, which provides a brief synopsis of Moffett Field and the RAB's role and encourages readers to join. This fact sheet, as well as new member applications and the RAB Charter, are made available at all public meetings and have been successful in increasing membership.

On October 27, 2001, the Bay Area public and RAB members were invited to participate in a training workshop at Treasure Island in San Francisco that provided information on the Navy's IR Program and the RAB's role in ensuring its effectiveness. Five new members have joined the Moffett Field RAB since early 2001.

4.3.3 Open House

An open house for Moffett Community Housing residents was held on May 3, 2001, at the NASA Ames Research Center Special Events Room, from 7 to 9 p.m. The open house was held to provide residents with information about the chemicals that were detected in groundwater below some areas of the housing complex and the Navy's plans for addressing it. The meeting was held in an informal poster session format so that residents could speak one-on-one with the Navy's project team, regulators, the Army's housing manager, and representatives from NASA and the Navy Environmental Health Center in Virginia. The open house was attended by several residents who thanked the Navy for providing the information and offered suggestions for making it more widely available to new residents.

4.4 COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS

In order to revise this Community Relations Plan, the Navy interviewed 27 individuals to determine the level of knowledge and interest about environmental issues at Moffett Field, assess citizen concerns about current and future cleanup activities at the facility and determine community relations activities that would best address these concerns.

A questionnaire developed by the Navy and EPA was used during the interviews to gather important information about the local community. This information was used to develop a community relations program for Moffett Field. Appendix D presents the questionnaire used for conducting the interviews and the responses received. These interviews were conducted as a nonscientific general survey and not all questions were necessarily asked of, or answered by each interviewee. Therefore, numbers associated

SECTION 4 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND AND INTERVIEWS

with comments in Appendix D may not be an exact reflection of the total number of respondents. Interview questions were developed to gather information about:

- Community concerns
- Familiarity with the Navy's IR Program and knowledge of contamination at Moffett Field
- How and when interviewees received this information
- Level of community interest and involvement in the IR Program
- Confidence in the Navy's ability to clean up IR Program sites
- Confidence in EPA's ability to oversee cleanup of the sites
- Confidence in California Environmental Protection Agency's (Cal/EPA's) California Regional Water Quality Control Board's (RWQCB's) ability to oversee cleanup of the sites
- Convenience of the information repository location
- Preferred ways to receive information about cleanup activities
- Preferred logistics for holding public meetings
- Language/cultural needs in the community
- Familiarity with the RAB process and satisfaction with RAB meetings
- Other concerns and input

A preliminary list of potentially interested parties was developed to include a range of community members. These included federal, state and local public officials; representatives from regulatory agencies; school districts and special interest, community and business groups; neighboring property owners; residents; and Moffett Field RAB members. However, because some individuals were not interested or were not available during the scheduled interview dates, not everyone on the initial list was interviewed.

A total of 27 individuals were interviewed in November and December 2001 by representatives from the Navy and EPA. Interviewees ranged from those having worked or resided in the area near Moffett Field from 1.5 to more than 45 years. Interviewees from the following groups participated:

- general public and residents;
- neighborhood association;
- environmental groups;
- contiguous landowners;
- local industry;

SECTION 4 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND AND INTERVIEWS

- local school districts;
- local elected officials;
- affected and interested cities surrounding Moffett Field (Mountain View, Sunnyvale and Los Altos);
- chamber of commerce;
- community newspaper; and
- local hospital.

The following subparagraphs summarize the topics discussed and the results of the interviews conducted.

4.4.1 Familiarity with the Navy's IR Program

Of the 27 individuals interviewed, five were unaware of the IR Program and contamination at Moffett Field. Three individuals had a general awareness that environmental cleanup was under way, and another 19 were quite familiar with the IR Program. The most informed interviewees were recipients of Navy fact sheets and/or those who participated in the RAB process. Those who were familiar with the program had known about it from almost 3 months to over a decade back, when the original Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) was signed.

Interviewees familiar with the program learned about it through a variety of avenues. Most learned about the program through work, while others had learned about it from the Navy or NASA. Some interviewees indicated that they had gained knowledge about the program through Navy mailings, public notices, and newspaper articles or through an affiliation with an environmental group. Several interviewees had a general knowledge about hazardous materials at military bases and simply assumed that Moffett Field would be no different. One individual learned about it at the Santa Clara County Water District while reviewing maps that charted toxic plumes in the area.

Interviewees had a varied knowledge about the IR Program and the contaminants identified at Moffett Field. One-third of the interviewees (nine) indicated that they had a working knowledge about environmental issues at Moffett Field. Another nine classified their knowledge as general. Their information included the fact that there is contamination on Moffett Field and that the Navy has plans for and is in the process of cleaning it up. Several interviewees inferred that there are probably petroleum byproducts typical of airfields and military bases and that these have probably led to soil and groundwater issues. One interviewee mentioned a relationship between contaminated sites at Moffett Field and other

SECTION 4 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND AND INTERVIEWS

nearby Superfund sites. Another stated that they knew the Navy was working with local city governments regarding the issue.

4.4.2 Concerns Related to IR Program Sites

When asked about concerns related to IR Program sites, only two interviewees indicated that they had none. The main theme throughout the interviews was the concern that all necessary cleanup is conducted and that it is done correctly. Specific concerns varied from protecting ecology and the water supply; to future land use, including potential housing development; to recreational safety. Other concerns included cleanup policies, funding and responsible spending.

Of the interviewees familiar with the IR Program, seven expressed concern for ecological protection. These concerns included restoration of Site 25 to tidal wetlands, contamination that might seep into San Francisco Bay, and protecting area wildlife. One individual summed up basic concerns by stating that contaminants pollute the waters and the bay, and affect the food chain.

Seven individuals had concerns related to human health, two of which were specific to drinking water. Several other interviewees had concerns related to the safety of users of the Bay Trail, which, once completed, would run through Moffett Field. Others expressed concerns related to a variety of redevelopment issues, including one interviewee who said that daycare facilities should not be sited near contamination sites.

Interviewees were most familiar with Site 22, the Golf Course Landfill; Site 25, the Eastern Diked Marsh and stormwater retention pond; Site 27, the Northern Channel; the wash racks; and the fuel service area under the fuel pits. Several interviewees indicated concerns regarding Site 25, including heavy metals in general, that the maximum cleanup level is achieved, and that the property has two specific uses that are at odds (NASA's use for flood control and the Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District's use for environmental preservation, habitat enhancement and public use).

Two interviewees indicated concern over whether the Navy had the financial ability to sustain an ongoing cleanup process. Another was concerned that the Navy should be held to the same environmental standards as private companies. And one interviewee said that the public needs to be involved in all cleanup decisions at Moffett Field.

SECTION 4 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND AND INTERVIEWS

4.4.3 Knowledge of Community Involvement in the IR Program

When asked about the concerns of the community regarding the IR Program at Moffett Field, interviewees had a variety of opinions. One interviewee stated that the community was aware of the issue, but not interested because it is not a crisis. It was noted that the community can get involved in issues when there is a need; for instance, when new retail stores are being built in their neighborhoods. It was also mentioned that the IR Program would be more widely known if the media would take an interest.

One-third (nine) of interviewees indicated that they had no information about how the community has been involved in the IR Program. It was mentioned that there is a lot of environmental awareness, especially with regard to protection of the San Francisco Bay. It was also noted that there is interest and involvement in Moffett Field with regard to future planning issues. Several interviewees mentioned various community and environmental groups they assumed had been involved based on their reputations for being active with similar issues. The RAB, noted for its community outreach and information dissemination, was the organization most mentioned as being specifically involved in the environmental activities under way at Moffett Field. One interviewee noted that the RAB at Moffett Field is a national example of community involvement in the Navy's IR Program.

Several interviewees were aware of the recent public meetings for Moffett Field where the community had gotten involved. In general, however, interviewees possessed little information that the community had been involved in the IR Program. Less than half of the interviewees had been personally involved in environmental activities at Moffett Field. Of those that had been involved, five interviewees stated that they had participated in the Site 25 public meeting.

When asked to identify community leaders on the issue of environmental activities at Moffett Field, interviewees named 16 organizations and ten individuals at least once. The individuals named, including the current RAB Community Co-chair, were affiliated with local groups. Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition was mentioned most frequently (eight times) as a leader on the issue. Six interviewees named Save the San Francisco Bay and five felt that Acterra was a leader on this issue. Appendix D, Question 12 provides a list of the groups named during community interviews.

SECTION 4 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND AND INTERVIEWS

Interviewees were mixed on whether these groups represented community interests. Sixteen interviewees felt that these organizations more than adequately represent the public interest.

4.4.4 Confidence in the IR Program

Eight of those interviewed had contact with Navy, local, state or other officials regarding Moffett Field. Of these, 86 percent (six) felt that they had received courteous and informative information. The nature of such contact mostly (four) pertained to contact through RAB meetings; three interviewees indicated that they had contact with the Base Realignment and Closure Act (BRAC) Environmental Coordinator.

When asked, 13 individuals indicated that they had confidence in the Navy's ability to adequately clean up Moffett Field property. Confidence was based on a general or inherent trust and because the regulatory agencies provide oversight. One interviewee indicated that confidence in the Navy was a direct result of the hearings [public meetings], this interview process and after having seen the Navy's willingness to address sticky points of proposed actions. Another pointed out that Moffett Field has always had a good relationship with the surrounding communities. Three interviewees indicated that they had no opinion due to a lack of experience with the Navy.

Seven individuals indicated that they did not have confidence in the Navy's ability to adequately clean up Moffett Field. While lack of confidence resulted from several issues, funding concerns were mentioned most. One interviewee discussed the frustrating "roadblocks" over completing the Bay Trail, which, once completed, will run through Moffett Field. Another described an experience on an environmental project where the "federal government did not indicate the willingness, sophistication or the urgency demanded of the private sector." The same interviewee noted that the public does not differentiate between federal agencies.

Each interviewee was asked to provide input on how confidence could be improved, regardless of whether they had confidence in the Navy or not. While a variety of suggestions for improvement were provided, the number one response was to communicate by providing more information on a regular basis. Two interviewees suggested that the Navy gain public input on cleanup plans earlier than the Proposed Plan stage. Another suggested eliminating project staff turnover.

SECTION 4 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND AND INTERVIEWS

Sixteen interviewees had confidence in EPA's ability to provide effective oversight of the IR Program. Confidence was based on several factors, but mainly that it is EPA's mission to oversee environmental projects. Other input received included confidence based on past experience and the quality of the professional and technical staff. Of the four interviewees who did not have confidence in EPA, two attributed it to the staff turnover rate. Another stated that EPA does not find a happy medium between the benefit to the environment and the regulations – that EPA is too “black and white.” Suggestions for improvement included providing more public visibility, noting that personal contact would improve trust; receiving more information from EPA; and maintaining continuity in its workforce. Seven interviewees indicated that they were not familiar enough with the EPA to respond.

When asked about confidence in RWQCB's oversight of the Navy's IR Program, 12 interviewees had either no comment, were not familiar with the agency, or, as two shared, did not know there was a state EPA (RWQCB is under the umbrella of Cal/EPA). One interviewee was unable to answer either way, indicating that RWQCB hadn't yet done anything to show that they wouldn't effectively oversee the program.

Of the 14 interviewees who had confidence in RWQCB, four indicated that they have found the staff to be helpful, thorough, educated and professional. One interviewee indicated that RWQCB is at times tougher than EPA. Another said that if the community found itself at odds with the Navy, RWQCB would be one of the groups sought to help improve the conversation. Suggestions for improvement included maintaining continuity in project staff, providing face-time with constituents and introducing new project staff at RAB meetings.

4.4.5 Familiarity with the RAB Process

Over half (63 percent) of the interviewees were aware that a RAB (or a generic advisory committee) had been established for Moffett Field. Those who knew about the RAB had learned about it primarily through Sunnyvale and Mountain View city council meetings. Three interviewees had received calls from the Navy's BRAC Environmental Coordinator(s). Others had heard about it equally through public notices, both in the mail and in the newspaper, as well as at community meetings.

Interviewees who had attended RAB meetings were asked to provide input on meeting logistics and areas of improvement. Overall, each was pleased with the amount of information provided at the meetings as well as the focus and quality of

SECTION 4 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND AND INTERVIEWS

the presentations and speakers. Interviewees indicated that at times the agenda is too full, and that RAB meetings could be extended so that all the information can be covered effectively. It was also noted that the overheads, while informative and relevant, could be simplified. It was suggested that the very technical information, such as detailed tables and figures, could be provided as handouts for those attendees who desire a richer level of information.

Generally, it was conveyed that meetings should be held on a more regular basis during times when the level of cleanup activity is high. It was suggested that holding meetings more frequently than quarterly might eliminate the need for longer meetings and make it easier to get through each agenda. Other suggestions for improving RAB meetings included allowing the Community and Navy Co-chairs to alternate running the meetings and including a BRAC Cleanup Team report to enhance the sense of partnership.

One interviewee noted that meetings are well attended by RAB members; however, community participation is low: "This might be a good time to launch a recruitment drive because NASA's redevelopment plan has kindled the community's interest in Moffett Field." It was suggested that placing ads and pitching a story in the local community newspaper, the *Mountain View Voice*, would be a good way to inform the public and solicit participation. In addition, it was added that RAB recruitment ads could also be placed on the city's cable television.

It was noted that it is difficult to recall details of RAB meetings months after the fact and that the RAB Technical, Historical and Educational subcommittee meetings should be held after, rather than before, RAB meetings while the information is still fresh might be helpful. Another suggestion included distributing meeting minutes soon after RAB meetings for the same reason.

4.4.6 Familiarity with the Information Repository

Two-thirds of those interviewed (18) were not aware that the Navy had established an information repository for Moffett Field's IR Program at the Mountain View Public Library. Five interviewees had visited the repository. Nearly all of those who responded felt that this was a good location and could not suggest a more convenient location for the project. A few suggestions were made for supplementing the Mountain View information repository; the Sunnyvale Public Library and the Internet were mentioned most often. One interviewee said, "I'd be more likely to go to the Web than to dig through things at the library."

SECTION 4 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND AND INTERVIEWS

Three interviewees who had visited the information repository noted that it should be maintained on a more regular basis.

4.5 KEEPING THE COMMUNITY INFORMED

The majority of those interviewed said that they have been kept adequately informed of the IR Program. Five of these indicated that while they did know about the program, they had only just recently learned about it. Only five interviewees indicated that they did not feel they had been adequately informed.

Those who were interested in receiving information about the IR Program wished to receive brief, general, and easy to read information about all aspects of the program and its status and progress on a regular basis or as information is available. As one interviewee stated, "I'd rather have too much information than not enough." Another stated, "The more the better; use as many ways to inform and involve people [as possible]."

To determine specific desired methods of communication, interviewees were asked to rate and provide information on several commonly used communication tools. They were also asked to provide other suggestions. The following subsections present these communication methods and the suggestions and recommendations as offered by the interviewees.

4.5.1 Fact Sheets

Fact sheets were the preferred method for receiving information about the IR Program (23 interviewees). Interviewees provided input on the types of information they would like to receive and felt the public would be equally interested in receiving. Such topics included an overview of the Navy and the IR Program, project milestones, the cleanup schedule(s) and how it affects local jurisdictions and organizations; information about chemicals in soil and groundwater and health assessments; and information about what proactive restoration measures are being taken. In general, anything that is pertinent to the project would be appreciated.

It was suggested that fact sheets would more likely be read if they were written in layperson terms. Further, fact sheets should be short and easy to read and disseminated on a regular or on an as-needed basis. It was also suggested that fact sheets be placed on the Moffett Field Web page for easy community viewing.

SECTION 4 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND AND INTERVIEWS

4.5.1.1 Proposed Plan Fact Sheets

While discussing fact sheets, several interviewees suggested specific improvements for the Navy's Proposed Plans, which are prepared in fact sheet format to improve readability. These included requests that project summaries contain a complete site history in addition to the proposed solutions so that the general populace does not need to do further research; to continue to explain site situations in layperson terms as well as in technical terms familiar to those who have been involved in the process; and to bring Proposed Plans to the community earlier in the process so that Navy resources are not wasted if the community opposes all of its options.

4.5.2 E-mail

E-mail was the second most preferred method for receiving information about the IR Program (18 interviewees). It was seen as a way to transmit information quickly and easily. Several interviewees requested that information come as part of the e-mail message and not as an attachment. One group indicated that an e-mail could be easily forwarded to their neighborhood association for inclusion in their electronic and print newsletters.

4.5.3 Advisory Committee Meetings

Since the RAB is the advisory committee for the IR Program at Moffett Field, the discussion of this communication method typically evolved into a solid discussion about the RAB (see Subsection 4.2.5). It is worth noting that 62 percent (17) of interviewees favored an advisory committee as a method for communicating with the public. It was noted that an advisory committee, like the RAB, is critical to the environmental cleanup process as it serves as an avenue for the Navy to share information with the public.

4.5.4 Community Meetings

Twenty-five percent (seven) of interviewees indicated that community meetings are necessary to provide information to the public. Several interviewees had attended the public meetings for the Site 22 and Site 25 Proposed Plans and said that helpful information was provided. In general, however, it was thought that it is difficult to get the general public to attend a community meeting unless they already have a specific interest.

SECTION 4 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND AND INTERVIEWS

The majority of interviews agreed that the current Mountain View venues (community center, council chambers and police station) used to hold public meetings are satisfactory. However, it was suggested using similar locations in Sunnyvale to better serve stakeholders there. The best times for meetings were said to be Wednesday or Thursday evenings at 7 p.m. It was noted that it is important to check community calendars to schedule meetings that don't conflict with community events.

4.5.5 Workshops

In general, workshops were not considered an effective method for communicating with the public. It was noted that, as with community meetings, it is difficult to get people to attend workshops unless they have an interest in the topic.

4.5.6 Newspaper Articles

While it was not considered one of the most effective communication methods, publishing newspaper articles was among the several noteworthy suggestions provided. One suggestion was contacting the small, community newspapers, which are most likely hungry for news stories, to run a feature on the Navy's program. Another suggestion was to contact local organizations, such as Sierra Club or Audubon Society, that might be likely to accept an article in their newsletters.

4.5.7 Web Page

Several individuals had attempted to locate IR Program information on the Internet, but were unsuccessful. Interviewees who favored the Internet indicated that a publicized and easily accessible Web page would be a useful tool for providing information. Interviewees indicated that they would like to see links to the Navy's Web page on governmental sites including those of local cities, EPA, associations of governments and others where feasible. The city of Mountain View staff offered to provide a link to the Moffett Field Web page on the city's home page.

SECTION 4 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND AND INTERVIEWS

4.5.8 Television

Television was not considered one of the most effective communication methods; however, several notable uses were provided. It was suggested that local cable stations and the local educational channel (see Appendix J), would be good media for running announcements of IR Program activities. It was also suggested that the Navy provide briefs at televised local city council meetings as a means for disseminating information.

4.5.9 Language/Translation Needs

Interviewees were asked if they were aware of any language translation or interpretation needs in the communities surrounding Moffett Field and whether there was a need to provide IR Program information in languages other than English. It was noted that Silicon Valley is a melting pot of cultures. Interviewees said that of the many languages spoken, the most significant are Spanish, Vietnamese, Tagalog and Chinese, respectively. Suggestions for reaching these segments of the community included resources that serve large ethnic groups. These included churches, alternative language media and various cultural organizations, as well as PTAs, chambers of commerce and senior citizens groups.

Overall, interviewees indicated that, while there are many languages spoken in the area, the accepted community practice is to produce materials in English only. Therefore, it was expressed that there is not a need for the Navy to provide translated materials. However, due to the cultural diversity, it is necessary to monitor that need throughout the IR Program.

4.5.10 Preferred Media

Interviewees were asked whether they felt that the media have presented an accurate picture of environmental issues at Moffett Field and whether major concerns have been reflected accurately. A majority of the interviewees indicated that they had not seen any media coverage of environmental activities at Moffett Field. Those providing input had a negative bias toward the media, stating that the media only reports information if it is sensational or already a large community issue. One interviewee said that to get appropriate coverage, the Navy would have to work very hard to make sure the media has the full picture. Another individual said, "The media has been fair in its treatment of Moffett Field

SECTION 4 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND AND INTERVIEWS

cleanup. They have treated it with benign neglect, which is good because then they don't unduly influence the process."

In order to provide information about the IR Program to the largest possible audience, interviewees were also asked to identify the media (newspapers, radio, and television) most used by local communities. When asked about the best media for receiving local information, nearly every local newspaper was mentioned. However, the San Jose *Mercury News* and the Mountain View *Voice* were mentioned more than any other media. It is worth noting that only five interviewees named television news stations and one named talk radio.

4.5.10.1 Public Notices

When asked if interviewees had seen public notices announcing environmental cleanup at Moffett Field, only 29 percent (eight) had not. One interviewee noted that if it looked like an ad, they probably would not see it.

Nine interviewees had received public notices in the mail and twelve had seen them in local newspapers. Of these twelve, notices were most often recognized in the Mountain View *Voice*. However, two interviewees each had seen them in the Los Altos *Town Crier* and the San Jose *Mercury News*. One interviewee had seen a public notice posted on the Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition Web page. One interviewee suggested that editorial text be included with public notices and meeting announcements to improve reader awareness of the meetings.

4.6 ADDITIONAL INPUT

Following each interview, participants were asked to provide additional comments and/or recommendations. This input was evaluated and considered with topics with which they were most similar and, therefore, are included with the presentation of interview responses in the above subsections. Specific responses are provided in Appendix D.

This page has been left blank intentionally

SECTION 5

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

This section presents the community relations program designed to support the Navy's Installation Restoration (IR) Program at Moffett Field. It is based on the community concerns and issues presented in Section 4.

5.1 COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM OBJECTIVE

The goal of this community relations program is to provide the communities surrounding Moffett Field and other interested individuals and organizations with regular information about the IR Program as it progresses. The community relations program should provide open lines of communication among the communities, the Navy, regulators and other project personnel. This community relations program should also give stakeholders the opportunity to provide input on technical solutions for site cleanup. Meeting these objectives will ensure that the Navy meets state and federal requirements for community relations and public involvement (see Subsection 2.1).

5.1.1 The Current Program

In early 2001, prior to initiating community interviews, Southwest Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command had already begun to evaluate and enhance its community relations program and expand its public outreach efforts. It should be noted that many suggestions for improving community involvement opportunities and information dissemination were provided during interviews. The decision to include these suggestions into the following community relations program was based mainly on the frequency with which a given suggestion was mentioned during interviews. Additionally, feasibility and cost were significant factors in considering which activities to include in this program.

The current program includes the following components based on these efforts as well as those in the 1988 *Community Relations Plan for Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Studies at NAS Moffett Field, California* (United States Department of the Navy, 1988) and the Department of Defense (DoD)/United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) *Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Implementation Guidelines* (United States Department of Defense, 1994).

- Continual update and use of a project mailing list for mailing fact sheets, meeting announcements, RAB meeting minutes and other project-related materials;
- Quarterly RAB meetings held at the City of Mountain View Community Center;

SECTION 5 COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

- Quarterly RAB Technical, Historical and Educational subcommittee meetings for members to learn about and discuss IR Program site investigation and cleanup documents;
- As-needed public notices printed in local community newspapers announcing public meetings and the availability of draft documents for public review and comment;
- As-needed public meetings to take public comments and present information about sites where cleanup decisions are being considered;
- Periodic fact sheets presenting IR Program site updates and RAB information;
- Quarterly ads printed in local community newspapers and media releases submitted to local English and vernacular media, including Spanish and Asian, announcing RAB and public meetings;
- Regular project Web page updates that include information about Moffett Field, the IR Program, RAB announcements and meeting minutes, fact sheets, public notices and Proposed Plans;
- Regular updates to the information repository housed at the Mountain View Public Library; and
- Maintenance of the administrative record file housed at the Environmental Technical Library, Southwest Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command in San Diego, California.

5.1.2 Changes to the Current Program

The existing community relations program was enhanced based on input received during community interviews. Community interviews suggest that there is a general knowledge within the community about the IR Program, but issues such as the type of contamination, its extent and the location in relation to Moffett Field boundaries and the community have not been widely publicized. Interviewees indicated that there is the need to provide the community with regular, brief, but fairly detailed, information about the progress of the IR Program, site status, cleanup progress and general funding issues. Interviewees who participate in the RAB process indicated that the meetings are convenient and informative, but there may be a need to hold them more often than quarterly and that they should be a little longer than the usual 2 hours. Other recommendations for improving the RAB process were provided. The bullets below present highlights of those enhancements.

SECTION 5 COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

- Expand the project mailing list to include organizations that may help to increase minority involvement, such as churches, additional alternative language media, various cultural organizations, PTAs, chambers of commerce and senior citizens groups;
- Conduct an annual RAB recruitment drive;
- Evaluate the need to increase the frequency and length of RAB and Technical, Historical and Educational subcommittee meetings;
- Involve the RAB Community Co-chair in facilitating meetings and produce less technical, layperson-friendly presentations and handouts;
- Enhance the use of the Internet for information dissemination and communication among the public and the project team, including hyperlinking to Web sites of relevant organizations and prominently displaying the Navy's Web page URL on its publications;
- Increase the variety of fact sheet topics and frequency of dissemination; issue an annual IR Program overview and quarterly updates.

The objectives and methods below describe how the Navy will provide information to the affected and interested communities.

5.2 COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

The goals of this plan are 1) to provide the public with an understanding of the investigation and cleanup activities at Moffett Field, and 2) to provide opportunities for meaningful and active community involvement in the investigation and cleanup decision-making process so their issues and concerns can be addressed. The following subsections present the objectives and methods that the Navy plans to follow to inform and involve community members and interested stakeholders in the decision-making process.

Objective 1 - Information

To provide regular information about the IR Program, including cleanup goals and milestones, progress and funding; increase local knowledge about the IR Program and the Navy's commitment to the protection of human health and the environment; and continue to include the Hispanic and Asian communities in the information dissemination process.

Method 1

- Maintain and update an adequate mailing list of community members and other interested individuals, including local Hispanic and Asian organizations and media;

SECTION 5 COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

- Use local media to inform the community about RAB and public meetings, comment periods and other project activities;
- Do more to publicize the Moffett Field Web page and assure that information is posted and revised in a timely manner. Provide information on the Web page that is easy to access and understand.
- Hold public comment periods and public meetings at required milestones in the cleanup process.
- Use local, Spanish and Asian media to inform the community about public meetings, comment periods and other project activities and to encourage attendance at RAB meetings;
- Prepare and distribute fact sheets about the IR Program and cleanup activities as needed and at required milestones in the cleanup process;
- Maintain and update the Moffett Field Web page with fact sheets, RAB meeting agendas and minutes, public notices and informative and related information;
- Maintain and update the information repository and administrative record file.

Objective 2 – Involvement

To continue to involve community members and interested stakeholders in the Moffett Field RAB process and recruit members throughout the life of the program.

Method 2

- Hold RAB and subcommittee meetings quarterly or more often as needed to convey adequate information to the RAB and attending public members;
- Advertise each RAB meeting in the local community newspapers;
- Submit notices announcing RAB meetings to local media, including those for Spanish and Asian (English and vernacular) communities;
- Provide agendas and minutes of each RAB meeting to all individuals on the project mailing list;
- Include time on public meeting agendas for the RAB Community Co-chair to present an overview of the RAB and its role in the cleanup decision;
- Make RAB applications available at RAB and public meetings and other activities involving the public;
- Conduct an annual RAB recruitment drive.

SECTION 5 COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

Objective 3 – Public Review

To provide the public the opportunity to review and comment on documents produced during the IR Program and as required during the development and implementation of site cleanup actions.

Method 3

- Hold public meetings at required milestones and as needed;
- Publicize the availability of the information repository and its location;
- Publicize the availability, location and point of contact for the administrative record file;
- Mail announcements of milestone activities and the availability of documents for public review to all individuals on the project mailing list;
- Publicize the availability of documents for public review, public comment periods and public meetings in local newspapers at required milestones and as needed;
- Submit notices announcing public comment periods and public meetings to local media, including those for Spanish and Asian (English and vernacular) communities;
- Post announcements of the availability of draft and other documents for public review and comment on the Moffett Field Web page;
- Provide personal copies of draft and other technical documents for review to RAB members and other interested community members as requested.

Objective 4 – Communication

To encourage open communication among the community, the Navy, regulatory agencies and the project team throughout the IR program.

Method 4

- Maintain project personnel accessibility by making telephone numbers, fax numbers and e-mail and postal addresses of the Base Realignment and Closure Act (BRAC) Environmental Coordinator and others available on all fact sheets, public notices, in newspaper announcements and on the Moffett Field Web page;
- Reserve time on RAB and public meeting agendas for “open discussion” and “public comment;”
- Introduce project personnel and explain their roles at RAB and public meetings and other activities involving the public.

SECTION 5 COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

Objective 5 – Continuous Evaluation

To remain sensitive to the changes in public concerns and interests as the IR Program progresses.

Method 5

- Adapt as concerns and information needs change, based on public feedback;
- Revise this Community Relations Plan as necessary to reflect any significant changes in the degree of public interest as the IR Program moves toward completion. Changes will be gauged through continued interaction with the community and are encouraged to share their issues and concerns.

5.3 CONDUCTING THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

Achieving the community relations objectives and methods presented above will involve the use of a variety of tools and activities, which are outlined in the following subsections.

5.3.1 Restoration Advisory Board

As discussed in Subsection 2.1.1, the RAB is an advisory body designed to act as a focal point for the exchange of information between the project team and the local community about the environmental cleanup program at Moffett Field. RAB members are asked to review and comment on technical documents relating to ongoing environmental studies and restoration activities at Moffett Field and are encouraged to share issues and concerns.

The Moffett Field RAB Charter is provided as Appendix F.

RAB meetings are held as needed (at least quarterly) at locations within the local community. Appendix G lists the most favorable meeting location and other options that may be used in the event that the venue is not available. RAB meetings are held in the evenings to allow for attendance by working community members. RAB meetings are preceded by meetings of the Technical, Historical and Educational subcommittee formed to review, interpret and comment on the Navy's technical environmental documents.

RAB meetings provide updates on the progress of the IR program, information on technical documents available for public review and comment, and a forecast of planned environmental activities. Each meeting also includes an update from the participating regulatory agencies. Occasionally, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) provides an update on its redevelopment plans.

The Navy will continue to encourage community involvement in the IR Program at Moffett Field. This is partially accomplished through the RAB process. Based

SECTION 5 COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

on input from interviewees, the current RAB meeting venue and time will be continued. However, meetings will be lengthened by 15 to 30 minutes depending on the amount of information to be covered. RAB meetings are currently held at least quarterly, and interviewees indicated that it may be necessary to hold them more often. Prior to ending each meeting and after discussing upcoming cleanup activities, the RAB will be asked to suggest a practical date to hold the next meeting. Each meeting will be scheduled based on these suggestions and decided by a majority vote of attending RAB members. Minutes of each meeting and agendas of upcoming meetings are mailed to all individuals on the project mailing list and are uploaded to the Moffett Field Web page (see Subsection 5.3.3). These activities will be continued.

