DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
LONG BEACH NAVAL SHIPYARD
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA 90822-5099

IN REPLY REFER TO:

5090
Ser 106/148
17 JUN 1993

Mr. Charles J. Flagg
Community Relations Specialist
CH2M Hill
2510 Red Hill Avenue
Santa Ana, California 92705

Gentlemen:

As requested, these are our comments on the Installation Restoration Program - Draft Community Relations Plan. While we realize that this is only a "Draft" and you were working under a time constraint, the document should have been better proofread before it was sent out. The following are general or note worthy comments; enclosed are page-by-page comments:

1. There were several typographical errors. Of special note is the date on page 2-1 regarding occupation of Terminal Island by the Navy (1938 vs. 1983).

2. Some of the information needs to be updated:

a) The Naval Station is due to close in 1994, not 1996.
b) Staffing numbers in Table 2-1 need to be changed as indicated.

3. There were several grammatical errors. These are noted on the individual pages. Please note comments on pages 2-8 and 2-15 regarding quotations. Also, do not use commas before conjunctions, especially in simple sentences.

4. Site 6B is not addressed by the plan. This will probably be questioned since you have a 6A.

5. There are quarters for personnel on the NAVSTA and a Navy Lodge. Note comments on page 2-7.

6. The Navy Exchange Gas Station is not located near the fire department, Bldg. 4 is. Note comment on page 2-21.

7. Changes need to be made to Table C-1 to reflect recent staff changes. Also, during the meeting held at the Naval Station on May 18, we decided to have the PAOs as the points of contact. Table C-1 should reflect this decision.

8. Wording was often awkward and sometimes redundant. Suggested wording has been provided in some cases.

We believe that these comments will be of assistance to you. If you have any questions please call C. Anna Ulaszewski, at the Environmental Protection Division, Code 106.31, (310) 547-7868.

L. H. SMITH
Director
Environmental Protection Division
By direction of the Shipyard Commander

Encl: (1) Page-by-page comments on the Draft Community Relations Plan

Copy to:
S.W. Div, Codes 1832AH, Codes 1832JJ (w/o encl)

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ROD	Record of Decision
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SOUTHWESTDIV	Southwest Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command
TCE	Trichloroethylene
UST	Underground Storage Tank

NPL (define also)

GLOSSARY

Community Relations Plan - The community relations plan outlines specific community relations activities that occur during the remedial response activities at a site. The community relations plan outlines how the lead agency will keep the public informed of work at the site and the ways in which citizens can review and comment on decisions that may affect the final actions at the site. The document is available in the information repository established for the site.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1989 (CERCLA) - A federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. (SARA) CERCLA establishes a program to identify releases or potential releases of hazardous substances, ensure that they are cleaned up, evaluate damages to natural resources, and create claims procedures for parties who cleaned up the sites.

What is a hazardous substance? The general public should know.

Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA) - DERA is an account of money used for cleanup of active, inactive, formerly used lands, and lands and resources affected by DOD releases of hazardous substances.

I do not believe DERP is a law; it was established by law.

Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) - DERP is a law, separate form from CERCLA, which was enacted by SARA. It is analogous to EPA's "Superfund" Program, but is broader. DERP emphasizes the identification, investigation, and cleanup of contamination from hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants under CERCLA and correction of other environmental damage, such as unexploded ordnance

Is there a difference

GLOSSARY (cont'd)

detection and disposal, demolition and removal of unsafe buildings and structures and debris, and improvements to DOD hazardous waste operations. DERP requires that hazardous substance, pollutant, and contaminant investigations and cleanups be conducted in accordance with CERCLA's federal facility section. This section requires that such facilities investigate and remediate sites to the same degree ~~as if they were~~ that is required of privately owned facilities.

Groundwater - Underground water that fills the pores in soil or openings in rock to the point of saturation. Groundwater can be a source of drinking water.

Remedial Action (RA) - Actions taken at a CERCLA site to stop or significantly reduce a release or threatened release of hazardous substances in order to protect present or future public health, welfare, or the environment.

Remedial Design (RD) - The phase of the CERCLA cleanup process that includes the development of engineering drawings and specifications for a remedy selected to address contamination at a site.

Remediation Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) - Two interrelated CERCLA studies. The RI is conducted to identify the types, amounts, and locations of contamination at a facility and evaluate potential risk to public health and the environmental from exposure to contamination. The FS identifies, screens, and evaluates different alternatives for cleaning up contamination.

GLOSSARY
(cont'd)

Removal Action - A short-term, immediate action taken to abate, prevent, minimize, stabilize, mitigate or eliminate the release or threatened release of hazardous substances that ~~may pose a threat or potential threat to~~ potential pose a threat to public health or the environment. Such actions can include, but are not limited to, security fencing around contaminated sites, installation of temporary alternative drinking water supplies, or drum removal to reduce the potential for spillage, leakage, fire, or explosion. Removal actions can occur at NPL and other non-NPL CERCLA sites.

This is redundant.

Define

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 - A federal law, as revised and amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984, that regulates the generation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes at active sites. It provides for a cleanup program similar to that under CERCLA for permitted facilities.

Site Inspection (SI) - An onsite investigation to determine whether there is a release or potential release of hazardous substances and the nature of any associated threats to public health or the environment. The purpose of the SI is to supplement information collected in the PA and to generate, if needed, sampling and other field data to determine if further action or investigation (in the form of an RI/FS) is appropriate.

