

Community Involvement Plan (CIP) Former Naval Station Puget Sound



May 23, 2014

Contents

1 Introduction	1
Purpose of This CIP	1
Overview of the CIP	2
2 Site Background	
Former Naval Station Puget Sound (NSPS).	4
Transfer Overview	6
Recent Site Discovery	7
Current Environmental Investigation and Cleanup Effort at the Site	8
3 Community Background and Previous Outreach Efforts	9
Past Community Outreach	11
4 Overview of the CERCLA Process	12
5 Community Interview Results	12
Responses to Interview Questions	15
Length of Residency Near Magnuson Park	15
Discovery of the Low-Level Radiological Contamination at Magnuson Park	16
Personal and Community Concerns Regarding the Discovery of Low-Level Radiological Contamination	16
Awareness and Knowledge Concerning the Low-Level Radiological Contamination at Magnuson Park.	19
Attendance and Evaluation of Previously Held Public Meetings . . .	21
Technical Experts Suggested for Future Meetings	22
Knowledge of the CERCLA and Remediation Processes at Radiologically Contaminated Sites.	23

Means of Receiving Information	24
Preferred Ways of Receiving Information About the Radiological Cleanup of Magnuson Park	24
Suggested Times and Locations for Future Meetings	29
Frequency of Updates	30
Trusted Sources in the Community	30
6 “Plan of Action” to Improve Communication	31
Navy’s Community Involvement Approach at Magnuson Park	32
Evaluating and Updating the CIP.	36
7 List of Project Contacts and Information Repository Locations	37
Appendix A Community Interview Questions	
Appendix B Abbreviations and Acronyms	

1 Introduction

The Navy prepared this Community Involvement Plan (CIP) to engage and collaborate with community stakeholders regarding the ongoing environmental investigation and cleanup activities at Magnuson Park, the former Naval Station Puget Sound (NSPS). This CIP reflects community concerns, questions and information needs as expressed during interviews conducted in December 2013 and January 2014. It also describes the Navy's plan for keeping residents informed and involved in decisions about the radiological cleanup at Magnuson Park. This CIP is intended to be a living document that will be updated as additional information is received during the cleanup and/or from community comments. This CIP is an update to the 1994 Community Relations Plan/Public Participation Plan.

It should be noted that while this document is focused on communications with the local community, the Navy follows a separate protocol when addressing elected or appointed officials to keep them apprised of project details and milestones.

Purpose of This CIP

The purpose of this CIP is to identify public participation and communication issues, outline the Navy's methods to keep the community informed, and promote pertinent and focused two-way communication between the Navy and community members regarding the cleanup effort at Magnuson Park. This CIP is designed to benefit the community regarding those goals by promoting and identifying steps which local residents and businesses can take to participate in discussions regarding the site.

As part of the overall community involvement strategy, the Navy is making this CIP available to the community for review and input. Members of the community who would like to discuss or ask questions about the CIP, or who have questions about any of the technical site-specific information contained in this CIP, are encouraged to contact:

Cindy L. O’Hare

Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC)

Environmental Coordinator

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Northwest

1101 Tautog Circle, Suite 203

Silverdale, Washington 98315-1101

Cindy.ohare@navy.mil

Overview of the CIP

This CIP is organized in sections to allow readers the flexibility to either read the entire document or go directly to the parts of greatest interest.

Section 1: Introduction — presents the purpose and an overview of the CIP.

Section 2: Site Background — describes the area of former NSPS and provides an overview of the previous work and transfer of the site, as well as the current environmental investigation and cleanup effort at the site.

Section 3: Community Background and Previous Outreach Efforts — presents a profile of the Sand Point and Magnuson Park community, its governance, and an overview of previous outreach efforts conducted at the site.

Section 4: Overview of the CERCLA Process

Section 5: Community Interview Results — describes the main questions and concerns expressed by residents during the community interviews. These questions, concerns and suggestions will be addressed by the Navy as part of its ongoing efforts to implement the communication suggestions brought forward in this CIP.

Section 6: Navy Communication “Plan of Action” — highlights the Navy’s approach for engaging and collaborating with stakeholders throughout the environmental investigation and cleanup efforts. This section also presents specific communication tools and activities that will be implemented to improve Navy communications with the local community as the radiological cleanup of Magnuson Park continues.

Section 7: List of Project Contacts and Information Repository Locations

Attached Appendices

Appendix A: Community Interview Questions

Appendix B: Abbreviations and Acronyms

2 Site Background

Former Naval Station Puget Sound (NSPS)

The former NSPS is located approximately 6 miles northeast of downtown Seattle in the Sand Point neighborhood on the western shore of Lake Washington within Warren G. Magnuson Park (Magnuson Park), 7400 NE 74th Street, Seattle, Washington. It is bounded by residential areas to the west and south, Lake Washington to the north and east, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Western Regional Center facilities and Warren G. Magnuson Park to the east. The former NSPS is located in Township 25 North, Range 4 East, Section 2, in King County, Washington, and has the geographical coordinates 47°37'00" north latitude and 122°15'00" west longitude.

Originally named Naval Air Station (NAS) Seattle, portions of NSPS were built in 1925 on land donated by King County. Many of the major buildings were built in the late 1930s prior to World War II, including Building 27 (1937) and Building 2 (1929). Further building construction and remodeling took place in later years, including an addition of the South Shed to Building 27 in 1944 and expansion of the instrument shop in Building 2 in 1941 (1941 Instrument Shop).

During World War II, NAS Seattle supported air transport and ship outfitting of personnel for the Alaskan and Western Pacific theaters of operation. After the war, NAS Seattle was designated a Naval Reserve Air Station. Aircraft overhaul and repair activities continued until 1959 to 1960. From 1945 to 1970, the station maintained naval reserve squadrons for supplementing active duty forces, both in the continental United States and abroad. Aviation activities officially ceased on June 30, 1970, and NAS Seattle was decommissioned.



Former Naval Station Puget Sound, 1970

After closure in 1970, the Navy facility was designated as Naval Support Activity, Seattle. The Navy rented buildings to approximately eight federal and institutional tenants. This included the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve in Building 2, and a unit of the Marine Corps Reserve in portions of Building 27. Between 1970 and 1977, the Navy divided the property into three parts, conveying considerable portions that had supported air operations (runways and adjacent structures) to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the City of Seattle. The remainder of the property was retained by the Navy.

In April 1982, the property was designated Naval Station Seattle. In the early 1980s, the number of tenant organizations expanded to more than 60, and ranged from Navy and Army Reserve to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. During the 1980s and early 1990s,

the naval facility hosted large community special events, such as the University of Washington Native American Student Association pow wow with more than 45,000 participants and attendees.

In October 1986, Naval Station Seattle was designated NSPS as a result of the station's decreasing support role in the Pacific fleet activities. In June 1991, the Base Realignment and Closure Commission announced the closure of former NSPS. In accordance with the recommendations of the 1991 commission, the Navy closed NSPS in September 1995.