The points below were developed based on community interviews in an effort to ensure that RAB meetings flow smoothly and that the information provided is easy to understand by all attendees. These points will be implemented at each RAB meeting:

- Meetings will be facilitated on an alternating basis by the Navy and Community Co-chairs depending on the meeting topics. This will eliminate the potentially awkward role of facilitating the meeting while presenting information and responding to questions.
- During the customary introductions, BRAC Cleanup Team members will be asked to clearly state their names and briefly discuss their roles.
- Printouts of all presentations to be delivered at RAB meetings will be made available to attendees.
- Presentations will be scrutinized to ensure that technical information will be easily understood by the layperson. Dry runs are recommended.
- While it is necessary to discuss technical information in depth, it was indicated during community interviews that it is not necessary to show it on overheads. Therefore, technically detailed information will be made available only on handouts for those who wish to have it.
- Meeting minutes will continue to be disseminated to the project mailing list, which includes RAB members, regulators and the public. However, minutes will be written in language and technical detail that can be easily understood by the layperson.

All RAB meetings are open to the public and are advertised in at least one community newspaper (see Appendix J). Additionally, meeting notices have been faxed to 73 media outlets, including radio, television and print media. Noticing

SECTION 5 COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

will no longer be submitted to radio and television outlets as interviewees explained that these are less effective in the communities near Moffett Field. The local cable station, KMVT – Channel 26, will be included in these efforts, however, as it was said to be a productive avenue for submitting brief information to the local community.

5.3.1.1 RAB Recruitment

It was suggested by interviewees that the Navy step up its efforts to increase membership and/or attendance at the RAB meetings. In an effort to recruit new RAB members throughout the IR Program, RAB applications will continue to be made available at all RAB and public meetings and other events involving the public. RAB representation will be evaluated to ensure that underserved populations are represented. Special effort will be made to target these groups. In addition, each October, the RAB's anniversary, a recruitment drive will be conducted. This will include a general mailing and media blitz. The mailer will be sent to all individuals on the project mailing list. It will include the four items listed below.

1. Letter of solicitation for new members from the Navy and Community Co-chairs and participating regulatory representatives,
2. the most recent program overview fact sheet (see Subsection 5.3.4),
3. a RAB application, and
4. the RAB Charter.

The media blitz will include a mass faxing soliciting new members, paid advertisements announcing the same in the local community newspapers and an invitation to local media contacts to discuss the effort with the Navy's BRAC Environmental Coordinator and Environmental Public Affairs Officer. Recruitment efforts will also be undertaken by RAB members as appropriate. The last meeting of the year will include a segment of agenda time to discuss such activities and assign action items. A RAB recruitment drive will be conducted immediately following the finalization and release of this plan if it occurs more than 6 months before October.

5.3.2 Project Mailing List

A mailing list is developed for environmental cleanup projects to keep interested and affected stakeholders apprised of investigations and cleanup actions. A

SECTION 5 COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

project mailing list for Moffett Field has been maintained since its development in the 1980s and contains approximately 525 names. It has been used to mail important project information to such stakeholders as residents and property owners, RAB members, representatives of various organizations and agencies, elected officials, community interview participants and other members of the public.

The project mailing list is used to send RAB and public meeting announcements, public notices announcing document availability and public review and comment periods, fact sheets and other information about the IR Program and project milestones. Based on information received during community interviews, churches, cultural organizations, media contacts, chambers of commerce and business organizations, environmental groups and other individuals were added to the existing list.

The project mailing list will continue to be maintained and updated as needed or required throughout the life of the IR Program. Appendix E lists key local contacts from the mailing list, excluding residents and other individuals' names, which are considered confidential.

5.3.3 Internet

Interviewees suggested that the Internet is a very convenient and desired method for receiving information. Southwest Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command provides information on the Internet about the IR Program at installations within its region. The address for the Moffett Field Web page is <http://www.efdswn.navy.mil/Environmental/Moffett.htm>. The Web page posts public notices, availability of draft documents for public review and comment, RAB meeting agendas and minutes, fact sheets, Proposed Plans, and other relevant information.

Based on input received during interviews, the Navy will continue to maintain the Moffett Field Web page throughout the IR Program as information becomes available. Also, in an effort to further make itself accessible to the public, the Navy will develop a section that includes contact information for members of the project team. This will include telephone numbers, fax numbers and e-mail and postal addresses of the BRAC Environmental Coordinator and other project personnel.

Further, the Moffett Field Web page URL will be more prominently placed on fact sheets and meeting minutes and included in public notices and paid ads. In addition, the Navy will make every attempt to have the hyperlink to its Web page appear on sites of related or interested organizations. For instance, the city of

SECTION 5 COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

Mountain View offered to provide the Moffett Field URL on its Web page. Appendix K lists some organizations (and their Web addresses) that may be amenable to providing the Navy's URL on their site.

During community interviews, it was suggested that e-mail be used to disseminate announcements and other brief information. The Navy will make an effort to develop a project e-mail list and disseminate information via e-mail as appropriate and/or feasible.

5.3.4 Fact Sheets

Fact sheets are required by federal law at certain stages of the environmental cleanup process so that the public is informed and/or provided the opportunity to comment on proposed cleanup options. Fact sheets have been published since the inception of the IR Program to meet these requirements and to provide general information about a variety of topics related to the environmental cleanup at Moffett Field. Such topics have included general and specific IR Program information, information about the status of cleanup actions, and information about proposed and implemented remedial actions. Also, in an effort to reach the widest audience possible, the Navy provides its Proposed Plans (see Subsection 2.3.1.5) in fact sheet format as suggested by EPA (United States Department of Defense, 1994).

During community interviews, fact sheets were said to be the most desirable method for receiving information about the IR Program. Interviewees requested that regular information be provided in order to be more informed about the program and its progress. Fact sheets will continue to be developed and distributed as needed and at key milestones during the course of the IR Program. As-needed topics will be similar to those issued previously (for example, specific site status and updates and general information).

In addition, to meet the community's information needs as stated by interviewees, fact sheets will be issued on a regular basis not only to keep stakeholders informed, but to maintain interest. To do this, a general IR Program overview fact sheet will be issued annually or more often if changes to the overall program warrant it. The program overview will present a detailed look at the IR Program, the sites and their stage in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) process, cleanup activities being considered or implemented, and future plans. Also, a quarterly update will be produced and disseminated. Updates can be short or lengthy, depending on the level of activity under way, and will provide brief program and/or site update and project personnel contact information.

SECTION 5 COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

As requested by interviewees, fact sheets will be written in simple terms that explain technical information to the layperson. Each fact sheet will continue to be mailed to all individuals on the project mailing list, made available at RAB and public meetings, placed in the information repository and administrative record file and posted on the Moffett Field Web page. Individuals expressing an interest will be e-mailed PDF versions of fact sheets when possible.

5.3.5 Media Coverage

Utilizing the media for disseminating information about environmental cleanup projects is an effective way of reaching a large audience. The Navy currently publishes RAB meeting announcements and milestone public notices in the San Jose *Mercury News* and either the *Mountain View Voice*, *Sunnyvale Sun* or the *Los Altos Town Crier*. Simultaneously, mass faxings to a wide variety of local media are conducted to supplement paid ads. In addition to a wide range of English language media resources, the faxing events include various bilingual and vernacular targets, including those for Spanish and Asian communities. The Navy will continue to utilize the print media in this fashion. Based on community interviews, television and talk radio were found to be less effective media in the communities near Moffett Field and will no longer be targeted.

In addition, once a year, the Navy will conduct a "media blitz" to encourage participation and enhance membership in the RAB. The blitz will include a mass faxing to the established list of media resources soliciting new members. Also, paid advertisements announcing the same will be purchased in the *Los Altos Town Crier*, *Sunnyvale Sun* and the *Mountain View Voice*. The Navy will also mail letters inviting local media contacts to discuss the recruitment effort with the Navy's BRAC Environmental Coordinator and Public Affairs Officer.

A list of local media resources has been included as Appendix J, which provides information for contacting media representatives. Appendix J also contains information on deadlines for each media outlet. Information provided to the media through paid ads, faxings and project mailings will continue to be submitted to provide the local community with timely information about the progress of the IR Program.

5.3.6 Public Meetings

Public meetings are required by federal law at certain stages of the environmental cleanup process so the public is provided the opportunity to comment on proposed cleanup options (see Tables 2-1 and 2-2). To date, the Navy has held five public meetings on:

SECTION 5 COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

- Operable Unit (OU) 5 Proposed Plan, November 16, 1995
- OU1 Proposed Plan, January 16, 1996
- Site 22 Proposed Plan, April 26, 2001
- Site 25 Proposed Plan, August 16, 2001
- No Further Action Sites Proposed Plan, January 10, 2002
- Site 25 Revised Proposed Plan, May 16, 2002

Public meeting invitations have consisted of an agenda and public notice mailed to all individuals on the project mailing list at least 2 weeks prior to the meetings. Public meetings have been held in the evening in the Mountain View City Council Chambers. Based on community interviews, public meetings will continue to be held at this venue and in the evenings on either Wednesday or Thursday. The Navy will continue to take into account regular monthly or special community events before scheduling meetings. Local media representatives will continue to be invited to attend each meeting through mailings and faxing events. Public meeting transcripts will continue to be made available in the information repository and administrative record file and provided to those who request them.

5.3.7 Public Comment Periods

Thirty-day public comment periods are required by federal law for specific documents at certain stages of the cleanup process (see Tables 2-1 and 2-2). Public notices announcing each comment period are placed as display ads in the news section of the San Jose *Mercury News* and the Los Altos *Town Crier*, Sunnyvale *Sun* and Mountain View *Voice* (see Appendix J).

As explained in Subsection 2.3.1.5, public comments on Proposed Plans are responded to in a Responsiveness Summary. This records the Navy's response to each comment and shows how each comment was used to select a final cleanup remedy. Responsiveness Summaries are mailed to all individuals who submit comments and are made available in the information repository and administrative record file for public review before a cleanup action can begin.

In addition to the required public comment periods, RAB members are given the opportunity to review and comment on milestone and other technical documents produced for the IR Program. RAB members have about 30 days to review and comment on these documents. These informal comment periods are announced at RAB meetings prior to the release of each document. Comments and responses will continue to be discussed during RAB and subcommittee meetings when appropriate.

SECTION 5 COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

5.3.8 Public Notices

Public notices are used to announce a variety of events, including public comment periods, public meetings and the release of documents for public review (that is, Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Reports and Proposed Plans). Federal law requires that the Navy publish public notices announcing project milestones to inform the public of activities and information related to the environmental cleanup (see Table 2-1). Public notices must describe the purpose and contents of the documents, announce the dates of public comment periods, list the individuals to whom comments are to be submitted, announce the availability of documents in the information repository and administrative record file, and provide information about the time and location of public meetings.

The Navy has published public notices at required milestones in the *San Jose Mercury News*, *Los Altos Town Crier*, *Sunnyvale Sun* and the *Mountain View Voice*. Based on community interviews, these media resources will continue to be used. Detailed publication and point of contact information for these and other media resources is provided in Appendix J.

5.3.9 Information Repository

Federal law requires that an information repository is set up near sites undergoing environmental cleanup so that the local community has easy access to project documents and information. Similar to an administrative record file, information repositories include project documents about the study and cleanup process. But they may also contain additional information that was not part of a specific cleanup decision (such as a related news article or fact sheet).

An information repository for the IR Program at Moffett Field was established at the Mountain View Public Library in the 1980s. The information repository contains documents that are available for formal public review, reference materials and current project information, such as work plans, engineering plans, operation and maintenance (O&M) plans, groundwater monitoring reports and more. The repository includes a table of contents listing each document in the file.

The information repository will continue to be updated regularly as project documents are available or more frequently with other information of interest to the public. It will be maintained on at least a quarterly basis to inventory and organize the documents and identify those that might be missing. Appendix H provides the location, hours and point of contact for the information repository.

SECTION 5 COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

5.3.10 Administrative Record File

An administrative record file is used for legal purposes in documenting environmental cleanup decisions. It also provides an avenue for making project decision documents available to the public. Federal law requires that a publicly available administrative record file is established at or near sites undergoing environmental cleanup to document the selection of a cleanup action. Since the project management of the Moffett Field IR Program was transferred to Southwest Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command in San Diego, California, the original administrative record file has been maintained there in the Environmental Technical Library. Due to the distance between San Diego and Mountain View and to meet the spirit of CERCLA, several avenues for making the information available to the public have been implemented.

First, the Moffett Field administrative record file index, listing every document retained in the file, is kept at the information repository at the Mountain View Public Library (see Subsection 5.3.9 and Appendix H). Second, the information repository contains nearly every document in the administrative record file that is current or of interest to the community. In addition to the comprehensive document index, specific decision documents for each IR Program site are made available at the information repository when needed or required.

Documents kept in the administrative record file include, but are not limited to:

- Action Memoranda
- Community relations items
- Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analyses
- Fact sheets
- Feasibility Studies
- Preliminary Assessments
- Project Work Plans
- Public comments and transcripts
- Public notices
- RAB items
- Records of Decision
- Regulatory agency comments
- Remedial Action Plans
- Remedial Designs
- Remedial Investigations
- Responsiveness Summaries
- Site assessments and site inspections

The administrative record file will continue to be maintained at the Navy's Southwest Division and updated as information on each IR Program site is available. Specific information on how to contact the Navy's Administrative Records Coordinator or access the file is available in Appendix I.

SECTION 6

BIBLIOGRAPHY

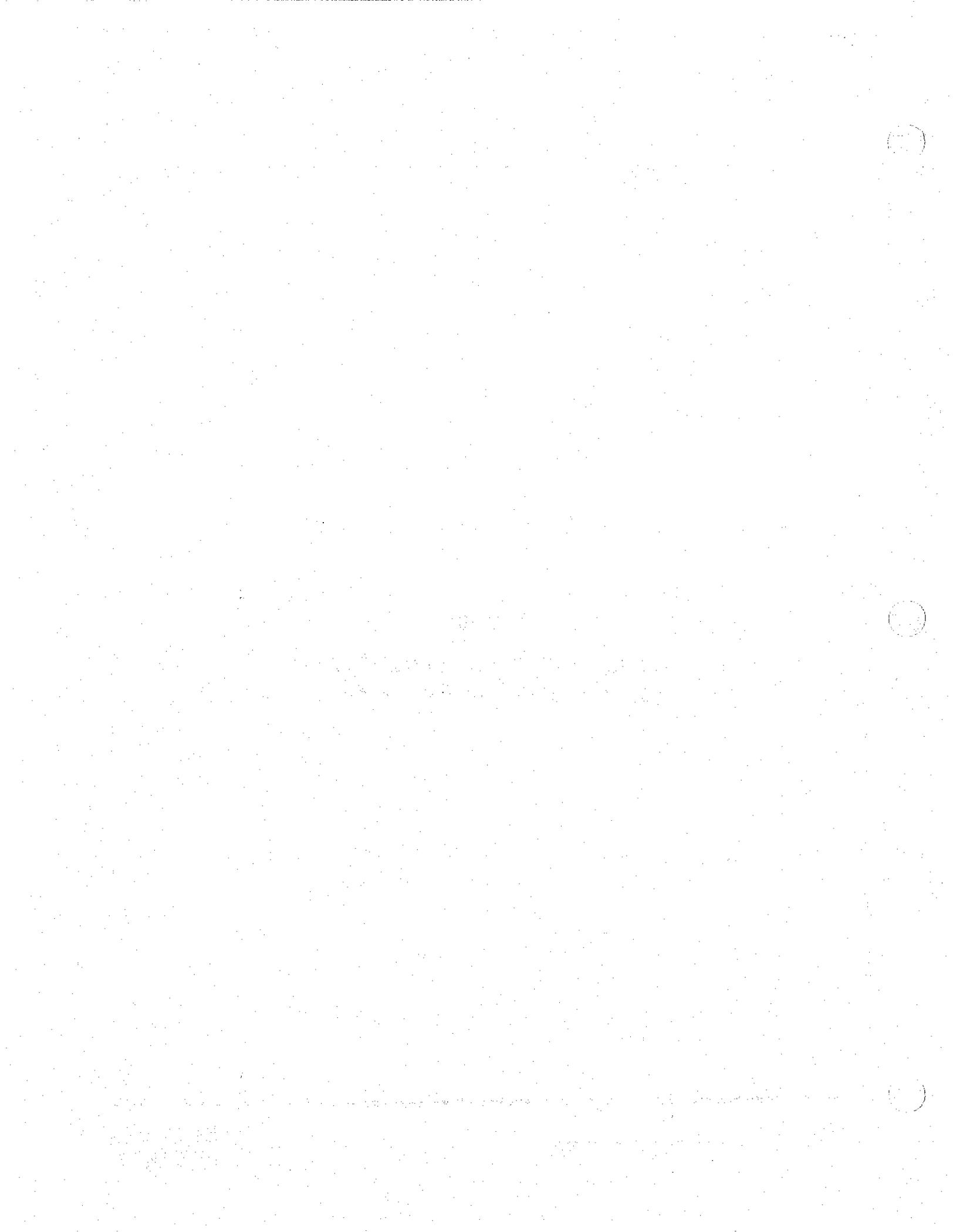
- Bay Area Census. 2001. Web site available at <http://census.abag.ca.gov/>. September.
- Bechtel National, Incorporated. 2000. Final Community Relations Plan Update No. 1, Naval Station San Diego. January.
- Berns, E. 2001. City of Mountain View Economic Development. E-mail. 29 August.
- California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substances Control. 1997. *Public Participation Policy and Procedures Manual*. February.
- City of Mountain View. 2001. Web site available at <http://www.ci.mtnview.ca.us/>. October.
- City of Sunnyvale. 2001. Web site available at <http://www.ci.sunnyvale.ca.us/>. October.
- Foster Wheeler Environmental Corporation. 2001. *Pre-draft Phase I Environmental Site Assessment for Orion Park and Wescoat Housing Areas*. September.
- Fremont Union High School District. 2001. Web site available at <http://www.fuhsd.org/>.
- Moffett Field Historical Society. 2001. Web site available at <http://www.moffettfieldmuseum.org>. October.
- Mountain View-Los Altos Union High School District. 2002. Web site available at <http://www.mvla.k12.ca.us>.
- Mountain View-Whisman School District. 2002. Web site available at <http://www.mvsd.k12.ca.us/index.htm>.
- Santa Clara County. 2001. Web site available at <http://claraweb.co.santa-clara.ca.us/overview.htm>. November.
- Sunnyvale School District. 2001. Web site available at <http://www.sesd.org>.
- Tetra Tech EM, Incorporated. 2001. *Final Addendum to the Revised Final Station-wide Feasibility Study Report*. July.
- United States Census Bureau. 2002. United States Census 2000 Demographic Profiles. Web site available at <http://censtats.census.gov/pub/profiles.shtml>. July.
- United States Department of Defense and the United States Environmental Protection Agency. 1994. *Restoration Advisory Board Implementation Guidelines*. September.

SECTION 6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- United States Department of the Navy Western Division. 1988. *Community Relations Plan for Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Studies at Naval Air Station Moffett Field, California*. October.
- United States Department of the Navy, Engineering Field Activity West Naval Facilities Engineering Command. 1995. *Base Realignment and Closure Cleanup Plan for Naval Air Station Moffett, CA*. February.
- United States Department of the Navy. 2000. *Navy/Marine Corps Draft Installation Restoration Manual*. August.
- United States Department of the Navy Southwest Division. 2001. *Moffett Federal Airfield Proposed Plan* [Sites 23, Golf Course Fill Area 3; Weapons Storage Bunkers; Upland Soils; Station-wide Remedial Investigation (RI) Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA) Exposure Areas 4090 and 4158]. November.
- United States Environmental Protection Agency. 1992. *Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook*. Publication Number EPA/540/R-92/009. January.
- United States Environmental Protection Agency. 2002a. *Superfund Community Involvement Handbook*. Publication Number EPA/540/K-01-003. April.
- United States Environmental Protection Agency. 2002b. Web site available at http://www.epa.gov/superfund/action/law/npl_hrs.htm. January.

APPENDIX A

**RELEVANT STATE AND FEDERAL
ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS**



APPENDIX A

RELEVANT STATE AND FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

Federal and state laws and regulations govern environmental investigations and cleanup at Installation Restoration (IR) Program sites. Each of these require that community relations activities be implemented to involve the public in the decision making process. This appendix provides a list and brief description of some of the important laws with which the Navy must comply during the IR Program at Moffett Field.

- Environmental Restoration Program Title 10 United States Code (USC), Section 2701. It describes the environmental restoration process and activities required for Department of Defense (DoD) facilities.
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 (42 USC, Section 9601, et seq.), also known as "Superfund." The regulation that implements the statutory requirements of CERCLA is the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) and is in 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 300.
- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 (Section 211). SARA not only reauthorizes CERCLA; it requires public participation in the environmental investigation and cleanup process.
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 (42 USC, Section 6901), as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (PL-98-616) Sections 6001, 3008(h), and 3004(u) and (v). Conceptually, RCRA defines hazardous wastes and provides guidelines for their management from creation to ultimate disposal. Hence, RCRA regulates the generation, transportation, treatment and disposal of those substances it defines as hazardous, including hazardous wastes generated during the IR Program cleanup process.
- California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.7, Section 25356.1, requires that public participation activities be conducted prior to adopting a final remedial action plan for a hazardous waste site. Section 25358.7 requires that specific actions be taken to provide an opportunity for meaningful public participation in response actions undertaken for sites listed pursuant to Section 25356.1.

This page has been left blank intentionally

APPENDIX B
MOFFETT FIELD
FEDERAL FACILITY AGREEMENT

Pending approval by the BRAC Cleanup Team.
Upon approval, the Federal Facility Agreement will be submitted.



APPENDIX C

INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM

SITE INFORMATION



APPENDIX C

IR PROGRAM SITE INFORMATION

In 1984, the Navy began the Installation Restoration (IR) Program at Moffett Field with an Initial Assessment Study. The study included a review of available records pertaining to the handling of chemicals and related disposal practices, interviews with site personnel, and a visual survey of activities at the airfield. Since that time, many areas of potential concern at Moffett Field have been evaluated. To date, 28 hazardous waste sites have been identified, of which, nine are currently "active."

An active site is one that is still in the process of being addressed, which includes field investigation, laboratory analysis, human health and/or ecological risk assessment, and, where necessary, cleanup. Those sites not presented in this appendix have been cleaned up or closed. The active sites at Moffett Field are:

Site 1	Runway Landfill
Site 2	Golf Course Landfill
Site 22	Golf Course Landfill No. 2
Site 25	Eastern Diked Marsh and Stormwater Retention Basin
Site 26	East-side Aquifer Treatment System (also called "EATS")
Site 27	Northern Channel
Site 28	West-side Aquifers Treatment System ("WATS")
NFA	No Further Action Sites

Petroleum Sites

An overview of each site is provided below. These overviews include information about the investigation and cleanup activities that are planned or under way at each site. Each site location is indicated on Figures C-1 and C-2.

C.1 Operable Unit 1 - Site 1, Runway Landfill and Site 2, Golf Course Landfill

Site 1 is a 12-acre landfill used for the disposal of refuse, scrap equipment, and hazardous materials from 1963 to the mid-1970s. Potential contaminants in Site 1 include volatile organic compounds (VOCs; thinners, solvents, lacquer), petroleum products (oil, fuel filters), pesticides, sawdust contaminated with transformer oils (possibly containing polychlorinated biphenyls [PCBs]) and paints. A solid waste facility permit was obtained in 1979 for domestic waste. Site 2 was a 1-acre landfill used between the 1940s and 1952. This site was said to have been used in a similar manner as Site 1, receiving the same types of waste and hazardous materials. A

APPENDIX C IR PROGRAM SITE INFORMATION

burn pit at Site 2 was used for disposal of outdated flares and cartridge-activated devices until 1971.

C.1.1 OU1

The Record of Decision (ROD), signed in 1997 (United States Department of the Navy), required consolidation of refuse from Site 2 with that at Site 1 and construction of a multilayer cap to contain the wastes. The combined sites are known as Operable Unit 1 (OU1).

Refuse from Site 2 was dug up and placed at Site 1 in 1998. The Site 2 area was backfilled with clean material and a fence was installed around the site to restrict access. Since then, groundwater has been monitored (sampled and analyzed) every 3 months.

By November 1998, a gas and groundwater monitoring program was developed for Site 1, and installation of the multilayer landfill cap and gas and groundwater collection trenches was completed. In addition, institutional controls were established with National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to impose restrictions on future cap disturbances and to allow for the continued operation of the Building 191 pump station which prevents flooding of the area. Implemented through codes, regulations and legal documents that follow ownership of land, institutional controls are restrictions on land use that limit activities (like deed restrictions for privately owned property). These measures were developed and completed to prevent contaminants from migrating off site at levels that may be harmful to human health and the environment.

In accordance with the ROD (United States Department of the Navy, 1997), the Site 1 Landfill Final Closure Plan (Tetra Tech EM, Incorporated, 1997) was submitted in 1997. The Post-Closure Maintenance Plan (Tetra Tech EM, Incorporated, 1998a) and the Final Site 2 Groundwater Monitoring Plan (Tetra Tech EM, Incorporated, 1998b) were submitted in 1998. Monitoring and Maintenance Reports are currently submitted on a quarterly basis. The reports describe landfill maintenance activities and results from groundwater and landfill gas monitoring during the reporting period.

C.2 Site 22 – Golf Course Landfill No. 2

The Site 22 landfill is 9.4 acres and was operated from about 1950 to 1967, mainly for domestic waste. Buried between 1 and 11 feet below ground surface, the landfill waste is under about 5 feet of groundwater in some areas of the site. By 1973, the Site 22 landfill had been converted into holes 6 and 7 of the Moffett Field Golf Course, operated by the U.S. Air Force.

Between 1996 and 1999, the Navy conducted soil and groundwater studies, called a Remedial Investigation, and identified the type and extent of contaminants throughout the site. Contamination in soil and groundwater at Site 22 includes VOCs, semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), pesticides, total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), and metals. Metals were

APPENDIX C IR PROGRAM SITE INFORMATION

found to be consistent with those that occur naturally in the area. The contaminants are not moving away from the site. Shallow groundwater beneath the landfill is unfit to drink because it has naturally high salt levels, similar to seawater.

The investigation also evaluated the potential for landfill gas to build up and migrate away from the site. It was found that landfill gases are not escaping to the atmosphere and or migrating underground beyond the site.

The studies concluded that as long as the landfill waste remains buried, there is no risk to humans or the environment. Because some of the landfill debris is near the surface, it is possible that burrowing animals, such as ground squirrels, could uncover it. This could create a potential risk to humans at the golf course. This is the primary concern for the site and the focus of the cleanup action.

The Final Feasibility Study (Tetra Tech EM, Incorporated, 1999) was prepared in March 1999 to evaluate potential cleanup alternatives that would keep animals from burrowing into and exposing the buried refuse. The study presented the cleanup objectives and four cleanup alternatives to address

Site 22:

- 1) No Action;
- 2) biotic barrier (preferred alternative);
- 3a) multilayer cap with clay layer and biotic barrier;
- 3b) multilayer cap with geosynthetic clay layer and biotic barrier;
- 4) excavation and off-site disposal.

Each alternative was carefully evaluated and presented with the preferred cleanup remedy in the Proposed Plan, made available to the public during a formal comment period held from April 2 to May 9, 2001. A public meeting was held on April 26 and a Responsiveness Summary was issued on June 20, 2001. As required by Superfund, public comments were considered before a decision was made to select and apply the preferred cleanup remedy, Alternative 2, Biotic Barrier. The selected cleanup remedy is documented in a ROD, which was signed in June of this year by the Navy, EPA and RWQCB.

Before construction of the Biotic Barrier can begin, a Remedial Design and Implementation Work Plan will be written to explain the details of the cleanup remedy. Construction is expected to begin in 2003.

C.3 Site 25 – Eastern Diked Marsh and Stormwater Retention Basin

Located in the northwest portion of Moffett Field, Site 25 consists of the Eastern Diked Marsh and stormwater retention basin. This retention basin is the ultimate destination for stormwater runoff from about 1 square mile of mostly paved industrial areas of Moffett Field.

APPENDIX C IR PROGRAM SITE INFORMATION

NASA constructed a settling basin in 1994 to remove sediments from the stormwater before it enters the Eastern Diked Marsh and the stormwater retention basin. Prior to 1994, sediment was not removed from stormwater before it entered the retention basin. Potential environmental risks resulting from the sediments were identified during various environmental studies.

Between 1993 and 1996, Remedial Investigations and Environmental Assessments were conducted to evaluate the nature and extent of the contamination as well as potential risk to humans, plants and animals. From these investigations it was determined that Site 25 is populated by plants and animals common to wetland habitats, including salt-tolerant plants, waterfowl, shorebirds, rodents, and various types of invertebrates (insects, worms and so forth). Contaminants detected in sediments and surface water at Site 25 include PCBs, pesticides, metals and TPH. It was concluded that contaminant levels in some areas of Site 25 posed an unacceptable risk to humans and animals.

Because the cleanup requirements for ecological receptors also protect human health, the risk to ecological receptors was identified as the "driving risk" for the site. Surface water was found to pose little or no risk to ecological receptors at Site 25, but exposure to chemicals in sediments do. Four chemicals contributed to the majority of risk: total PCBs, lead, zinc, and total dichlorodiphenyl trichloroethane (DDT).

The March 2001 Revised Final Responses to Comments on the Revised Final Station-wide Feasibility Study Report (Tetra Tech EM, Incorporated, 2001) presented the cleanup objectives and three cleanup alternatives to address Site 25:

- 1) No Action;
- 2) excavation and off-site disposal;
- 3) excavation, ex situ bioremediation, on-site reuse or off-site disposal.

Each was carefully evaluated and presented with the preferred cleanup remedy in a Proposed Plan, made available to the public during a formal comment period held from July 23 through September 21, 2001. A public meeting was held on August 16.

The Proposed Plan was postponed during the public comment period because negotiations with an additional property owner, the Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District, were needed. A revised Proposed Plan was published for only the portion of Site 25 owned by NASA. It was made available to the public during a comment period held from May 2 through June 3, 2002. A public meeting was held on May 16. As required by Superfund, public comments will be considered before a decision is made to select and apply a cleanup remedy. The selected cleanup remedy will be documented in a ROD, which is expected to be finalized this year after public and agency review.

C.4 Site 26 – East-side Aquifer Treatment System (EATS)

EATS is a groundwater remediation system located on the east side of the runways, northeast of Hangar 3. Trichloroethene (TCE) and tetrachloroethene (PCE) are believed to have been used at

APPENDIX C IR PROGRAM SITE INFORMATION

Hangars 2 and 3 and to have been discharged with wastewater to former wastewater flux ponds as well as to various underground tanks on the eastern side of Moffett Field. Contaminants include chemical solvents and their breakdown products (TCE and 1,2-dichloroethene [DCE], PCE, 1,1-dichloroethane [DCA], and vinyl chloride).