Technical Review Committee (TRC) - This committee is established ~~according~~ pursuant to Section 211 of SARA which requires that a TRC be formed whenever possible and practical to review and comment on actions and proposed actions with respect to releases or threatened releases at the installation. The TRC is comprised of individuals from the regulatory community, the military, and public representatives of the

GLOSSARY
(cont'd)

community involved. The purpose of the TRC is to review and comment on Department of Defense proposed actions with respect to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances at installations.

interested in cleanup activities. In meeting this goal, the plan will help ensure that the Long Beach community is kept informed of site activities and as adequate opportunity to provide input into the cleanup and decision-making process.

This plan is tailored to the local community of Long Beach and NC Long Beach personnel. The community relations plan is specifically designed to address the current information needs and concerns of local residents, officials and NC Long Beach residents and workers. It also assists the Navy in identifying and responding to future community issues and concerns throughout the RI/FS process.

Sources of information used to prepare this plan include reports and other background materials obtained from the files of NC Long Beach and its contractor, Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc. Information gained from March 1993 community interviews was used to develop community concerns and information needs summarized in Appendix F of this plan.

This document has been prepared to meet all applicable regulations and guidance for establishing a community relations program under CERCLA. Relevant federal guidance includes the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) *Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook* (EPA OSWER Directive 9230.0-03C, January 1992), the *Navy/Marine Corps Installation Restoration Manual* (Chief of Naval Operations, February 1992) and the *Installation Restoration Public Affairs Plan* (Department of the Navy, Office of Information, Washington, D.C., 26 January 1989). The Community Relations Plan also is responsive to EPA Region IX and California Environmental

CERCLA. In 1986, the Navy adopted EPA's CERCLA terminology and procedures and dropped the NACIP Program. ~~The resulting effort was~~ the Navy's IR Program.

It should be noted that Department of Defense (DOD) installations conducting hazardous substance remediation in accordance with CERCLA provisions do not receive funding from the CERCLA Trust Fund (Superfund). Pursuant to the **Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP)**, Section 211 of SARA (10 U.S.C. Section 2701, *et seq.*), Congress set up special funding independent of CERCLA, the **Defense Environmental Restoration Account (DERA)**, to pay the cost of DoD responses to hazardous substance release sites.

1.2.2 Major Stages in CERCLA

The CERCLA process consists of a several stage process to identify, investigate and clean up hazardous substance contamination at a facility. The major stages of CERCLA are:

1. Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI)
2. Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)
3. Record of Decision (ROD)
4. Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA)

Figure 1-1 identifies CERCLA stages, summarizes key objectives of each phase of work, and provides typical time frames for their completion. A short description of each stage of the CERCLA process is provided in Appendix A.

At any time during the CERCLA process, short-term or interim response actions, such as **Removal Actions** or **Interim Remedial Actions**, can be initiated, if such actions are warranted. A brief description of each of these actions, as well as the rationale for conducting them, is also provided in Appendix A.

Community relations activities are conducted throughout the CERCLA process in order to keep the public informed of technical activities occurring at the site and to encourage public input into the decision-making process.

1.3 Implementation Responsibility for CERCLA Studies at NC Long Beach

At NC Long Beach, the study area is mainly the NC's boundaries. As such, the authority to respond as the lead agency to the potential contamination problem currently rests with the DoD, who has been delegated various Presidential authorities under CERCLA by Executive Order 12580. The Commanding Officers, NC Long Beach, have implementation responsibility for CERCLA activities at the NC Long Beach, including implementation of this Community Relations Plan. Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFACENGCOM), Southwest Division (SOUTHWESTDIV), located in San Diego, California, provides additional consultation, technical and legal assistance, and contracts administration support for IR Program matters.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Facility Background

Naval Complex Long Beach is immediately adjacent to the City of Long Beach and City of Los Angeles, California as shown in the Location and Vicinity Map, Figure 2-1. The NC Long Beach is located on the south side of Terminal Island within the Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor districts of Los Angeles County. This site has been occupied by the Navy since 1938. Naval Station (NAVSTA) Long Beach was established in 1946 as a component of the U.S. Naval Base Terminal Island and was renamed NAVSTA Long Beach in 1948. As of May 1990, 35 ships were homeported at NAVSTA Long Beach. The Station includes the Mole which is a breakwater constructed in 1944 that forms the western and southern boundaries of the West Basin of Long Beach Harbor.

The Naval Shipyard was commissioned in 1943. In July 1950, the Shipyard was placed on inactive status; it was reactivated again in February 1951. A short-range modernization program was initiated between 1970 and 1975; a long range modernization program, initiated in 1974, lasted through 1980.

The three major naval activities at NC Long Beach are:

- Naval Station (247.15 acres)
- Naval Supply Center Detachment (57.61 acres)
- Naval Shipyard (349.95 acres)

These activities are shown on the facilities plan provided in Figure 2-2. The mission of the NAVSTA Long Beach is to provide coordination and support to ship units and other naval activities in the area. The Naval Supply Center Detachment is a part of the Naval Supply Center San Diego, and provides supply support to LBNSY, the NAVSTA Long Beach and designated shore activities. The mission of the LBNSY includes providing logistical support for assigned ships; performing authorized work in connection with construction conversion, overhaul, repair, alteration, drydocking and fitting out of ships and performing manufacturing research, development and test work.