Transfer Overview

From November 1993 to October 1997, the Navy prepared and distributed an environmental impact statement (EIS) under the National Environmental Policy Act to analyze the environmental impacts of the proposed disposal and reuse of the facilities and land at the former NSPS. The final EIS was distributed in October 1997 and identified the actions that would be necessary to mitigate impacts associated with reuse and redevelopment. The final EIS stated that the acquiring entity, under direction of federal, state, and local agencies with regulatory authority over protected resources, would be responsible for implementing necessary measures. The final EIS also stated that the Navy would include appropriate restrictive covenants in the deeds for parcels where hazardous substances remained, and for the historic properties in accordance with applicable federal and state laws. The Navy issued a Record of Decision in December 1997.

From 1988 to 1995, the Navy conducted several environmental investigations and cleanup actions on portions of former NSPS. A master lease between the Navy and the City of Seattle was executed in July 1996, which allowed the city to constructively use buildings south of N.E. NOAA Drive before full conveyance. Although this master lease did not encompass Buildings 2 or 27, the master lease contained an "Environmental Finding" section, which included a "Finding of Suitability to Lease ("FOSL") document. The FOSL noted, that "historical records indicate Sand Point (NAS Seattle, NAVSTA Puget Sound) never handled radioactive or mixed waste."

This Environmental Finding applied to the entirety of NSPS and was relied upon by the Navy in all subsequent transfers of prop-

erty associated with NSPS; no further radiological surveys were conducted by the Navy until after the notification by the City of Seattle in 2009, as discussed below. An environmental baseline survey (EBS) was performed to determine the suitability of transfer of portions of the former NSPS and a report was issued. The EBS report identified Buildings 2 and 27 as “areas where only storage of hazardous substances or petroleum products has occurred (but no release, disposal, or migration from adjacent areas has occurred).” The EBS did not contain any information regarding the potential for radiological contamination. The EBS report was submitted to the Washington State Department of Ecology, who issued a No Further Action letter dated May 16, 1996, for Parcel 2, which included Building 27. A Finding of Suitability of Transfer was signed on April 15, 1998 (amended August 11, 1998 and March 9, 2000), that contained use restrictions for the subject property. Nine parcels were transferred from the Navy to the City of Seattle and other entities from 1998 to 2002.

The Navy’s assignment of the Magnuson Park property to the U.S. Department of Interior (DOI) for subsequent conveyance to the City of Seattle required the DOI to include the following in the DOI conveyance deeds:

- A covenant warranting that all remedial action necessary has been taken to protect human health and the environment with respect to any hazardous substance remaining on the property.
- A covenant warranting that any remedial action found to be necessary after the date of such transfer be conducted by the United States.
- A clause granting the United States access to the property in any case in which remedial action or corrective action is found to be necessary after the date of such transfer.

Recent Site Discovery

During planning of proposed renovations of Building 27 in 2009, the City of Seattle reviewed historical drawings and identified rooms labeled “Radium Room” and “Instrument Shop” in the South Shed of Building 27. Following this discovery, the City of Seattle reviewed drawings for Building 2 and identified a space

labeled “Instrument Shop.” From the late 1930s through the 1960s airplane maintenance and storage activities included the use of radioluminescent (glow in the dark) paint for aircraft dials, gauges, and compasses. These operations were commonly conducted in aircraft hangars, optical and instrument shops, and radium paint facilities like those identified in Buildings 2 and 27. Further review of historical Navy records confirmed that the former NSPS used radioluminescent (glow-in-the-dark) paint containing Ra-226.

The City of Seattle conducted radiological screenings in buildings 2 and 27 and notified the Navy of elevated radiological readings. Upon being notified, the Navy took action to characterize the type and extent of residual radiological materials in and around both buildings. These areas were secured with fencing and locks and posted with appropriate signage to prevent unauthorized access. The field work for this remedial investigation (RI) was completed in 2010.

This investigation identified low-level radiological contamination above the project investigation criteria in and around the Instrument Shop in Building 2 and within Building 27 South Shed. Low-level radiological contamination was also found in piping in Buildings 2 and 27, in catch basins associated with Building 27, and in soil adjacent to these buildings and Building 12. This and other detailed information regarding the investigation were documented in the May 2011 Final Radiological Remedial Investigation Report (Shaw 2011).

In May 2010, a tenant of the Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation began renovating the northern hangar area of Building 27 into an indoor sports facility, which is currently open to the public. The public does not have access to any areas where elevated readings of low-level radiation were detected. Building 2 is mainly vacant, with the exception of the north wing which contains offices and workshops used by the job training program Seattle Conservation Corps.

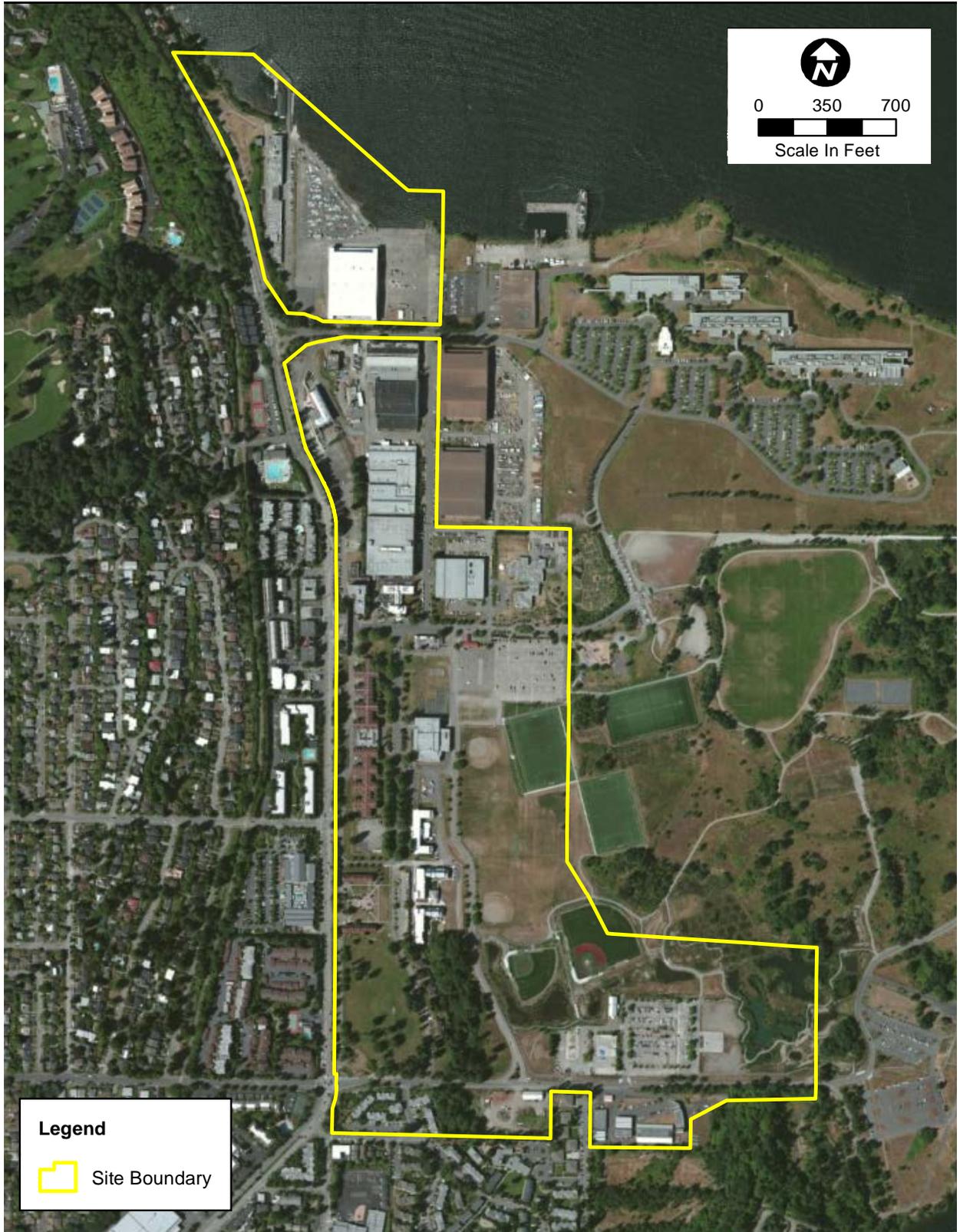
Current Environmental Investigation and Cleanup Effort at the Site