C.4.1 The EATS Treatment System

EATS began operating in January 1999 and consists of five extraction wells and a treatment system northeast of Hangar 3. Simply put, the extraction wells constantly draw down groundwater from each well. This water is then treated to remove the contaminants. The treated water is discharged to the Moffett Field storm sewer.

The groundwater treatment system includes an air stripper and granular activated carbon (GAC) vessels. Chlorinated contaminants are removed by the air stripper. Groundwater treated by the air stripper is then "polished" in GAC beds to remove any remaining contaminants to below required treatment levels.

C.5 Site 27 – The Northern Channel

Site 27, the Northern Channel, is located at the northeastern end of Moffett Field, bordered on the north by the Cargill Salt evaporation ponds and on the south by the North Patrol Road Ditch. Surface stormwater from the eastern portion of Moffett Field drains through a system of surface channels to the Building 191 lift station, where it is pumped into the channel. Building 191 also collects and pumps water into the channel from a French drain system beneath the runways. During periods of high rainfall, the Northern Channel also receives water directly from the surface channels via emergency lift stations. Water in the Northern Channel flows easterly into the Lockheed Channel where it is pumped into Moffett Channel, flows to Guadalupe Slough and eventually reaches San Francisco Bay. The Northern Channel continuously contains surface water, even during the dry season from May through October. The unlined channel provides brackish surface water habitat of moderate value to wildlife.

From 1995 through 2000, the Northern Channel was a part of a series of environmental investigations, including a Station-wide Ecological Risk Assessment. During one of these investigations, the Northern Channel was identified as one of three sites where risks to aquatic or semi-aquatic ecological receptors (plants and animals) required cleanup. Because the Northern Channel has specific characteristics, it has received IR Program site designation - Site 27. Based on the most recent information, the project team is working with another property owner (Cargill Salt) and evaluating data gaps that need to be addressed so that effective cleanup objectives can be established.

Until this work has been completed, the Final Feasibility Study, Proposed Plan, ROD, cleanup and site closure documentation are pending. The public will be kept informed of all cleanup decisions considered to address contamination at Site 27.

APPENDIX C IR PROGRAM SITE INFORMATION

C.6 Site 28 – West-side Aquifers Treatment System (WATS)

WATS is a groundwater remediation system located on the west side of the runways, near Hangar 1. Potential sources of fuel-related contaminants or VOCs contributing to groundwater contamination in the WATS area include a former dry cleaning facility (Building 88) and former fuel storage and wash rack facilities. Contamination from on-site dry cleaning activities at Building 88 and fuel operations has mixed with a VOC plume originating at three Superfund sites located just south of Moffett Field. These sites are bounded by Middlefield Road, Ellis Street, Whisman Road, and U.S. Highway 101. The companies responsible for these sites are jointly termed the Middlefield-Ellis-Whisman (MEW) companies. The contamination plume resulting from operations at the MEW facilities is referred to as the “regional VOC plume.”

Releases from underground storage and piping systems at various facilities within the MEW area created the regional VOC plume. EPA signed a ROD in 1989, requiring the MEW companies to clean up the contamination. In 1998, the MEW companies installed a pump-and-treat system as part of the Regional Groundwater Remediation Program. The Navy’s WATS is an integral part of the program.

C.6.1 The WATS Treatment System

WATS began operating in November 1998 and consists of eight extraction wells and a groundwater treatment system located west of Hangar 1. In simplified terms, the extraction wells constantly draw down groundwater from each well. This water is then treated to remove the contaminants. The treated water is discharged to the Moffett Field storm sewer. Contaminated water collected in two on-site sumps near Hangar 1 (storm drain action water) is also treated.

The groundwater treatment system includes an advanced oxidation process, an air stripper and GAC vessels. The GAC vessels were added in July 2001 to upgrade the system. The majority of the VOCs are oxidized to nontoxic levels. Any remaining contaminants are removed to below required treatment levels in the air stripper and GAC vessels.

C.7 No Further Action Sites

As agreed upon by the Navy, EPA and RWQCB, six sites were recommended for No Action in the 2001 Final Addendum to the Revised Final Station-wide Feasibility Study Report and have been addressed separately from the IR Program. The addendum provides additional documentation to support the No Action recommendation for these sites. Under CERCLA, No Action is appropriate for sites when there is no current or potential threat to human health or the environment. The No Further Action Sites are:

- Site 23, Golf Course Fill Area 3;
- Weapons Storage Bunkers;
- Former Industrial Wastewater Flux Ponds;

APPENDIX C IR PROGRAM SITE INFORMATION

- Former Abandoned Agricultural Well;
- Upland Soils (areas that support upland plant communities); and
- Station-wide Remedial Investigation Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA) Exposure Areas 3782, 3785, 3974, 4090, and 4158.

The industrial wastewater flux ponds and former abandoned agricultural well were closed with concurrences from EPA or Santa Clara Valley Water District. HHRA Exposure Areas 3782, 3785, 3974 and 4090 are being addressed as part of other remedial actions or maintenance programs.

The remaining No Further Action sites were evaluated through field investigations, laboratory analysis, and human health and ecological risk assessments and were found to have contamination within or below EPA's range of allowable risks for protection of human health and the environment. Under the current and most likely future use scenarios, the sites do not pose a threat to human health. The ecological risk assessment for these sites also indicates that there is no threat to the environment.

A Proposed Plan for the proposed No Further Action sites was made available to the public during a formal comment period held from December 15, 2001, through January 28, 2002. A public meeting was held on January 10, 2002, and a Responsiveness Summary was issued on May 28, 2002. The No Action decision is documented in a ROD that was signed by the Navy, EPA and RWQCB in August 2002.

C.8 Petroleum Sites

The petroleum-contaminated sites at Moffett Field were grouped together, but have been removed from the OU designation. They will be addressed under the state of California's Leaking Underground Fuel Tank Program, which is specific to petroleum-contaminated sites. While these regulations are fully protective of human health and the environment, they do not fall under CERCLA.

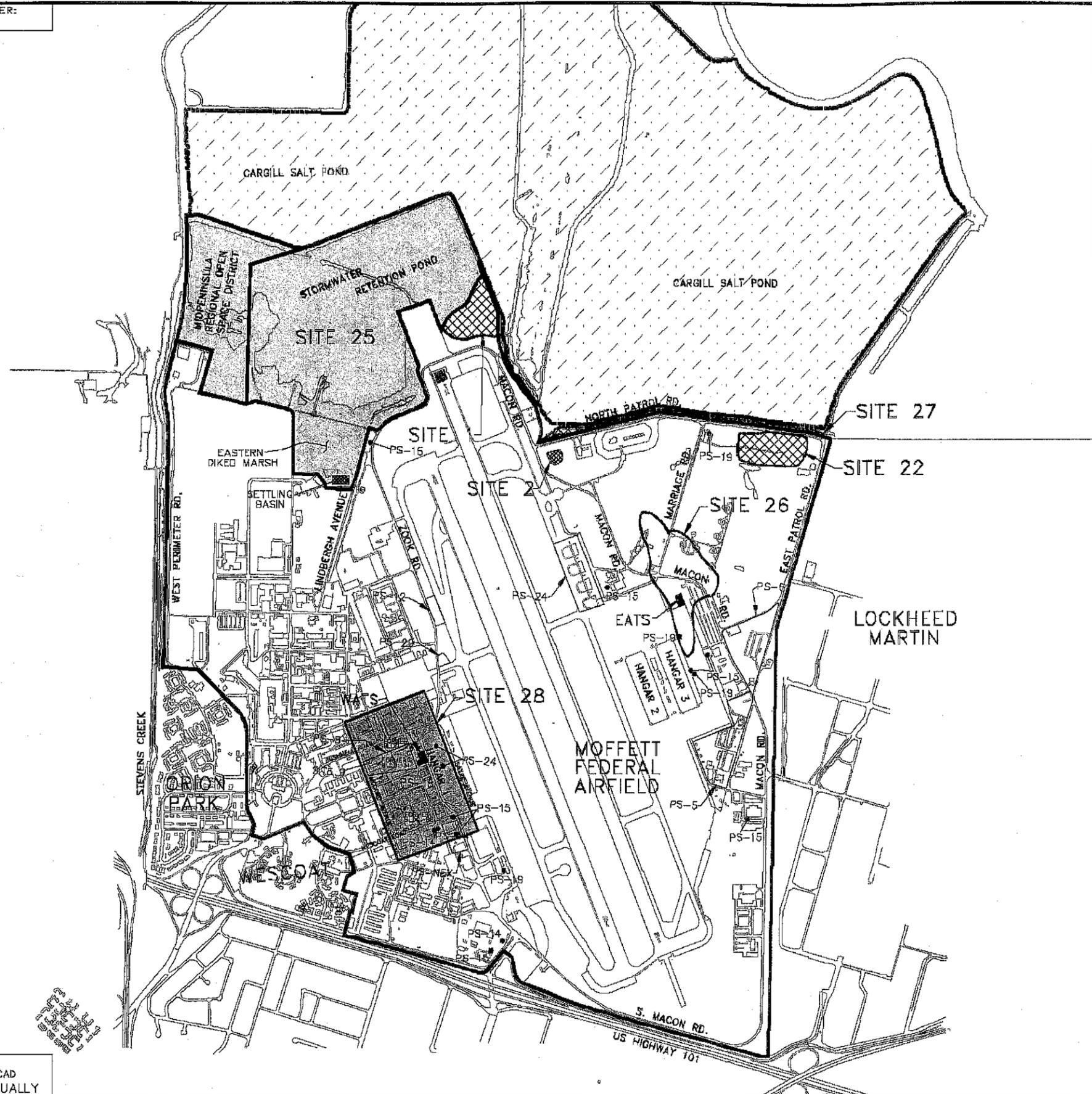
The nine petroleum sites being addressed are Sites 5, 9, 12, 14, 15, 19, 20, 24 and the Naval Exchange Service Station (see Figure C-2). As the tanks are no longer used, they are removed, and the tank sites are tested for contaminants and cleaned up when needed. It is expected that each petroleum site will have been addressed by the end of 2003.

APPENDIX C IR PROGRAM SITE INFORMATION

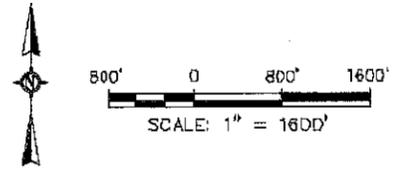
BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Tetra Tech EM, Incorporated. 1997. *Site 1 Landfill Final Closure Plan*. December.
- _____. 1998a. *Post-Closure Maintenance Plan*. September.
- _____. 1998b. *Final Site 2 Groundwater Monitoring Plan*. March.
- _____. 1999. *Final Feasibility Study*. March.
- _____. 2001. *Revised Final Response to Comments on the Revised Final Station-wide Feasibility Study Report*. March.
- United States Department of the Navy, Engineering Field Activity West Naval Facilities Engineering Command. 1997. *Moffett Federal Airfield Final Operable Unit 1 Record of Decision*. August.

DRAWING NUMBER:
FIGURE C-1



- LEGEND**
-  SITE 1, SITE 2, SITE 22 AND SITE 27
 -  SITE 25
 -  SITE 26
 -  SITE 28
 -  CARGILL SALT POND
 - NEX - NAVAL EXCHANGE SERVICE STATION
 - PS - PETROLEUM SITE



MOFFETT FEDERAL AIRFIELD
INSTALLATION RESTORATION
IR PROGRAM SITES MAP

FOSTER  WHEELER
ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION

SCALE: 1" = 1600'	APPROVED	DATE: 7/20/02
DIVISION: SAN DIEGO	---	CTOR: 02-0080
DRAWN: GGA	---	DCN#: 02-0318
CHECKED: LR	---	FIGURE C-1 0

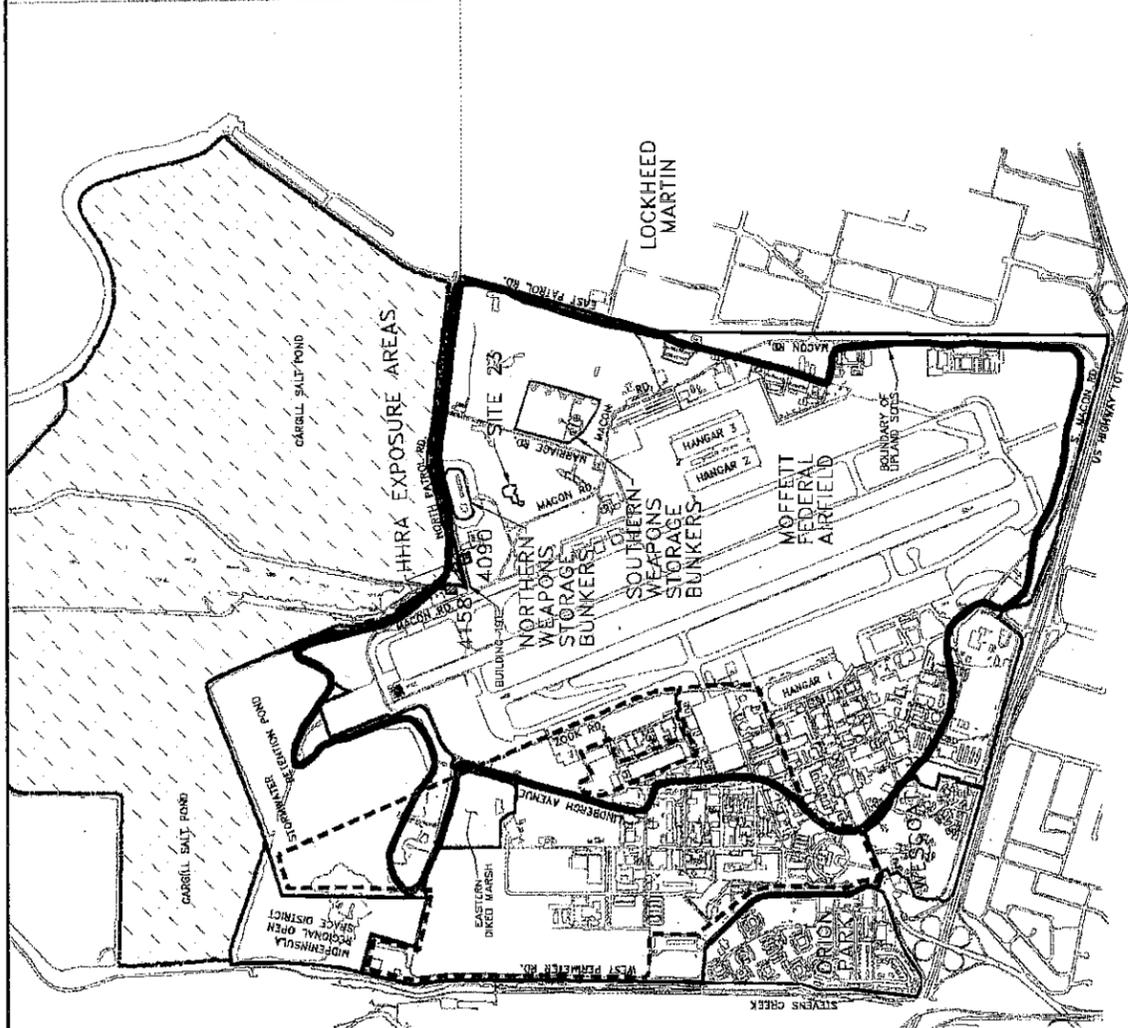
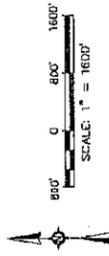
I:\2394-MOFFETT\DO-0090\COMMUNITY RELATIONS\FINAL CRP\FIGURE C-1.DWG
 PLOT/UPDATE: AUG 03 2002 09:50:29

THIS DRAWING
PRODUCED ON AUTOCAD
DO NOT REVISE MANUALLY

DRAWING NUMBER:
FIGURE C-2

LEGEND

-  CARGILL SALT POND
-  NASA/AMES RESEARCH CENTER BOUNDARY
-  APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF HHRA EXPOSURE AREA
-  UPLAND SOILS BOUNDARY



MOFFETT FEDERAL AIRFIELD
INSTALLATION RESTORATION
NO ACTION SITES MAP

FOSTER WHEELER
ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION

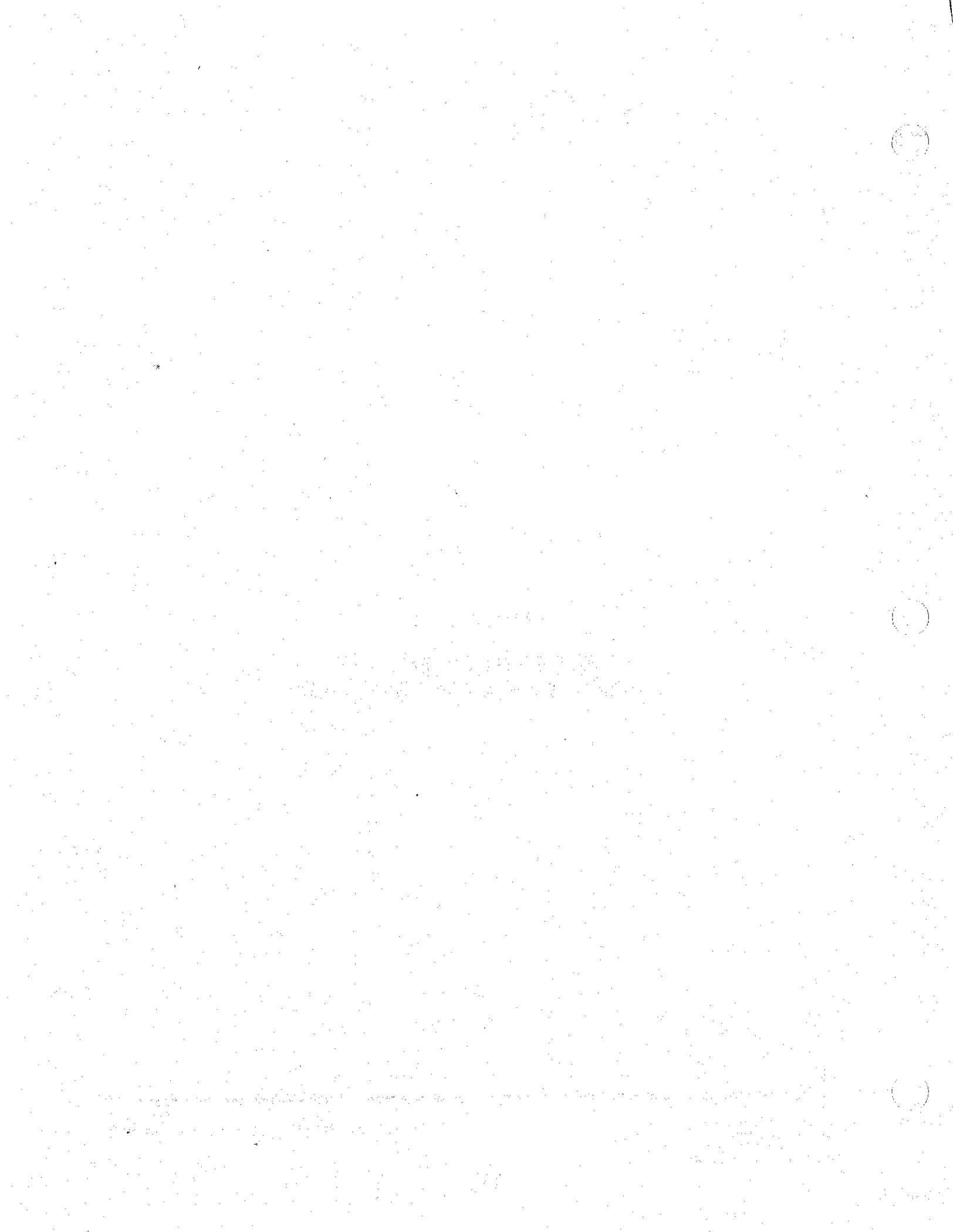
SCALE: 1" = 800'	DATE: 7/23/02
DIVISION: ENV. DESIGN	CLIENT: USAF
PROJECT: AIR	PROJECT: 09-018
FIGURE: C-2	FIGURE: C-2

THIS DRAWING
PRODUCED ON AUTOCAD
DO NOT REVISE MANUALLY

1:2384-MOFFETT-DC-0090-COMMUNITY RELATIONS\FINAL CRP\FIGURE C-2.DWG
PLOT/HP/LP/ATE: AUG 09 2002 08:51:07

APPENDIX D

**COMMUNITY INTERVIEW
QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES**



APPENDIX D

COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

Interviews were conducted in November and December 2001 with various people from communities near Moffett Field and other interested parties to gather information to support this Community Relations Plan. Results of the interviews were used to prepare the Community Relations Program detailed in Section 5 and serve as the basis for the text presented in Section 4. Many suggestions for improving community involvement opportunities and information dissemination were provided during interviews. The decision to include these suggestions into the following community relations program was based mainly on the frequency with which a given suggestion was mentioned during interviews. Additionally, feasibility and cost were significant factors in considering which activities to include in this program. The questions asked and the responses given are provided in this appendix. When a response was given by more than person, the number of times that response was given is indicated in parenthesis. Responses with no number indicate that one response was provided.

During interviews, questions were not necessarily asked of or answered by each interviewee. Therefore, the number of responses listed on the following pages may not correlate with the total number of interviews (27). The interviews were conducted as a general survey not a scientific study. It should be noted that the comments provided by interviewees are not those of the Navy or EPA and should not be considered as such.

The responses have been edited to maintain confidentiality. Therefore, names of interviewees, community members and other individuals mentioned have been omitted. The following is an edited list of those interviewed:

- Interested public members, residents and property owners – (4)
- North Whisman Homeowners Association – (2)
- Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG)
- Cargill Salt Division
- Center for Environmental Public Oversight
- City of Los Altos Councilmember
- City of Mountain View Councilmember and Environmental Division staff – (2)
- City of Sunnyvale Councilmembers and City Manager – (3)
- El Camino Hospital
- Fremont Union High School District
- League of Women Voters
- Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District – (3)

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

Mountain View School District/Whisman Elementary School District

Mountain View *Voice* – (2)

Mountain View/Los Altos High School District

Santa Clara Valley Water District and Mountain View Chamber of Commerce

Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

GENERAL

BACKGROUND

1. Where do you live/work?

- Los Altos. (4)
- Milpitas.
- Mountain View. (11)
- Oakland.
- Palo Alto.
- San Jose. (4)
- Sunnyvale. (5)

2. How long have you lived/worked in the area?

- 1.5, 4 (2), 5 (2), 5.5, 6 (2), 10 (2), 11 (1), 18 (1), 24, 26, 30 (2), 31, 36, 43, 45 (3) years
- Bay Area - 5, 8, 44 years

3. Are you affiliated with any community organizations and/or environmental groups?

- No. (5)

a. If so, which ones?

- Alliance for a New Moffett Field. (2)
- American Society of University Women.
- Association of Bay Area Governments Board of Directors.
- Audubon.
- Bay Area Air Quality Management District Board of Directors.
- Bay Area Economic Forum.
- Boy Scout Nomination Committee.
- California Integrated Waste Management Board.
- California Native Plant Society.
- California Women's Agenda.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- Center for Public Environmental Oversight.
- Clean South Bay.
- Committee for Green Foothills.
- Committee to Complete the Refuge.
- Cupertino Chamber of Commerce. (2)
- Dudley Wiemar Brown Foundation.
- Friends of the Estuary.
- Green Belt Alliance.
- Leadership Sunnyvale.
- League of California Cities.
- League of Conservation Voters.
- League of Women Voters. (2)
- Los Altos Chamber of Commerce. (2)
- Los Altos City Council.
- Los Altos City Environmental Commission.
- Midpeninsula Hospice.
- Missionary groups and Masonic charities.
- Mountain View Chamber of Commerce.
- Museum of American Heritage. (2)
- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).
- National Association of Industrial Office Parks.
- National Brown Field Association.
- North Whisman Neighborhood Association. (2)
- Rotary Club. (2)
- Santa Clara County Trails Advisory.
- Santa Clara County Watershed Management Initiative.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- San Francisco Bay Trail Board of Directors. (2)
 - Save the San Francisco Bay.
 - Sierra Club. (3)
 - Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition. (2)
 - SIRS (Sons in Retirement).
 - Stevens Creek Trail Friends.
 - Sunnyvale Chamber of Commerce.
 - Sunnyvale Rotary.
 - Watershed Management Initiative.
 - YMCA Board of Directors.
4. **Are you familiar with the Navy's Installation Restoration Program at Moffett Field?**
- No. (5)
 - In general. (2)
 - Vaguely.
 - Yes. (19)
5. **When and where did you receive this information?**
- In the last three months. (2)
 - In 1989 or so when the public notice came out for the Federal Facility Agreement for the Moffett National Priorities List site. Also, I was involved with monitoring Superfund sites.
 - Through newspaper articles in the *Mountain View Voice*. (2)
 - Through ads in the *Mountain View Voice*. (2)
 - Through ads in the *Los Altos Town Crier*.
 - I learned a lot of what I know through contact with NASA and from newspapers. The Fremont Union High School District is a small part of a collaborative that is developing a program in the educational park at Moffett Field. It is a career development program for students who wouldn't usually enter the science fields.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- We attended the Site 25 public meeting.
- When they started the process on Site 25.
- I became aware of it through a project I was working on.
- In capacity as city manager over the last four years.
- Through work; I was involved in the California Military Environmental Coordination Committee (CMECC).
- Through work; in the course of observing the community.
- Either through working at the Santa Clara Valley Water District or the chamber of commerce.
- When I served on the Citizens Advisory Committee for Moffett Field. We looked at uses, but we got a briefing on the environmental program.
- From Lenny Siegel, Andrea Muckerman, Lenny Roberts (Committee for Green Foothills).
- I learned about it at the Santa Clara County Water District when I was reviewing their maps that charted all toxic plumes in the area. I also heard about it.
- In 1999 from the Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition.
- I am most familiar with Site 27, the Northern Channel, but we [Cargill Salt] get the Navy's mailings. I learned about Site 27 a year ago when we were notified by the Navy as an adjacent landowner.
- In a report prepared by Smith Environmental (now Locus Technologies) in 1995.
- In 1996 after being elected to the Mountain View city council.
- In 1997 after I became the Environmental Management Coordinator for the city.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

6. What do you know about contamination at Moffett Field?

- Just general issues. I know that [the cities of] Mountain View and Sunnyvale are working with the Navy. The city of Los Altos has the policy to bow to the decisions of Sunnyvale and Mountain View regarding the airport issue. It is probably the same for the cleanup. They are much closer to Moffett Field.
- We don't know too much about Moffett Field, but we know about the outlying Superfund sites. We are aware that it was there, but didn't know what contamination was there.
- What I know is just from my general knowledge of military bases. They have jet fuels, mechanical solvents and things. There's bound to be contamination there. I am not all that sure of the specific nature of the contamination. In this area there is a lot of soil and groundwater contamination sites.
- That the Navy is cleaning it up.
- There is probably jet fuel, petroleum byproducts typical of airports and military bases.
- That so many of our bases have to go through this [cleanup and closure] and I wouldn't think that Moffett Field would be any different.
- I am familiar with the concept of base closure and what's going on with cleanup - generally what's at a military base. I am familiar with the Bay Area Waste Allocation Committee, which keeps a tabulation of waste generated and how it was disposed. Data for Moffett Field is included in this.
- No specifics. Just that there is hazardous material in the ground as a result of military activities and a strategy for cleanup. Conjecture? That there is underground soil contamination from improper disposal (or that at the time was proper disposal); maybe ordnance.
- Not much, although I do know that we are tracking it at the Santa Clara Valley Water District.
- We knew a long time back that all the bases had serious contamination problems. I know that with Moffett there are general bay view area contamination issues.
- Very little about Moffett Field. We knew about contamination in the area, but we were surprised to learn about Site 25.
- I know about the groundwater plumes.
- Everything except where the contamination under Orion Park [Moffett Community Housing] is coming from. My knowledge is shallow, but broad.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- I know about the origin and types of chemical contaminants. The distribution and types of complex aquifer issues and the proximity to the San Francisco Bay.
 - I am familiar with the Northern Channel, the Operable Units, two landfills (1 and 2) and that there are monitoring wells.
 - Purportedly, that the Navy caused it. There are solvents in the soil and groundwater, cross contamination of plumes and natural resource damage.
 - I think there's a lot by my work on the Bay Trail (Site 25 is near there). There is some talk about returning salt ponds to the wetlands and there is concern about seepage of toxics into the San Francisco Bay and why we need to clean it up.
 - Site 25, NASA sites, lead at the shooting range on the Bay Trail there were the jet fuel lines and the ordnance storage.
 - I know of four different areas of concern – Site 22, the Golf Course Landfill; Site 25; wash racks; and the fuel service area under the fuel pits.
 - I know about the Operable Units, Site 25, Site 22, Sites 1 & 2 and the EATS and WATS.
 - Quite a bit; a lot. I know that there is the MEW, the landfills, chemical concentrations in groundwater, metals, etc.
- 7. How and when did you first become aware of hazardous waste sites at Moffett Field?**
- When you called.
 - In the early 1980s. There was a lot of publicity about toxic contamination at that time and that is when I learned about contamination at Moffett Field.
 - It is commonly known that military facilities have these issues.
 - I was born on Travis Air Force Base and my dad later worked for Lockheed... I also worked on the Environmental Justice Mapping Project in 1996 for Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition. It was a map of Superfund sites.
 - Since I was 15. I learned that all military bases have toxics - from ordnance to fuel.
 - A year ago through work.
 - I used to work at Lockheed.
 - At work at the Santa Clara Valley Water District (in a management meeting).
 - Through documentation that has come through my office.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- About four years ago through involvement with CMECC.
- In 1989 when I reviewed maps that charted the toxic plumes in the area.
- At the Site 25 public meeting and the publicity pertaining to it beforehand. (2)
- About 15 years ago from the newspaper.
- While trying to find information on the MEW Superfund site. The EPA Web site is pretty good.
- Through conversations with certain people at the city of Sunnyvale. Topics have come up regarding future uses.
- During my time as an operation officer in the 1960s, I was aware that there wasn't a safe and satisfactory way to deal with wastes generated by fuel sites. I learned about Moffett's status as a Superfund site from friends in 1985.
- I heard about it and became interested. I made phone calls to find out about it.
- I got to know about the hazardous wastes in specific after being elected to the council in 1996.
- I learnt about it in the early nineties when I worked with the solid wastes and recycling division. However, I got to know the issue more in-depth after becoming the Environmental Management Coordinator in 1997.