From approximately the mid-1930s to 1980, some areas of the NC Long Beach were contaminated as a result of disposal and accidental releases of hazardous substances used in support of the Station and Shipyard operations and mission. In addition to construction debris and other solid wastes, spent sandblast grit, waste oils, plating materials, solvents and paints have been disposed of at various locations at the Station and Shipyard. Also, hazardous substances have, in the past, been discharged to the harbor via the storm drain system. These past practices, together with leaks and spills, have resulted in some areas of contamination that may potentially be hazardous to human health and/or the environment and need to be evaluated.

2.2 Demographics

The current authorized military and civilian staffing for the three major activities at the NC Long Beach is presented in Table 2-1. Staff estimates are based on peacetime operations during which ships are in port 75 percent of the time. The number of staff working at the NC Long Beach at any given time depends largely on the number of

ships in port. The average number of daily visitors to the NC Long Beach is estimated to be between 4,000 and 6,000 (SOUTHWESTDIV, 1992). NAVSTA Long Beach is scheduled for base closure by ~~1996~~ 1994.

The area surrounding NC Long Beach is industrialized. There are no residential areas on Terminal Island outside of the NC Long Beach, so the population of Terminal Island would be primarily workers. Population estimates for the vicinity surrounding the NC Long Beach are presented in Table 2-2. (There are quarters for personnel on the NAVSTA.)

2.3 Overview of Base Closure of NAVSTA Long Beach

(There is also a Navy Lodge.)

Closure of military bases is ~~addressed~~ governed by two federal laws. The first statute, the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1988 (BRAC I) established a commission to study the domestic military base structure and recommend installations for realignment and closure to the Secretary of Defense and the President with final approval of the list required by Congress. The second statute, the Defense Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (BRAC II) made this a recurring scheme for three more rounds of base closures called BRAC accounts I and II. Combined BRAC I and II apply to 113 closing installations, 15 of which are on the National Priorities List (NPL). For naval facilities, NAVFACENGCOM takes the lead for closures.

NAVSTA Long Beach was one of eleven military installations in California identified for closure under BRAC II. It is scheduled for closure on 30 September ~~1996~~ 1994.

2.3.1 Base Closure and Disposal Process

Once a base closure has been announced, the appropriate branch of DoD contacts the state and local governments to provide communities information on their involvement in the closure process and to identify which local entity will handle closure-related issues. The DoD and the community work together to determine reuse for the closing base. In general, the lead role is assumed by the local governments, because the military must give consideration to a community plan developed by the affected community (Cal-EPA, January 1993). The typical military base closure and disposal process is shown in Figure 2-3. This figure shows that the reuse planning process is a four-part process: the military's property disposal process, the community reuse planning process, the environmental review process, and the environmental cleanup process. These processes are not always followed in succession and much overlap and interconnection occur.

2.3.2 Requirements on Transfer of Federal Property

SARA added Section 120, which addresses federal facilities to CERCLA. The only restriction on transfer of federal property in CERCLA is found in Section 120 of SARA. This statute requires that:

> the deed entered into for the transfer of property owned by the United States on which any hazardous substance was stored for one year or more, known to have been released,

Quotation marks are not used when quote is indented like this

Please check the quotation in this quote. Not sure what is being quoted - what is being released.

Check comment in Page 2-15

Table 2-1
Authorized Staff
Naval Complex Long Beach

Staff Type	Naval Station	Naval Shipyard	Naval Supply Center Detachment	Total
Military	1,617	71	16	1,704
Military—Afloat Commands	13,804			13,804
Civilian	2,016	~~5,112~~ 4200	241	7,369
Total	**17,437**	~~5,183~~ 4271	**257**	**22,877**

Source: Southwest Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, 1991.

The Staff #'s for the Shipyard are incorrect, unless it's stated that this number includes all tenants of the SY

or disposed of, shall contain, to the extent possible, based on a complete search of agency files:

- o A notice of the type and quantity of hazardous substances
- o A notice of the time at which such storage occurred
- o A description of the remedial action taken, if any....

(If there is more that follows, this is the correct punctuation)

In addition, the deed must contain a covenant warranting that, "All remedial action necessary to protect human health and the environment with respect to any such substance remaining on the property has been taken before the date of transfer of any additional remedial action found to be necessary after the date of transfer shall be conducted by the United States."

If this is your intro. to a new quote, it needs to start at the margin and, since this is a direct quote, it does not have to be indented.)

2.4 Previous Environmental Investigations at NC Long Beach

Between 1969 and 1992, several environmental investigations have been completed at NC Long Beach. A brief overview of the investigations relevant to the IR program is provided in the following sections.

2.4.1 1969 Industrial Waste Study

In December 1969, an Industrial Waste Study at NC Long Beach was completed by SOUTHWESTDIV. Among the objectives of this study was to "determine the nature and amount of all liquid and solid industrial wastes presently discharged into the storm drain system, directly into the harbor, or buried into the ground" (Brown and Caldwell, 1969). This was the first known environmental engineering investigation of "industrial" (now generally considered "hazardous") waste at NC Long Beach. This study reported the discharge of industrial wastewaters into the West Basin of Long Beach Harbor, burial of industrial waste liquids and sludges in disposal pits on the Mole, and the landfilling of solid waste and sand blast grit to enlarge the Mole. Estimates of quantities discharged were presented in the study.

Be consistent! one or two words.

2.4.2 1983 Initial Assessment Study

The Initial Assessment Study (IAS) for the NC Long Beach was completed in August 1983 (NEESA, 1983). The purpose of the IAS was similar to that of the Preliminary Assessment (PA) under the CERCLA process in that the IAS was to identify and assess potential threats to human health or the environment caused by past hazardous materials storage, handling, or disposal practices at Naval Installations. As such, the IAS was the first comprehensive study by the Navy to identify contaminated sites at NC Long Beach resulting from past operations. The study included information on waste generating sources, waste handling, storage and transportation procedures, waste processing

procedures, and descriptions of disposal sites and potentially contaminated areas.

