

Installation Restoration Program



Former McClellan Air Force Base

Final

January 2003

Community Relations Plan

At Any Time You Can:

- Let the Air Force know your concerns by calling (916) 643-1742 ext. 233
- Get on the mailing list by calling (916) 643-1742 ext. 233 or logging onto the web site at:
<http://www.afropa.hq.af.mil/mcclellanem>
- Read the quarterly *Environmental Action Update* newsletter and factsheets
- Attend McClellan's public meetings and open houses
- Browse environmental documents available on the Web at:
<http://www.afropa.hq.af.mil/mcclellanem>
or visit the Administrative Record
- RAB members are your representatives—let them know your concerns
- Apply to be a RAB member
- Request McClellan to discuss base cleanup at your community organization's meeting
- Tour the base to see cleanup systems

***Whom You Can
Contact:***



McClellan AFRPA

Dawn Young

(916) 643-1742 ext. 233

Dawn.Young@afropa.pentagon.af.mil

(Community Relations Coordinator)

**California EPA/
Department of
Toxic Substances Control**

Diane Fowler

(916) 255-6682

DFowler@dtsc.ca.gov

(Public Participation Specialist)

U.S. EPA

David Cooper

(415) 972-3237

(800) 231-3075

cooper.david@epa.gov

(Community Involvement Coordinator)

RAB Community Members

Please see the McClellan Web site for a current listing of RAB members and their contact information.



[Click here to see cover memo](#)

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGEForm Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.

1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)		2. REPORT DATE 22 January 2003	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED FINAL/Apr 1999 – Jan 2003	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE McClellan Community Relations Plan			5. FUNDING NUMBERS Contract F41624-97-D-8020 Delivery Order 0137	
6. AUTHOR(S) URS Group, Inc.				
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) URS Group, Inc. 2870 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 300 Sacramento, CA 95833			8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) AFMC HSW/PKVA 3300 Sydney Brooks Brooks AFB, TX 78235-5112			10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER	
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES				
12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Unclassified/Unlimited			12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE	
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) The final update of the McClellan Community Relations Plan (CRP) documents the strategy of the Community Relations Program at the former McClellan AFB as of January 2003. The CRP summarizes a history of base contamination and current community concerns regarding the Installation Restoration Program at McClellan. Community interviews were last conducted in the spring of 2002.				
14. SUBJECT TERMS			15. NUMBER OF PAGES 127	
			16. PRICE CODE	
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT Unclassified	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE Unclassified	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT Unclassified	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT Unlimited	

17324656.23100

INSTALLATION RESTORATION PROGRAM
McCLELLAN COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

FINAL

FOR

AIR FORCE REAL PROPERTY AGENCY
McCLELLAN, CALIFORNIA 95652-1003

January 2003

Air Force Materiel Command
Human Systems Wing/PKV
3207 Sidney Brooks
Brooks Air Force Base, Texas 78235-5344