CONCERNS

8. Do you have any concerns related to these sites?

- That it gets cleaned up properly. (2)
- Yes. (2)
- Do it properly.
- Yes, I'm concerned about any contamination.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- The main two concerns are 1) that the Navy addresses wetland areas in a way to allow for tidelands restoration and 2) that areas potentially suitable for housing are cleaned up satisfactorily. I am concerned because the contours of the [groundwater contamination] plume are the same as those in the 1980s.
- For the Mountain View-Whisman School District we are interested in staying in touch with issues related to housing and future housing at Moffett Field. The students would go to our schools.
- If at any point we were going to have students, employees, or staff at Moffett Field, obviously, I would be concerned about it. I would also be concerned if not cleaning up the sites would inhibit potential future development of the land. Also, if it had any financial impact on the school district.
- I have five: 1) wetlands and the ecological users of the Pacific Flyway habitat and its capability to support them; 2) wellhead protection, groundwater protection for drinking water and protection of the San Francisco Bay; 3) Recreation; 4) Intermodal transit (e.g., the [proposed] ferry); and 5) on-base housing and future land use.
- The health of Bay Trail users (with regard to ordnance, fuels, lead); heavy metals at Site 25; and the relation between the Bay Trail alignment and Site 25 (the trail runs along the north edge of Site 25).
- None have been brought up through the Association of Bay Area Governments – or it hasn't been presented in a way that would raise a concern.
- To make sure that [El Camino Hospital] is part of an emergency response system as the cleanup proceeds.
- Site 25 – we are concerned about various cleanup plans and redevelopment. We definitely want to see the maximum cleanup possible. So many types of cleanups can be overblown (i.e., asbestos) [relating to cost]. With the PCB cleanup proposed at Site 25, I'm not sure that was right.
- The migration of contaminants, volatilization of chemicals in buildings/houses on the base, cleanup levels, and human health and ecology.
- Of course, as a property owner of the Northern Channel. [Cargill] is in the process of trying to sell some of its property including the Northern Channel. Potential buyers would like to use it for tidal marsh. We are monitoring the landfill [Site 22] for possible migration of contamination onto our property.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- Yes. Fairness. Policies are established so that the Navy can perform risk-based cleanup and closure. In reality, private parties have to clean up to a different standard related to the agency that is involved.
 - I don't worry about that site as much as the MEW Superfund site.
 - I think it's important that we hear about mercury and dioxins getting into the San Francisco Bay. It is polluting our waters, our bay and affecting the food chain.
 - Involving the public in the decision-making process, and watershed – what kind of damage has been done to creeks and groundwater.
 - Yes and as mentioned before, these include Site 22, the Golf Course Landfill; Site 25; wash racks; and the fuel service area under the fuel pits.
- a. If so, which are most important?**
- Well, my original concern was the contamination plume that threatened drinking water. It was felt that Moffett was part of that system.
 - Daycare is an issue because people need more daycare. So, daycare [facilities] shouldn't be sited near a contamination site. Cleanup should be based on land uses.
 - The Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District feels that as a property owner, it should be involved before the general public. The main concerns are 1) that we are involved, 2) the contamination is of concern, 3) that the property [at Site 25] has two specific uses: flood control and that of environmental preservation, habitat enhancement and public use. These are at odds.
 - Wetlands and water quality as they relate to habitat protection.
 - Protection of wildlife and clean water.
 - Risks to human health.
 - Site 27, the Northern Channel.
 - Policies. There should be parity with who runs the programs and they should all be held to the same [cleanup] standards.
 - The resale value of my house.
 - I don't know what and how they [contaminants] would affect us. If I did, maybe I'd have more concerns.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- That the federal government does enough remediation to satisfy the community or leave the cleanup to the community.
- Any and all health issues related to contamination.
- The fuel service areas are of utmost importance. After that, I am concerned about the solution for Site 22. I do not believe that sealing up the landfill is an adequate answer. The wash racks are not a concern for me because I feel that they have benefited us more than the gunk generated by them has harmed us.
- If there is a potential to affect property and businesses or have environmental impacts on the San Francisco Bay.
- I'm most importantly concerned about water quality issues. Also, if the area is developed, there will be concerns related to housing.
- I am primarily interested in and concerned about the Navy's financial ability to conduct the cleanup; the cleanup alternatives that are selected for the sites; and the interface between NASA redevelopment and the Navy's remediation efforts.

b. Who would you contact if you had questions about the sites?

- Not sure.
- Unsure, would check for a Web site. (2)

Individuals

- Adriana Constantinescu [CRWQCB].
- Alana Lee [EPA Moffett Field project manager]. (2)
- Andrea Muckerman [Navy BRAC Environmental Coordinator]. (5)
- Bob Moss [RAB Co-chair].
- Kevin Woodhouse [City of Mountain View].
- Lawrence Lansdale [Acting BRAC Environmental Coordinator]. (3)
- Lenny Siegel [Center for Environmental Public Oversight]. (2)
- Libby Lucas [League of Women Voters].
- Louisa Squires [Santa Clara Valley Water District].
- Peter Strauss [Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition]. (2)

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- Police chief or city manager.
- Sandra Olliges [NASA Environmental Manager].
- Seena Hoose [Santa Clara Valley Water District].
- Tom Mohr [Santa Clara Valley Water District].

Organizations

- City of Mountain View city council.
- City of Mountain View.
- City of Sunnyvale city manager.
- City of Sunnyvale.
- Locus Technologies.
- Military Affairs Committee.
- Moffett Field Base Commander or the public affairs office.
- NASA administration at Moffett Field for a referral at DoN.
- NASA Ames Research Center public affairs person. (2)
- Navy.
- RAB meetings.
- Santa Clara Valley Water District Environmental Services Department.
- Southwest Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command.
- EPA.

9. How would you characterize the concerns, if any, of the community?

- I am not familiar with any. (2)
- The Mountain View/Whisman School District has never heard any parents speak of any concerns.
- The community wants groundwater in the area – not just at Moffett Field – cleaned up to allow maximum flexibility in future use of the property. And they don't want to be forced to accept that Moffett Field become an airport because it is already contaminated.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- People in Los Altos are probably uninformed. I guess that there is fuel and oil contamination, ammunition, etc. In general, I think they would want it cleaned up. Moffett Field is close to the San Francisco Bay and Stevens Creek, so water quality issues are important. Residents are probably interested in maintaining their property value. The cities are interested in protecting its daytime and nighttime residents. Stanford University was talking about having a campus there and so they would have an interest.
- That the property be cleaned up for use as tidal marsh.
- There is regional support in general for cleanup of the San Francisco Bay. There is a lot of support and environmental awareness.
- I would say that they want to see the housing and the interface with future planning issues.
- I haven't seen a whole lot of about this in any editorials. Their concerns are mostly about [the new] IKEA and Home Depot.
- We are pretty high on the community awareness side. But I'd say that most aren't aware of it. I don't think it's an issue they are interested in. They are interested in other issues, but not environmental cleanup. It isn't as grave an environmental attack on us as others are, like nuclear waste, etc.
- The community is concerned about ecological health, partial wetlands restoration and development of the site for future uses, including housing, a college campus, and a commercial airport. They are also concerned about spillover impacts from the development. They are concerned about the completion of the Bay Trail, especially so that it is a healthy place for people [as it goes through Moffett Field].
- I don't consciously think about it, but they might be concerned if they "saw" something happening. The level of interest is low among employees [working on property adjacent to Moffett Field], probably a 1.5 on a scale of 10, with 10 the highest. I have heard no questions related to Moffett Field.
- They are the same concerns we all share: health hazards and the resale of our homes. (2)
- I don't know what the concerns are regarding environmental cleanup. They don't want any major airport put there. They want some sort of non-disturbing thing put there. I haven't seen a lot of stuff in the newspapers. I haven't heard anything from constituents there other than as they related to putting students out there. But the District would be interested from the standpoint of future uses.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- I don't think the community has any concerns. Maybe small components do or are involved. Although, if people took the time to understand it, they would have concerns.
- I don't know of any. I don't know if they really know about it or if the environmental groups know it's there. I haven't heard much about it.
- There are four categories of people: 1) the rednecks who don't care about any of this so long as their creature comforts are being met; 2) people like me who realize that problems are created by environmental disasters and try to sift the important ones from those which are less important; 3) the environmentalists who are the opposite of rednecks. They are deeply concerned about all things environmental; and 4) the "NIMBYs" [Not In My Back Yard] – these people are the most vocal and they are opportunists too. They will sway in whatever directions it suits them most.
- There are individuals who are very informed and care. Some are very informed and don't care. There are also renters who are not really concerned about these issues.
- Moderate. If they know, they care. The surrounding businesses and landowners would. Those nearest Moffett Field, in Mountain View, would have stronger concerns. Any contamination would take longer to reach Sunnyvale. The city's concerns would be the golf course areas: Sunnyvale Municipal Golf Course and Arriba [Blackberry Golf Course].
- Due to the lack of development, the community has not been too aware of the issues at Moffett. However, now that NASA is redeveloping, there will be more community interest, especially with regard to hazards to housing. The community is also interested in matters relating to the bay and bay trails.
- In addition to concerns about housing and bay trails, the community is also concerned about wetland restoration and recreation activity.

INVOLVEMENT

10. What do you know about the history of community involvement concerning the environmental cleanup at Moffett Field?

- Nothing. (7)
- Nothing until recently. (3)
- Nothing regarding Moffett Field. They have been involved with other nearby cleanups.
- Not much. I was not involved when the Superfund was created.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- Not much. I know that there is community involvement; however, I don't think there is too much awareness in the community.
- We learned about the cleanup from Save the Bay via e-mail.
- Everything.
- I know they have public meetings; I have not attended them. I know they are trying to reach out to the community and take input.
- People are not coming to the school district for these things. It has never come up in five years.
- A long time ago Jacobs Engineering was giving public site tours for the Navy.
- [El Camino Hospital] has not had any involvement except as an emergency facility.
- The Navy has made a strong effort to communicate with the community. Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition has been active for years. There's a committee that preceded the RAB – the TRC [Technical Review Committee]. Some people [on the project] have a long institutional memory. There are good strong ties with local organizations and with the Mountain View city council. Mountain View has good rapport with the RAB and community members.
- For about a year, we have been receiving the public notices. Generally, I know that significant outreach efforts have been conducted. There have been comprehensive efforts due to all the parties involved in the cross contamination. The Mountain View *Voice* has reported on it. But their reporting is not accurate and Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition has fueled it. The MEW site may have agitated the community so that the Navy faces it now.
- The Sunnyvale City Council is interested in peripheral things like the trail that's going through there.
- That the public process was started and public meetings were held.
- The RAB and I knew about the Site 25 public activities.
- The TRC [Technical Review Committee] started the whole RAB thing. The RAB at Moffett Field has been a national example of community involvement in the environmental program.
- I know that the community has been involved since the creation of the Alliance for a New Moffett Field in 1994-95. Lenny Siegel has actively participated in the cleanup process and there was also community involvement with regard to the reuse of the air cargo facility in 1996.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

11. Have you personally been involved with environmental activities at Moffett Field in any way?

- No. (14)
- Yes. (3)
- Attended the Site 25 public meeting. (2)
- Just recently with Site 25. (2)
- On another project.
- On the Bay Trail project for the last 25 years.
- A long time ago on the Jacobs Engineering site tours for the Navy. More recently with the RAB.
- Yes, with Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition, which has been involved with Moffett Field and the MEW Superfund site issues. And with Save the Bay, which is involved in bay/estuary restoration and, as a result, Site 25.
- Only in reviewing reports, providing input and attending some meetings to determine future work; mostly in a review capacity.
- I am the council appointee to the RAB; however, I have not had the chance to attend meetings due to schedule conflicts.
- **If so, which ones?**
 - My involvement varies issue by issue.
 - I submitted comments at the Site 22 public meeting and I attended one of the meetings on the fuel services areas.
 - I am involved in the capacity of the city of Mountain View's staff representative on the RAB.

12. Are you aware of any individuals or groups who have emerged as leaders on this issue?

- [Which group gets involved] really depends on where the crisis is.
- In the Bay Area there are a number of task forces that maintain contacts and have information about such organizations. The Social Justice Task Force has an extensive list.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- Individuals most often are the most vocal and the organizations tend to remain anonymous.
- No. (5)

Individuals (the names of those individuals mentioned at this time have been omitted to maintain privacy. Organizations with which the individuals were said to be associated are listed).

- Alliance for a New Moffett Field.
- City of Mountain View.
- CLEAN South Bay.
- Center for Environmental Public Oversight. (2)
- Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District.
- Mountain View City Council.
- RAB Co-chair. (2)
- Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition.
- Stanford Recycling Center.

Organizations

- Acterra. (5)
- Alliance for a New Moffett Field.
- Baykeepers.
- City of Mountain View.
- City of Sunnyvale.
- Clean South Bay.
- Committee for Green Foothills.
- Greenbelt Alliance.
- League of Women Voters. (2)
- NAACP Environmental Committee.
- Save the San Francisco Bay. (6)

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- Sierra Club. (3)
- Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition. (7)
- South Bay Audubon Society. (4)
- Streams for Tomorrow.
- Watershed Management Initiative.

13. Do you feel these individuals/groups adequately represent your concerns?

- No. (2)
- Yes. (4)
- Quite well and we have quite a bit of faith in them.
- More than adequately. (11)

a. Why/why not?

- League of Women Voters – no, although they are not too bad. They simply are too cumbersome an organization to move quickly. Also, [Moffett Community] housing residents may have different concerns altogether.
- They focus on San Francisco Bay issues.
- No they have a different focus, although some overlap.
- No. Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition is disruptive when it's not necessarily appropriate. And they are not responsible for the outfall of their actions. For instance, our site safety officer had to respond to 130 e-mails when there was no risk [to human health]. There may have been a perceived risk, but they just put fuel on the fire.
- There are components of all that do and that don't. (2)
- They represent their own concerns. Their goals are the same, but their missions are a little different.
- They have self-serving agendas and they often only endorse things which are to their benefit.
- Largely, yes, they represent local public interest.
- I read what they have to say and I believe that their analysis is very good and that we share the same goals.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- At present the goals of the media and the city staff correspond and so I feel that our goals are adequately represented; however, that may change as the issues change.

FEEDBACK

NAVY AND REGULATORS

14. Have you had any contact with Navy, local, state, or other officials regarding Moffett Field?

- No. (15)
- Yes. (8)
 - a. What was the nature of this contact?
 - IR Program-related issues and the RAB.
 - I have attended RAB meetings. Also, I spoke with Andrea Muckerman about general information.
 - Site 25, just in the last three months.
 - Conversations at RAB meetings and telephone conversations with Andrea Muckerman.
 - Related to Site 27.
 - I attended a RAB meeting and I receive the public notices.
 - I contacted Andrea Muckerman and Lee Saunders to set up an interview about the project.
 - To clarify questions about the selected alternatives.
 - b. What kind of response did you receive?
 - Very good.
 - Courteous and informative. I received information in advance of formal posting. It helped set the level of effort expended – and trust.
 - There has always been a good working relationship between the Navy and the community. Stephen Chou, the previous BRAC Environmental Coordinator, was a hard act to follow.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- It seems like they have selective listening. But we don't separate the Navy from NASA due to the same treatment that we have received over the years. Although, we have been engaged with NASA's process.
- All questions have been responded to promptly.
- They were fine. I have always been able to get questions answered in a timely way.
- I received good information that helped clarify my questions.

15. Do you have confidence in the U.S. Navy's ability to adequately clean up Moffett Field property?

- I have never thought about it. (2)
- I have no idea. I have not been involved with them at any level.
- I did not before, but know I do.
- The cleanup and related work is largely done by contractors. I don't know if the community does [have confidence]. Most people don't really know about it.
- I have grave concerns about the financial support for the cleanup.
- I have confidence in the Navy's technical ability to conduct the cleanup adequately; however, I'm not sure of the financial side.

a. Yes/Why

- If you have confidence in the guidelines, then you have confidence in the Navy.
- There has never been any animosity going on; there has always been a good relationship between Moffett Field and the surrounding communities.
- I have confidence in the armed services. During my childhood in the Orient, they saved us many times. I have great confidence in the military.
- I'm a trusting person, so yes. If they can do all the other hazardous things like defending our country, I'd imagine they could clean up a base.
- I would trust the Navy to do the job right – once it was decided what would be done. For Site 25, it looked like there was no consideration with what would happen once it was cleaned up. I thought the Site 25 proposal was not an adequate cleanup. It looked like it was not adequately researched.
- The Navy has the ability; the federal budget may constrain the cleanup.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- I have confidence that the Navy is moving forward. There are some glitches in scheduling that I'd like to see resolved.
- I have a fair amount of confidence in all military departments. Plus, I know EPA oversees it.
- I have a general trust that the Navy was pretty thorough in whatever they do.
- As with any agency, when you have state and federal regulators, I know there are environmental requirements they need to meet and they are watching. They have got to meet the standards that are set.
- I have confidence as a result of the hearings, this interview process and after having seen the Navy's willingness to address sticky points of proposed actions.
- With the assistance of the regulatory agencies, yes.

b. No/Why not?

- The Navy needs to think outside the box. How many years does it take to develop what they are going to do? The Bay Trail is not any closer than it was 25 years ago. Regardless of the Navy or NASA, they have the same roadblocks with new constraints. Yet they tell the public that they are working with us. There is no trust. They are still marching in the same direction and hoping to get [the Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District] to acquiesce.
- The Navy only has \$750,000 allocated for this year.
- We are involved in the Presidio project. The federal government did not indicate the willingness, sophistication or the urgency demanded of the private sector. It took an approach that if we took, we'd be getting sued for fraud. The Army and Navy are the same to citizens.
- Not so much the Navy, but the federal government. Any agency that allocates money on a year by year basis is of concern.
- No, the process is too slow and there aren't enough dollars. I don't see any evidence of any cleanup.
- My earlier distrust was based on the fact that the Clinton Administration was rapidly closing all bases in the Bay Area. There was no consideration given to the influence it would have on the surrounding communities and it all translated into a general lack of concern.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- The shift of the project management to San Diego weakened the council's confidence in the Navy's ability to conduct the cleanup adequately.
- When budget questions are posed at the RAB meeting, the Navy's response conveys that a lot of these budgetary issues are beyond their control. Another big concern was the shift of the project management to San Diego and the historical knowledge that would be lost in the process.

c. If not, how can the Navy gain your confidence?

- The Navy is handicapped being based in San Diego; it's a different world. Since they are not local it is harder to have a feeling for the community. Turnover really hurts. The Navy should try to stick with the same people. And whenever they change, come talk to the community (i.e., the RAB). The RAB is a good representation of the community.
- It would help if you could say a little about the history of the accomplishments in a fact sheet; the things that have been done: what's been completed, what needs to be done.
- Provide updates through the local newspapers.
- Engage us.
- *Seriously* consider alternatives [for Site 25] and the divergent land uses.
- No answer. Moffett Field has always been an object of pride for the community.
- I think what you are doing now is a good start.
- The Navy should try to get public input earlier to spell out what are the [cleanup] plans.
- Segmenting Site 25 and as a general strategy for cleanup, do things early and in parallel where possible. Rather than scrapping the previous Site 25 work, the Navy should move forward with the work done so far. The Navy is having a discussion with the Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District and that is good.
- They are working on that with the data gaps study for the Northern Channel.
- Not short of a massive equalization of policies between all the agencies. But realistically, I don't think so. When you get "big," you become a target and people take pot shots.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- By communicating more. Let the affected people know information regularly so we feel up to speed. Without this contact [community interview], I would never know about this. (2)
- Adopt a performance-based budgeting system. This shows that the commitment is there and that it won't be subject to the whims of the economy.
- Public education. You can always include the public.
- I don't really know. The RAB, being a national model for community participation, is informing the community.
- Taking a high-visibility strategy in terms of [environmental] mitigation programs they might or should put into place.
- It would be reassuring if the Navy could provide more information on its priorities, where Moffett fits into the bigger scheme of things and allocate money towards the cleanup through forward funding.
- By making specific budget commitments and by providing the RAB with a long standing Navy co-chair.

16. Do you have confidence that the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will provide effective oversight for the project?

- I have never worked with EPA/I am not familiar with EPA. (6)
 - I haven't really worked with EPA on this, but so far it seems fine.
- a. Yes/Why?
- You have to trust someone. Who else do we have?
 - They will be fairly diligent based on my previous experience.
 - I have a love/hate relationship with EPA.
 - In working with EPA, that would seem to be appropriate.
 - I have been working with them the last dozen years and they are very thorough, educated. They really care. And their staff does it themselves while everyone else uses consultants. Ideologically, the staff is very earnest. They have good continuity.
 - Yes, but it seems like there is a potential for mistakes with any kind of big bureaucratic organization.
 - I have a fair amount of confidence because I want to believe.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- Yes, if nobody above them pulls strings. I have nothing but good to say about Region 9. If they weren't there, the Navy wouldn't do "jack."
- Yes, because [private individual] has given updates about the progress at the MEW Superfund site and I like the EPA's Web site.
- I have a general trust in the EPA. I never had any real negative experience.
- That's their mission. They're not very visible. Plus, I want to be confident that you are getting it done.
- That's their primary role and mission. The Navy is defending the country.
- They regulate the Santa Clara Valley Water District and I assume obtaining permits is the same.
- As much as for anywhere else.
- Yes, because of the quality of the professional and technical staff. Federal and state regulations are adequate to address this kind of problem.
- I have confidence in their technical competence.

b. No/Why not?

- They are more concerned about the regulations than the money being spent and the benefits. They are so black and white. They should look at the benefit of the environment instead of the regulations.
- I read about so many things. Some of the EPA proposals are not realistic – based on what I know.
- I am concerned about the high turnover rate in EPA project managers. It seems like a volatile position. I am encouraged by EPA's Watershed Management Initiative project manager.
- There is too much juggling around of project managers.

c. If not, how can EPA gain your confidence?

- EPA has had the worst turnover rate. Try to stick with the same people. And whenever they change, come talk to the RAB. Confidence varies with each person. The longer they are there, the better.
- Personal contact raises our confidence in any organization.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- Continuity should be provided by using the same manager for the MEW and Moffett Field projects. Or by using multiple EPA staff on projects.
- Consistency is always good. (2)
- Provide information: status, schedules. Come out to the neighborhood association meetings.
- Face-to-face contact would improve trust.
- I would like to see the milestones and progress of the program. Be more visible.
- Do a little better public outreach. Create a name, an identity. I'm not sure people know who they are. Every government body can find a way to increase confidence, but as long as you're a government body, you have a stigma attached.
- By demonstrating their concern, dedication and intellectual support through projects such as these.
- EPA's kept a pretty low profile. The Navy provides readily noticeable information (through the RAB). EPA could get more directly involved. With Moffett Field, there's not that much going on. But they are there and they hear concerns.

17. Do you have confidence that the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) will provide effective oversight for the project?

- NA. (4)
- I have no direct experience with this regulatory agency/I have no feelings at all for the Water Board. (6)
- I didn't know there was a California EPA. (2)
- Yes. (3)
- We work with them, collaborate with them, so, yes.
- They can be pretty tough – and I hope they will be tough in this instance [Site 25].
- I have reasonable confidence that they will do their job fairly well.
- I have been working with them the last dozen years and they are very thorough, educated. They really care. And their staff does it themselves, while everyone else uses consultants. Ideologically, the staff is very earnest. They have good continuity.
- Yes because it's a local entity; smaller [than EPA].

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- This is harder to answer because I do not know the representatives yet; don't have the relationship yet. I do work with Regional Water on some other projects and issues and I am enamored of the staff.
 - I have worked with Lynn Suer [former RWQCB project manager] for reviewing the draft report for the Northern Channel. She was very helpful. They've responded to the few questions I've had.
 - If the Navy weren't involved, absolutely. The Water Board is at times tougher than EPA.
 - The only time I've dealt with Regional Water, the people have been extremely helpful and fine. But I have had no real interaction to know.
 - Yes, because of the quality of the professional and technical staff. Federal and state regulations are adequate to address this kind of problem.
 - I have confidence in their technical ability.
- a. No/Why not?**
- I'm not sure I do. I have no reason to doubt their capabilities. They haven't done anything yet for me to believe that they won't.
- b. If not, how can RWQCB gain your confidence?**
- Try to stick with the same people. And whenever they change, come talk to the RAB. The people that have been with the program are a valuable resource. The latest project manager is clearly new and needs some time to get to know the project.
 - Personal contact.
 - Anytime they're involved in anything, make sure they give their e-mail address.
 - Maybe RWQCB would be the group - if we found ourselves facing off with the Navy - EPA or RWQCB would be the groups I would go to for improving the conversation.
 - Sometimes I wish they'd loosen up.
 - They're not really on the radar screen.
 - Maintain consistency with project managers.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

COMMUNICATION

MEDIA

18. Do you feel that the media coverage has presented an accurate picture of the cleanup/environmental issues at Moffett Field?

- Yes. (2)
 - As far as I know. (2)
 - I have no basis on which to judge/I have no information on that; I have not seen any articles about it/I haven't been aware of any. (9)
 - In general, but they ignore it too much. It would be good if the media were involved BEFORE it became a big issue. But they want it to be sensational.
 - The media haven't concentrated on it. It's not sexy. And it is such a focused issue that affects only adjacent property owners.
 - It has generated so little controversy. There is more press on the local industry. Also, we can "see" gas station cleanups – the piles of dirt.
 - There are so few times that the media can spend time to understand the issue. You probably have to work very hard to make sure the media has the full picture.
 - I think the media has focused solely on the dirt-disturbance side [like gas stations]. The Navy may be able to get information out, but they are not guaranteed it will be covered.
 - I haven't really read that much. To date it has not been something that has been covered that well – or not important enough.
 - I don't think that's their focus.
 - I've seen a couple articles. It's not a very exciting topic and not something that is reported.
 - It's been pretty spotty up until over a year ago. For instance the *Mercury News* has done only opportunistic stories. Its not usually about the cleanup, it's more about NASA. At the *Voice* we've tried to provide more in-depth coverage.
 - I think their coverage is accurate, though not adequate. (2)
- a. In what way?**
- I am really pleased by the way the Mountain View *Voice* and San Jose *Mercury News* has covered it. It is good to see.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- The media has been fair in its treatment of Moffett Field cleanup. They have treated it with benign neglect, which is good because then they don't unduly influence the process.

19. Do you feel your concerns have been accurately reflected in the media coverage?

- NA (2)
- Yes. (1)
- No, but I haven't offered them, so, yes, because I haven't talked to them - and I haven't seen them.
 - a. Yes/Why?
 - Generally, but they will misquote. They have high turnover too.
 - I think the argument that Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition made about anticipated land use was well articulated.
 - The few articles that I have read have portrayed things satisfactorily.
 - Currently the interests of the media and the council correspond. That may not be the case with all issues.
 - b. No/Why not?
 - I am always looking at the research aspect of issues. No one bothers with that stuff; it's boring, too detailed.
 - No, it's not visible enough. It is not commonly known and the community would want to know. If it were, it would add more confidence and security in the agencies and the Navy.

20. What newspapers do you take regularly?

- None.
- *Albion Monitor*.
- *The Country Almanac*. (4)
- *Cupertino Courier*. (2)
- *Grist* (online magazine). (2)
- IEEE monthly newsletter and magazine.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- Los Altos *Town Crier*. (10)
- Mountain View *Voice*. (14)
- New York *Times* online.
- Palo Alto *Daily*. (6)
- Palo Alto *Weekly*. (8)
- Richmond *Review*. (3)
- San Francisco *Business Journal*. (2)
- San Francisco *Chronicle*. (12)
- San Jose *Business Journal*. (2)
- San Jose *Mercury News*. (18)
- San Jose *Metro*.
- Sunnyvale *Sun*. (4)
- Wall Street *Journal*.
- I monitor Bay Area print media in 9 counties: Oakland *Tribune*, San Francisco *Chronicle*, Vallejo *Times-Herald*, [San Jose] *Mercury News*, Tri-Valley *Herald*.
- Internet articles regarding military base cleanups.
- I pick up the Moffett Field bulletin whenever I'm on base.

21. What are the best media for receiving local information?

- San Jose *Mercury News*. (14)
 - But it has cut back on local coverage.
- Mountain View *Voice*. (12)
 - It is "The Best."
 - It is the best media for local information, but it's not good information.
 - It is the most important.
- San Francisco *Chronicle*. (5)
- Los Altos *Town Crier*. (4)

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- Palo Alto *Daily*. (3)
- Bay area and local television channels. (3)
- Palo Alto *Weekly*. (2)
- Sunnyvale *Sun*. (2)
- The Web. (2)
- Navy mailings/mass mailings. (2)
- Los Altos Chamber of Commerce newsletter.
- Los Altos Downtown Merchants Association newsletter.
- Santa Clara Valley Chamber of Commerce newsletter.
- Silicon Valley *Business Times*.
- Bill inserts.
- Postings on Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition Web site.
- Local newspapers.
- Channel 2 (Fox).
- KTVU.
- Talk radio.
- Local TV news.
- Spanish papers.

22. Have you ever seen public notices announcing environmental cleanup at Moffett Field?

- Yes. (11)
- Yes, but I can't pin point/recall where. (3)
- Probably.
- No. (7)
- If they look like an ad, I probably wouldn't see it.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

a. If so, when and where?

- Mountain View *Voice*. (7)
- Los Altos *Town Crier*. (2)
- Palo Alto *Weekly*.
- San Jose *Mercury News*. (2)
- In the mail. (9)
- Posting on the Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition Web site.

INFORMATION REPOSITORY

23. Are you aware that the Navy has established an information repository for the environmental program at Moffett Field?

- Yes. (7)
- No. (18)
- I had heard something about it.

24. Have you visited the information repository for Moffett Field?

- Yes. (5)
- No. (21)

25. Is this a convenient location?

- Yes. (23)
- This is one kind of repository, but I think you should consider where people go to get information. Move down to places of high traffic in the community such as certain businesses and middle and high schools.
- The Web would be the easiest to access. I'd be more likely to go to the Web than to dig through things at the library.
- I thought that the Sunnyvale library also serves as an information repository for Moffett Field.

26. Can you suggest a more convenient location?

- No. (16)

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- The Web is so handy/maybe online/if you have to go somewhere and walk into a building it's never convenient. (4)
- For me personally, at the USGS office in Palo Alto. But Mountain View is the most responsible place to have it.
- Sunnyvale Public Library, but the Mountain View library is as good as any. (4)
- It needs to be kept in order. The complete set of documents for sites should be kept there (some documents were missing). Although, the sign-up sheets passed out at RAB meetings are working good at making documents available.
- It appears that it's not regularly maintained. There may be stuff missing and it's disorganized – all of them other repository files at the library. But it wasn't a hindrance due to the resources available.
- Since it covers more than half a shelf, the documents need to be organized and maintained regularly.

INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

27. Do you feel you have been kept adequately informed about the environmental cleanup activities at Moffett Field?

- I haven't sought to be informed.
- As a city manager, yes, through direct mail. As a resident, no. I haven't seen enough high-visibility information.
- No. (2)
- No, because I have heard very little at this point. I didn't realize it was underway.
- Not really. This is the first one-on-one outreach.
- Personally, no.
- Yes. (10)
- More recently, yes. (2)
- In the last three months yes; prior to that ... no comment. (3)
- I know enough to be informed.
- I haven't felt the need for more information than I have had.
- I haven't been that interested.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- I feel that you are very concerned in keeping us informed. (2)
 - The Navy gets me information in a timely manner.
 - To the extent that I need to know. I think the tenant employees have too.
 - I am kept informed by the city staff.
 - I am, and have been, pleased with the Navy's program.
- 28. Are there topics or types of information that you have received about the environmental activities underway at Moffett Field that you especially liked?**
- NA. (3)
 - There is not as much information as I need. I go to the library to get the [detailed] information I need.
 - I liked the presentation [at a RAB meeting] on ecological risk process. On the other hand, I thought the explanation in the Proposed Plan for Site 25 was sketchy and lacked detail.
 - Reports for the quarterly monitoring of wells and correspondence between the Navy and regulatory agencies.
 - I like information to be conveyed visually – it's easier to follow.
 - They are all informative. I'd rather have too much information than not enough.
 - No, nothing stood out.
 - I especially like material that gives thorough background information.
 - I find the drafts reports useful as they help me stay abreast of developments. The Proposed Plans are also good because they explain the site situation in layman terms.
- 29. Are there topics or types of information you would like to receive about the environmental activities underway at Moffett Field?**
- No.
 - Not personally.
 - No, I'm getting enough.
 - All topics. (3)
 - Hold more public meetings.
 - We feel that there are enough people following these issues for us that spend the time.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- The nature of who you are and what you are doing; the impact on local jurisdictions.
 - Information about the Habitat Conservation Plan. Moffett Field is connected to the open space and its habitat. It is extremely important to have continuity of wetland habitat from Palo Alto to Sunnyvale Baylands Park to Alviso Marina Park and make sure that you keep some reserved.
 - I like news stories, features. Anytime the cleanup could get some press, I'd read about it – more so than a dull mail piece.
 - I am very interested in the health assessment and chemicals in soils at the base housing. I have asked for a thorough explanation of the methodology for the risk assessment. This would help me to better explain and interpret it to the public.
 - Quick and easy.
 - A brief one-pager explaining what's going on, the milestones, the schedule, how long it will take, etc.
 - Yes, in the form of lessons that could be done in the classroom.
 - A biannual status report (fact sheet), a 2-3 page summary.
 - A general overview, groundwater related issues, environmental contamination issues.
 - Documents I have been receiving so far are good – meeting notifications and fact sheets.
 - What proactive mitigation or restoration is being done.
 - Fact sheets and summaries written in layman terms explaining where we stand and where we are going with the cleanup.
 - I have been receiving what I need.
- a. How often?**
- Monthly.
 - Quarterly. (3)
 - Two to three times a year.
 - Annually.
 - As often as available/whenever available. (6)
 - As often as would be of interest to [relevant] committees of task forces. Bimonthly mailings or Web site. You should see if the Association of Bay Area Governments

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

Web site is a relevant place to post information or documents or as a place to provide a link.

- As necessary in order to stay informed.
- Twice. In the beginning and at the end – or annually, if it's a multi-year project.

30. What is the best way to provide you with information about the environmental activities at Moffett Field?

- **Fact sheets. (23)**
 - A very good tool, but not too often – but routinely.
 - Fact sheets should also be available online.
- **E-mail. (18)**
 - No attachments. (3)
 - We can relay the information to the neighborhood association through our print newsletter or electronically.
 - Only small attachments.
- **Community meetings. (7)**
 - As required, although sometimes it's good to have a general meeting to provide updates and get input on what's important to the community.
 - It's a stretch to get people to attend.
 - They are not so helpful because it is tough to get people to attend. (2)
- **Workshops. (5)**
 - No! (2)
 - They would be useful if you had new members that needed to be brought up to speed, but not otherwise.
- **Advisory Committee. (17)**
 - You need to have one for "CYA."
 - An advisory committee such as the RAB is absolutely critical to this process.
- **Site tours. (1)**
- **Newspaper articles. (4)**

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- Pitch to the editorial boards. The smaller papers are hungry for news stories.
- Magazine articles (i.e., Audubon Society, Avocet, Sierra Club, Citizens to Complete the Refuge).
- Cable stations will run announcements and you would be surprised at how many people actually watch them.
- The Proposed Plans have been good readable summaries. The one for Site 25 left me wanting more. I went to the information repository to find more information. I think the fact sheet Proposed Plans are good, but they should include all the information to be a complete summary.
- A one- or two-page user-friendly information sheet so we know the information. The Los Altos city clerk should get one copy for the mayor's reading library. Also the Los Altos Public Library is heavily used.
- The Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District would like to have information in advance of any public noticing or public meetings.
- You should find a way to reach underserved communities. Maybe work with a school as a site to hold meetings, to send home information with students or use the school newsletter.
- We are currently getting the information we like to get.
- The educational channel (Channel 28). Approach the newspapers or news television with an interview.
- City council briefs (the meetings are televised). (2)
- Information on CDs would be an excellent medium of communication in this day and age.
- The more the better; use as many ways to inform and involve people.
- A publicized and easily accessible Web site would be good. The city of Mountain View would be willing to have a link to the Navy's Moffett Field Web site on its home page.

MEETINGS

31. Can you suggest a convenient location(s) for community meetings?

- The three you currently use are good/fine/okay. (14)
- The library community room.
- The change from holding the meetings on base to in the community was a good change and it made it easier, more comfortable for community members to attend.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- The adobe building is now available for community meetings.
- Maybe at school cafeterias in this [Mountain View] neighborhood.
- Schools or city facilities in Sunnyvale. Although, Mountain View is more immediate to the Moffett Field area. If you want to get the community interested, try holding a meeting out at a location that is directly related to your cleanup.
- Sunnyvale council chambers or conference room. (2)
- Sunnyvale Community Center. (2)
- The Mountain View council chamber is great. I wish Sunnyvale had something like that.
- The same locations in Sunnyvale that you use in Mountain View.

32. Which location(s) is most convenient for you?

- The three currently used are all the same/any of the three. (3)
- Mountain View Community Center. (3)
- Mountain View City Hall. (5)
- The council chambers is more comfortable. As long as everyone can be heard, larger venues would be fine.
- Mountain View Police Station.
- The downtown areas are fine. (2)
- El Camino Hospital has a cafeteria that you could use.
- Mountain View locations work well for Mountain View residents, but I am not sure if they are good for Sunnyvale residents. It might be worth talking to Sunnyvale folks about that.
- Sunnyvale.
- Sunnyvale city hall/council chambers. (4)
- Anywhere within half an hour of where I live, which is in Sunnyvale.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

33. Can you suggest a convenient time and day for community meetings?

a. Time(s):

- Daytime [for retirees and those required to work on the project through work]. (3)
- Late morning.
- 6-7 p.m. (2)
- 6:30 p.m.
- 7 p.m. (6)
- 7:30 p.m. (3)
- Evenings. (11)
- Not later than 8 pm. Good idea to mention in the ad and notice that you will have light refreshments.

b. Day(s):

- Any week night. (3)
- Monday. (2)
- Tuesday. (4)
- Wednesday. (9)
- Thursday. (8)
- Saturday. (2)
- Saturday morning. (2)
- Sunday.
- Weekends.
- Not Monday. (3)
- Not Tuesday. (3)
- Not Wednesday. (3)
- Not Friday. (3)
- Not Saturday.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- Not Sunday.
- Whichever day is not impacted by community events. Check the community calendar at the city or the chamber of commerce so the meetings aren't in conflict.
- Sunnyvale council meetings are either on Monday or Tuesday.
- Tuesday and Wednesday nights are generally not good because of city council and other meetings however; there might be weeks when these days are available.

LANGUAGE NEEDS

34. Are you aware of any language translation or interpretation needs in this community?

- I don't know.
- Not really, but I don't know the makeup of the school districts.
- No. (5)
- There are 87 different languages spoken, but English is fine.
- There are more than 70 languages reported at my daughter's school district, significantly Spanish. Getting them to participate is hard. And there is a large Russian population that prefers to speak and participate in English.
- They all speak English. Mountain View has a heavy Hispanic and Asian contingency and some adults may be monolingual.
- Not a significant need. There's a large Spanish speaking and Asian community, but almost all speak English.
- This is a diverse community, but no. I don't think Hispanics would be interested in this issue.
- There might be a need for Spanish, but the difficulty is that the non-native speakers are not that active.
- Sunnyvale and Mountain View have an Asian population (mostly Vietnamese) and a small Spanish community. You would have to look at the census to identify the needs.
- Yes. (9)
- Yes, there are several different languages spoken in this area, with English being the minority. There are especially adults in certain communities that cannot speak English.
- Mountain View has large Asian and Latin communities who are not involved.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

35. Which language?

- Maybe Spanish/probably Spanish. (2)
- Spanish. (11)
- The school district translates everything into Spanish. There is an 18- to 22- percent Hispanic population in the schools. Maybe eight to 10 percent of that is second language students. There are about 22 languages spoken in the community, but not enough of any others to warrant translation.
- Spanish has a need in the school districts. The Vietnamese speak English. I don't know that any outreach efforts would bring anybody.
- They are big on family. Maybe hold a community meeting in one of the high-density apartment complexes along California Avenue.
- La Raza Roundtable.
- I don't even know if they know. It's hard to say.
- Vietnamese. (5)
- Maybe Vietnamese or Chinese. I don't think the Chinese population has the need, I think they speak English. But I could be wrong. You'd have to look at the demographic data. We have found that with some groups, translation is not necessary because English is known.
- Vietnamese Chamber of Commerce.
- Chinese and Japanese.
- Chinese. (2)
- Pilipino/Tagalog. (4)
- Russian.

36. What do you think is the best way to reach this segment of the community?

- Resource centers that serve large ethnic groups.
- The Commission on the Status of Women in Santa Clara County is a good resource.
- Spanish - Catholic Churches. (3)
- Spanish radio. (2)

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- Spanish Newspaper.
- Telemundo television.
- Spanish fact sheets.
- Vietnamese – I don't know. (3)
- Chinese Senior Citizen Group or Latino PTA at Fremont Union High School.
- Mailings.
- It would be a waste of time.
- By having notices in their publications, in their languages. Once even a few of them know about it, they can communicate it to the rest of the community in the language of their choice. Public Access Television also has a few talk shows in languages such as Armenian, Persian and Chinese and these might be a good avenue to reach those communities.
- The Latinos are too busy making ends meet to get involved. I think it would be worthwhile for the Navy to explore to see if there's a need. Anything that involves more people and provides a way for them to have a say in things that relate to their daily life is worthwhile. Anything that gives people the impression of reaching out and gives people the feeling of being involved is worthwhile.
- Television and radio stations in that language and vernacular newspapers. (2)

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

37. Are you familiar with the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) that has been established for Moffett Field?

- No. (9)
- Yes. (15)
- I think so, although I have no clue as to their purpose.
- I know that the Santa Clara Valley Water District is involved at an advisory level.

38. How did you hear about the RAB?

- I can't remember.
- Stephen Chou called me and I read the public notice for the Federal Facilities Agreement for Moffett Field National Priorities List site.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- I may have received notices in the mail.
- We were contacted by Andrea Muckerman. (3)
- Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition.
- I heard it mentioned at work.
- Newspaper or radio.
- At a Rotary Club meeting and a Sunnyvale City Council meeting.
- In 1997 at a Moffett Field Community Advisory Committee meeting.
- In 1997 through the Sunnyvale City Council.
- Public notice.
- From a RAB member.
- From staff at the City of Sunnyvale.
- After being elected to the Mountain View City Council.
- After becoming the city of Mountain View's Environmental Management Coordinator.

39. Would you be interested in becoming member of the RAB?

The information provided at this time was personal in nature and therefore considered confidential. All interviewees interested in becoming a member were provided with a RAB application and mission statement and charter.

40. Can you think of anyone who might be interesting in joining the RAB?

The information provided at this time was personal in nature and therefore considered confidential. All individuals suggested were contacted and engaged in the Navy's program as appropriate.

CURRENT OR PAST RAB MEMBERS, PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

41. What do you like about the RAB meetings?

- They are a good way to find out what's going on and what is planned.
- Anytime you get a group working together with the real facts with honest problem solving with regulatory agencies, there is clout.
- The cookies are great.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- The presentations are efficient; they could be breezy.
- Access to information. Being available to hear information and people asking questions. Having people involved in the same place and that they are open to the public.
- There is a good exchange of technical information and most RAB meetings have been amiable.

42. What do you dislike about the meetings?

- Sometimes the agenda is too busy. Maybe they could be a little longer.
- I haven't been to too many, but as long as they get something done...
- The presentations are graphically challenged – they should be simplified. Charts, numbers, ... the overheads whiz by. They are data rich. The data could be handed out and discussed rather than shown on overheads. The overheads should present conclusions and recommendations.
- There are times that there is information that the RAB members have that the public doesn't.

43. Are they held at convenient times? Convenient locations?

- Yes. (6)

44. Currently, RAB meetings are held quarterly. Is this convenient?

a. Please explain.

- Yes. (2)
- Maybe there is a need to meet more often, but we are almost done with the major decisions. Maybe we should meet based on what documents are coming forward [put it to the RAB at each meeting].
- I think there needs to be more of them if you really want to get something done.
- It might be worth having additional meetings. For instance, if something is contentious or as-needed if the RAB needs more information.
- Recently there has been a large amount of activity on the cleanup front and RAB meetings are needed more frequently, maybe bimonthly. The quarterly meetings often run out-of-time before all issues of concern can be addressed.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

45. Can you provide any suggestions for improving the RAB?

- Let the Community Co-chair run the meeting sometimes. It can be difficult to run a meeting *and* respond to questions. Be flexible on the time limit so that it can be longer if needed. Include a BRAC Clean-up Team report. We used to have one at every meeting. It enhanced the sense of partnership. We rotated presenters each meeting.
- I am trying to understand the division of labor between the THE [Technical Historical and Educational] Committee and the RAB. It would be helpful to hold THE meetings after the RAB to discuss and understand the information provided at the RAB meeting. I learned a lot at the special subcommittee meeting held after the RAB meeting to discuss Site 25.
- From what I've observed, it's been fine.
- It would be helpful if the minutes from the RAB meetings could follow a few weeks after the meeting, rather than with the agenda of the next meeting because it is difficult to recall details of RAB meeting months after the fact.

MISCELLANEOUS

46. Do you know anyone else who may be interested in the environmental activities at Moffett Field?

All groups and individuals suggested were contacted and engaged in the Navy's program as appropriate.

47. Are you currently on the Moffett Field mailing list?

All individuals who expressed an interest were added to the project mailing list.

48. Do you have any other comments, suggestions or concerns you would like to add?

- The Navy is getting good constructive input from the community and has from the beginning. Moffett Field's RAB is a good model. Many times at Moffett, the Navy and regulators have actually done things we wanted them to do. It made us feel more empowered and involved as a result. I think that the community really is represented by the members on the RAB. And we don't get a large turnout unless the public feels that they have to.
- The Navy should make sure that drinking water is protected, the creeks are preserved, and the Bay is preserved.
- Work with the cities of Mountain View and Sunnyvale because they have a vested interest.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- Constituents do not support what the Navy is doing [at Site 25] and we have to support that. And we have to look globally at how we come across. If we go along with the Navy, the public would be mad at us. And we have experience that the Navy will NOT come back. We have lived with promises for 25 years for the Bay Trail that have not come to fruition.
- It is a real test to reach a cross section of constituents. So you need to have a variety of methods, and not just the usual ones like mass mailings and public meetings. Using only one just does not do it. It is a real challenge to make sure that the whole community is informed. Mass blitzes to different medias have a much bigger impact.
- Everyone cares about base cleanup. It's so important from a wildlife standpoint because they have had some problems. And the moment you open the property up to the public, you have to make sure there is space for wildlife.
- I am interested in the history (it used to be an Indian reservation). I think it is very important for people to know.
- We are pleased and honored to be chosen as interviewees.
- I think community organizations are interested in talking through the next Proposed Plan for Site 25 and are fairly committed to the public involvement process and will speak frankly. This will feed into the formal process. There should be some way of bringing the formal process to the foreground. Timing is tricky to get the alternatives out early enough (to the RAB) to fully discuss before the formal public comment period. We need an avenue for flagging issues before the alternatives are decided.
- Over the last 15 years, I've seen a great maturity in environmental issues and it has been fun to see them evolve. I have watched the project managers grow professionally too.
- You are going through a good process by bringing together multiple stakeholders.
- The process of getting the community involved is important and can reap tangible benefits as I have seen in my own experience.
- KMVT broadcasts the Mountain View city council meetings. Quite a few people watch and it might be useful to have RAB meetings televised. Public information is available and people have the opportunity to be involved. In this area, a lot of people say they "care about environmental issues." But there's not a lot of widespread interest. And that's not a fault of the Navy.
- That you are doing this is good.

APPENDIX D COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESPONSES

- It would be very useful to have base-wide fact sheets that provide a complete picture of the cleanup status. While Proposed Plans are great in explaining site status in layman terms, they focus on one site only and fail to give a composite picture. Another shortfall of the proposed plans is that they seek community input very late in process. Drastic changes could result in a serious waste of resources. It is also important to communicate with the community in simplistic terms. While technical literature is important, especially for those who have been involved with the process for a while, it is equally important to serve the information in a format and language that is understood by the community at large.

The Moffett RAB is well attended; however, community participation is low. This might be a good time to launch a recruitment drive because NASA's redevelopment plan has kindled the community's interest in Moffett Field. Running an ad along with an article in the *Mountain View Voice* would be a good way to inform the public and solicit participation. RAB recruitment ads could also be placed on the city's cable television.

This page has been left blank intentionally

APPENDIX E

**KEY COMMUNITY LEADERS
AND INTERESTED PARTIES**

APPENDIX E

KEY COMMUNITY LEADERS AND INTERESTED PARTIES

This appendix contains the names and addresses of local, state and federal elected officials; representatives of city offices, chambers of commerce and local libraries; agencies; local environmental and community groups; and Moffett Field contacts.

ELECTED OFFICIALS

LOCAL

City of Mountain View

P.O. Box 7540

Mountain View, CA 94039

Mayor, Mario Ambra

Vice Mayor, Sally Lieber

Councilmember, Matt Pear

Councilmember, Ralph Faravelli

Councilmember, Michael Kasperzak

Councilmember, Rosemary Stasek

City of Sunnyvale

456 West Olive Avenue

Sunnyvale, CA 94088-3707

Mayor, Jack Walker

Vice Mayor, Fred Fowler

Councilmember, Julia Miller

Councilmember, Tim Risch

Councilmember, Jim Roberts

Councilmember, Manuel Valerio

Councilmember, Pat Vorreiter

City of Palo Alto

250 Hamilton Avenue

Palo Alto, CA 94301

Mayor, Victor Ojakian

Vice Mayor, Dena Mossar

Councilmember, Bern Beecham

Councilmember, Jim Burch

Councilmember, Yoriko Kishimoto

Councilmember, Judy Kleinberg

Councilmember, Nancy Lytle

Councilmember, Hillary Freeman

Councilmember, Jack Morton

City of Los Altos

One North San Antonio Road

Los Altos, CA 94022

Mayor Pro Tem, Kris Casto

Councilmember, Lou Becker

Councilmember, King Lear

Councilmember, John Moss

Santa Clara County

Board of Supervisors, District 5

Liz Kniss

70 West Hedding Street, 10th Floor

San Jose, CA 95110

STATE

Governor Gray Davis

State Capitol Building

Sacramento, CA 95814

Lt. Governor Cruz Bustamante

State Capitol Building, Room 1114

Sacramento, CA 95814

John Vasconcellos, Assemblyman

100 Paseo De San Antonio, Suite 106

San Jose, CA 95113

S. Joseph Simitian, Assemblyman

160 Town & Country Village

Palo Alto, CA 94301

John Dutra, Assemblyman

39510 Paseo Padre Parkway

Fremont, CA 94538

Elaine Alquist, Assemblywoman

275 Saratoga Avenue, Suite 205

Santa Clara, CA 95050

APPENDIX E KEY COMMUNITY LEADERS AND INTERESTED PARTIES

FEDERAL

Congresswoman Zoe Lofgren
635 N First St, Suite B
San Jose, CA 95112

Congresswoman Anna Eshoo
698 Emerson Street
Palo Alto, CA 94301

Senator Barbara Boxer
1700 Montgomery Street, #240
San Francisco, CA 94111

Senator Dianne Feinstein
One Post Street, #2450
San Francisco, CA 94104

CITY OFFICES

City of Mountain View
P.O. Box 7540
Mountain View, CA 94039
City Manager, Kevin Duggan
City Attorney, Michael Martello
City Clerk, Angelita Salvador
Community Development Dir., Elaine Costello
Env. Engineering Mgr, John Welbourn
Public Works Director, Cathy Lazarus

City of Sunnyvale
456 West Olive Avenue
Sunnyvale, CA 94088-3707
City Manager, Robert Lasala
City Attorney, Valerie Armento
Community Development Director, Karen Davis
Public Works Director, Marvin Rose
Public Information Officer, Dan Rich

City of Palo Alto
250 Hamilton Avenue
Palo Alto, CA 94301
City Manager, Frank Benest
City Attorney, Ariel Calonne
City Clerk, Donna Rogers
Planning and Comm. Env. Dir., Steve Emslie

Palo Alto Public Works Director, Glenn Roberts

City of Los Altos
One North San Antonio Road
Los Altos, CA 94022
City Manager, Phil Rose
City Attorney, Marc Hynes
City Clerk, Carol Scharz
Community Development, James Walgren
Public Works, Jim Porter

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Carol Olson, President/CEO
Mountain View Chamber Of Commerce
580 Castro Street
Mountain View, CA 94041

Suzi Blackman, President
Sunnyvale Chamber Of Commerce
499 South Murphy Avenue
Sunnyvale, CA 94086

Santa Clara Chamber Of Commerce
499 South Murphy Avenue
Sunnyvale, CA 94086

Vietnamese American Chamber of Chamber
255 North Market Street
San Jose, CA 95110

Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
1376 North 4th Street
San Jose, CA 95112

LOCAL LIBRARIES

Candy Bowers
Mountain View Public Library
585 Franklin Street
Mountain View, CA 94041

APPENDIX E KEY COMMUNITY LEADERS AND INTERESTED PARTIES

LOCAL LIBRARIES, CONT.

Beverly Simmons
City Librarian/Library Director
Sunnyvale Public Library
665 West Olive Avenue
Sunnyvale, CA 94086

City of Palo Alto
Main Library
1213 Newell Road
Palo Alto, CA 94303

Los Altos Library
13 South San Antonio Road
Los Altos, CA 94022

Karen Rollin Duffy, City Librarian
Santa Clara City Library
2635 Homestead Road
Santa Clara, CA 95051

Santa Clara County Library
County Librarian
1095 North 7th Street
San Jose, CA 95112-4446

AGENCIES

Ms. Alana Lee, Remedial Project Manager
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
75 Hawthorne Street, SFD-7-3
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

Mr. David Cooper
Community Relations Coordinator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
75 Hawthorne Street, MS SFD-3
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

Ms. Adriana Constantinescu, Project Manager
Regional Water Quality Control Board
San Francisco Bay Region
1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400
Oakland, CA 94612

Robert Schneider
Chair of the Board of Directors, Central Valley
Regional Water Quality Control Board
3443 Routier Road, Suite A
Sacramento, CA 95827-3003

Steven Chinn
Bay Area Air Quality Management District
939 Ellis Street
San Francisco, CA 94109

Pat Samson
Bay Area Air Quality Management District
939 Ellis Street
San Francisco, CA 94109

Tom Mohr
Santa Clara Valley Water District
5750 Almaden Expressway
San Jose, CA 95118-3686

Teddy Morse, Public Information Officer
Santa Clara Valley Water District
5750 Almaden Expressway
San Jose, CA 95118-3686

John Hinton
Cal- Environmental Protection Agency
Department of Toxic Substance Control
Regional Coordinator
5796 Corporate Avenue
Cypress, CA 90630

Joan Davis
U.S. Agency for Toxic Substances
1600 Clifton Rd., #E32
Atlanta, GA 30329

Steve Anschutz
U.S. Agency for Toxic Substances
203 W 2nd Street, 2nd Floor
Grand Island, NE 68801

APPENDIX E KEY COMMUNITY LEADERS AND INTERESTED PARTIES

AGENCIES, CONT.

Kay Goude
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
2800 Cottage Way, Room 2065
Sacramento, CA 95825

James Bybee
National Marine Fisheries Services
777 Sonoma Avenue, #325
Santa Rosa, CA 95404

Laurie Sullivan
National Oceanic and Atmospheric
Administration
C/O U.S. EPA Region 9 SFD-8
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

Jim Hardwick
California Department of Fish & Game
Office of Spill Prevention and Response
1700 K Street
Sacramento, CA 85814

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS, ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS AND CITIZENS' GROUPS

Michael Stanley-Jones
Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition
760 N First Street
San Jose, CA 95112

Lenny Siegel
Center for Public Environmental Oversight
269 Loreto Street
Mountain View, CA 94041

Bradley Angel
Greenpeace
568 Howard Street, 3rd Floor
San Francisco, CA 94105-3008

Leslie Lethridge, President
Golden Gate Audubon Society
2530 San Pablo, Ave. #G
Berkeley, CA 94702

Kelly R. Crowley
Santa Clara Valley Audubon Society
22221 McClellan Road
Cupertino, CA 95014

Bradley Angel
Green Action
1540 Market Street, Suite 325
San Francisco, CA 94102

Lisa Bicker
Council for Environmental & Economic Balance
100 Spear Street, Suite 805
San Francisco, CA 94105

League of Women Voters
174 Yerba Santa
Los Altos, CA 94022

Mary Ellen Dick
Santa Clara Basin Watershed Management
Initiative
4245 Zanker Road
San Jose, CA 95134

Libby Lucas
Wetlands Advisory Group of the Santa Clara
Basin Watershed Management Initiative
174 Yerba Santa Avenue
Los Altos, CA 94022

Jon Dougal
Cal-Clean Environmental
5337 College Avenue #225
Oakland, CA 94618

APPENDIX E KEY COMMUNITY LEADERS AND INTERESTED PARTIES

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS, ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS AND CITIZENS' GROUPS, CONT.

Fred Duperrault
Green Party of Santa Clara County
500 West Middlefield Road, #45
Mountain View, CA 94043

Bonnie Holmes
Sierra Club
1414 K Street, Suite #300
Sacramento, CA 95814

Sierra Club - Loma Prieta Chapter
3921 E Bayshore Rd., Suite 204
Palo Alto, CA 94303

Sierra Club - San Francisco Bay Chapter
2530 San Pablo Ave., Suite I
Berkeley, CA 94702-2000

Joan Holzman
Center for Economic Conversion
222 View Street
Mountain View, CA 94041-1344

Angela Johnson Meszaros
Environmental Defense Fund
10951 West Pico Blvd., #300
Los Angeles, CA 90064

Herman Mulman
Seniors for Political Action
6255 Ben Avenue
North Hollywood, CA 91603

Dr. Martin Reinhard
Stanford University
Department of Civil and Environmental
Engineering
Stanford, CA 94305-4020

Diane Takvorian
Environmental Health Coalition
1717 Kettner Blvd, Suite 100
San Diego, CA 92101-2532

Jane Williams
California Community Against Toxics
P.O. Box 845
Rosamond, CA 93560

Al Wright
Wildlife Conservation Board
1807 13th Street, Suite 103
Sacramento, CA 95814-7117

People for Reason in Science and Medicine
P.O. Box 2102
Anaheim, CA 92814

Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District
330 Distel Circle
Los Altos, CA 94022-1404

Daniel Carr
Acterra
301 Monroe Drive
Mountain View, CA 94040

Jaime Cordera
Save the Bay
P.O. Box 4104
Mountain View, CA 94104

Jeff Segall
Sustainable Mountain View
655 California Street
Mountain, CA 94041

Peninsula Interface Action
1336 Arroyo Avenue
San Carlos, CA 94070-3913

APPENDIX E KEY COMMUNITY LEADERS AND INTERESTED PARTIES

RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL CENTERS

St. Joseph Church
582 Hope St.
Mountain View, CA 94041

St. Athanasius Church
582 Hope St.
Mountain View, CA 94041

Our Lady of the Rosary Church
3290 Middlefield Rd.
Palo Alto, CA 94306

Mountain View Chinese Christian Church
175 E. Dana St.
Mountain View, CA 94041

Jewish Community Center
401 Sherman Ave.
Palo Alto, CA 94306

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Joseph Planner O'Hagan, Planner II
California Energy Commission
1516 9th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814-5512

Robert Treanor, Director
California Fish & Game Commission
1416 9th Street, 13th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Jacques Graber
California Integrated Waste Management Board
1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Kim Delfino
CALPRIG
926 J Street, #523
Sacramento, CA 95814

Eric Carruthers
San Francisco Bay Conservation and
Development Commission
1527 Hicks Avenue
San Jose, CA 95125

John Steere
San Francisco Bay Joint Venture
1330 Broadway, Suite 1100
Oakland, CA 94612

Norman Louge
San Francisco Water Department
1000 El Camino Real
Millbrae, CA 94030

Association of Bay Area Governments
PO Box 2050
Oakland, CA 94604-2050

MOFFETT FIELD CONTACTS

Marie Avery, Base Closure Manager
Southwest Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
1220 Pacific Highway
San Diego, CA 92132-5190

Andy Piszkin
Deputy Base Closure Manager
Southwest Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
1220 Pacific Highway, Code 06CH.AP
San Diego, CA 92132-5190

Lawrence Lansdale
BRAC Environmental Coordinator
Southwest Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
1220 Pacific Highway, Code 06CH.LL
San Diego, CA 92132-5190

APPENDIX E KEY COMMUNITY LEADERS AND INTERESTED PARTIES

MOFFETT FIELD CONTACTS, CONT.

Mary Parker, Remedial Project Manager
Southwest Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
1220 Pacific Highway, Code 06CH.MP
San Diego, CA 92132-5190

Art Tamayo, Remedial Project Manager
Southwest Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
1220 Pacific Highway, Code 06CH.AT
San Diego, CA 92132-5190

Wilson Doctor, Remedial Project Manager
Southwest Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
1220 Pacific Highway, Code 06CH.WD
San Diego, CA 92132-5190

Scott Gromko, Remedial Project Manager
Southwest Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
1220 Pacific Highway, Code 06CH.DG
San Diego, CA 92132-5190

Lee Saunders
Environmental Public Affairs Officer
Southwest Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
1220 Pacific Highway
San Diego, CA 92132-5190

Gary Munekawa
ROICC-Moffett Federal Airfield
P.O. Box 68 (Bldg 107)
Moffett Field, CA 94035-0068

Major Jeff Cooper
Officer in Charge, U.S. Army
P.O. Box 40
Moffett, CA 94035

Sandra Olliges
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Ames Research Center MS 218-1
Moffett Field, CA 94035

Donald M. Chuck
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Ames Research Center MS 218-1
Moffett Field, CA 94035

APPENDIX E KEY COMMUNITY LEADERS AND INTERESTED PARTIES

This page has been left blank intentionally

APPENDIX F

**MOFFETT FEDERAL AIRFIELD RESTORATION
ADVISORY BOARD CHARTER**



Appendix F

MOFFETT FEDERAL AIRFIELD RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD CHARTER

MOFFETT FEDERAL AIR FIELD RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

CHARTER

I - NAME and AUTHORITY

A. Name: The name of the organization is "The Moffett Federal Air Field Restoration Advisory Board" (MOFFETT RAB).

B. Authority: The MOFFETT RAB is organized per the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1985, specifically Sections 120(a), 120(f), and 121(f), and 10 U.S.C. 2705(c), Department of Defense (DOD) Environmental Restoration Program enacted by Section 211 of SARA; July 2, 1993, President's Five Part Program; the Federal Facilities Environmental Restoration Dialogue Committee recommendations; DOD's September 9, 1993 policy memorandum on "Fast Track" cleanup initiatives; and DOD's April 14, 1994 FY 94/95/96 Defense Environmental Restoration Program Management Guidance.