Based on information from the available records, aerial photographs, surface and aerial surveys, and personnel interviews, 12 potentially contaminated sites were identified at NC Long Beach: (a thirteen site was identified during a later study)

- o Site 1: Mole Solid Waste Operations
- o Site 2: Chemical Material and Waste Storage Area
- o Site 3: Industrial Waste Disposal Pits
- o Site 4: Mole Extension Operations
- o Site 5: Skeet Range Solid Waste Fill Area
- o Site 6: Boat Disposal Location
- o Site 7: Harbor Sediments
- o Site 8: Building 210 Trichloroethene (TCE) Disposal Site
- o Site 9: Building 129 Ground Floor Spills
- o Site 10: Lot H Past Operations
- o Site 11: Hillside East of Drydock 1
- o Site 12: Lot X Toxic Sandblast Grit Disposal

Probably should add this as a clarification.

The location of each site, as identified by the IAS and subsequent investigations.

Each site was assessed with regard to contamination characteristics, migration pathways, and potential receptors. The study concluded that none of the 12

sites found at NC Long Beach posed a significant threat to human health or the environment to warrant a confirmation study, but recommended various precautionary measures.

2.4.3 1989 RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA)

A RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA) of the NC Long Beach, dated 30 November 1989, was prepared by the Cal-EPA Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) [referenced as it was then designated the Department of Health Services ([DHS], 1989)]. The RFA was performed to identify and evaluate SWMUs and other areas of concern (AOC) at NC Long Beach. A records review, evaluation of existing data, personnel interviews, and a visual site inspection (VSI) were conducted to evaluate the potential for releases of hazardous constituents from identified SWMUs.

The records review was based on information found in the RCRA and CERCLA files of the EPA, the files and inspection reports of the California Department of Health Services (DHS, Long Beach Region), and the facility's RCRA Part B permit application. Other contacted agencies include the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) (Los Angeles Region), City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, Long Beach Fire Department, California Fish and Game Department, National Marine Fisheries Service (Department of Commerce), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Department of Interior), and the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

The RFA recommended further action at the 12 SWMUs identified in the IAS, as well as one additional site (Site 13: Tank Farm area near Building 303). Also, a TCE release identified at a former quonset hut site, near Building 129, was added to the possible contaminant sources to be investigated at Site 9.

2.4.4 1992 Site Inspection Reports

Two Site Inspections (SIs) were conducted concurrently in 1991 at the NAVSTA Long Beach and the LBNSY; the SI Reports were finalized in November 1992 (SOUTHWESTDIV, 1992a and 1992b). The SI follows the PA in the CERCLA process. The objectives of the SI were as follows:

- Verify the presence of hazardous substances contamination at 12 sites identified by the IAS.

- Assess whether contamination at the sites exists at concentrations that warrant further action.

- Evaluate potential contaminant migration pathways and potential targets for scoring under the EPA Hazard Ranking System (HRS).

The NAVSTA Long Beach SI addressed Sites 1 through 7, which lie within its boundaries, and the LBNSY SI addressed Sites 7 through 12, which lie within its boundaries. Site 7 is shared by both the Station and the Shipyard; therefore, portions of the site contiguous with the Station and the Shipyard

were designated as Sites 7A and 7B, respectively, and were addressed in separate SI reports.

To accomplish the SI objectives, a total of 86 soil samples, 27 groundwater samples, and 15 sediment samples were collected as part of the SI field efforts. The results of the laboratory analyses conducted on these samples were used to evaluate observed releases to groundwater, soil/sediment, surface, and air pathways in accordance with EPA guidance. Further investigation was recommended for each of the 12 sites.

2.4.5 1992 Phase I RFI Report

A Phase I RFI was conducted at Site 13 (Tank Farm Area Near Building 303) in December 1991. Soil and groundwater samples were collected from the site and reporting was completed in December 1992 (SOUTHWESTDIV, 1992c). The purpose of the RFI was to assess whether there have been releases of hazardous constituents into the subsurface environment at the Tank Farm area and whether additional investigation or corrective measures are required. Releases were confirmed at Site 13, and the area was recommended for further investigation.

2.4.6 Other Investigations

Other environmental investigations conducted at NC Long Beach that were not part of the IR program are summarized briefly below:

- Numerous investigations were conducted in the area of Site 4 between 1985 and 1992 for areas proposed for the ServMart (Leighton and Associates, 1986; SCS 1986, 1987, 1989a, 1989b, 1989c; SOUTHWESTDIV, 1989; Groundwater Technology and Government Services, 1989; Groundwater Technology and Government Services 1992). Primarily petroleum-related contaminants have been found in the area.

- A soils investigation was completed in 1989 in an area of Site 12 that had previously been used for drum-crushing operations (The Earth Technology Corporation [TETC], 1989).

- During excavation of a broken water line in June 1992, stained soil was observed at an approximate depth of 2 to 8 feet at a location just east of Site 3. Analysis of soil and water from the excavation showed petroleum contamination. Subsequently, Site 3 was expanded to include this area (SOUTHWESTDIV, 1992a).