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		<u>Page</u>
1.0	INTRODUCTION	1-1
1.1	The Community Relations Plan.....	1-1
1.2	Ongoing and New Actions to Address Community Concerns	1-1
1.3	Understanding the Community, History, and Contamination	1-3
1.4	Appendices	1-5
2.0	COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM	2-1
2.1	Goals of the Community Relations Program.....	2-1
2.2	Components of the Community Relations Program.....	2-1
2.2.1	Public Meetings/Public Comment Periods.....	2-1
2.2.2	Administrative Record File/Information Repository	2-2
2.2.3	Web Site	2-3
2.2.4	Newsletters	2-3
2.2.5	Fact Sheets.....	2-3
2.2.6	Mailing List	2-3
2.2.7	Public Notices and News Releases.....	2-5
2.2.8	Community Relations Plan.....	2-5
2.2.9	Restoration Advisory Board.....	2-5
2.2.10	Public Participation Specialist.....	2-7
2.2.11	Technical Assistance Grant Program	2-7
2.3	Current Community Involvement in the Cleanup Program.....	2-7
2.3.1	Organizations Associated with Base Closure.....	2-8
2.3.2	Elected Officials' Involvement	2-8
2.3.3	Community Meetings/Groups	2-8
2.4	Key Community Issues and Concerns.....	2-9
2.4.1	2001/2002 Community Interviews	2-9
2.4.2	Actions Taken to Address Community Concerns	2-11
2.4.3	Current Pressing Issues for the McClellan Cleanup Program.....	2-12
3.0	COMMUNITY PROFILE AND BASE DESCRIPTION	3-1
3.1	Development of Surrounding Community	3-1
3.2	Current Community Demographics.....	3-3
3.3	History of Contamination at McClellan	3-3
3.4	Description of Contaminants at McClellan.....	3-7
3.5	Relationship of Contamination to Surrounding Community.....	3-8
3.5.1	Physical Surroundings.....	3-8
3.5.2	Nature of the Potential Public Exposure to Contamination	3-11
3.6	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry Health Assessment Results.....	3-12
4.0	THE CLEANUP PROCESS AND ITS STATUS AT McCLELLAN	4-1
4.1	Goals of the Cleanup Program	4-1
4.2	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	4-1
4.3	Interagency Agreement Guides McClellan's Cleanup	4-7
4.3.1	Operable Units.....	4-8
4.3.2	Five-Year Review.....	4-8
4.4	Removal Actions	4-8

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
4.4.1	Types of Removal Actions 4-10
4.4.2	Removal Actions Implemented at McClellan 4-10
4.5	Technology Demonstration Projects 4-17
5.0	BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE DECISION 5-1
5.1	Cleanup and Reuse Teams for the Conversion Process 5-1
5.1.1	Air Force Base Conversion Agency 5-1
5.1.2	BRAC Cleanup Team 5-1
5.1.3	Local Redevelopment Authority 5-2
5.1.4	Sacramento County Department of Military Base Conversion 5-2
5.2	BRAC-Related Environmental Studies 5-3
5.3	Community Relations and the BRAC Decision 5-4
5.4	Opportunities for Community Involvement during the Reuse Process 5-4
6.0	REFERENCES 6-1

ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE COMMUNITY
RELATIONS PLAN

APPENDICES

- APPENDIX A: Contact Lists
 APPENDIX B: Locations for McClellan Public Meetings
 APPENDIX C: McClellan Restoration Advisory Board Operating Instructions and Facilitator's
 Meeting Guidelines
 APPENDIX D: Chronology of Community Involvement
 APPENDIX E: Demographic Data References and Methodologies

LIST OF TABLES

		<u>Page</u>
2-1	Diversity of McClellan Restoration Advisory Board Membership.....	2-6
2-2	Current and Planned Activities Addressing Community Concerns	2-13
3-1	Limited English Language Proficiency at Local School Districts	3-5
3-2	Recommendations of the Public Health Assessment and Status of Action Items in the Public Health Action Plan	3-15
4-1	Schedule of Milestone Cleanup Documents at McClellan.....	4-5
4-2	McClellan Removal Actions to Date.....	4-12

LIST OF FIGURES

		<u>Page</u>
1-1	McClellan’s Community Relations Program Strategy and Tools	1-2
1-2	Factors Contributing to the BRAC Cleanup Team’s Decisions.....	1-4
2-1	How to Visit the McClellan Information Repository, Administrative Record, and Web Site	2-4
2-2	Two-Year Schedule of Community Activities	2-19
3-1	Current Land Use Surrounding McClellan	3-2
3-2	Community Surrounding McClellan Including Population and Employment Estimates for 2000.....	3-4
3-3	Composite Contamination Status Map.....	3-9
3-4	Creeks at McClellan	3-13
3-5	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry Health Study Comparison Areas	3-20
4-1	The CERCLA Process	4-3
4-2	The Operable Units at McClellan.....	4-9
4-3	Removal Actions to Date, McClellan.....	4-11
5-1	Forums for Public Input into McClellan Reuse.....	5-5

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This **Community Relations Plan** is written to help community members understand McClellan's **cleanup** program and learn how to become involved in the cleanup decision-making process. Terms that may be unfamiliar are presented in **bold** type in this document and are defined in the Glossary of Terms section at the end of the document.