C. Definitions:

BRAC = Base Realignment and Closure.

CLEAN-UP = Issues and activities which include protection of human health and the environment, restoration, and reuse.

MEW = The Middlefield, Ellis and Whisman, cleanup site in Mountain View, California.

MOFFETT = Moffett Federal Air Field

NASA = National Aeronautic and Space Administration or current landowner of MOFFETT.

Navy = The Navy installation commander responsible for the cleanup of the MOFFETT

RAB = The Moffett Federal Air Field Restoration Advisory Board of duly appointed members of DOD, Navy, Federal State and Local regulators, and community representatives, present and in session.

II - MISSION and PURPOSE

A. MISSION: To advise the Navy authorities responsible for the environmental cleanup effort at MOFFETT, a 1992 Base Realignment and Closure military installation.

B. PURPOSE: The RAB is the principal forum where the concerns and issues of the people living in the community discuss and exchange information about the MOFFETT environmental cleanup program, with the DOD, the Navy, MEW, NASA (and/or the appropriate landowner(s) of MOFFETT), Federal, State and local regulators, any Local Reuse Authority that may arise, and representatives of the community.

APPENDIX F MOFFETT FEDERAL AIRFIELD RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD CHARTER

III - RESPONSIBILITIES

A. RESPONSIBILITIES: The principal responsibilities of the RAB are

1. To give timely advice to the Navy authorities responsible for the MOFFETT cleanup.
2. To consider all issues and concerns introduced by the RAB and the general public which are current, future or potential threats to human health and the environment, and their impact on the realignment, the community and or any potential reuse plan for MOFFETT.
3. To review and evaluate pertinent documents related to cleanup, realignment and/or reuse of MOFFETT.
4. To identify and recommend proposed cleanup project requirements.
5. To identify and recommend appropriate standards consistent with realignment and/or reuse and environmental protection.
6. To recommend cleanup project priorities consistent with realignment and/or reuse and environmental protection.
- 7) Conduct regular meetings, open to the public, at convenient times and locations.
- 8) Publish minutes of meetings and make them available to the public.
- 9) Develop, maintain and use a mailing list of interested persons, organizations, associations, key local government agencies, and interest groups who have expressed an interest to receive information on the MOFFETT cleanup process, and to provide the information in a timely manner.
- 10) To comment on proposed remediation activities and the adequacy of plans and procedures in a timely manner.

BY-LAWS

IV - MEMBERSHIP

A. MEMBERSHIP: Community members or individual representative(s) of organizations must reside in, operate a business in, serve the community or provide services thereto, the Cities of Mountain View and Sunnyvale and/or adjacent communities. In addition, the following agencies which shall be represented: US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), California regulatory agencies (Regional Water Quality Control Board, Department of Toxic Substance Control, etc.) Local regulatory agencies (Santa Clara Valley Water District, etc.), Cities of Mountain View and Sunnyvale, Navy, and NASA (and/or the appropriate landowner(s) of MOFFETT).

B. ADDITIONS and RESIGNATIONS:

Additions: Members may be added at any time provided

a. Application for membership is received by the Navy or Community Co-Chair; presented by both the Navy and Community Co-Chairs for membership; forwarded by the Navy to the Moffett RAB.

APPENDIX F MOFFETT FEDERAL AIRFIELD RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD CHARTER

b. Membership is approved by a majority vote of the community members of the RAB present and in session.

c. If necessary, open nominations for new members will take place when deemed necessary by the RAB.

2. Resignations: Community members may resign at any time. The member should inform the Community Co-Chair, preferably in writing. A resigning member may nominate a new member as a replacement to the Community Co-Chair, who will then follow the procedures described in paragraph 1 above. Resignations by government members of the RAB are subject to the approval of the agency's appointing authority.

3. Terminations: Regular attendance at RAB meetings is necessary to ensure ongoing, consistent involvement by community members. The absence of a community member from three consecutive meetings may be considered cause for termination. Notice of termination will be prepared by the Navy Co-Chair, signed by both the Navy and Community Co-Chairs for dispatch to the member. A member notified of his/her termination from the RAB may appeal to the RAB for continued membership. Continued membership must be approved by a majority of community members of the RAB. Termination shall be approved by two-thirds of the community members of the RAB.

C. RESPONSIBILITIES:

1. Community Members - The community members of the RAB represent the most important element in the cleanup of Moffett. They have a direct responsibility to the interests and concerns of the constituents they represent, and to the community as a whole. Their responsibilities are:

- a. Regularly attend RAB meetings
- b. Advise and comment on cleanup effort
- c. Serve as a conduit of information to and from any group they represent
- d. Serve in a voluntary capacity, without compensation.

2. Federal, State and Local Regulators and NASA:

- a. Provide to RAB the rationale of their agency's position regarding the issue under review or discussion by the RAB or its committees.
- b. Review and provide comments on documents relative to the cleanup effort.
- c. Inform the RAB of applicable legislation and regulations.

D. CONFLICT OF INTEREST: RAB members shall inform the RAB of any conflict of interest that may provide them with a direct financial gain.

V - ORGANIZATION

A. GENERAL: The RAB shall be organized with two Co-Chairs (a Navy Co-Chair and a Community Co-Chair), a Community Vice-Co-Chair, and if needed, a Secretary, who shall serve as officers of the RAB (See part VII); The RAB shall also be comprised of DOD, Navy, NASA, Federal, State and local regulators; Technical Advisors (without vote), if appointed; and duly appointed community members.

APPENDIX F MOFFETT FEDERAL AIRFIELD RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD CHARTER

B. COMMITTEES: Duties: To support the RAB in all of its duties, and assist in collecting, identifying, organizing, analyzing and communicating information about the Moffett Federal Air Facility's cleanup process.

The RAB at its March 9, 1995 meeting has approved the following committees. A short description of its duties are as follows:

1. Technical Historical and Educational Committee (THE):

To review documents related to the cleanup and any related issues, prepare special reports, and summarize activities to the RAB. Provide educational, informational and technical programs/presentations to the RAB to enhance RAB members understanding of issues.

2. Communications, Media and Outreach Committee:

To assist the RAB to inform the community, by use of local media outlets of notice of meetings and agenda. To initiate and promote contact with the local media, governments, community including neighborhood groups, business and industry, and other interested parties of RAB activities. It will maintain a mailing list of parties. It will prepare news releases, fact sheets, letters in response to the public, and coordinate speaking requests at the direction of the RAB. The Navy will provide appropriate administrative support.

3. Organizational Committee:

Develop appropriate ground rules in the form of a charter and by-laws, for RAB approval. After RAB approval, the Organizational Committee shall be retained as a Rules Committee and its purpose will be to sustain the principles and provisions of the RAB CHARTER and BY-LAWS, and to prepare amendments for presentation and approval by the RAB.

4. Cost Committee

To review documents and to provide advice and comment on cost issues to the Navy and the RAB. The committee may prepare special reports/presentations for summaries to the RAB.

5. Special or Other Committees:

The RAB may form special or other committees as needed. The vote shall be in accordance with the Voting Table (see attached).

C. CHAIR or SPOKESPERSON: Committee members will elect a Chair or Spokesperson. The Committee Chair shall serve as the committee leader responsible for organizing and directing the procedural operation of the committee, and acting as the principal spokesperson on committee reports.

VI - OFFICERS

A. TERM OF SERVICE: The Navy Co-Chair shall serve as the appointing authority elects. The Community Co-Chairs and Secretary (if any) shall serve for a period of one year. The Co-Chairs were elected in February and March 1995, and therefore a new election will be held at each January meeting to elect a Community Co-Chair and Vice-Community Co-Chair, unless needed beforehand. The Community Co-Chair, the Vice-Community Co-Chair and the Secretary may serve for more than one term.

B. TERMINATION / RECALL: The Navy Co-Chair shall terminate his / her appointment as the appointing authority elects, or is not available, resigns employment, is transferred, or is otherwise not available for other reasons. The Community Co-Chairs or Secretary (if any) may terminate his/her elected position by: voluntary resignation; is not available to carry out his/her responsibilities; or is removed from the position by the community members of the RAB.

C. DUTIES OF THE NAVY CO-CHAIR:

APPENDIX F MOFFETT FEDERAL AIRFIELD RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD CHARTER

1. In close coordination with the Community Co-Chair, prepare and distribute an agenda prior to each general or special RAB meeting.
2. Provide administrative support to the RAB in preparing the minutes of meetings.
3. Organize and provide the necessary technical and administrative support for general and special meetings of the RAB.
4. Provide documents relative to the environmental cleanup of MOFFETT to the RAB and its committees as requested, and to the general public by their availability at public meetings and information repositories.
5. Be responsible for coordinating the updates given at each RAB meeting.
6. Ensure that information repositories have updated or current documents available.
7. Sign the minutes of meetings and addendum thereto.
8. Report back to the Navy on the advice received by the RAB members, as input to the decision process; and make the approved minutes of RAB meetings part of the Navy's administrative record on the cleanup of the Moffett Federal Airfield.

D. DUTIES OF THE COMMUNITY CO-CHAIR

1. In close coordination with the Navy Co-Chair, prepare and assist in distributing an agenda prior to each general or special RAB meeting.
2. Assist the Navy Co-Chair in providing documents in a timely manner to the RAB and committees on request.
3. Serve as the focal point for community outreach and report back to the community as a whole.
4. Ensure that community issues and concerns related to cleanup on the MOFFETT are included in the RAB meeting agenda.
5. Encourage community members to participate in RAB meetings in an open and constructive manner.
6. Represent the Moffett RAB at functions and events.
7. Attend, or have a designated alternate attend, the Remedial Project Manager's (RPM) meetings.
8. Serve as the principal liaison between the Navy Co-Chair, the BRAC Cleanup Team, and the community members of the RAB.

E. DUTIES OF THE COMMUNITY VICE-CO-CHAIR

1. Support the Community Co-Chair as directed by either the Community Co-Chair or the RAB and generally serve in his or her absence. (See Community Co-Chair's duties in section "E" immediately above).

APPENDIX F MOFFETT FEDERAL AIRFIELD RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD CHARTER

VII - MEETINGS

A. **GENERAL RAB MEETINGS (Frequency, Time and Location):** The RAB will meet on the second Thursday of each month, at 7:00 PM at the Mountain View Fire and Police Auditorium, located at 1000 Villa Street, Mountain View, California. The RAB may elect to hold meetings at times and locations different than the normally scheduled period, subject to the approval by a vote of a majority of the RAB. General RAB meetings approved for other than the frequency time and location noted above should meet the provisions enumerated in paragraphs B1 and B2 below.

B. **SPECIAL FOCUS MEETINGS:** Subject to approval of a majority of the RAB, special focus meetings may be scheduled provided:

1. Notice is given to each RAB member at least 10 calendar days prior to the meeting.

2. Notice to the public is made at least three days prior to the scheduled meeting, specifying the date, time place and general purpose of the meeting.

C. **FACILITATOR:** If needed a facilitator may be approved by a majority vote of the RAB.

D. **MEETING FORMAT:** In addition to the provisions described in other parts of these By-Laws, the Moffett RAB meetings shall be conducted in accordance with the following rules and procedures:

Review Old Business:

a. Approval of minutes of the last RAB meeting

b. Discussion, presentation or comments on matters, issues or tasks identified in past RAB meetings.

2. Open for New Business:

a. Agenda items.

b. Committee reports (if any)

3. Discussion / Presentation / Comments

a. Comments and/or discussion will normally be accepted on the issue, topic, matter, or subject "on the table" only, and in the following sequence - members of the RAB; Technical Advisor(s) if any; and the general public.

b. Normally speaking time will be limited to 3 minutes, per person, per recognized turn, during the comments and/or discussion periods, is essential to a fair, open, orderly and productive meeting. Committee reports and technical presentations are exempted.

c. Any required motions or voting will be in accordance with the Voting Table.

4. An update shall be presented of the Remedial Project Manager (RPM) meeting, and of all cleanup activities, important and relevant decisions, and the anticipated dates of the release of related documents.

5. Next RAB meeting agenda items (if any)

6. Motion to adjourn.

APPENDIX F MOFFETT FEDERAL AIRFIELD RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD CHARTER

E. VOTING

1. **Procedures** - Only one vote is allowed for each RAB member. Voting on the RAB's operating procedures will be made by motion and a vote in accordance with the voting table (see attached).

2. **Rules on Motions** - Motions should be clearly stated by a member of the RAB, and seconded by a different member of the RAB prior to a vote by either the entire RAB or the Community members as required by the voting table (see attached).

3. **Voting Table** (see attached)

F--COMMITTEE MEETINGS: Committee meetings, their focus or purpose, shall be announced at RAB meetings, and are open to the public. Meeting location, date/time, and place should be announced to all RAB members at least seven calendar days prior to the scheduled meetings or at previous RAB meeting.

G. RULES OF ORDER: Robert's Rules of Order apply unless otherwise addressed in this document

H. AGENDA: The agenda for each RAB meeting will be prepared jointly by the Navy and Community Co-Chairs. Copies of the agenda for each RAB meeting or special meeting will be provided to each member of the RAB at least 48 hours prior to the scheduled meeting.

MINUTES:

1. **Preparation** - Minutes of RAB meetings (general or special) will be prepared by the RAB Secretary (if any, or by a duly appointed party decided on by the RAB community members). Minutes shall reflect an accurate and objective summary of motions, discussion / debate and voting on procedural and initiative matters.

2. **Authentication** - The minutes shall be signed by the RAB Secretary (if any, or by the person preparing the minutes), in the spacing indicating "Prepared By", and the Navy and Community Co-Chairs. If on approval of the minutes, modifications are approved by the RAB, an addendum to the minutes will be prepared, and signed by the Secretary (if any, or by the person preparing the minutes) and the Navy and Community Co-Chairs, and attached to the approved minutes.

3. **Disposition** - Copies of the minutes - both approved and to be approved - shall be provided to each RAB member prior to each meeting. Approved copies of minutes, with addendum if any, will be made available to the general public present at RAB meetings; by placing them at information repositories; providing them to the BRAC Cleanup Team, via the Navy Co-Chair; and making them part of the official RAB administrative record.

III - PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

A. Information repositories and meeting places shall be accessible to the public. Repositories, including the Mountain View Public Library, should contain, as a minimum, those documents related to the environmental cleanup of the MOFFETT, (draft and final technical documents, proposed and final plans, status reports, etc.), and the RAB's approved minutes of meetings. (NOTE - Repository administrators shall be instructed not to allow the documents to be removed from the premises).

B. Public notice in local newspapers - (which will be paid for by the Navy if necessary) to announce the date, time and location of RAB meetings, solicit new community members for the RAB (when approved by the RAB), and announce the availability of documents.

APPENDIX F MOFFETT FEDERAL AIRFIELD RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD CHARTER

IX - AMENDMENTS

A. GENERAL: Amendments to the CHARTER and BY-LAWS shall be made in accordance with the voting table (see attached).

B. PROCEDURE: Proposed amendment shall be referred to the Organizational or Rules Committee for writing, staffing and coordination. The Committee Chair or Spokesperson shall introduce a written amendment to the Moffett RAB in the form of a motion to approve the amendment as written. The RAB shall discuss / debate the motion per the rules set forth in Part VII. The amendment shall become effective on the date of approval by the RAB of the minutes of the meeting (usually one month following the action). The amendment shall be signed by the Navy and Community Co-Chairs, and the RAB secretary (if any) posted to the approved record copy of the Moffett RAB CHARTER and BY-LAWS; and retained as part of the administrative record of the RAB by the Navy Co-Chair.

X - AUTHENTICATION

A. AUTHENTICATION: The RAB Secretary (if any) shall authenticate by placing his or her signature on the approved CHARTER and BY-LAWS, and the date. The Navy Co-Chair and the Community Co-Chair shall sign and date the document.

B. DISPOSITION: The approved record copy of the CHARTER and BY-LAWS shall be retained as part of the administrative record of the RAB by the Navy Co-Chair. Copies of the RAB's CHARTER and BY-LAWS shall be provided to each member of the RAB. Copies will also be placed at information repositories.

C. EFFECTIVE DATE: The effective date of this CHARTER and BY-LAWS shall be the date that the last signatory signed this document.

D. SIGNATORIES TO THE RAB CHARTER AND BY-LAWS

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have set our hand this day of 1995.

Stephen Chao,
MOFFETT RAB Navy Co-Chair

Paul Lesti,
MOFFETT RAB Community Co-Chair

APPENDIX F MOFFETT FEDERAL AIRFIELD RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD CHARTER

VII.E.3 VOTING TABLE

RULES ON VOTING and MOTIONS:

<u>ISSUE</u>	<u>WHO VOTES</u>	<u>REQUIRED # OF VOTES</u>
Adjourn	whole	majority
Agenda (approval)	whole	majority
By-Laws and Charter (approval)	whole	majority
By-Laws and Charter (amending)	whole	majority
Clean Up Issues (advice)	community	majority
Community Co-Chair (elect)	community	majority
Community Co-Chair (recall)	community	2 / 3rds
Vice-Community Co-Chair (elect)	community	majority
Vice-Community Co-Chair (recall)	community	2 / 3rds
Secretary (elect)	community	majority
Secretary (recall)	community	2 / 3rds
Membership (new)	community	majority
Motion (amend and accepted)	whole	majority
Minutes (approval)	whole	majority
Committee (to form)	community	2 / 3rds
Committee (to dissolve)	community	2 / 3rds

QUORUM: A quorum for the transaction of official RAB business shall be considered present and in session if a minimum of sixty percent (60%) of the community members are present, rounded to the nearest whole number, (for example if there are 22 community members, then $.60 \times 22 = 13.2$ or 13), and a minimum of one Co-Chair (either Navy or Community) is present.

APPENDIX F MOFFETT FEDERAL AIRFIELD RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD CHARTER

This page was left blank intentionally

APPENDIX G

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

MEETING LOCATIONS



APPENDIX G

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING LOCATION

Moffett Field Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meetings are held in Room 3 of the Mountain View Community Center. Location and reservation information for that venue is provided below. Optional locations are listed below to provide for alternate venues in the event that the community center is not available.

City of Mountain View Community Center

Room 3
201 S. Rengstorff Ave.
Mountain View, CA 94042
Ph: (650) 903-6407
No cost

OPTIONAL LOCATIONS:

Mountain View Police Department
Auditorium
1000 Villa Street
Mountain View, CA 94041
Ph: (650) 903-6350
No cost

Mountain View Center for the Performing
Arts
500 Castro Street
Mountain View, CA 94041
Ph: (650) 903-6556
Non-profit rate: \$25/hr

Mountain View City Hall
500 Castro Street
Mountain View, CA 94041
Ph: (650) 903-6300
Contact: Angela Wright
Fixed theater style seating
No cost

Mountain View Adobe Building
157 Moffett Blvd.
Mountain View, CA 94040
Ph: (650) 903-6407
Monday through Wednesday:
Non-profit rate: \$15/hr
Thursday and Friday:
General rate: \$150/hr
Furniture rental required

Mountain View Library
585 Franklin Street
Mountain View, CA 94041
Ph: (650) 903-6876
Monday – Thursday, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Friday – Saturday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Sunday, 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.
No cost

Sunnyvale City Council Chambers
456 West Olive Avenue
Sunnyvale, CA 94087
Ph: (408) 730-7480
Fixed theater style seating
No cost

APPENDIX G RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING LOCATION

Sunnyvale Community Center
Community Room
550 East Remington Drive
Sunnyvale, CA 94087
Ph: (408) 730-7751
Non-profit rate: \$ 30/hr

Sunnyvale Senior Center
820 West McKinley Avenue
Sunnyvale, CA 94086
Ph: (408) 730-7360
Contact: Sandy Fong
Non-profit rate: \$ 60/hr

APPENDIX H
INFORMATION REPOSITORY LOCATION

①

②

③

APPENDIX H

INFORMATION REPOSITORY LOCATION

The Navy maintains an information repository for the IR Program at Moffett Field. The information repository contains current IR Program site information, fact sheets, RAB meeting minutes, project documents, technical Work Plans and reports, reference materials related to the IR Program and a list of documents available in the administrative record file (see Appendix G). The information repository is updated regularly as new documents and/or site information become available.

The information repository for Moffett Field is maintained at the location below. Hours of operation are provided.

Mountain View Public Library

585 Franklin Street

Mountain View, California 94041

Contact: Ms. Candace Bowers

Phone: (650) 903-6877

Hours

Monday - Thursday 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Friday and Saturday 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Sunday 1 to 5 p.m.

APPENDIX H INFORMATION REPOSITORY LOCATION

This page has been left blank intentionally

APPENDIX I

**ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE
LOCATION AND CONTACT**

①

②

③

APPENDIX I

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE LOCATION AND CONTACT

The original administrative record file for the IR Program at Moffett Field is maintained at the Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest Division, San Diego, in the Environmental Technical Library. Copies of the administrative record file index and pertinent documents are available at the Mountain View Public Library with the information repository documents (Appendix H).

Due to the distance between San Diego and Mountain View and to reduce costs to the public for reproduction, it is recommended that interested public members visit the information repository before contacting the Administrative Records Coordinator (below). Many of the documents in the file are hundreds of pages in length. The information repository contains nearly every document in the administrative record file. In an effort to make the search for documents easy and productive, the Navy provides several query variations of the comprehensive administrative record file index at the Mountain View Public Library.

In the event that a desired document is not available at the information repository, the Administrative Records Coordinator should be contacted.

Ms. Diane Silva
Administrative Records Coordinator
Southwest Division, Bldg. 129
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
1220 Pacific Highway
San Diego, CA 92132-5190
619-532-3676

Ms. Silva and her staff can be reached Monday through Friday between 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Please call in advance for an appointment. Documents may not be removed from the facility; however, they may be photocopied or scanned using the requestor's own portable equipment. Documents may also be sent to a commercial copy service for reproduction. Costs will be incurred by the requestor.

The public should also feel free to contact project team members listed in Section 1 of this plan with questions about the Moffett Field administrative record file.

APPENDIX I ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE LOCATION AND CONTACT

This page has been left blank intentionally

APPENDIX J
LOCAL MEDIA RESOURCES



APPENDIX J

LOCAL MEDIA RESOURCES

The list of resources below includes those media used regularly to announce a variety of IR Program activities. It also includes those media recommended for use by interviewees. Contact and deadline information is provided.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Palo Alto Daily News

David Price, Editor
324 High St
Palo Alto, CA 94301-1042
Tel: (650) 327-6397
Fax: (650) 327-0676
E-mail: editorial@paloaltodailynews.com
Deadlines:
Ad: 3 days prior
News Release: 1 day prior

San Jose Mercury News

Paul Rogers, Environmental Writer
750 Ridder Park Drive
San Jose, CA 95190-0001
Tel: (408) 920-5045
Fax: (408) 288-8060
E-mail: progers@sjmercury.com
Deadlines:
Ad: 3 days prior
News Release: 1 day prior

Vietnam – The Daily News

Gwen Nguyen, Editor
2350 S 10th St
San Jose, CA 95112-4109
Tel: (408) 292-3422
Fax: (408) 293-5153
E-mail: vnnb@vietnamdaily.com
Vietnamese
Deadlines:
Ad: 3 days prior
News Release: 1 day prior

Vietnam Liberty News

Mui Do, Editor
1460 Tully Rd, Ste 608
San Jose, CA 95122-3059
Tel: (408) 275-9790
Fax: (408) 275-9792
E-mail: vntdnews@aol.com
Vietnamese
Deadlines:
Ad: 3 days prior
News Release: one day prior

COMMUNITY NEWSPAPERS

Los Altos Town Crier

Linda Taffee, City Editor
138 Main St
Los Altos, CA 94022-2905
Tel: (650) 948-9000
Fax: (650) 948-6647
Weekly – Wednesday
Deadline: Ad Thursday 4 p.m.
News Releases Friday, noon

Mountain View Voice

Kate Wakerly, Editor
PO Box 405
Mountain View, CA 94042-0405
655 W Evelyn Ave, #3
Mountain View, CA 94041-1363
Tel: (650) 964-6300
Fax: (650) 964-0294
E-mail: editor@mv-voice.com
Weekly – Friday
Deadline: Fri. 5 p.m. (prior)

APPENDIX J LOCAL MEDIA RESOURCES

Palo Alto Weekly

Jay Thorwaldson, Editor
703 High St
Palo Alto, CA 94301-2486
Tel: (650) 326-8210
Fax: (650) 326-3928
E-mail: editor@paweekly.com
Semi-weekly – Wednesday, Friday
Deadlines: 5 days prior

India Currents

Vandana Kumar, Managing Editor
PO Box 21285
San Jose, CA 95151-1285
Tel: (408) 274-6966
Fax: (408) 274-2733
E-mail: mgeditor@indiacurrents.com
Monthly

Metro

Dan Pulcrano, Editor
550 S 1st St
San Jose, CA 95113-2806
Tel: (408) 298-8000
Fax: (408) 298-0602
E-mail: calendar@metronews.com
Weekly – Wednesday
Deadlines: Wednesday (prior)

San Jose City Times

Corinne Asturias, Editor
550 S 1st St
San Jose, CA 95113-2806
Tel: (408) 298-8000
Fax: (408) 298-0602
E-mail: calendar@metronews.com
Weekly – Wednesday
Deadlines: Wednesday (prior)

San Jose/Peninsula Metro Reporter

Amelia Ashley-Ward, Editor
1791 Bancroft Ave
San Francisco, CA 94124-2644
Tel: (415) 671-1000
Fax: (415) 671-1005
E-mail: sundoc97@aol.com
Weekly – Tuesday
Deadlines: Tuesday (prior)

The Santa Clara Weekly

Angie Tolliver, Editor
PO Box 755
Santa Clara, CA 95052-0755
Tel: (408) 243-2000
Fax: (408) 243-1408
E-mail: scweekly@ix.netcom.com
Weekly – Wednesday
Deadlines: Tuesday (week prior)

Sunnyvale Sun

Jason Baker, Editor
20465 Silverado Ave
Cupertino, CA 95014-4439
Tel: (408) 255-7500
Fax: (408) 252-3381
E-mail: jbaker@sven.com
Weekly – Wednesday
Deadlines: Wed. 4 p.m.

VERNACULAR PRESS

Alianza Metropolitan News

George Villalobos, Editor
2849 Story Rd
San Jose, CA 95127-3924
Tel: (408) 272-9394
Fax: (408) 272-9395
E-mail: george@alianzanews.com
Spanish and English; Weekly – Wednesday
Deadlines: Tuesday, 4 p.m.

APPENDIX J LOCAL MEDIA RESOURCES

El Observador

Angelica Willard, Editor
1376 N 4th St, #100
San Jose, CA 95112-4713
Tel: (408) 453-2944
Fax: (408) 453-2979
E-mail: editor@el-observador.com
Spanish and English; Weekly - Thursday
Deadlines: Wednesday (week prior)

La Oferta Review

Mary Andrade, Editor
1376 N 4th St
San Jose, CA 95112-4713
Tel: (408) 436-7850
Fax: (408) 436-7861
E-mail: maryandrade@laoferta.com
Spanish and English; Weekly - Wednesday
Deadlines: Tuesday, 4 p.m.