- Several investigations have been completed for underground storage tank (UST) locations at NC Long Beach. Areas investigated include Building S-4 (SOUTHWESTDIV, 1992e), the area between Buildings 143 and 144 (SOUTHWESTDIV, 1992f), and the ~~Naval~~ NAVY Exchange Gas Station (SOUTHWESTDIV, 1992g) ~~near the fire department~~.

Not near the fire dept. Bldg S-4 is.

2.3.1 NC Long Beach RI/FS Study Areas

Site descriptions for each of the 13 potential source areas of contamination currently identified at the NC Long Beach are presented Appendix B. The sites that will be investigated under the RI/FS program include:

- Sites 1 and 2 - Mole Solid Waste Operations and Chemical Material and Waste Storage Area
- Site 3 - Industrial Waste Disposal Pits
- Site 4 - Mole Extension Operations
- Site 5 - Skeet Range Solid Waste Fill Area
- Site 6A - Boat Disposal Location
- Site 7 - Harbor Sediments (NC Long Beach)
- Site 8 - Building 210 Trichloroethylene Disposal Site
- Site 9 - Building 129 Groundfloor Floor Spills
- Site 10 - Lot H Past Operations
- Site 11 - Hillside East of Drydock 1
- Site 12 - Lot X Toxic Sandblast Disposal
- Site 13 - Tank Farm Near Building 303

3.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

This section provides an overview of the community surrounding NC Long Beach that could be affected by contamination and environmental cleanup studies at the naval facilities. A profile is provided of the City of Long Beach and County of Los Angeles including historical background about the area's settlement; a description of government administration at the county and city level; socioeconomic information about population, land use and employment; as well as information on public services, community organizations, educational resources, and media sources in the area. Information provided in this section will be used by NC Long Beach community relations staff to develop an understanding of key institutional structures in the Long Beach area, to ensure adequate coordination with key ~~community~~ officials ~~and other~~ community leaders and other interested individuals.

In addition, a ~~n~~chronology ~~is provided~~ of community involvement ~~to date~~ in environmental cleanup programs at NC Long Beach is provided. This section also summarizes local issues of general importance to the surrounding community as well as specific concerns or issues associated with environmental cleanup at NC Long Beach. Identification of these issues was based on community interviews conducted with representative members of the surrounding community.

5.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

This section describes community relations activities planned for NC Long Beach that have been designed to meet the objectives identified in Section 1.1. A timeline projecting implementation of community relations activities is provided in Table 5-1.

5.1 Information Contacts

The NC Long Beach Public Affairs Officer(s) (PAOs) will serve as the contact who will receive and respond to requests for information and coordinate implementation of this plan. Non-routine request, i.e., Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests, should be submitted in writing and directed to the FOIA Officer for NC Long Beach. The PAOs, FOIA Officer, and other key contacts for NC Long Beach are listed in Appendix C. The names, addresses, and phone numbers of the PAOs will be provided in fact sheets, press releases, and other public information releases. The NC Long Beach PAOs will work closely with the SOUTHWESTDIV Remedial Project Manager (RPM) and the NC Long Beach IR Managers to ensure that activities are coordinated according to the RI/FS schedule.

5.2 Mailing List

A mailing list of residents and other interested persons or businesses has been developed and will be maintained by NC Long Beach. Notices and fact sheets will be mailed to all addressees on the mailing list. Mail-in coupons will be included on fact sheets or progress reports distributed to the public to obtain names and addresses of

- o Site updates and other community relations materials
- o News releases and news clippings about the site
- o Verified site sampling results
- o Final site reports

San Pedro Library

NAVAL STATION

NC Long Beach will established information repositories at the ~~NC~~ Long Beach Library and at the Long Beach Public Library (see Appendix E). These locations will be identified in fact sheets, progress reports and new releases. Repository information will be updated quarterly, contemporaneously with the administrative record. Documents proposed for inclusion in the information repository through quarterly updates will be complied and submitted to the RPM for approval prior to inclusion in the repository.

(or as becomes available)

5.4 Administrative Record

Pursuant to Executive Order 12580, federal agencies are responsible for compiling and maintaining the administrative record for federal facilities under their jurisdiction, custody and control. The administrative record is a legal file of documents upon which the lead agency (Navy) bases its selection of a response action and upon which any judicial review is based. It also serves as a vehicle for public participation in the selection of a response action. The administrative record file (a term that refers to the incomplete record, that is, to the documents as they are being compiled) must be established no later than the start of the remedial investigation (when the final RI/FS Work Plan or Community Relations Plan becomes available).

- o Fact sheets
- o Site technical studies
- o Endangerment/Risk Assessment
- o RI/FS Work Plan (both as available for public comment and as final, it different)
- o Pertinent policy and guidance documents

It also typically contains relevant public participation materials including the Community Relations Plan, the Proposed Plan for the site, public notices (e.g., announcing availability of information, meetings and opportunities to comment), meeting transcripts and other meetings documentation, public comments (including written documentation of any substantive oral comments), and responses to state and all other significant comments. It also contains decision documents, enforcement documents, and other party information (e.g., documentation of state involvement).

No later than the commencement of the remedial investigation, the administrative record file must be made available for public review at a location at or near the site that ensures easy public access to the administrative record file. The public availability of the administrative record file must be announced in a public notice and its location should be provided in subsequent community relations materials such as fact sheets or newsletters. A master copy of the administrative record (containing original copies for all file materials) is held in a central docket in a location within the federal agency office

comparable to an EPA regional office. In order to preserve its integrity, the master version should not be accessible to the public. One (or more) duplicate(s) of the file is usually provided at or near the site, usually at one of the information repositories, since this location is selected for its convenience and accessibility to the public. Both the original and duplicates of the file should contain an index to the file. Special documents not included in the file due to size or space constraints, such as large maps or sampling data, must be incorporated in the file by reference (that is, defined in the index but not physically contain in the file). For such documents, the index must indicate where the documents are publicly accessible.