1.1 The Community Relations Plan

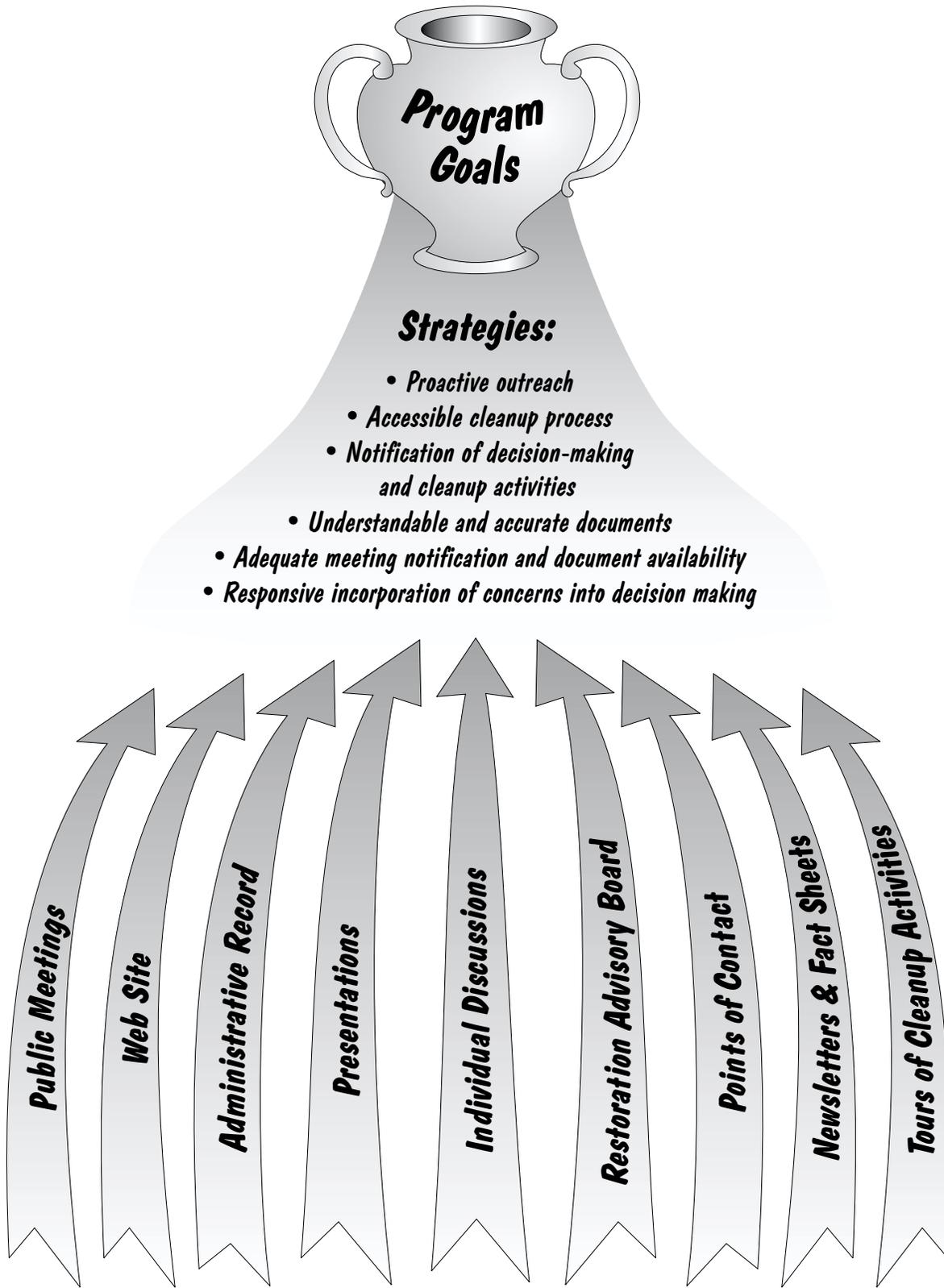
This Community Relations Plan outlines the goals and strategies of the former McClellan Air Force Base (McClellan) **Community Relations Program**. The program goals and strategies are based on information received during **community interviews** and through the relationships that have evolved over many years among the Air Force, regulatory agencies, and the community. Figure 1-1 summarizes the Air Force's strategy for meeting its Community Relations Program goals. It also shows the tools the Air Force uses to reach these goals. Section 2.0 of this Community Relations Plan describes in detail the goals of the Community Relations Program, as well as the components of the program.