La Voz Latina

Raul A. Leon, Editor
1211 Park Ave, Ste 104
San Jose, CA 95126-2900
Tel: (408) 297-1553
Fax: (408) 297-1428
E-mail: nvozlantina@aol.com
Spanish and English; Weekly - Wednesday
Deadlines: Friday noon

Nuevo Mundo

Lorenzo Romero, Editor
750 Ridder Park Dr
San Jose, CA 95190-0001
Tel: (408) 920-5202
Fax: (408) 271-3732
E-mail: lromero@sjmercury.com
Spanish; Weekly - Friday
Deadlines: Monday

Viet Mercury

De Tran, Editor
750 Ridder Park Dr
San Jose, CA 95190-0001
Tel: (408) 271-3659
Fax: (408) 271-3678
E-mail: dtran@sjmercury.com
Vietnamese; Weekly - Friday
Deadlines: Thursday (week prior)

COMMUNITY NEWSLETTERS

Santa Clara Valley Audubon Society

Grant Hoyt
Avocet Newsletter Editor
22221 McClellan Road
Cupertino, CA 95014
Tel: (408) 252-3747
Fax: (408) 252-2850

Sierra Club - Loma Prieta Chapter

3921 E Bayshore Rd., Suite 204
Palo Alto, CA 94303
Tel: (650) 390-8411
Fax: (650) 390-8497

Mountain View Chamber of Commerce

Kevin Turner
Newsletter Editor
580 Castro Street
Mountain View, CA 94041
Tel: (650) 968-8378

Sunnyvale Chamber Of Commerce

Suzi Blackman, President
499 South Murphy Avenue
Sunnyvale, CA 94086

Santa Clara Chamber Of Commerce

499 South Murphy Avenue
Sunnyvale, CA 94086

Vietnamese American Chamber of Chamber

255 North Market Street
San Jose, CA 95110

APPENDIX J LOCAL MEDIA RESOURCES

LOCAL TV STATIONS

Channel 2, KTVU-TV

Karen Hodges, Advertising Sales Manager
2 Jack London Square
Oakland, CA 94607-3727
Tel: (510) 834-1212
Fax: (510) 272-9957
News Fax: (510) 451-2610
News format, Public Affairs, Talk

Channel 4, KRON-TV,

Rich Cerussi, Advertising Sales Manager
Tel: (415) 561-8604
PO Box 3412
San Francisco, CA 94119-3412
Tel: (415) 441-4444
Fax: (415) 561-8621
News Phone: (415) 561-8905
News Fax: (415) 561-8136
Email: 4listen@kron.com
News format

Channel 5, KPIX-TV

Alan Buckman, Advertising Sales Manager
Tel: (415) 765-8646
855 Battery Street
San Francisco, CA 94111-1597
Tel: (415) 362-5555
Fax: (415) 765-8916
News Phone: (415) 765-8610
Email: releases@kpix.com
News format

Channel 7, KGO-TV

Bill Bacigalupi, Advertising Sales Manager
Tel: (415) 954-7705
900 Fremont Street
San Francisco, CA 94111-1450
Tel: (415) 954-7777
Fax: (415) 954-7294
News Fax: (415) 956-6402
Email: kgotv@aol.com
News format

Channel 9, KQED-TV

Katherine Yamamoto, Advertising Sales
Manager
2601 Mariposa Street
San Francisco, CA 94110-1426
Tel: (415) 864-2000
Fax: (415) 553-2380
Email: tv@kqed.org
Regional interest, Talk

Channel 11, KNTV-TV

Robert Torres, Advertising Sales Manager
645 Park Avenue
San Jose, CA 95110-2613
Tel: (408) 286-1111
Fax: (408) 295-6502
News Phone: (408) 297-8780
News Fax: (408) 286-1530
Email: news@kntv.com

Channel 14, KDTV-TV

Ernest Rizzuti, Advertising Sales Manager
Tel: (415) 538-8041
50 Fremont Street Floor 41
San Francisco, CA 94105-2240
Tel: (415) 538-8000
Fax: (415) 538-8053
News Fax: (415) 538-8002
Email: kdtv@univision.net

Channel 15, KCU-TV

Brian Canady, Advertising Sales Manager
Tel: (408) 944-4840
2349 Bering Drive
San Jose, CA 95131-1125
Tel: (408) 944-4848
Fax: (408) 433-5921
News Phone: (408) 944-4817
News Fax: (408) 434-1046
Email: tvstation@ksts.com
News format

APPENDIX J LOCAL MEDIA RESOURCES

Channel 15 and 26, KMVT

Mountain View Community Television
950 N. Rengstorff Ave.
Mountain View, CA 94043
Ph: (650) 968-1540
Fax: (650) 968-1543

Channel 22, KRCB-TV

Wendy Free, Advertising Sales Manager
5850 Labath Avenue
Rohnert Park, CA 94928-2041
Tel: (707) 585-8522 ext. 130
Fax: (707) 585-1363
Email: wendy_free@krcb.pbs.org

Channel 26, KTSF-TV

Jack Soo-Hoo, Advertising Sales Manager
100 Valley Drive
Brisbane, CA 94005-1350
Tel: (415) 468-2626
Fax: (415) 467-7559
News Phone: (415) 468-7326
News Fax: (415) 468-5724
Email: news@ktsf.com
Asian programming

Channel 28, KBIT-TV

1640 Alum Rock Ave.
San Jose, CA 95116
Tel: (408) 929-2800
Fax: (408) 929-0288

Channel 32, KMTP-TV

Booker Wade, Advertising Sales Manager
1504 Bryant Street
San Francisco, CA 94124-1015
Tel: (415) 777-3232
Fax: (415) 552-3209
Email: info@kmtp.org

Channel 36, KICU-TV

Scott McIver, Advertising Sales Manager
2102 Commerce Drive
San Jose, CA 95131-1804
Tel: (408) 953-3636
Fax: (408) 953-3630
News format

Channel 38, KCNS-TV,

Booker Wade, Advertising Sales Manager
1550 Bryant Street Suite 740
San Francisco, CA 94103-4858
Tel: (415) 863-3800
Fax: (415) 863-3998

Channel 42, KTNC-TV

Frank Savage, Advertising Sales Manager
303 N Main Street Suite B
Fort Bragg, CA 95437-3473
Tel: (707) 964-8888
Fax: (707) 964-8150
Religious, Talk, Interview

KBHK-TV, Channel 44

Richard Dautre' Jones, Advertising Sales
Manager
Tel: (415) 249-4440
650 California Street
San Francisco, CA 94108-2702
Tel: (415) 249-4444
Fax: (415) 397-2841
Email: upn@kbhktv.com
Public Affairs, Interviews

Channel 47, KDQ-TV

Brian Canady, Advertising Sales Manager
Tel: (408) 944-4840
2349 Bering Drive
San Jose, CA 95131-1125
Tel: (408) 944-4848
Email: tvstation@ksts.com
News Format

APPENDIX J LOCAL MEDIA RESOURCES

Channel 48, KSTS-TV

Brian Canady, Advertising Sales Manager
Tel: (408) 944-4840
2349 Bering Dr.
San Jose, CA 95131-1157
Tel: (408) 944-4848
Fax: (408) 433-5921
News Phone: (408) 944-4800
News Fax: (408) 434-1046
Email: tvstation@ksts.com
Spanish news format

Channel 50, KFTY-TV

Randy Rogers, Advertising Sales Manager
533 Mendocino Avenue
Santa Rosa, CA 95401-5241
Tel: (707) 526-5050
Fax: (707) 526-7429
News Phone: (707) 543-5163
News Fax: (707) 545-5040
News Format

Channel 54, KTEH-TV

Jonas Jones, Advertising Sales Manager
Ext. 258
1585 Schallenberger Road
San Jose, CA 95131-2434
Tel: (408) 795-5400
Fax: (408) 995-5446
Email: ktehcorporate@kteh.pbs.org
Variety format

Channel 60, KCSM-TV

Sinclair Crockett, Advertising Sales Manager
1700 W Hillsdale Blvd.
San Mateo, CA 94402-3787
Tel: (650) 574-6586
Fax: (650) 524-6975
Email: tv@kcsmpbs.org
Talk, special interest

Channel 64, KFTL-TV

Matt Tuter, Advertising Sales Manager
403 McCormick Street
San Leandro, CA 94577-1105
Tel: (510) 632-5385
Fax: (510) 632-8943
Email: mail@kftl.com
Variety format

Channel 65, KKPX-TV

Elizabeth Maida, Advertising Sales Manager
2500 Marin Street Suite 930
San Francisco, CA 94124-1015
Tel: (415) 974-1112
Fax: (415) 974-1310

Channel 66, KPST-TV

Martin Diaz, Advertising Sales Manager
Tel: (415) 243-8866 ext. 222
832 Folsom Street # 700
San Francisco, CA 94107-1142
Tel: (415) 243-8866
Fax: (415) 547-1428
News Fax: (415) 547-1432
Email: infowave@youcool.com
News format, regional interest

APPENDIX K

PROPOSED HYPERLINKS WITH INTERNET WEB SITES



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
 LIBRARY
 540 EAST 57TH STREET
 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637
 TEL: 773-936-3200
 FAX: 773-936-3200
 WWW: WWW.CHICAGO.EDU

APPENDIX K

PROPOSED HYPERLINKS WITH INTERNET WEB SITES

The Navy has established a Web site for the Southwest Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command's Environmental projects. The address for the Moffett Field Web page is <http://www.efdswww.navfac.navy.mil/Environmental/Moffett>.

Based on recommendations received during community interviews, the feasibility of establishing hyperlinks between the Moffett Field Web page and other relevant Web sites may be explored. The following Web sites are suggested.

City of Mountain View

<http://www.ci.mtnview.ca.us>

Santa Clara Valley Audubon Society

<http://www.scvas.org>

City of Sunnyvale

<http://www.ci.sunnyvale.ca.us>

Sierra Club – Loma Prieta Chapter

<http://lomaprieta.sierraclub.org>

City of Los Altos

<http://www.ci.los-altos.ca.us>

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

<http://www.epa.gov>

Santa Clara County

<http://claraweb.co.santa-clara.ca.us>

Moffett Field Historical Society

<http://www.moffettfieldmuseum.org>

Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition

<http://www.svtc.org>

Center for Public Environmental Oversight

<http://www.cpeo.org>

APPENDIX K PROPOSED HYPERLINKS WITH INTERNET WEB SITES

This page has been left blank intentionally

APPENDIX L
RESPONSE TO COMMENTS



13 June 2002
Response to Comments for the Draft Community Relations Plan
Moffett Federal Airfield, Moffett Field, California

<p>Written on: April 9, 2002</p> <p>From: Bob Moss</p> <p>Affiliation/Agency: Restoration Advisory Board Community Co-Chair</p> <p>GENERAL COMMENTS</p> <p>Comment 1: In regard to the draft plan, I suggest adding an item to 5.2 Method 1, Community Relations Program Goals Method 1. Do more to publicize the WEB site and assure that information is posted and revised in a timely manner. Provide information on the WEB site that is easy to access and understand.</p>	<p>Received on: April 10, 2002</p> <p>Submitted Via: E-mail</p> <p>Response 1: Comment incorporated.</p>
<p>Written on: May 13, 2002</p> <p>From: Unknown Author</p> <p>Affiliation/Agency: United States Environmental Protection Agency</p> <p>GENERAL COMMENTS</p> <p>Comment 1: The Community Involvement Program should include both site- and issue-specific communication activities, programs, and techniques. The Community Involvement Plan should include the important milestones for community involvement activities for each Site (in addition to Tables 2-1 and 2-2). It is unclear where the sites are in the process. This additional list would help the public know where each site is in the process and where public input is most important.</p> <p>Also, the Plan should include a list of previous and upcoming community involvement activities by site. The list should identify the approximate timing (if known) of work plans, remedial investigations, feasibility studies, proposed plans,</p>	<p>Received on: May 14, 2002</p> <p>Submitted Via: E-mail</p> <p>Response 1: This CRP was begun prior to Summer 2001. At that time, EPA's new guidance was neither released nor available and the existing guidance document, Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook (United States Environmental Protection Agency, 1992) was relied upon. Therefore, throughout this response matrix, former terminology continues to be used (such as Community Relations Plan, Community Relations Program). Table 3-1, IR Program Sites: CERCLA Phase and Community Relations Activities (attached), was developed so that the public will know where each site is in the process, where public input is most important, and the</p>

13 June 2002
**Response to Comments for the Draft Community Relations Plan
Moffett Federal Airfield, Moffett Field, California**

<p>records of decision, remedial designs, remedial actions, and 5-year reviews. The list should identify the types of community involvement activities (when and where in the process).</p>	<p>upcoming community involvement activities for each site. Also, the FFA schedule, which provides the known timing of Work Plans, Remedial Investigations, Feasibility Studies, Proposed Plans, Records of Decision, remedial designs, remedial actions, and 5-year reviews, will be included as an appendix.</p>
<p>Comment 2: The Plan should include a separate section that provides a summary of the top 5 to 10 Key Community Issues and Concerns so that it can be easily extracted from the document. The section should identify the key issues, what specific outreach activities or programs that the Navy will use to address these concerns, and the timing of these activities.</p>	<p>Response 2: As stated in Response 1, EPA's new guidance was not available when this plan was begun. In addition, EPA's CIP guidance ("Toolkit") is still not completed and is presently not available online. However, a version of the CIP Template was provided to the Navy by EPA's Superfund Community Involvement and Outreach Center. Neither in this nor in any other community relations guidance is a summary of top 5 to 10 Key Community Issues and Concerns that it can be easily extracted from the document required. What is required is a discussion of "key community concerns which analyze the major public concerns regarding the site, as well as the remedial process proposed to deal with those concerns."</p> <p>In this CRP, key community concerns are <i>specifically</i> identified in Subsection 4.2.2. In addition, they are detailed throughout Subsection 4.2 as they came up during community interviews. Further, all concerns were transcribed during the interviews and appear verbatim in Appendix D. Lastly, a general overview of the key concerns of the affected communities is provided in the last paragraph of the Executive Summary.</p> <p>Specific outreach activities related to response actions are detailed in Section 2 and the specific program that the Navy will use to address community concerns, and the timing of the activities is thoroughly detailed in Section 5, which specifies each community relations activity.</p>
<p>Comment 3: The Plan should include a section on the History of Community Involvement and address the effectiveness of previous community involvement activities (i.e., turnout at availability sessions - Moffett Community Housing; Site 22 and Site 25 Proposed Plan public meetings, workshops, RAB and other special meetings). The Plan should identify what community involvement activities were</p>	<p>Response 3: Comment incorporated. See Response 35 below.</p>

13 June 2002
Response to Comments for the Draft Community Relations Plan
Moffett Federal Airfield, Moffett Field, California

<p>done in the past and address what activities worked, what did not, and how the Navy responded to the community's concerns.</p> <p>Comment 4: The Plan includes a number of suggestions provided by those interviewed, but it is unclear why some of the suggestions were not addressed. Please explain how the Navy determined which issues/concerns/recommendations to address and which to disregard.</p>	<p>Response 4: Comment noted. The following text was added before the last sentence of the first paragraph of Subsection 5.1.1: "It should be noted that many suggestions for improving community involvement opportunities and information dissemination were provided during interviews. The decision to include these suggestions into the following community relations program was based mainly on the frequency with which a given suggestion was mentioned during interviews. Additionally, feasibility and cost were significant factors in considering which activities to include in this program."</p>
<p>Comment 5: Although the suggested format follows EPA guidance, the Community Involvement Plan (formerly referred to by EPA as the Community Relations Plan) should be designed for ease of use, with the most important information up front. A reader must go through over 20 pages of material, absorbing and retaining a considerable amount of data before reaching the core information. The Navy addressed this somewhat by putting the IRP overview as Appendix A. In addition, please consider moving the regulatory framework and installation description subsections in Section 2 to an appendix.</p>	<p>Response 5: Comment noted. In designing the CRP, this concern was seriously considered, and, as noted for the IR Program Site Information, Appendix C, several accommodations were made to make it accessible for public use. However, at this stage in the process, to rearrange the sections would be cumbersome and not cost effective. Because the plan follows EPA guidance as is, this comment was not incorporated.</p>
<p>Comment 6: The Community Involvement Plan is a public document as well as for the Moffett Field (Moffett) Site Team and it should be organized and written to be more reader friendly. Much of the writing is above a 12th-grade level, with many two and three-line sentences and technical and semi-technical jargon that should be simplified. Acronyms within the text should be minimized and should be spelled out at the beginning of each section. This will help readers that want to go directly to a specific section rather than read the whole document.</p>	<p>Response 6: As noted in Response 5 above, consideration for public consumption of the information in the CRP was made. Please be reminded that, as stated in the CRP, the majority of the affected communities is beyond a twelfth-grade education, with on average, 70 percent of adult residents having attended some college.</p> <p>Thought was given to the use of acronyms before embarking on the document, and a concerted effort was made to reduce the amount of acronyms used throughout the text. The Navy's contract publication Standard Operating Procedures, however, call for identifying acronyms once per report, defining them as they are initially mentioned.</p> <p>To assist the public in easily locating definitions, an "Acronym" tab has been added to the final CRP.</p>

13 June 2002
Response to Comments for the Draft Community Relations Plan
Moffett Federal Airfield, Moffett Field, California

<p>Comment 7: The Plan must make clear in all the appropriate sections that the Navy will be seeking public review and comment on all proposed plans and other commentable documents.</p>	<p>Response 7: Comment incorporated.</p>
<p>Comment 8: The Navy is solely responsible for the Moffett Community Involvement Plan and should be the only identified party. At the beginning of the document (cover, inside title page), there are several references to various contractors. This material is unnecessary for the reader and could be placed in an appendix. The Navy should be used throughout the document instead of the acronym DON or SWDIV. SWDIV can be identified in the contact information, as appropriate.</p>	<p>Response 8: Comment incorporated. The cover page was revised per the Navy's new requirements for contractor documents, which eliminates contractors' names, addresses, and so forth.</p> <p>Throughout the plan, where the project Navy team was referenced in the document, "the Navy" was used. These acronyms were only used in reference call outs and therefore, no change was made.</p>
<p>Comment 9: The use of reference citations is not particularly useful in this document because they do not contain the page numbers and in most cases are so general that both EPA and Navy documents apply. Please consider deleting the reference citations and simply listing the references used in an appendix.</p>	<p>Response 9: Reference citations are required when material is borrowed from a source, whether directly quoted or paraphrased. As this document is a collaborated effort, it is important to provide reference citations to avoid plagiarism and to document supplemental information available to the public. Therefore, this comment was not incorporated.</p>
<p>Comment 10: The Plan should reference and use the updated EPA guidance document instead of the previous one cited: Superfund Community Involvement Handbook, December 2001. (See http://www.epa.gov/superfund/tools/cag/ci_handbook.pdf)</p>	<p>Response 10: Comment incorporated.</p>
<p>SPECIFIC COMMENTS</p>	
<p>Executive Summary Comment 1: The Executive Summary should summarize the key points of the Community Involvement Program and list the key community involvement accomplishments since the last plan (i.e., proposed plans, public meetings, RAB meetings, etc.).</p>	<p>Response 1: As the Executive Summary is a linear condensation of the entire report covering major topics and organizational elements, the key points of the Community Relations Program and accomplishments since the last plan provide for only one facet of the document and therefore, are not the premise for the Executive Summary. The key points of the Community Involvement Program and community involvement accomplishments are provided in Sections 4 and 5.</p>

13 June 2002
Response to Comments for the Draft Community Relations Plan
Moffett Federal Airfield, Moffett Field, California

<p>Executive Summary</p> <p>Comment 2: The first paragraph should be re-written and clearly define the Community Involvement Plan and its purpose. For example: "The Navy developed this Community Involvement Plan to (1) facilitate two-way communication between the public and the Navy and (2) encourage community involvement in the investigation and cleanup decision-making process at Moffett Field. This Plan lists specific activities the Navy will perform to ensure the community is informed about investigation and cleanup activities at Moffett Field and identifies important milestones for community involvement."</p>	<p>Response 2: Comment noted. The following text was added as the first sentence to the Executive Summary: "The Navy developed this Community Relations Plan to facilitate two-way communication between the public and the Navy and encourage community involvement in the investigation and cleanup decision-making process at Moffett Field." The last sentence of this paragraph was revised as follows: "This plan lists specific activities the Navy will perform to ensure the community is informed about investigation and cleanup activities at Moffett Field."</p>
<p>Executive Summary</p> <p>Comment 3: The interviews resulted in some changes to the Navy's previous plan which are identified in the text, but not included in the Executive Summary. It is not clear in the Executive Summary if the Navy discovered changes in attitudes between these interviews and the previous ones. The Executive Summary should briefly summarize the answers to the following questions: (1) what community involvement practices are working and will be continued, and (2) what community activities will change?</p>	<p>Response 3: Comment noted. However, as stated above in Response 1, the Executive Summary is not the appropriate section to go into such detail. Because, it is an important discussion for the overall plan, the following text was added as Section 4.2 (subsequent subsections were renumbered accordingly):</p> <p>"Summary of Changes in Community Concerns - Minor changes in community concerns regarding issues related to the IR Program at Moffett Field have surfaced since the last Community Relations Plan was published in 1988. In general, interest in water quality continues to exist. However, it has increased in degree and broadened in scope. The community is not only concerned about the safety of drinking water as it was in 1988, but also as it relates to other environmental issues such as ground- and surface water quality, wetland restoration and wildlife protection. In addition to continued concern for water quality issues, the local community has concerns that did not exist a decade ago, such as land use decisions and the impact that cleanup decisions may have on future land use. The public is concerned that selected remedies at Moffett Field will preclude a full range of land reuse options. One significant change in community concerns since 1988 has been a shift in the community's perception about the Navy's "approachability" and EPA's ability to oversee the cleanup. Several interviewees indicated that the Navy had been very responsive to questions and that EPA is now seen as capable of overseeing the cleanup."</p>

13 June 2002
Response to Comments for the Draft Community Relations Plan
Moffett Federal Airfield, Moffett Field, California

	<p>To address this specific comment, the following text was inserted in the Executive Summary in the third sentence of the first paragraph: "... Plan updates the 1988 plan and provides a blueprint..." In addition, the new subsections, 4.2 and 4.1.5, "History of Community Involvement" (see Response 25 below), have been summarized as follows and inserted at the end of the fourth paragraph of the Executive Summary: "These interests are more broad than those when the first plan was written in 1988. As public interest has grown over the years, the Navy has provided the community with more information about a variety of cleanup activities. As the cleanup has progressed and milestones have been reached, the Navy has increased its public involvement efforts so that the community has had the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process. Community input over the years has significantly affected major site cleanup decisions."</p>
<p>Section 1 Introduction Comment 4: Page 1-1, Section 1 Introduction. The first sentence is not reader-friendly and should be re-written. Please consider replacing with the example provided from Specific Comment 2 above. The Introduction should be revised to clearly indicate how the document can be used and address the following questions: (1) what does this document do for the reader, (2) why is that important, and (3) how is the document organized to meet the reader's needs.</p>	<p>Response 4: The first sentence was revised as follows: "This Community Relations Plan provides the guidelines necessary for the Navy, in cooperation with state and federal regulators, to conduct an effective community relations program during the Installation Restoration (IR) Program under way at Moffett Federal Airfield (Moffett Field)."</p> <p>The following text was added as the third paragraph (all following paragraphs were adjusted accordingly): "This plan is a public document that describes the IR Program and the federal environmental cleanup requirements that the Navy must follow. These requirements are tied to public involvement activities which ensure that the community's interest and concerns are addressed. This includes ensuring that the public is involved in decisions that are made to address contamination sites on Moffett Field."</p> <p>A complete outline of the document's organization is provided in Subsection 1.2.</p>

13 June 2002
Response to Comments for the Draft Community Relations Plan
Moffett Federal Airfield, Moffett Field, California

<p>Section 1 Introduction</p> <p>Comment 5: The text should summarize what is new and different from the previous Plan. It should include a strong and direct statement about "involving the community in the decision-making process".</p>	<p>Response 5: This introduction to the CRP states that the plan updates the previous CRP and updates the ongoing community relations program. The Introduction is not designed to go into details of how it was updated; this is discussed in detail in Section 5.</p> <p>However, the last sentence of the second paragraph was revised as follows: "... and is designed to improve community involvement in the decision-making process during the IR Program at Moffett Field."</p>
<p>Section 1 Introduction</p> <p>Comment 6: Page 1-1, Section 1.1, Purpose and Objective, first and second paragraphs. The last sentence of the first paragraph should be revised to also include the objectives of encouraging community involvement in site activities and involving the public in the decision-making process. These are foremost objectives, and not secondary objectives.</p>	<p>Response 6: Comment incorporated. The following text has been added to the last sentence of the first paragraph: "... , and to encourage community involvement in site activities and the decision-making process."</p>
<p>Section 1 Introduction</p> <p>Comment 7: Page 1-2, Environmental Program Overview. EPA should be identified as the "lead" regulatory agency. Also please use EPA throughout the Plan.</p>	<p>Response 7: Comment incorporated.</p>
<p>Section 1 Introduction</p> <p>Comment 8: The listing of state and federal laws contains too much detailed information (codes, sections, etc.) for an introduction and should be moved to an appendix.</p>	<p>Response 8: Comment incorporated.</p>
<p>Section 1 Introduction</p> <p>Comment 9: The Information Contact information should also include the contact person's mailing address, fax number, and e-mail address. Also the Navy's web page should specify the entire hyperlink: http://www.cfdsw.navy.mil/environmental/moffett.htm.</p>	<p>Response 9: Comment incorporated.</p>

13 June 2002
Response to Comments for the Draft Community Relations Plan
Moffett Federal Airfield, Moffett Field, California

Section 2 Regulatory Background and Requirements

Comment 10: The entire Superfund process should be discussed in this section. The section is missing remedial design, remedial action, operations and maintenance, 5-year review, and de-listing. Also, there is no mention of 5-year Reviews and the statement that the Navy will periodically check on cleanup status "whenever waste is left in place above levels that would allow for unrestricted use." Some of the same information is in the Introduction and does not need to be repeated.

Response 10: Comment incorporated. The following text has been added following Subsection 2.3.1.6 (formerly Subsection 2.2.1.5, Record of Decision:

2.3.1.7, Remedial Design – The design for the cleanup remedy is prepared and a fact sheet is distributed before a cleanup action can begin. The need for updating the Community Relations Plan will also be assessed at this time.

2.3.1.8, Remedial Action – The cleanup remedy is implemented and the public is kept informed throughout the process at RAB meetings, via the information repository, through periodic fact sheets, and more. At a minimum, the community will have a designated Navy point of contact to direct questions or raise concerns. The following subsections make up the phases of remedial action.

2.3.1.8.1, Remedial Action Construction – During this period, construction takes place to implement the remedy. If the remedy is accomplished by actions taken during remedial action construction, remedial action operation (see next bullet) is not needed and does not occur. The remedial action construction end date signifies that construction is complete, all testing has been accomplished, and the remedy will function properly.

2.3.1.8.2, Remedial Action Operation – During this period, operation of the equipment installed during remedial action construction is conducted. At this stage, equipment is operating and/or chemical or biological processes are under way to achieve the cleanup objectives identified in the Record of Decision. Remedial action operations continue to reduce contaminants to cleanup standards agreed to in the Record of Decision.

2.3.1.9, Operation and Maintenance – Many remedial technologies require operation and maintenance (O&M) of mechanical components after the remedial action equipment has been installed. O&M of equipment is an ongoing process and will last until the cleanup action is complete. Long-term monitoring is used to confirm that ongoing or

13 June 2002
Response to Comments for the Draft Community Relations Plan
Moffett Federal Airfield, Moffett Field, California

previous site remediation continues to be effective. Long-term monitoring records are reviewed as collected and every 5 years to ensure that human health and the environment are protected.

2.3.1.9.1 Five-year Review – Five-year reviews are required whenever a cleanup action results in hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining on site above levels that would allow for unrestricted use. The purpose of a five-year review is to evaluate the implementation and performance of a cleanup remedy in order to determine if the remedy is or will be protective of human health and the environment. Evaluation of the remedy and the determination of protectiveness should be based and sufficiently supported by data and observations collected during long-term monitoring activities. Upon completion of the Five-Year Review Report, it is made available for public review.

2.3.1.10, National Priority List Delisting – A site may be removed from the NPL when all necessary remedial action activities are complete and it is agreed that No Further Action at the site is warranted. Delisting can also occur at any time during the remedial action process when it is agreed that No Further Action is needed.

NPL delisting requires that all information supporting the proposed delisting is submitted in a “deletion docket” to EPA Headquarters for review. This information is made available in the information repository for the site. A notice of “intent to delete” is published in the *Federal Register* and a 30-day public comment period is held. A notice of availability of the intent to delete the site from the NPL is published in a major local newspaper. All significant public comments are responded to in a Responsiveness Summary, which is included in the final deletion package. The final deletion package is placed in the information repository. Often, long-term community involvement is recognized at this stage in the process.”

13 June 2002
Response to Comments for the Draft Community Relations Plan
Moffett Federal Airfield, Moffett Field, California

<p>The figures and tables in this section have been revised accordingly as well.</p> <p>Also, as mentioned in Response 5, the Introduction introduces the document and the regulatory process may be mentioned, but not detailed. It is not felt that this information is "repeated"; Section 2 provides the details of the regulatory process.</p>	<p>The figures and tables in this section have been revised accordingly as well.</p>
<p>Response 11: Comment incorporated. The placement of the tables has been corrected; they have been added to the TOC.</p> <p>"Discovery" has been added to Figure 2-1. "Discovery and Notification" has also been added to Subsection 2.3.1 (formerly Subsection 2.2.1) as Subsection 2.3.1.1; all subsequent subsections have been renumbered accordingly. The text for this new subsection is as follows: "Discovery and Notification - Discovery occurs when a hazardous waste site is discovered or a release is noticed. EPA and state regulatory agencies are notified."</p> <p>The tables and figure are called out in revised text - see Response 21 below.</p> <p>State-equivalent document call-outs have been removed from Figure 2-1.</p>	<p>Section 2 Regulatory Background and Requirements</p> <p>Comment 11: Figure 2-1 and Tables 2-1 and 2-2. The figures and tables should immediately follow the text where they are first referenced. The figures and tables should also be listed in the Table of Contents. Figure 2-1 should include the first step: Discovery. There is no corresponding process explanation in the text to go with Figure 2-1. Figure 2-1 includes references to Draft and Final Remedial Action Plans which are not defined in the text.</p>
<p>Response 12: Comment incorporated. Please refer to Response 21 below.</p>	<p>Section 2 Regulatory Background and Requirements</p> <p>Comment 12: Tables 2-1 and 2-2 are not explained in the text and should be discussed along with the community involvement activities.</p>
<p>Response 13: Comment incorporated. The last sentence in the second paragraph was revised as follows: "No Further Action is warranted during the IR Program when the preliminary assessment does not identify that contaminants are leaving the site via surface water, groundwater, air or soil and does not identify potential receptors (humans, plants or animals). Thus, the site does not proceed further in the CERCLA process."</p>	<p>Section 2 Regulatory Background and Requirements</p> <p>Comment 13: Page 2-2, Section 2.2.1.1 Preliminary Assessment and Site Investigation. Please replace Site Investigation with "Site Inspection" in the text and in Figure 2-1. Please more clearly explain "the site may be approved for closure".</p>

13 June 2002
Response to Comments for the Draft Community Relations Plan
Moffett Federal Airfield, Moffett Field, California

<p>Section 2 Regulatory Background and Requirements</p> <p>Comment 14: Page 2-2, Section 2.2.1.2 Remedial Investigation. The text should explain what is a Remedial Investigation (RI). The baseline risk assessment does not "evaluate the nature and extent of contamination" but rather uses that information to evaluate the potential for contamination to impact human health and the environment should these receptors be exposed to hazardous substances for a certain length of time. The last sentence does not provide a complete understanding of the RI and should be deleted.</p>	<p>Response 14: Comments incorporated. After the first sentence of this subsection, this following revised text replaces this paragraph: "The remedial investigation involves a comprehensive study of soils, surface water, and groundwater to evaluate the lateral and vertical extent of contamination at a site. Based on the findings of this investigation, the potential for impacts to human health and the environment from site contaminants are assessed. Based on the estimated risk posed, the site could be: 1) recommended for a removal action, 2) recommended for no further action, or 3) moved to the next stage in the cleanup (or CERCLA) process."</p>
<p>Section 2 Regulatory Background and Requirements</p> <p>Comment 15: Page 2-2, Section 2.2.1.3 Feasibility Study for Remedial Actions. This section should be expanded to briefly describe the criteria used in the feasibility study (FS) to evaluate alternatives for site cleanup.</p>	<p>Response 15: Comment incorporated. The second and third sentences were replaced with the following text: "The Feasibility Study uses the data collected during the Remedial Investigation to develop and evaluate remedial (cleanup) alternatives. Cleanup alternatives are evaluated against nine criteria as required by the Superfund regulation. These criteria include overall protection of human health and the environment; compliance with specific legal requirements; long-term effectiveness and permanence; short-term effectiveness; reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment; implementability; cost; state support/agency acceptance; and community acceptance. A preferred cleanup alternative is identified in the Feasibility Study and made available to the public in the Proposed Plan."</p>
<p>Section 2 Regulatory Background and Requirements</p> <p>Comment 16: Page 2.2.1.4 Proposed Plan and Responsiveness Summary. This section should describe what a Proposed Plan is and its importance. Please remove "and Responsiveness Summary" from the title and "draft" from the first sentence. Please add "and a remedy may change based on public input" to the last sentence.</p>	<p>Response 16: Comment incorporated. The following text was added after the first sentence of this subsection: "A Proposed Plan summarizes for the public the preferred cleanup remedy and highlights the key factors that led to identifying the preferred alternative based on the detailed analysis conducted during the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study. The Proposed Plan actively solicits public review and comment on all cleanup alternatives considered." The existing second sentence now begins a second paragraph in this subsection.</p>