In May 2013, the Navy completed a Final Action Memorandum (Shaw 2013) to document its decision to conduct a Time Critical Removal Action (TCRA) to address the low-level radiologi-

cal contamination identified in the 2011 RI Report. The TCRA fieldwork began in June 2013, and is projected to be complete December 2014. In addition to the TCRA work in an around buildings 2 and 27 as noted above, the Navy has also initiated a comprehensive assessment pertaining to the radiological history of the site. This Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI) is the first step of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) process (Please see section 4 for an overview of the CERCLA process). A removal action may take place at any time during the CERCLA process, such as here where the Navy learned of the contamination in 2009, investigated its extent in 2010 and 2011, and began the TCRA in 2013. The PA study area, which is shown on the figure below, consists of nine parcels that were transferred under BRAC to the City of Seattle, University of Washington, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1998 through 2000. The PA study area is shown on the figure below. The PA component focuses on locating areas pertaining to historical usage of radiological materials at the former Naval Station Puget Sound. The scope includes reviewing historical documents, inspecting areas that have the potential for past uses of radiological materials, and assessing the likelihood of migration of radiological contamination. The SI will begin after the PA is completed. The SI scope includes: soils and sediment sampling of potentially impacted areas identified in the PA, evaluation of potential human and biological receptors, and development of a conceptual site model including a description of primary sources, release mechanisms, and exposure pathways. Finally, the SI will make recommendations for the next steps.

3 Community Background and Previous Outreach Efforts

Sand Point is a neighborhood in Seattle, Washington, named after and consisting mostly of the Sand Point peninsula that juts into Lake Washington. Magnuson Park is located within the Sand Point neighborhood. Its southern boundary is N.E. 65th Street, beyond which are Windermere and Hawthorne



Study Area

Hills, and northern boundary is N.E. 95th Street, beyond which is Lake City. The western limit of the neighborhood, beyond which are View Ridge and Wedgwood, is not fixed and can be said to be anywhere up the hill that extends west from Sand Point Way N.E. as far as 35th Avenue N.E. It is also the former home of NAS Seattle.

The Sand Point neighborhood is part of the City of Seattle. It lies in District 46 of the Washington State Legislature, where it is currently represented by State Representatives Jessyn Farrell (D) and Gerry Pollet (D) and by State Senator David Frockt (D). The neighborhood is within Washington's 7th Congressional District, where it is currently represented by U.S. Representative Jim McDermott (D). Sand Point is one of 17 distinct neighborhoods represented by the Northeast District Council, which is one of 13 Neighborhood District Councils whose membership interacts with the City of Seattle Department of Neighborhoods to bring forth local issues and concerns to the City of Seattle.

Past Community Outreach

In May 2013, the Navy organized and conducted a community meeting to provide a forum for interested community members to meet with technical and regulatory officials to discuss the low-level radiological contamination at Magnuson Park. The Navy shared information regarding future plans for addressing the contamination and solicited public comment from those in attendance. Community members provided many comments expressing their thoughts and concerns. In July 2013, Washington State Department of Ecology, with the assistance of the Navy, hosted an additional community meeting as part of their ongoing effort to inform the interested stakeholders regarding the plans for investigation and remediation at the site.