Air Force officials at McClellan continually evaluate the Community Relations Program and update the program as necessary. This is the sixth update to McClellan's Community Relations Plan. As part of this effort, 23 interviews were conducted in 2001 and 2002 with community members, who were asked to provide input on issues and concerns about the cleanup program and feedback on McClellan's community outreach efforts. The most significant change in the community since the last update of this Community Relations Plan was the July 13, 2001, closure of McClellan as an Air Force Base (renaming the former base McClellan Park).

1.2 Ongoing and New Actions to Address Community Concerns

During the community interviews held in 2001 and 2002, the primary concerns expressed were as follows:

- Will there be adequate funding to finish cleanup efforts?
- What other **contamination** might be found?
- What were the conclusions of the health studies that were conducted?
- What were the health impacts on past employees and what will they be for new tenants?
- How will the public be protected from contamination on McClellan?
- Cleanup is moving too slow for the reuse process.
- With so many unknowns about confidential past issues, will the property be completely clean when the Air Force **transfers** it to the County?



McClellan\2002-CRP\12-02-strategy-n-tools.cdr - VMG 12/31/02 SAC

Figure 1-1. McClellan’s Community Relations Program Strategy and Tools

- Information does not reach all local residents. More effort needs to be made to reach people and involve them in the cleanup process.

Section 2.0 of this document lists the ongoing and new actions the Air Force is taking to address specific community concerns and provides a schedule of activities over the next two years.

In addition to community concerns, pressing issues facing the McClellan decision makers today regarding the environmental cleanup program are:

- Inadequate funding to cover all requirements;
- Cleanup of Confirmed Site 10;
- Resolution of the use of **institutional controls** at McClellan;
- Fate of disposal pits (remove, consolidate, or **cap**);
- Completion of air field **radiation** survey;
- Restoration of the western area and development of an area creek **conceptual model**;
- Determination of community preference regarding **privatizing** the cleanup;
- **Radiological** issues; and
- **Hexavalent chromium** found in the treated **groundwater**.

1.3 Understanding the Community, History, Contamination, and the Cleanup Process

Section 3.0 describes in detail the community surrounding McClellan, the history of the base's contamination, and the potential for public exposure. As a result of past practices, hazardous and toxic chemicals were released to the **environment** at McClellan. Upon discovery of groundwater contamination in 1979, the Air Force began an investigation and cleanup of the property. The Air Force is committed to protecting human health and the environment. Although the former base closed on July 13, 2001, the Air Force remains responsible for the cleanup until actions are complete.

Familiarity with the cleanup process can help community members understand and become more involved in McClellan's cleanup program. Figure 1-2 illustrates who the decision makers are for the cleanup program and what factors contribute to their decisions. Section 4.0 describes the cleanup process in detail as well as the progress Air Force officials have made to date. The Air Force has identified 319 contaminated **sites** at McClellan (including one in Davis, California). Some of these sites have been investigated, the contamination identified, and **treatment** began to eliminate the contamination. Investigations continue on the remaining sites.