An Administrative Record Coordinator will be designated who is responsible for ensuring the adequate compilation and maintenance of the Administrative Record. The Administrative Record File should be maintained on a quarterly basis. Documents proposed for inclusion in the Administrative Record through quarterly updates will be compiled and submitted to the RPM for approval prior to inclusion in the Administrative Record.

NC Long Beach may house the information repository and Administrative Record in the same location. Because materials in the information repository include any materials that have been released to the public, certain repository materials may at times overlap with some of the public participation documents contained in the Administrative Record.

5.5 Progress Reports

Progress reports will be prepared periodically (preferably at major milestone events) in a newsletter format to provide the public an update of activities at NC Long Beach. Newsletters will be distributed to the addressees on the mailing list.

5.6 Fact Sheets

Several fact sheets will be prepared and distributed to addressees on the mailing list during the RI/FS process. The first fact sheet, an RI/FS kickoff fact sheet, will describe the Navy IR process, site background information, and the planned remedial investigation to be conducted at NC Long Beach. Fact sheets will be issued during the RI/FS process to summarize and compare remedial alternatives being considered for the different sites. This information, known as the **Proposed Plan**, can be presented either as a fact sheet or as a separate document. Typically, the proposed plan is presented in fact sheet format for the convenience of the public. Another fact sheet on the site contaminants and their health effects may also be prepared and distributed after preparation of the **Baseline Risk Assessment**, if there are significant concerns on health issues.

If one or more interim remedial actions are identified at the site, a fact sheet on the proposed remediation plan for each interim action will be prepared, in accordance with CERCLA requirements.

5.7 Briefings for Local Officials

NC Long Beach representatives will brief county and city officials on an as-needed basis, in order to update them on the progress of site work and to continue to monitor community concern throughout site work. Local officials will be kept informed of NC Long Beach actions and decisions through fact sheets, progress reports, draft documents, correspondence, or meetings, as deemed appropriate.

5.8 Public Meetings

A public meeting will be held during the public comment period for the proposed plan to present NC Long Beach's Proposed Plan for that site or group of sites and allow the public to express their opinions or ask questions. Presentations will be prepared to summarize technical results in a simple, clear manner with supporting graphic and handout materials. The suggested meeting place for the public meeting is the ~~NC~~ NAVAL STATION Long Beach Officer's Club.

5.9 Informational Meetings

Informal informational meetings are an effective mechanism for updating the community on the progress of site work and ~~continuing~~ to monitor community concern. As major findings are obtained, NC Long Beach will hold informal informational meetings to update the public on the status of NC Long Beach cleanup activities. Meetings will be held, as needed, based ~~used~~ on community interest in various aspects of the site work, but should be held at the conclusion of the remedial investigation, the conclusion of the feasibility study, and

the initiation of remedial design work. Presentations will be prepared to summarize technical results in a simple, clear manner with supporting graphic handout materials. Suggested locations for such meetings include the ~~NC~~ NAVAL STATION Long Beach Officer's Club and the Long Beach Public Library.

5.10 News Releases

NC Long Beach will prepare news releases to announce significant milestones of the RI/FS process, such as significant sampling results, findings of the RI/FS or other study reports, or to announce public meetings and comment periods. The news releases will be distributed to the local media. Surveys conducted during the interviews indicated that news releases in the following newspapers will likely reach most of the interest citizens:

- Press Telegram
- News Pilot
- Los Angeles Times, South Bay Edition
- The Daily Breeze
- ~~Downtown Gazette~~
- ~~Bigley~~ Journal
- Long Beach Business Journal
- Long Beach Times

5.14 Updates to the Community Relations Plan

As required by Section 300.435(c)(1) of the NCP, the community Relations Plan will be updated prior to the initiation of remedial design work. The revised plan will reflect changing public concerns and information needs as work shifts from the investigatory into the cleanup phase of activities. It will also identify any new or changed public involvement activities not already addressed in the earlier plan. At the direction of the NC Long Beach, additional updates or addenda to the community relations plan may be prepared periodically, if significant changes occur to the number of sites, the scope or findings of work activities, or the specific types of community information needs or concerns.

5.15 Technical Review Committee

DERP requires DoD facilities to establish a TRC whenever possible and practical. The TRC, an advisory body, has been established to review and comment on actions and proposed actions respecting releases or threatened releases at the NC Long Beach. Members of the TRC includes representatives of NC Long Beach, SOUTHWESTDIV, Cal-EPA, local government and public representatives. Regular meetings will be held approximately every six months to review the progress of RI/FS or RD/RA work and to discuss matters of interest. The TRC will receive draft reports prepared under the CERCLA or other remediation processes for review. Comments and recommendations of the TRC will be forwarded to the ~~Navy~~ SOUTHWEST DIV, NC Long Beach, and Cal-EPA for their consideration.