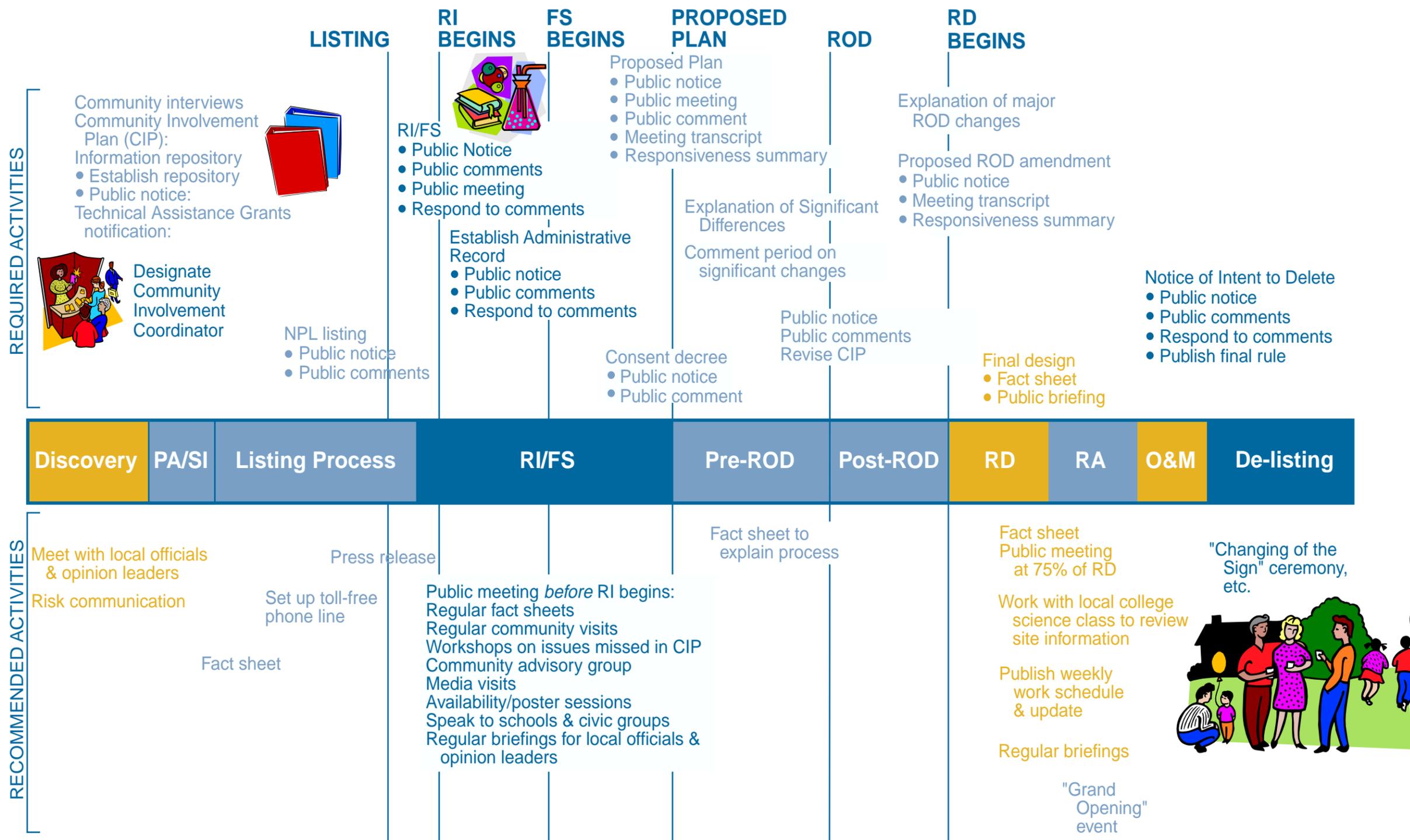
4 Overview of the CERCLA Process

CERCLA is the federal law (42 U.S. Code Chapter 103) that was enacted to clean up sites contaminated with hazardous waste. The Navy initiated the CERCLA process for this site. The CERCLA cleanup process is complex. It involves the steps taken to assess sites, place them on the National Priorities List, and establish and implement appropriate cleanup plans. This is the long-term cleanup process. Community involvement, enforcement, and emergency response can occur at any time in the process. A wide variety of characterization, monitoring, and remediation technologies are used through the cleanup process. The figure below outlines the many steps in the CERCLA process and highlights opportunities for community comment that occur throughout the process. For more information on the federally mandated opportunities for community involvement during the CERCLA process, please follow the following link: <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/community/process.htm>

5 Community Interview Results

To assess community questions, concerns and information needs about the Magnuson Park radiological cleanup, 18 community members were contacted, and interviews were conducted with 10 residents and members of several community organizations between December 2013 and January 2014. Those interviewed during the development of the CIP were chosen based on their proximity to and interest in the Magnuson Park radiological cleanup. All interviewees resided near Magnuson Park. All individuals interviewed provided clear and concise

Community Involvement Activities Throughout the Superfund Remedial Process



Note to readers: The summary provided in this CIP is intended to accurately present the issues, concerns and questions by those who were interviewed. The summaries reflect the beliefs, thoughts and feelings as expressed by the members of the community.

suggestions regarding ways in which to improve communications between the Navy and affected stakeholders. Community suggestions may be found in this section of the document. Below is a list of community organizations represented by those interviewed:

- The Magnuson Park Advisory Committee
- Magnuson Environmental Stewardship Alliance
- Magnuson Community Gardens
- The Northeast District Council and affiliated neighborhoods, including:

The Windermere Community Association

The Ravenna-Bryant Community Association

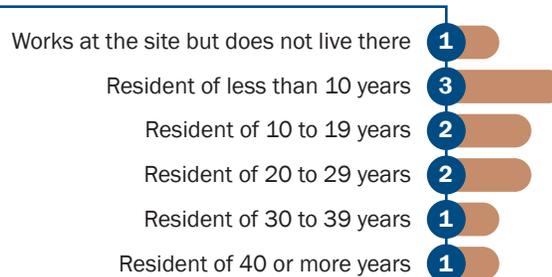
The Hawthorne Hills Community Council

Responses to Interview Questions

The list of interview questions is included in Appendix A of this CIP.

Length of Residency Near Magnuson Park

The figure below shows the number of years interviewees have lived near Magnuson Park. Note that residents who do not live near the park but are otherwise involved in the project are also represented below.

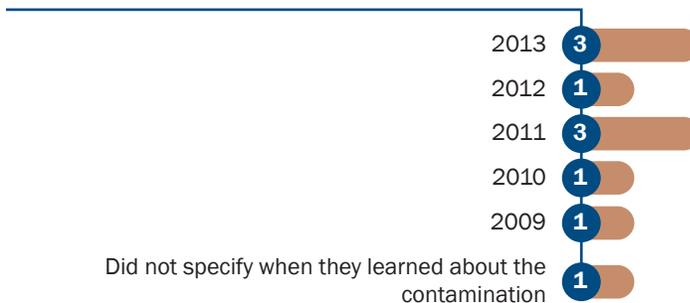


Discovery of the Low-Level Radiological Contamination at Magnuson Park

When asked how they learned about the low-level radiological contamination at Magnuson Park, interviewees listed the following:



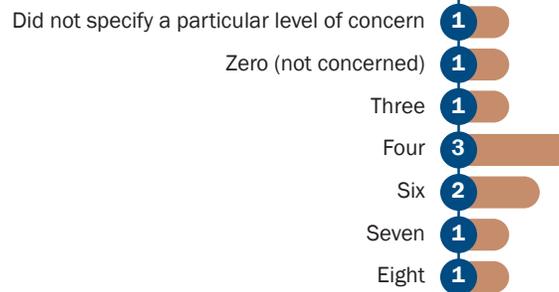
When asked when they learned about the low-level radiological contamination at Magnuson Park, interviewees gave the following responses:



Personal and Community Concerns Regarding the Discovery of Low-Level Radiological Contamination

Interviewees were asked what concerns they had regarding the low-level radiological contamination, to rate their overall level of concern regarding the site on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 represents the lowest possible level of concern and 10 the greatest possible level of concern, and if the concerns were widely shared by the community.

Feedback from interviewees is shown in italicized text.



Reported concerns:

- *There was no assessment of the possibility that contamination, radioactive or otherwise, may have been dispersed during the development activities that have occurred throughout the park in the past several decades.*
- *Development activities are underway that may disturb contamination in the sediment beneath Lake Washington. It is not clear what impact these activities may have on people who use lake for swimming, sailing, and other recreational purposes.*
- *There is no explanation for the origin of the low-level radiation that has been detected in the grassy area between the Mountaineers Club and Arena Sports. This calls into question the demarcation of the investigation area.*
- *There was no assessment of the possibility that beach-front areas and submerged sediments may have been contaminated by the radioactive materials known to have moved through the plumbing systems of the impacted buildings.*
- *There were concerns about whether there will be long-term monitoring of potential contaminants in the area.*
- *There were concerns about whether radioactive contamination has leaked into the groundwater in the project area.*
- *There was a concern if treatment of chemical soil contamination has been properly handled, such as under Building 2 and near former gas stations. Some of it may be buried or somehow capped, but has not been cleaned up.*
- *A parent of a young child was concerned about whether it would be safe for the child to make regular visits to the park over the next several years.*

Feedback from interviewees is shown in italicized text.