When the **Base Realignment and Closure** (BRAC) Commission selected the former McClellan Air Force Base for closure in 1995, the **BRAC Cleanup Team** was created. The position of **BRAC Environmental Coordinator** was

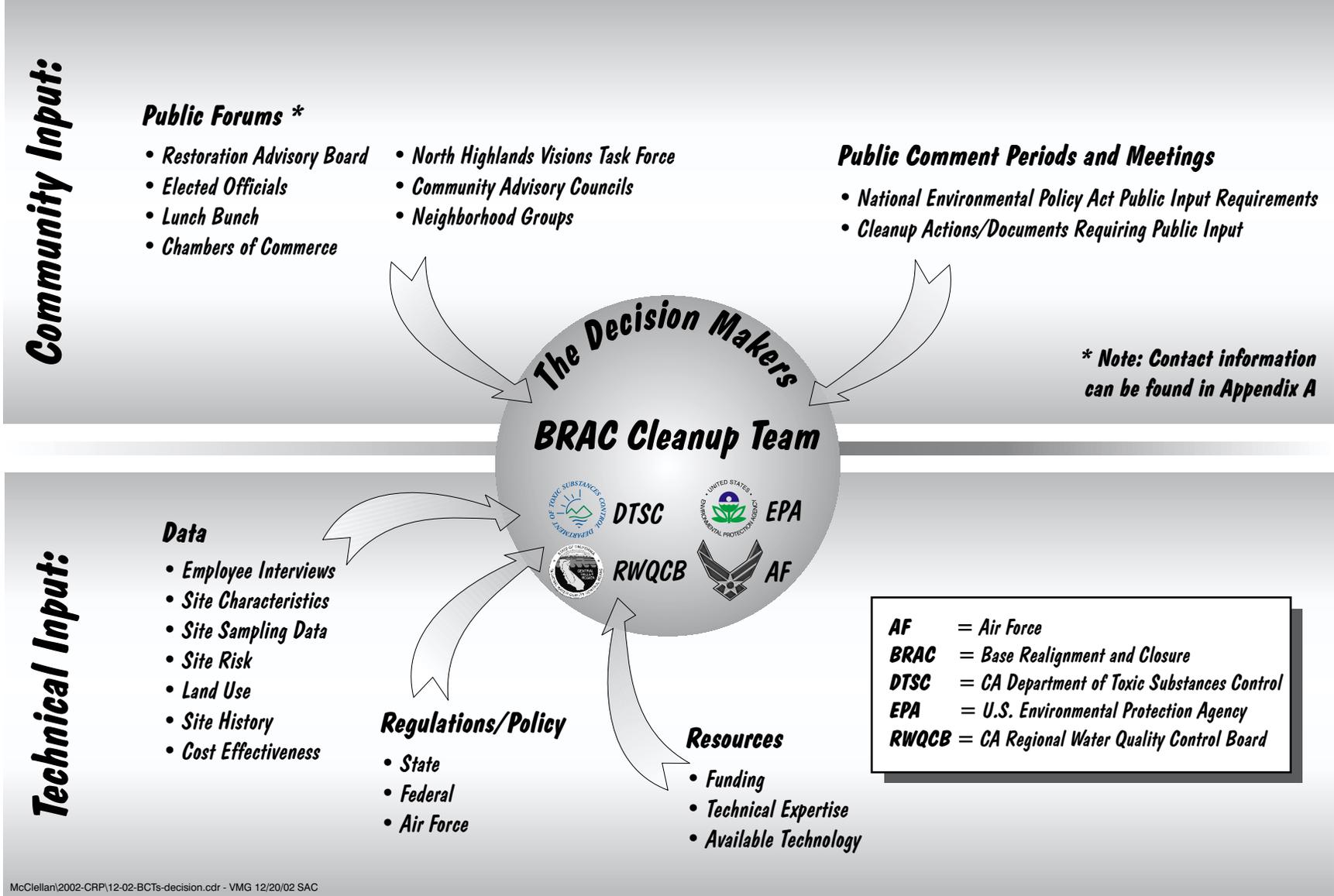


Figure 1-2. Factors Contributing to the BRAC Cleanup Team’s Decisions

created to assist the **facility** with environmental issues. Potential reuse of facilities and property at McClellan, the environmental condition of the property, and the environmental impact of real estate actions are considerations of the Air Force's cleanup programs. Compliance with environmental laws must be maintained throughout the transition. Base closure does not change the Air Force's commitment to cleaning up contamination at McClellan. The Air Force remains financially and legally responsible for contamination caused by the Air Force regardless of who owns the property. Section 5.0 describes the roles of the public agencies involved with the cleanup and redevelopment of the former base, as well as opportunities for community involvement during the reuse process.