Table B-1
Summary of Potentially Contaminated Sites
Naval Complex Long Beach

Site Number	Site Location	OU Number	Site Name	Source Type	Disposal Period	Waste Description
1	Station	1	Mole Solid Waste Operations	Landfill	mid-1940s to mid-1960s	Trash, garbage, metal scrap, sandblast grit, asbestos
2	Station	1	Chemical Material and Storage Area	Surface Release/Spill	mid-1960s to 1980	Waste oils, acids, solvents, paints, chromic acid
3	Station	1	Industrial Waste Disposal Pits	Landfill	late-1940s to early 1970s	Waste oil, caustic waste, acidic wastes, sludges, trash
4	Station	1	Mole Extension Operations	Landfill	1950s - 1972	Construction debris, sandblast grit, petroleum products, asbestos, trash, soil
5	Station	2	Skeet Range Solid Waste Fill Area	Landfill	mid-1930s to 1968	Bed frames, desks, solid waste, construction debris
6 A	Station	2	Boat Disposal Location	Landfill	1942 to 1965	Sandblast grit, old boats, waste oil, solid waste
7 A-B	Station & Shipyard	3	Harbor Sediments	NA	early 1940s to mid-1970s	Boiler blow-down, rust preventative, lead caulking material, solvents, PCBs, acids, waste oil, grease
8	Shipyard	4	Building 210 Trichloroethane (TCE) Disposal Site	Surface Release	1974 to 1980	Trichloroethene

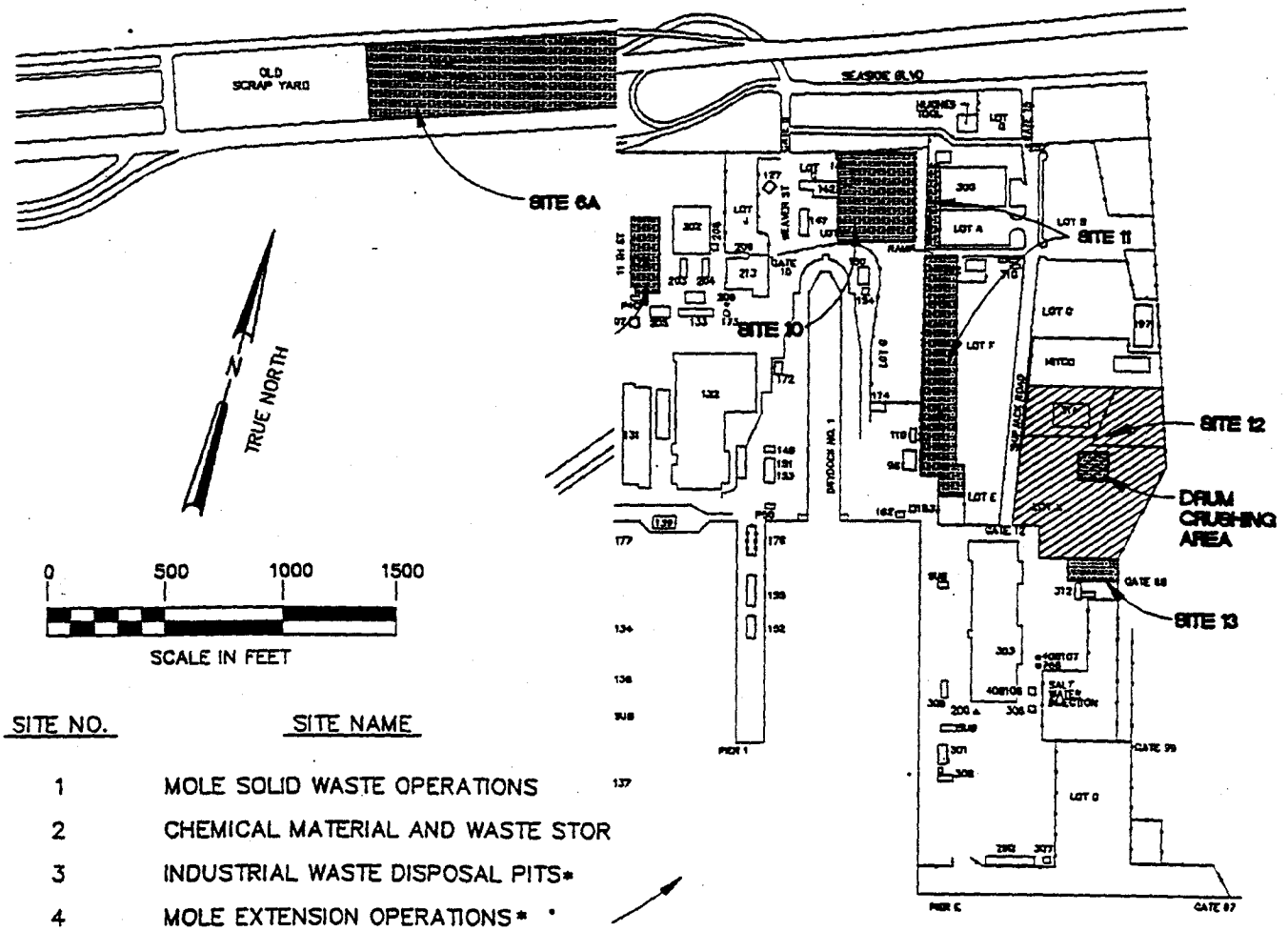
Discharges???