When asked if their concerns were widely shared by members of the community, respondents gave the following replies:

- *Concerns are very widely shared by people who know about them, especially the parents of children, or anyone that swims in the lake.*
- *The concerns among the mass population are not great. There is concern by people who live in the area, particularly among those involved with the community, who work at Magnuson Park, and have children that play in the park.*
- *It seems that members of the community are somewhat concerned about the site, but they generally trust the Navy. It is imaginable that parents with young children who have played at the park may be considerably more concerned than the average community member.*
- *On a 1-to-5 scale, with 1 the least level of concern and 5 the greatest level of concern, the level of concern among community members would be about a 2.*
- *Several of the people who only use the sports fields at the park are unaware of the contamination issues in Buildings 2 and 27. In general, it seems that several of the groups that use the park do not communicate with each other.*
- *Judging from the lack of customers at the Magnuson Athletic Club, it appears to have had a bad effect on businesses associated with the site. This trend may be subsiding as customers at the club are beginning to return.*
- *Only a small group of people seems to be extremely concerned about the site.*
- *The level of concern among others in the community is definitely mixed. Most people seem to assume that the site will be cleaned up properly, but there are some who have said that they would like to see the sampling program expanded. It seems that about 25 percent of the community is concerned about the contamination.*

During the interviews, several interviewees made the following suggestions to address the concerns that are listed above:

- *Given the unexpected and unexplained presence of low-level radiation in certain areas and the high levels of concern ex-*

Feedback from interviewees is shown in italicized text.

pressed by some parents, the project managers should conduct a thorough investigation of outdoor areas frequented by children, such as the Pea Patch and Dog Garden. The extent of this investigation should be based on a reasonable assessment of the financial consequences that could be expected to be incurred if additional radiation is discovered in these areas. This investigation should be conducted even in areas that are expected to be free of radioactive contamination.

- As part of their communication plan, the project managers should inform residents that this is being done out of an abundance of caution rather than as a matter of necessity.*
- The project managers should sample beach-front and submerged areas that may have been contaminated by the radioactive materials known to have moved through the plumbing systems of the impacted buildings.*
- The parties responsible for the remediation of the park area should conduct ongoing monitoring for contaminants of concern, such as radioactive contaminants and petroleum constituents that are associated with activities known to have occurred at the site and which could be disturbed and dispersed by development of the site. It is especially important to conduct screening and monitoring for suspected contaminants in areas that are frequented by park users.*

Awareness and Knowledge Concerning the Low-Level Radiological Contamination at Magnuson Park

Interviewees were asked if they felt they had been adequately informed about the site and who, if anyone, they had talked to about the site.

When asked if they had been adequately informed about the site, interviewees gave the following responses:

They were adequately informed by the information they had received.

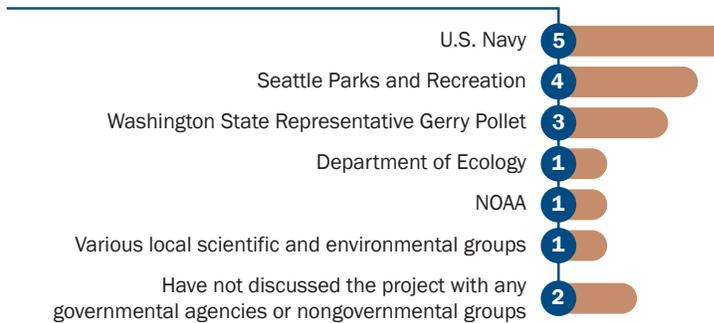
5

They were not given adequate information about the site.

5

Feedback from interviewees is shown in italicized text.

Interviewees listed the following when they were asked which organizations they had contacted with questions about the project:



During the interviews, the following suggestions regarding the adequacy of communications with the aforementioned organizations were brought forth by interviewees:

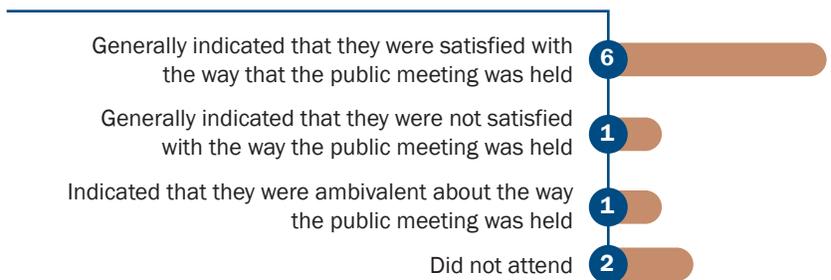
- *Communication with Seattle Parks and Recreation seemed to break down once they started asking about the status of the cleanup efforts.*
- *There was a lack of communication between the Parks Department and community organizations that had made plans for the future use of the park. These plans did not account for the presence of contamination that was known by the Parks Department.*
- *Seattle Parks and Recreation did not explain why they did not tell people about the issue for 4 years. That needs to be addressed, because people are very accepting if they understand what is going on and do not feel that there was a cover-up.*
- *The organizations that were aware of the contamination did not notify the public about the issue for years after it was discovered.*
- *This delay in notifying the public undermines the credibility of the organizations that were aware of the contamination.*
- *Given that the levels of known radiation pose a minuscule health risk, this hesitancy to inform residents increases suspicion among community members.*

Feedback from interviewees is shown in italicized text.

- *Seattle Parks and Recreation continues to defer their answers to questions about the site.*
- *Several residents, especially those who had not received any information on the site, have expressed a concern about potential health effects associated with exposure to the contaminated site. The concern among such residents seems to subside once they feel that they have been adequately informed about the low-level radiological risks at the site.*
- *Although the presenters conducted the public meeting in a pleasingly open fashion, they were not able to give satisfactory answers to some of the more pointed questions from the audience.*

Attendance and Evaluation of Previously Held Public Meetings

Interviewees gave the following responses when they were asked how they would rate the Navy’s public meeting forum in its ability to educate the public on issues associated the site.



Interviewees made the following observations about the public meeting that was held by the Navy in May 2013:

- *It was a good idea to have multiple presenters at the meeting, since this ensured the cleanup process was being approached from a variety of perspectives.*
- *Some people asked if the next meeting could be conducted as a town hall meeting.*

Feedback from interviewees is shown in italicized text.