13 June 2002
Response to Comments for the Draft Community Relations Plan
Moffett Federal Airfield, Moffett Field, California

<p>Section 2 Regulatory Background and Requirements</p> <p>Comment 17: Page 2-3, Section 2.2.1.5 Record of Decision. The definition of the Record of Decision (ROD) should be explained first. This definition should explain what items are in the ROD, including the Responsiveness Summary. The second paragraph does not relate to the ROD and should be moved.</p>	<p>Response 17: Comment incorporated. The following revision was made to the beginning of the first paragraph: "The Record of Decision is a public document that presents a complete summary of information about the site, the chosen cleanup remedy, and the rationale behind the remedy selection. It is based on information in the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study and consideration of public comments and community concerns received on the Proposed Plan. The Record of Decision is the official documentation of how the cleanup alternatives were evaluated and how the selected alternative(s) are protective of human health and the environment. The Responsiveness Summary is included in the final Record of Decision."</p> <p>The following text was added to the end of the paragraph: "The need for updating the Community Relations Plan will be evaluated at this time."</p> <p>The second paragraph was moved and revised as the first sentence of Subsection 2.3.2 (formerly Subsection 2.2.2): "The removal action process is used to accelerate environmental investigation and cleanup."</p>
<p>Section 2 Regulatory Background and Requirements</p> <p>Comment 18: Page 2-3, Section 2.2.2 Removal Action Process. The text should state explicitly that the removal action process occurs before the longer remedial process is completed. The descriptions of the types of removal actions should also provide a basis for understanding why one removal would be chosen over another or that there are different community involvement requirements.</p>	<p>Response 18: Comment incorporated. The following text replaced the first paragraph of Subsection 2.3.2 (formerly Subsection 2.2.2): "The removal action process occurs before the longer remedial process is completed and may or may not be the final cleanup action for a site. Removal actions and subsequent remedial actions should occur whenever there is a release or the threat of release of a hazardous material that presents substantial risk to public health and welfare. The removal action process is used to safely address the release or threat of release if there is a threat to public health or welfare or the environment. Removal actions may occur if any of the following criteria are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A substantial threat of release of any pollutant which may present an imminent and substantial danger to human health; 2. The source of contamination can be removed quickly and efficiently;

13 June 2002
Response to Comments for the Draft Community Relations Plan
Moffett Federal Airfield, Moffett Field, California

<p>3. Access to contamination can be limited; or</p> <p>4. A removal action is the most expeditious manner of remediation of the site.</p> <p>The removal action should be compatible with future cleanup actions and meet all appropriate cleanup requirements (United States Department of the Navy, 2001). The following factors need to be considered to determine the appropriateness of a removal action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actual or potential exposure of nearby human populations, animals, or food chains to hazardous materials; • Actual or potential contamination of drinking water supplies or sensitive ecosystems; • Hazardous materials in drums, barrels, tanks, or other bulk storage containers that may pose a threat of release; • High levels of hazardous materials in soils largely at or near the surface that may move off site; • Threat of fire or explosion; or • Other situations or factors which may pose threats to human health and the environment (United States Department of the Navy, 2001). <p>Whether a removal action is or is not the final action for a site is dependent upon whether any hazardous materials remain at the site after the removal action is complete."</p> <p>The following text was added to the end of the first sentence of the existing last paragraph: "... each with their own set of community relations activities. The three removal actions and the required community relations activities for each are shown on Table 2-1."</p>	<p>Response 19: Comment incorporated. This subsection has been revised as follows: "A Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) defines the roles and responsibilities of the various parties, sets forth the actions and schedule for environmental cleanup, and establishes a process to resolve disputes that may arise among the parties. An FFA for environmental cleanup activities at Moffett Field was signed on September 14, 1990, by</p>
<p>Section 2 Regulatory Background and Requirements</p> <p>Comment 19: Page 2-4, Section 2.4 Federal Facility Agreement. The definition of FFA should precede the list of signatories and the amendment dates. It is not "intended to protect human health and the environment." The FFA "defines the roles and responsibilities of the various parties, sets forth the actions and schedule</p>	<p>Response 19: Comment incorporated. This subsection has been revised as follows: "A Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) defines the roles and responsibilities of the various parties, sets forth the actions and schedule for environmental cleanup, and establishes a process to resolve disputes that may arise among the parties. An FFA for environmental cleanup activities at Moffett Field was signed on September 14, 1990, by</p>

13 June 2002
Response to Comments for the Draft Community Relations Plan
Moffett Federal Airfield, Moffett Field, California

<p>for cleanup work, establishes a process to resolve disputes that may arise among the Parties.”</p> <p>Section 2 Regulatory Background and Requirements</p> <p>Comment 20: Page 2-7, Section 2.6 Other Requirements. This section is not particularly useful and should be deleted.</p>	<p>the Navy, EPA and California’s RWQCB and the Department of Toxic Substances Control. It was amended on December 17, 1993; September 23, 1999; and October 25, 2000.”</p> <p>Response 20: Comment incorporated.</p>
<p>Section 2 Regulatory Background and Requirements</p> <p>Comment 21: Page 2-7, Section 2.7 Requirements for Community Involvement. This subsection is very important and almost gets lost in the overall section. Again, the best explanation and purpose is that the program encourages public participation in the cleanup decision-making process by providing access and comprehensive information. The text should clearly state that Figures and the actions listed are minimums and that the Navy’s program is designed to provide additional activities (update fact sheets, public meetings to address new and continuing issues, etc.). The information in Table 2-1 should be summarized and/or expanded in the text. The reference should be changed to reflect the new EPA Superfund Community Involvement Handbook.</p>	<p>Response 21: Comment noted. Subsection 2.7, including 2.7.1, was moved to be 2.1 (subsequent subsections numbered accordingly). The first paragraph has been revised as follows: “A community relations program encourages public participation in the cleanup decision-making process by providing access and comprehensive information. Each community relations program is designed to meet the unique needs of the community. Community relations activities ensure that affected communities are provided accurate and timely information about site cleanup activities and that their concerns are heard and addressed. Navy policy and EPA guidance require that specific community relations activities occur during both the remedial action process (see Table 2-1) and the removal action process (see Table 2-2) described below [these tables were switched and numbered accordingly]. It should be noted that the community relations activities listed in this section are minimum requirements and the Navy’s program described in this plan is designed to provide additional activities for community involvement. The following subsections detail the remedial and removal action processes. Each is illustrated in Figure 2-1.”</p> <p>As described in Response 1, Table 3-1 (attached) was added to detail required community relations activities for each site. Also, text about each community relations requirement was added to each CERCLA phase described in this section.</p> <p>The guidance reference was changed to reflect the new EPA Superfund Community Involvement Handbook: Superfund Community Involvement Handbook (United States Environmental Protection</p>

13 June 2002
Response to Comments for the Draft Community Relations Plan
Moffett Federal Airfield, Moffett Field, California

<p>Section 2 Regulatory Background and Requirements Comment 22: Page 2-8, Section 2.7.1 Restoration Advisory Board. Please define Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) and spell out RAB in the first sentence.</p>	<p>Agency, 2002). This reference was added to the bibliography as well.</p> <p>Response 22: "RAB" is spelled out for the first time on page 1-2 under Subsection 1.2, Plan Organization, second bullet. Per the Navy's contract publications Standard Operating Procedures, acronyms are defined once when they initially appear, not in each section. Therefore, this comment was not incorporated.</p> <p>Further, as stated in Response 6, an "Acronym" tab was added to the document to make the acronym list easier to locate.</p>
<p>Section 3 Installation Description Comment 23: Page 3-5, Section 3.3 Operable Units. The text should list the Operable Units at Moffett.</p>	<p>Response 23: Comment noted. However, this text appears before the listing of IR Program sites. Therefore, the following text was added to the end of this section: "As described below six Operable Units (OUs) have been designated at Moffett Field since the inception of the IR Program."</p> <p>A column called "OU Designation" has been added to the site list in Subsection 3.4. This information has also been included in Appendix C as appropriate.</p>
<p>Section 3 Installation Description Comment 24: Page 3-6, Section 3.4 IR Program Site Information. The Plan should include a figure showing all the sites at Moffett including Moffett Community Housing. EPA recognizes that Moffett Community Housing is not an IR Program Site. However, the Plan should address the status of the investigation and include community involvement activities planned and conducted for this site. This section references "regulatory closure" that needs to be clearly explained in the text. The list of sites should also include the current status and what stage in the Superfund process the site is (i.e., no further action, RI, O&M etc).</p>	<p>Response 24:</p> <p>While located on Moffett Field, Orion Park and Wescoat Housing are not owned or managed by the Navy or NASA. In addition, the areas do not fall under the Navy's IR Program. However, since the areas are discussed in Section 4 (see Response 26 below), the Orion Park and Wescoat Housing area boundaries have been added to Figure 3-4.</p> <p>The following text has been added at the end of the second paragraph: "These sites have proceeded to the "Site Closeout" stage of the environmental cleanup program process. They have been determined to require No Further Action. That is, contaminants at the site have been fully addressed and, based on future site use, the site presents no risk to human health or the environment; no further cleanup action or monitoring is required."</p>

13 June 2002
Response to Comments for the Draft Community Relations Plan
Moffett Federal Airfield, Moffett Field, California

	<p>As stated in Response 1, Table 3-1, IR Program Sites: CERCLA Phase and Community Relations Activities (attached), was developed to let the public know where each IR Program site is in the Superfund process, where public input is most important, and to keep the public apprised of the upcoming community involvement activities for each site.</p>
<p>Response 25: The following subsection has been added following Subsection 4.1.5 and the newly developed Subsection 4.2 (see Response 3 above): "History of Community Involvement - Since the first Community Relations Plan for Moffett Field was developed in 1988 (United States Department of the Navy, 1988), the Navy has conducted an active community relations program. Required community involvement activities have been conducted and a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) was formed to involve the community in the decision making process as well as to keep the public informed of IR Program progress. This community has been and still is very interested and active in site decisions at Moffett Field. Major site decisions have been changed, revised or altered by the Navy in response to community concerns and input (see Appendix C for site details).</p> <p>In early 2001, prior to initiating community interviews, the Navy had already begun to evaluate and enhance its community relations program and expand its public outreach efforts. Since that time, a high degree of public involvement and input on site decisions have been provided by members of this active community. Since 2001, the Navy has held four public meetings, an open house, and numerous RAB meetings. A brief overview of the meetings and their effectiveness is provided below.</p> <p>Public Meetings</p> <p>Site 22 Proposed Plan - The public comment period for the Site 22 Proposed Plan was originally scheduled to take place from April 2, 2001, to May 2, 2001, and a public meeting was originally scheduled for the week of April 16, 2001. However, at the request of the community, the end date of the public comment period was extended from May 2, 2001, to May 9, 2001, and the public meeting was rescheduled to April 26,</p>	
<p>Section 4 Community Background</p> <p>Comment 25: This section is missing a discussion of the history of community involvement.</p>	

13 June 2002
Response to Comments for the Draft Community Relations Plan
Moffett Federal Airfield, Moffett Field, California

2001. The meeting was held at the Mountain View City Council Chambers, located at 500 Castro Street in Mountain View, California, from 7 to 9 p.m.

During the public comment period, input was received from public members, the local county and cities, an environmental group, League of Women Voters, Moffett Field Golf Course, and NASA. In general, the Preferred Alternative, Alternative 2, Biotic Barrier, was acceptable with special considerations. The main recurring theme throughout public comments pertained to consideration and mitigation of impacts to wildlife (namely the burrowing owl) and habitat (trees).

Site 25 Proposed Plan – The public comment period for the Site 25, Eastern Diked Marsh and Stormwater Retention Pond, Proposed Plan was from July 23, 2001, to August 22, 2001. The well-attended public meeting was held on August 16, 2001, in the Mountain View City Council Chambers, from 7 to 9 p.m., following an informational open house that began at 6:30 p.m. in the City Hall Plaza Conference Room and a rally outside City Hall organized by several environmental organizations.

During the public comment period, comments were received through a variety of media including preprinted postcards, e-mail, mailed letters, comment forms and oral responses at the public meeting from residents and public members, the local county and cities, representatives of many environmental groups, League of Women Voters, Santa Clara Valley Audubon Society, Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District, Green Party of Santa Clara County, Moffett Field employees, and Restoration Advisory Board members.

The 103 comments received for the Site 25 Proposed Plan overwhelmingly opposed the Navy's Preferred Alternative for Site 25 and requested that alternate cleanup plans be explored that would restore the site to tidal marsh. Comments also favored the immediate remediation of affected areas while tidal marsh restoration studies continued. Many comments also expressed concern about Navy

13 June 2002
Response to Comments for the Draft Community Relations Plan
Moffett Federal Airfield, Moffett Field, California

procedures due to the fact that the Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District, a co-owner of land at Site 25, was not notified earlier in the process.

The Proposed Plan was withdrawn by the Navy because it was learned during the comment period that a portion of the stormwater retention basin, believed to be under NASA's jurisdiction, is owned by the Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District. A revised plan was released at a later date (see below).

No Further Action Sites Proposed Plan – The 45-day public comment period for the No Further Action Sites Proposed Plan was held from December 15, 2001, to January 28, 2002. A public meeting was held on January 10, 2002, in the Mountain View City Council Chambers, from 7:30 to 9 p.m. The formal public meeting was preceded by an open house that began at 6:30 p.m. in the City Hall Plaza Conference Room. Three community members attended the public meeting.

The No Further Action Sites Proposed Plan received two types of comments: inquisitive and specific. Inquisitive comments received at the public meeting pertained to 1) the burrowing owl population and 2) explosives and radiation residues in the Weapons Storage Bunkers. Neither opposed the Proposed Plan.

Specific comments did not oppose the Proposed Plan in its entirety, but proposed several combinations of withdrawals. That is, since the Proposed Plan proposed No Action for five sites, those commenting had varying degrees of approval. The site for which No Action was not opposed by any commenter was Site 23, Golf Course Fill Area 3. The site that was suggested for withdrawal from the Proposed Plan by all those providing specific comments was Human Health Risk Assessment Exposure Area 4090.

Site 25 Revised Proposed Plan – The formal public comment period for the Site 25 Revised Proposed Plan was held from May 2, 2002, to June 3, 2002. A public meeting was held on May 16, 2002, in the Mountain View City Council Chambers, from 7 to 9 p.m. The formal public

13 June 2002
Response to Comments for the Draft Community Relations Plan
Moffett Federal Airfield, Moffett Field, California

meeting was preceded by an open house that began at 6:30 p.m. in the City Hall lobby.

During the meeting's public comment period, input was received from the public, RAB members, local cities and environmental groups. In general, the Preferred Alternative, Alternative 2, Excavation and Off-site Disposal of 1 foot of sediment and maintenance of the area for continued flood control, was not considered acceptable as it was perceived to preclude future restoration of tidal wetlands. A Responsiveness Summary will be released in Summer 2002 after all public comments have been received and reviewed.

RAB Meetings – The Moffett Field RAB has met six times since the beginning of 2001. Meetings are held at least quarterly at central locations, such as the Mountain View Community Center and Mountain View Police Station Auditorium.

RAB meetings extend from 7 to 9 p.m. and are well attended by RAB member, regulators, NASA representatives, environmental groups, media representatives, Navy staff and contractors, and the general public. The attendees are provided updates on investigation and cleanup activities conducted at Moffett Field each quarter and those planned for the upcoming months. The meetings are also used to inform the RAB on other operational issues. For example, at the February 7, 2002, meeting there was a presentation on funding processes for Moffett Field. Members are also involved in the decision-making process and are given the opportunity to provide input and express concerns on general and site-specific activities.

Over the past 2 years, a concerted effort has been made to recruit more members to the RAB. A community involvement fact sheet was developed which provides a brief synopsis of Moffett Field and the RAB's role and encourages readers to join. This fact sheet, as well as new member applications and the RAB Charter, are made available at all public meetings and have been successful in increasing membership.

13 June 2002
Response to Comments for the Draft Community Relations Plan
Moffett Federal Airfield, Moffett Field, California

<p>On October 27, 2001, the Bay Area public and RAB members were invited to participate in a training workshop at Treasure Island in San Francisco that provided information on the Navy's IR Program and the RAB's role in ensuring its effectiveness. Five new members have joined the Moffett Field RAB since early 2001.</p> <p>Open House – An open house for Moffett Community Housing residents was held on May 3, 2001, at the NASA Ames Research Center Special Events Room, from 7 to 9 p.m. The open house was held to provide residents with information about the chemicals that were detected in groundwater below some areas of the housing complex and the Navy's plans for addressing it. The meeting was held in an informal poster session format so that residents could speak one-on-one with the Navy's project team, regulators, the Army's housing manager, and representatives from NASA and the Navy Environmental Health Center in Virginia. The open house was attended by several residents who thanked the Navy for providing the information and offered suggestions for making it more widely available to new residents."</p>	<p>On October 27, 2001, the Bay Area public and RAB members were invited to participate in a training workshop at Treasure Island in San Francisco that provided information on the Navy's IR Program and the RAB's role in ensuring its effectiveness. Five new members have joined the Moffett Field RAB since early 2001.</p> <p>Open House – An open house for Moffett Community Housing residents was held on May 3, 2001, at the NASA Ames Research Center Special Events Room, from 7 to 9 p.m. The open house was held to provide residents with information about the chemicals that were detected in groundwater below some areas of the housing complex and the Navy's plans for addressing it. The meeting was held in an informal poster session format so that residents could speak one-on-one with the Navy's project team, regulators, the Army's housing manager, and representatives from NASA and the Navy Environmental Health Center in Virginia. The open house was attended by several residents who thanked the Navy for providing the information and offered suggestions for making it more widely available to new residents."</p>
<p>Response 26: Because Orion Park and Wescoat Housing areas are undergoing environmental investigation by the Navy (see Response 24 above), a discussion about the areas has been included in the following subsection, Subsection 4.1.5, which has been changed to "Nearby Environmental Sites." The following text was added: "Another site relevant to this plan is within the Orion Park and Wescoat Housing areas of the Moffett Community Housing Complex where groundwater was found to contain VOCs. The area is currently being investigated by the Navy to help determine the source and extent of the contamination as well as any risk to human health. Residents at the housing complex are provided with information about the progress and findings of the investigations on a regular basis. Navy and Army points of contact have been made available to meet and speak with residents about their concerns."</p>	<p>Section 4 Community Background</p> <p>Comment 26: Page 4-4, Section 4.1.4 Neighboring Properties. Orion Park and Wescoat Housing are part of Moffett Field and should be discussed with the other sites.</p>

13 June 2002
**Response to Comments for the Draft Community Relations Plan
Moffett Federal Airfield, Moffett Field, California**

<p>Section 4 Community Background Comment 27: Page 4-4, Section 4.5 Nearby Superfund Sites. The paragraph describing MEW is inaccurate and should be re-written.</p>	<p>Response 27: Comment incorporated. Section 4.1.5 (not 4.5): This paragraph has been revised as follows: "... moving north onto Moffett Field. The MEW is a consortium of companies which is actively cleaning up the site."</p>
<p>Section 4 Community Background Comment 28: Page 4-4, Section 4-2 Community Interviews. The opening sentence should be revised to indicate "In order to revise this Community Involvement Plan, the Navy interviewed 27 individuals to determine the level of knowledge and interest." If this is done, the next paragraph could be simplified. Community issues and concerns should be the first bullet item for the list. The bullet list need not be in the order of the questions were asked.</p>	<p>Response 28: The opening sentence was revised as suggested. Paragraph 2, however, was left as is so that a description of the interview process is provided to the reader. The next paragraph was developed based on 8 years of experience with community interest in how these plans are developed and what procedures are followed. In addition, because this plan has been out for review, to delete this information at this point in time is not considered wise. The bullet list was reordered as suggested.</p>
<p>Section 5 Community Relations Program Comment 29: Page 5-1, first paragraph. The existing first paragraph contains a good summary of Section 4 that should be moved to enhance the Executive Summary. The first paragraph should be revised to introduce the Community Involvement Program instead of summarizing the previous section's community interviews. The opening text should reiterate the overall goal of the Program and how the Navy will implement the community involvement activities. The text could reference changes in the program and changes in community issues and concerns that were referenced in the Executive Summary.</p>	<p>Response 29: This information is summarized in the Executive Summary and is relevant in this section as it provides the basis for the Community Relations Program presented here. However, the following changes were made to Section 5.1 and Subsection 5.1.1: Section 5.1, Community Relations Program Objective was moved to appear following paragraph 1, sentence 2. The text suggested by EPA to be moved to the Executive Summary (paragraph 1, sentences 3 through 6) were moved to Subsection 5.1.1 following the first sentence to reference community concerns. This subsection (5.1.1) was changed to Subsection 5.1.2 because the subtitle, "5.1.1, The Current Program" was added after the original first paragraph in Section 5.</p>
<p>Section 5 Community Relations Program Comment 30: Page 5-1, third bullet. The "THE" acronym should be spelled out throughout the text.</p>	<p>Response 30: Comment incorporated.</p>

13 June 2002
Response to Comments for the Draft Community Relations Plan
Moffett Federal Airfield, Moffett Field, California

<p>Section 5 Community Relations Program</p> <p>Comment 31: Page 5-2, Section 5.1.1 Changes to the Current Program. This section is excellent and should be summarized and included in the Executive Summary.</p>	<p>Response 31: As stated on Response 1, the purpose of an Executive Summary is to summarize a document, not specific sections within the document. Also, a summary should be short and concise – and encouraging – to read. It is felt that adding this level of detail to the Executive Summary is inappropriate. Therefore, this comment was not incorporated.</p>
<p>Section 5 Community Relations Program</p> <p>Comment 32: Page 5-3, Community Relations Program Goals and Methods. The stated Goals are unclear and may be changed to Objectives. The goals of the Plan are to (1) provide the public with an understanding of the investigation and cleanup activities at Moffett, and (2) provide opportunities for meaningful and active community involvement in the investigation and cleanup decision-making process so their issues and concerns can be addressed." This statement could lead off Section 5. The objectives of the Plan might be to: (1) provide accurate, comprehensive and understandable information to the public and (2) provide one or more forums for two-way communication, etc.</p>	<p>Response 32: The goals stated in Section 5 are very clear; however, the titles have been changed to "Objectives."</p> <p>The following sentence has been added to begin Section 5.2, paragraph 1: "The goals of this plan are 1) to provide the public with an understanding of the investigation and cleanup activities at Moffett Field, and 2) to provide opportunities for meaningful and active community involvement in the investigation and cleanup decision-making process so their issues and concerns can be addressed."</p>
<p>Section 5 Community Relations Program</p> <p>Comment 33: This section should also include the timing (milestone list cross-referenced with Table 2-2) of when these community involvement activities will be conducted.</p>	<p>Response 33: As stated in Responses 1, 21 and 24 and above, Table 3-1 (attached) was created to provide this information.</p>
<p>Section 5 Community Relations Program</p> <p>Comment 34: Page 5-5, Section 5.3.1 Restoration Advisory Board. The first sentence should be revised to indicate that RAB members "provide their issues and concerns," which is more than just exchanging information. There is redundancy in this part of the text as well as repetition from sub-section 2.7.1. The second and third paragraphs could be eliminated.</p>	<p>Response 34: The following text has been added to the first paragraph, at the end of the second sentence: "and are encouraged to share their issues and concerns."</p> <p>While this generic information is provided in Subsection 2.1.1 (formerly Subsection 2.7.1), the information here is more complete and sets up the following paragraphs. In addition, these paragraphs include specific logistical information about Moffett Field's RAB, subcommittee and associated meetings. Therefore, paragraphs 2 and 3 were left as is.</p>

13 June 2002
Response to Comments for the Draft Community Relations Plan
Moffett Federal Airfield, Moffett Field, California

<p>Section 5 Community Relations Program</p> <p>Comment 35: Page 5-7, Section 5.3.1.1 RAB Recruitment. For the RAB recruitment drive, the Navy should commit in the Plan to look at its existing RAB members and the stakeholder groups they represent, and determine if there are underserved populations. If so, the Navy should make a special effort to bring in new RAB members from those groups.</p>	<p>Response 35: Comment incorporated. The following sentences have been added to Subsection 5.3.1.1, paragraph 1, following sentence 2: "RAB representation will be evaluated to ensure that underserved populations are represented. Special effort will be made to target these groups."</p>
<p>Section 5 Community Relations Program</p> <p>Comment 36: Page 5-8, Section 5.3.2 Project Mailing List. The mailing list of 525 names seems small for a base of this size located in a densely populated area. Mailing lists tend to shrink over time as companies and individuals move and their fact sheets are returned as undeliverable. The mailing list should include all residences, businesses, and government offices located on Moffett Field (including Moffett Community Housing), plus all neighboring businesses and residential addresses located within three blocks of the Site's boundaries.</p>	<p>Response 36: Comment noted. The Navy will purchase a mailing list of the adjacent businesses, residents and property owners upon finalization of this plan. No revisions were made to the plan due to the following existing text in Section 5:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the first bullet under "The Current Program" says, "Continual update and use of a project mailing list for mailing fact sheets, meeting announcements, RAB meeting minutes and other project-related materials"; 2) the first bullet under "Changes to the Current Program" says, "Expand the project mailing list to include organizations that may help to increase minority involvement, such as churches, additional alternative language media, various cultural organizations, PTAs, chambers of commerce and senior citizens groups"; and 3) the first bullet under "Method 1" says, "Maintain and update an adequate mailing list of community members and other interested individuals, including local Hispanic and Asian organizations and media."
<p>Section 5 Community Relations Program</p> <p>Comment 37: Page 5-11, Section 5.3.6 Public Meetings. Please also include the public meeting for the Revised Proposed Plan for Site 25.</p>	<p>Response 37: Comment incorporated.</p>

13 June 2002
Response to Comments for the Draft Community Relations Plan
Moffett Federal Airfield, Moffett Field, California

<p>Section 5 Community Relations Program</p> <p>Comment 38: Pages 5-11, Section 5.3.7 Public Comment Periods. The Navy should consider providing public notices in the <i>Los Altos Town Crier</i>, the <i>Sunnyvale Sun</i>, and the <i>Mountain View Voice</i>.</p>	<p>Response 38: Comment incorporated.</p>
<p>Appendix A</p> <p>Comment 39: The community involvement activities for each site should be summarized in the main body of the Plan. Also, it should be made clear how the community can be involved and participate in the process.</p>	<p>Response 39: This comment has been addressed in Responses 1, 21 and 33 above.</p>
<p>Appendix A</p> <p>Comment 40: Pages A-5 and A-9, Sections A.4.3 and A.6.1 The EATS Treatment System and The WATS Treatment System. The text indicates that a 5-year review of the effectiveness, cost, and future forecast for WATS and EATS will be completed. The purpose of the 5-year review should be clarified. The section titles are unclear.</p>	<p>Response 40: Comments incorporated.</p> <p>Subsection A.4.3, last paragraph, last sentence has been revised as follows: "... 2002, a five-year review of EATS will begin to evaluate the implementation and performance of the groundwater treatment system in order to determine if the remedy is or will be protective of human health and the environment and will meet the remedial action objectives of the Record of Decision. Findings will be presented in a Final Five-Year ..." The same revision has been made for WATS in Subsection A.6.1.</p> <p>For clarification and consistency, Subsection A.4 has been changed to, "Site 26 – East-side Aquifer Treatment System (EATS)."</p>
<p>Appendix A</p> <p>Comment 41: Page A-7, Section A.6 Site 28 - West Side Aquifer Treatment System (WATS). The buildings and sites described in the text should also be shown on a figure.</p>	<p>Response 41: Comment incorporated.</p>
<p>Appendix A</p> <p>Comment 42: Figure A-1. The Site map should include all the sites described in the Appendix.</p>	<p>Response 42: Figure C-2 has been added to this appendix. This figure was included in the Proposed Plan for NFA sites and includes all sites not located in Figure C-1 (formerly Figure A-1).</p>

13 June 2002
Response to Comments for the Draft Community Relations Plan
Moffett Federal Airfield, Moffett Field, California

<p>Appendix B</p> <p>Comment 43: The interviewees provided a number of suggestions that the Navy has not addressed in this Plan. Please explain how the Navy determined which issues/concerns/recommendations to address and which to ignore.</p>	<p>Response 43: This comment was addressed in Response 4 above. In addition, similar text has been added after the second sentence in the first paragraph of this appendix.</p>
<p>Appendix C</p> <p>Comment 44: The Contact List for Moffett Field representatives should be listed separately. Telephone numbers, facsimile numbers, and e-mail addresses should be provided for all listed parties, if known. The headings should be further sub-divided (local, state, federal elected officials and agencies, etc.) to help the reader identify the representative to contact with questions.</p>	<p>Response 44: The pertinent project points of contact are listed in Section 1. Per EPA's Comment Section 1, No. 9, this information has been expanded to include facsimile numbers and e-mail addresses. Subheadings have been added to Appendix E (formerly Appendix C) as requested.</p>
<p>Appendix C</p> <p>Comment 45: Page C-2. Please include the Mountain View Library under Local Libraries. The address for Alana Lee is 75 Hawthorne Street SFD-7-3. There is no "MS" needed for EPA addresses.</p>	<p>Response 45: Comment incorporated.</p>
<p>Appendix C</p> <p>Comment 46: Page C-3. Please change the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration contact person to Laurie Sullivan and change the mail code to (SFD-8). Please verify if the DTSC contact persons and addresses are correct.</p>	<p>Response 46: Comment incorporated.</p>
<p>Appendix H</p> <p>Comment 47: Page H-1. Please revise the contact person for the Mountain View Voice.</p>	<p>Response 47: Comment incorporated.</p>
<p>Appendix I</p> <p>Comment 48: The title "Proposed Hyperlinks to Internet Web Sites" is unclear. On page 5-9, the Plan states that "the Navy will make every attempt to have the hyperlink to its Web page appear on sites of related or interested organizations." EPA may also be added to the list. However, Appendix I appears to list the web sites that the Navy is considering establishing hyperlinks to. Has the Navy decided</p>	<p>Response 48: The title of Appendix K (formerly Appendix I) has been changed to "Proposed Hyperlinks With Internet Web Sites." EPA's link has been added to the list. As stated in the plan, the Navy intends to make every attempt to have its link appear on the Web pages listed in this appendix and relevant others. This was a good suggestion heard from interviewees, and the Navy has</p>

NV - FN

13 June 2002
Response to Comments for the Draft Community Relations Plan
Moffett Federal Airfield, Moffett Field, California

which web sites the Navy will use? The final list of web sites or the general timing of the decision should be indicated. Also, for clarification, the Moffett Field web page should be listed as:
<http://www.cfdsw.navy.mil/Environmental/Moffett>.

taken it to heart. However, the desire for and the realization of such a feat is ultimately not the Navy's decision, but that of the target organization. The Navy plans to begin contacting the organizations listed in Appendix K upon finalization of this plan.

For clarification, "http://'" has been added to the Navy's hyperlink throughout the plan.