Table B-1
Summary of Potentially Contaminated Sites
Naval Complex Long Beach

Site Number	Site Location	OU Number	Site Name	Source Type	Disposal Period	Waste Description
9	Shipyard	4	Building 129 Ground Floor Spills and Quonset Hut	Surface Release/Spill	1940 to 1973	Oil, grease, solvents, trichlorethene, cosmoline, paint
10	Shipyard	4	Lot H Past Operations	Surface Release	1952 to 1957	Batteries, sandblast grit, battery acid, waste oil, solvents, mercury
11	Shipyard	5	Hillside East of Drydock 1	Landfill	1950s to 1975	Sandblast grit, cuprous oxide
12	Shipyard	4	Lot X Toxic Sandblast Disposal	Landfill	1971 to 1975	Sandblast grit, tributyltin, solvents, petroleum products, paints, trichloroethene, stoddard solvents
13	Shipyard	4	Tank Farm Area Near Building 303	Surface Release/Spill	1970 to Present	Portable storage tanks containing: sodium nitrite, sulfides, citric acid, trisodium phosphate, oil, solvents, thinners

Spills

04-15-93



SITE NO.	SITE NAME
1	MOLE SOLID WASTE OPERATIONS
2	CHEMICAL MATERIAL AND WASTE STOR
3	INDUSTRIAL WASTE DISPOSAL PITS*
4	MOLE EXTENSION OPERATIONS*
5	SKEET RANGE SOLID WASTE FILL AREA
6A	BOAT DISPOSAL LOCATION
7 A E B	HARBOR SEDIMENTS
8	BUILDING 210 TRICHLOROETHENE (TCE)
9	BUILDING 129 GROUND FLOOR SPILLS
10	LOT H PAST OPERATIONS
11	HILLSIDE EAST OF DRYDOCK 1*
12	PARKING LOT X TOXIC SANDBLAST DISI
13	TANK FARM AREA NEAR BUILDING 303

Source: NEESA, 1983

* THE BOUNDARIES OF SITES 3,4,11 AND 12 HA
FROM THOSE REPORTED IN THE IAS BECAUSE
INFORMATION OBTAINED SINCE 1983.

** SITE 13 ADDED AFTER IAS COMPLETED.

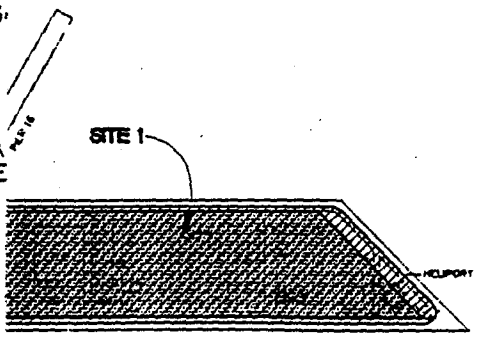


FIGURE B-1
POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED
HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES
NAVAL COMPLEX LONG BEACH
COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

H:\FIGURES\SCO70147.CR\70147-11.DWG

Table C-1
List of Key Contacts

		Page
Naval Shipyard Long Beach Long Beach, CA 90822-5099		
Capt. B. Janov	Commanding Officer	310/547-
Courtney Kleven	Public Works Office (Code 400)	310/547-4
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Doug Hamilton	Environmental Division	310/547-62
Dave Baillie	Supv. Environmental Engineer (Code 106.31)	213/547-78 ~~691~~
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Table C-1
List of Key Contacts

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Jeff Grouhoug	(Code 522) San Diego, CA 92152-5000	619/553-5475
Claire Randall	Los Angeles Harbor Boat Owners 500 W. 16th Street Long Beach, CA 90813	310/437-7659
Mike Murchison	4th District Supervisor 415 W. Ocean Blvd., Rm 101 Long Beach, CA 90802	310/491-5901

Hugh Harley

4.0 HIGHLIGHTS OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

The community relations program for NC Long Beach is designed to provide information to the public and media on a timely basis and encourage public involvement. The program is also designed to be flexible so that, as community information needs evolve and change, the community relations program can be revised. The Community Relations Plan should also develop the credibility of NC Long Beach as a responsible neighbor, both to local citizens and to other governmental agencies.

Based on key community concerns discovered during the community interview process, it is recommended that the community relations program should take the following approach:

1. Enlist the support and full participation of local officials in the coordination of community relations activities. ~~Based on~~ Recent community interviews indicate that NC Long Beach has established a good working relationship with the County and City of Los Angeles and the City of Long Beach, and ~~its credibility was~~ has credibility felt to be good. It is essential that local officials be regularly and fully informed of site activities, plans, findings and developments.

2. Provide timely, concise and easily-understood information to interest members of the public and to the media. Most people interviewed indicated a preference to be kept informed about the progress of site work through the distribution of fact sheets at key points in the RI/FS process. The schedule of technical activities, purpose of activities, and the results should be readily

Be consistent with "will" & "should"

available to interested citizens and groups. Inquiries ~~should~~ will be handled quickly, courteously, and consistently by a single representatives or spokespersons for NAVSTA Long Beach and LBNSY, respectively. If information cannot be released to the public for national security or other reasons, a clear and simple explanation will be provided as to why the information must be withheld.

3. Educate interested citizens and local officials about the procedures, policies, and requirements of the CERCLA/SARA program. Basic information about the CERCLA process will be circulated to help the community better understand the regulatory process. In addition, basic information on the Navy's IR process ~~should~~ will be prepared and distributed to the public.

4. Let the public set the pace for the community relations program. The concerns about its perceived impact on the ~~Each CERCLA~~ site differs based on ~~the needs and concerns of its~~ surrounding community. A successful and effective community relations program tailors itself around the special requirements of the community. At NC Long Beach, the structure, format, and schedule for community relations activities will remain flexible, to meet the changing needs of the local community.