- *It was impressive to see the willingness of the Navy to answer questions and to explain how they would find the answers to questions that they were not able to answer.*
- *It was useful to have a question and answer session after the Navy's briefing to the community organizations.*
- *It would be helpful to invite the representatives of environmental organizations to the next public meeting, since they often ask highly pertinent questions.*
- *The presenters should attempt to summarize the information by presenting the risk factors associated with the contamination in terms of the highly unusual activities that one would have to perform to be put at risk (eating buckets of dirt, for example.)*
- *The posters at the open house worked well, but they could have been presented in a more coherent fashion.*
- *The information provided by the experts from the State and the Navy at the open house was certainly adequate, but they may not have answered all of the questions of the people who expressed concern about children playing in the park and swimming in Lake Washington.*
- *It was not effective to divide the audience into smaller groups. This didn't allow participants to gain the same information at the same time and hear other participants' questions and the answers, since this interrupted the availability of the presentations and reduced the sense of solidarity among the audience.*

Technical Experts Suggested for Future Meetings

When asked for suggestions about the kinds of experts the Navy should bring to its next public meeting, interviewees gave the following responses:

- *Experts who are aware of the levels and the mobility of the contaminants and the potential impact that these levels may have upon people of different ages, particularly with regard to swimming, sailing, and other recreational activities conducted in Lake Washington.*

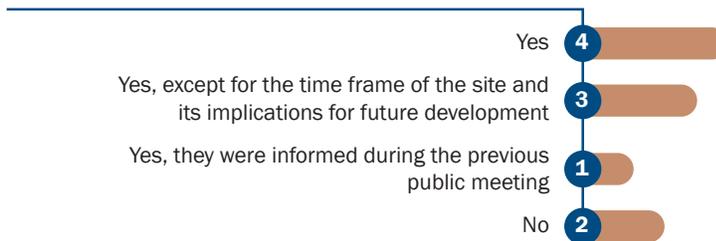
Feedback from interviewees is shown in italicized text.

- *Experts on issues related to water contamination, particularly those who could discuss issues related to the possibility of disturbing contaminants that have settled beneath impacted water bodies.*
- *Experts who understand the behavior of all the contaminants that may be present at the site in addition to the radiological contaminants.*
- *Local, unbiased volunteers such as university professors who are qualified to speak on the hazards posed by the radioactive contamination and able to explain the magnitude of these hazards in such a way that it can be understood by the public.*
- *Experts on all of the different aspects of the project.*
- *Experts who can explain the cleanup process, specifically how the radioactive contamination will be contained and transported.*

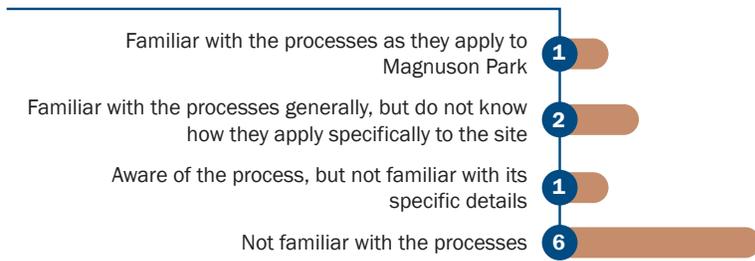
Knowledge of the CERCLA and Remediation Processes at Radiologically Contaminated Sites

The interviewees were asked to describe the extent of their familiarity with the cleanup process for a low-level radiological site like Magnuson Park and if they were familiar with the federal law under CERCLA.

When asked whether they have been informed of the cleanup process at a site like the radiological cleanup at Magnuson Park, interviewees gave the following responses:



When asked about their familiarity with the CERCLA process, responses included the following:



Means of Receiving Information

Interviewees were asked how they are currently receiving information, how they would prefer to receive information, the best dates, times, and locations for public meetings, and how often they would like to be updated about information concerning the site.

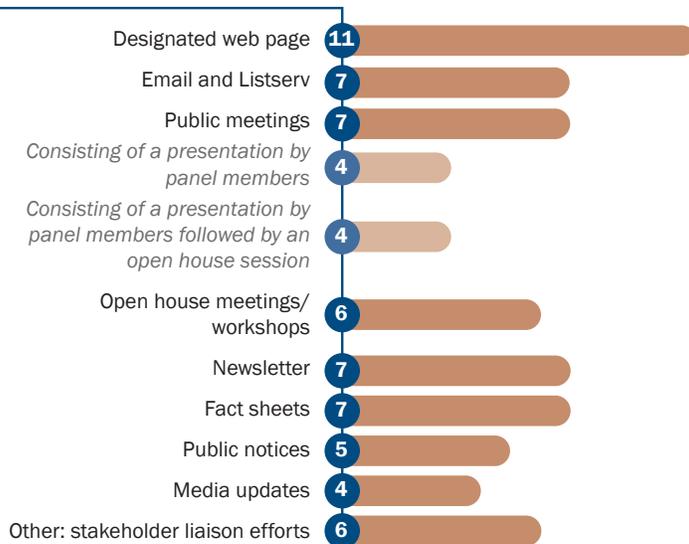
When asked how they are currently receiving information about the site, interviewees gave the following responses:



Preferred Ways of Receiving Information About the Radiological Cleanup of Magnuson Park

When asked how they would like to receive information about the site cleanup, interviewees gave the following responses:

Feedback from interviewees is shown in italicized text.



In addition, interviewees made the following suggestions about ways to inform residents about the site cleanup:

Designated Web Page

- *The web page should include a history of the project, the community meetings held to date; and any supplemental information available on the project.*
- *Someone should be assigned to monitor the web page.*
- *The managers of the website should make efforts to ensure that its contents are internally consistent.*
- *If there are multiple websites, they should be linked to each other and integrated to the greatest extent possible.*
- *The web page should provide constant updates on the project.*
- *A designated web page is a good idea, since all of the project information can be stored there. It would also be a good place to store the contact information for the agencies working on the site.*
- *The designers of the web page should consider creating a question board on the page so that concerned residents can submit their questions to the agencies involved in the project.*

Feedback from interviewees is shown in italicized text.

Email

- *Emails about the site cleanup should be sent to community organizations, such as the Northeast District Council and Magnuson Park Advisory Committee, so that they can forward them to their members.*
- *Emails should contain a link to the project website.*

Public Meetings

- *A public meeting should be held when the site is closed, so that residents are informed that residual contamination is below cleanup levels and the site is suitable for its intended future uses.*
- *In order to keep on topic and minimize interruption, public meetings should consist of a tightly scheduled presentation of the basic facts, followed by a question and answer session.*
- *The public meetings should be mediated by a neutral person who is respected within the community.*
- *The public meeting should be held at the park. The meeting should be well advertised by posters in the hopes of attracting the participation of visitors who would otherwise be unaware of the meeting.*
- *The public hearing portion of the meeting should feature a three-way conversation among the representatives of the government agencies, an independent expert, and the citizens attending the meeting. This could remedy any grandstanding by politicians.*

Interviewees suggested that future meetings could be held in the following locations:



Feedback from interviewees is shown in italicized text.

Interviewees also suggested that it would be effective to place notifications of future meetings in the following places:

- *Magnuson Park*
- *PCC Natural Markets*
- *Metropolitan Market*

Open Houses and Workshops

- *Both public meetings with panel members and open house meetings with informational kiosks are useful, and each has a time and place when it is most appropriate. In both cases, it is most useful to provide the public with as much information as possible and to allow them to interact with the presenters as much as possible.*

Newsletters

- *Newsletters should mainly be focused on project issues, since an excess of general information might cause residents to question their relevance.*
- *Newsletters should be distributed at public meetings and other venues where public presentations and discussions are being held.*
- *All newsletters and other materials should be sent electronically to conserve paper.*
- *Newsletters would be helpful. People are less resentful and defensive when they are regularly informed about site issues.*
- *It is an effective way to provide information to people who may not be highly involved in the process, but it may not be as cost-effective as other means of distributing information.*

Fact Sheets

- *The fact sheets should include links to scientific literature, since many residents are involved with the technical aspects of the project.*

Feedback from interviewees is shown in italicized text.

- *Fact sheets should be written to address specific issues and stakeholder concerns. For example, a fact sheet could be written to address the concerns that parents have about their children playing in the park.*
- *Fact sheets are useful since they enable residents to become familiar with the vocabulary associated with the project and allow residents to educate themselves about basic project issues in such a way that they can then explain them to others. Fact sheets should include information on what is being cleaned up, how it is being cleaned up, and when the cleanup is expected to be finished.*
- *It is a good way to introduce the project. The introductory fact sheet should explain how the low-level radiation got there, what is being done to remediate it, and the timeline for the remediation.*

Public Notices

- *Warning and other informational signs posted at the site should have contact numbers where residents can obtain more information on the site.*
- *Public notices would be useful, since the community organizations sometimes have a difficult time getting information out into the community.*
- *It is possible to reach a very large audience by posting updates on neighborhood blogs since many neighborhood blogs are linked to each other and to those of other community organizations.*
- *Project-related flyers should be posted at places with a large volume of foot traffic such as the PCC Natural Markets, and Metropolitan Market.*

Media updates

- *Media updates should only be issued when there is a development that truly warrants media coverage so as to not cause alarm.*

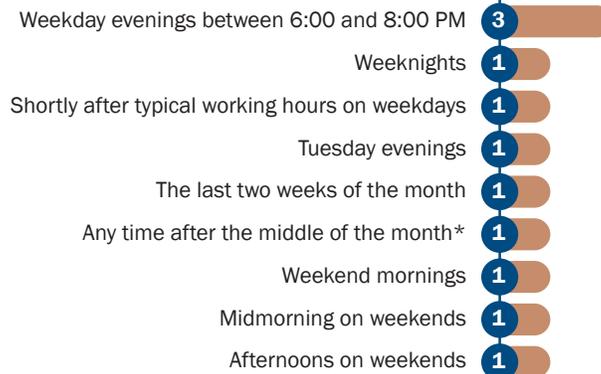
Feedback from interviewees is shown in italicized text.

Other

- *Neighborhood blogs*
- *Government health and environmental agency websites*
- *The social media pages maintained by neighborhood communities*
- *Facebook*
- *Google groups*
- *A monthly update by a representative of Seattle Parks and Recreation or the Navy to the Magnuson Park Advisory Committee*

Suggested Times and Locations for Future Meetings

Interviewees suggested that future public meetings be held at the following times:



**Northeast District Council holds its meetings on the first Thursday of each month and the Magnuson Park Advisory Committee the second Wednesday of each month.*

Frequency of Updates

When asked about how often they would like to be updated about the site cleanup, responses varied as follows:



An interviewee made the following additional suggestion concerning project updates: Updates on the status of the project should be sent out even if they only mention the work that is being planned.

Trusted Sources in the Community

Interviewees identified the following as the trusted, credible sources of information for local residents:



Additional Referral for Interviews

When interviewees were asked if they knew of any additional persons who should be interviewed, an additional four community members were invited to be interviewed. After contacting the suggested interviewees, only one was interested in participating in the interview process.

6 “Plan of Action” to Improve Communication

The Navy is committed to meaningfully engage and collaborate with community stakeholders in the cleanup of Magnuson Park. This CIP is based on input provided by community members during recent interviews conducted in December 2013 and January 2014. The Navy’s community outreach to residents residing near Magnuson Park, or using the Park, will work toward the following goals:

- Provide regular updates to those who are interested.
- Inform the general public.
- Determine the public’s information needs.
- Allow expression of community concerns to the Navy.
- Encourage and enable community members to get involved.

With these goals in mind, the Navy designed a community involvement approach tailored to the needs and suggestions of the community members. This next section of the CIP describes Navy’s approach to community involvement regarding the radiological cleanup of Magnuson Park.

Navy's Community Involvement Approach at Magnuson Park

The Navy's community involvement activities will establish an appropriate community framework to allow for site-specific outreach. Through these activities, the Navy can achieve its goal to keep the affected community informed, involved and engaged during the cleanup process. The Navy has implemented, or will implement, the activities described below to meaningfully and actively engage the community in discussions about the radiological cleanup of Magnuson Park. These suggestions have been distilled and prioritized from community interviews. Activities identified in this section are intended to provide opportunities for communication between the affected community and the Navy and address the key concerns and questions raised during the community interviews.

The Navy's CIP is a multifaceted program that includes the following:

- A dedicated site web page outlining current details and progress on the project and offering downloads of relevant documents and information
- Email updates sent to stakeholders and community representatives who previously provided comments about work at this site
- Stakeholder liaison efforts that update local and state officials and neighborhood community councils and groups, as well as others interested in the status of the project
- Public workshops and open house events
- Fact sheets
- A public survey, implemented during key phases of the project, to evaluate the community involvement and continue to discern public sentiment, concerns, and issues

Dedicated Website for the Magnuson Park Radiological Cleanup

Community member interviews clearly agreed that a web page solely dedicated to the project and frequently updated with the most current information on the project is the preferred way to keep the community informed. Web access provides a convenient way for stakeholders to review the status of the project. Anyone wishing to gain information on the Magnuson Park radiological cleanup is free to access this information at the existing website any time at: <http://go.usa.gov/kQ6e>.

At this site, citizens can:

- Receive the latest information on the cleanup process at Magnuson Park.
- View responses to frequently asked questions and answers from technical experts involved in the project.
- Participate in occasional public surveys that solicit input on facets of the project.
- View current project map of the site, which is contained in the fact sheet on the website.
- Review and/or download documents: fact sheets, health information and technical reports.

Stakeholder Liaison Efforts

Elected Officials

Stakeholder liaison efforts between Navy officials and elected legislative and municipal representatives assists in developing trust in both the process and the project and communicates important and timely information about the cleanup work. Providing information to key individuals helps them to brief interested community members with a consistent message. The Navy follows an internal communication protocol when contacting and addressing elected officials about the project.

Key Community Groups and Individuals

The same holds true of stakeholder liaison efforts between the Navy and the established affected neighborhood district coordinators, community advisory councils, and other community groups and individuals. Again, keeping these key individuals and groups updated on the most current project information is the most efficient way to relay important information about the cleanup efforts at Magnuson Park to the affected groups.

The following are the key groups with whom continued communication is essential:

- Elected representative to the Washington Legislature
- Elected city officials and involved municipal personnel
- Magnuson Park Advisory Council
- Northeast Neighborhood District Council
- View Ridge Community Council
- Hawthorne Hills Community Council
- Ravenna Community Council
- Laurelhurst Community Council
- Magnuson Environmental Stewardship Advisory Committee
- Any other group as requested or as identified

Open House/Workshop Events

The open house and workshop events provide a forum where community members can meet and talk one-on-one with appropriate technical and regulatory officials and learn about important information regarding the project. Public meetings allow a forum for the Navy to share information and for community members to express their concerns about the site in a group setting. Meeting formats can vary from formal to informal, and all can be effective depending on the objective and the information being shared.

It has been strongly suggested that the Navy use the University of Washington professorship as a resource for neutral presentations of important scientific information at public meetings when addressing attendees at open houses and as speakers to local organizations.

Frequency of meetings should be flexible, depending on the phase of cleanup and other site activities. Open houses and workshops are publicly advertised and open to anyone with an interest in understanding the specifics about the work of the project team.

Advance notice of the community open house events includes the following:

- Announcement on the dedicated project web page.
- Announcement by email weeks in advance and by surface mail to people who have requested that means of announcement.
- Advertisement in the project newsletter, sent out two weeks before the open house.
- A newspaper display advertisement the week before the event.
- Personal invitations per Navy protocol to elected officials and legislator offices.

Fact Sheets

The complex nature of specific aspects of technical work is often best translated to the public in a fact sheet. A fact sheet clearly sets out technical information in a way that is concise and understandable to the lay public. It serves as a resource to both educate and assist the public in understanding technical decisions and their implications. It has been suggested that fact sheets be available at open house events so that professionals in attendance can answer questions from the public regarding the technical information. It is also strongly suggested that they be produced to coincide with important site milestones.

Community suggestions for the fact sheet topics include:

- CERCLA and the public process
- Health information on low-level radiological exposure as it relates to children

Magnuson Park Radiological Cleanup Updates

As suggested by those interviewed, the most recent and relevant aspects of the project will be presented to the community on a quarterly basis. In addition, significant milestones will also be shared with the community using all of the above mentioned means: advertised on the site web page, via email announcements, through stakeholder liaison efforts, and during open house events.

Public Surveys

Public surveys are implemented during key phases of the project to update this CIP and discern public sentiment, concerns, and issues. Focused and appropriate resources will be used toward answering the questions and sentiments obtained from the public's response. Survey results are posted to the website. Those without Internet access or who prefer mail can contact the Navy to receive the same survey and survey results by mail.

Evaluating and Updating the CIP

Throughout the key stages of the Magnuson Park radiological cleanup process, Navy will review and assess the CIP to ensure that it continues to address community concerns.

The Navy may request feedback from the community on the methods and efforts to engage and collaborate with the stakeholders. This CIP remains a "living document" and, based on stakeholder feedback, the Navy may revise the CIP at any time to strengthen its communication and outreach efforts with the affected community.

The community engagement process is a two-way, interactive process. The Navy encourages local stakeholders to contact the Navy Remedial Project Manager at any time to provide feedback or suggestions to help inform their efforts to fully engage all interested residents living in or near Magnuson Park.

7

List of Project Contacts and Information Repository Locations

Repositories

Information Repository Location
Northeast Branch of the Administration Record Location
Seattle Public Library, Northeast Branch
6801 35th Avenue NE
Seattle, WA

Administrative Record Location
Naval Facilities Engineering Command Northwest
1101 Tautog Circle, Suite 203
Silverdale, WA
Contact: Ms. Cindy O'Hare
cindy.ohare@navy.mil

U.S. Navy

Cindy O'Hare, BEC
Naval Facilities Engineering Command Northwest
1101 Tautog Circle, Suite 203
Silverdale, WA 98315-1101

Leslie Yuenger
Public Affairs Officer
Protocol Officer
Naval Facilities Engineering Command Northwest
1101 Tautog Circle, Suite 207A
Silverdale, WA 98315-1101

Washington State Department of Ecology

Ching-Pi Wang
Ecology Site Manager
3190 160th Ave. SE
Bellevue, WA 98008

Thea Levkovitz
Community Outreach Specialist
Washington State Department of Ecology
3190 160th Ave. SE
Bellevue, WA 98008

Washington State Department of Health

John Martell, Manager
Washington State Department of Health
Office of Radiation Protection
Radioactive Air Emissions Section
309 Bradley Boulevard, Suite 201
Richland, WA 99352

Kate Lynch
Communication & Outreach Coordinator
Washington State Department of Health
Office of Radiation Protection,
Environmental Public Health Division
Point Plaza East
310 Israel Road SE
Tumwater, WA 98501

Seattle Parks and Recreation

Nina J. (Jodi) Sinclair
Senior Environmental Analyst
Seattle Parks and Recreation
Parks Division/Sustainable Operations Unit
4209 West Marginal Way SW
Seattle, WA 98106

David Takami
Communications Manager
Seattle Parks and Recreation
100 Dexter Ave N
Seattle, WA 98109

Appendix A

Community Interview Questions

Because of several comments made by the local community regarding the lack of information prior to the Navy public meeting, these questions and responses will be used to improve Navy communications with the local community as the radiological cleanup of Magnuson Park continues. All responses will be reviewed by the Navy team and a way forward will be identified and communicated back to the local community via the most popular/easily available means.

Site Background

1. Do you live in the Magnuson Park area?

If so, how long have you lived there?

How far from the park do you live, roughly?
2. Do you represent or are you a member of a community organization or group?

If so, which one?
3. How did you learn about the radiological site at Magnuson Park?

How long have you been aware of the contamination/cleanup?

Interests and Concerns

4. What concerns, if any, do you have about the radiological contamination at Magnuson Park for you and your family?
5. How would you rate your overall concern regarding the site: One (1) being not concerned and ten (10) being extremely concerned?
6. Do you think your concerns are widely shared by others in the community?

How would you characterize the overall concern of the community regarding the site?

Feedback

7. Do you feel that you have been adequately informed about the site?
8. Who have you talked to (local, state, or federal agencies, environmental groups) about the site?

What kind of response did you receive?

Do you feel the response has been adequate?
9. Have you participated in any public meeting and/or community group meeting for the site?

How would you rate the Navy's public meeting forum in its ability to educate the public on issues associated with the site? Why?

10. Have you been informed, or are you familiar with the remediation (cleanup) process at a site like the radiological cleanup at Magnuson Park?

Are you aware of the public process dictated by federal law under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)?

Communications

11. How are you currently receiving information about the site?

12. How would you like to receive information about the site cleanup?

- Newsletter (how often?)
- Email updates
- Fact sheets
- Public meetings (with panel members?)
- Open house/workshop
- Designated site web page
- Public notices
- Media updates
- Other?

13. What days, times, and locations would be best for public meetings, open house and/or workshop events?

14. How often would you like to be updated about activities at the site? (For example, quarterly? Every 2 months? Only when significant milestones have been completed?)

15. If the Navy were to host a public meeting and bring technical experts to answer questions, what area of expertise would you suggest they bring?

16. Who would you say are the most trusted, credible sources of information for local residents? (For example, community leaders? Organizations/Agencies?)

17. Are there other individuals you feel we should contact and interview regarding the radiological cleanup at Magnuson Park?

Appendix B

Abbreviations and Acronyms

CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
EBS	environmental baseline survey
EIS	environmental impact statement
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FS	feasibility study
NAS	Naval Air Station
NAVSTA	Naval Station
NSPS	Naval Station Puget Sound
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
PA	preliminary assessment
RI	remedial investigation
SI	site inspection
TCRA	time-critical removal action