1.4 Appendices

The appendices to this Community Relations Plan provide useful information for community members. The appendices are listed below with a description of their contents:

- Appendix A – Lists of **contact people** mentioned in the Community Relations Plan and other parties available to discuss environmental issues related to McClellan.
- Appendix B – A list of potential **public meeting** locations near McClellan.
- Appendix C – The operating instructions for McClellan **Restoration Advisory Board** and the Restoration Advisory Board facilitator's proposed meeting guidelines.
- Appendix D – A detailed history of community involvement at McClellan.
- Appendix E – References and methods used to compile the demographic information provided in the Community Relations Plan.

2.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

This section describes the goals and components of the Community Relations Program for environmental issues at McClellan. This section also summarizes community issues and concerns and describes the interviews that were conducted with community members when this plan was updated. The Air Force uses the feedback from the interviews to adjust the Community Relations Program as needed to meet the needs of the community.

2.1 Goals of the Community Relations Program

The Community Relations Program has five goals:

1. Encourage open communication and the free flow of timely and accurate information with the public;
2. Encourage community involvement and input at the earliest stage possible in the decision-making process;
3. Be responsive to community needs and concerns;
4. Strive to solve problems quickly; and
5. Ensure continued community involvement now that the base is closed.

The Air Force will take the following steps to achieve these goals:

- Provide adequate notice of meetings and document availability;
- Engage the community proactively through appropriate outreach efforts (**fact sheets**, the *Environmental Action Update* newsletter, **public notices**, public meetings, environmental tours, and personal contact with government officials, business, and community groups);
- Give adequate notice of decision points and explain them clearly;
- Provide multiple points of access to the cleanup process (**Administrative Record**, Restoration Advisory Board, **Public Participation Specialist**, **comment periods**);
- Incorporate public concerns into policy decisions; and
- Produce understandable and accurate documents.

2.2 Components of the Community Relations Program

McClellan developed community relations activities to help it achieve the five goals of the Community Relations Program. These activities emphasize McClellan's desire for open communication and the community's involvement in the decision-making process.

2.2.1 Public Meetings/Public Comment Periods

Public meetings are held to solicit public comment on documents or actions and to address areas of public concern or interest. For example, a public meeting

After 1980, the focus of the Community Relations Program shifted from merely informing the public to actively involving the public.

These activities emphasize McClellan's desire for open communication and the community's involvement in the decision-making process.

would be held to discuss a **Proposed Plan**, a document that presents the cleanup alternatives for a site, and take comments on the proposed cleanup method. Other public meetings might include **open houses** or site-specific information meetings, such as the February 2001 and November 2002 meetings to answer questions about cleanup of Confirmed Site 10, a former **disposal** site where radiological waste was discovered. Comments are taken at the public meetings either through comment periods placed on meeting agendas, through written comment, or during one-on-one conversation with program staff. Written responses are provided following each meeting and are available in the **Information Repository**.

All public meetings are held in schools, community centers, or other convenient meeting locations within the vicinity of McClellan (see Appendix B for meeting locations). Meetings are held weekday evenings to accommodate the public and are announced in local newspapers and mailings to the community (see Section 2.2.6).

Public comment periods give the community an opportunity to review documents and provide comments verbally or in writing to the decision makers, the Base Realignment and Closure Cleanup Team. Public comment periods last at least 30 days and allow individuals to review major decision documents at the local Information Repository and then comment formally or informally. The Air Force prepares **responsiveness summaries** following formal public comment periods. A responsiveness summary presents the issues, concerns, and comments raised during a comment period and the Air Force's responses to those comments. A responsiveness summary is distributed to the **Administrative Record** and published in the final report of the document being reviewed.

2.2.2 Administrative Record File/Information Repository

McClellan established the **Administrative Record** at the beginning of its environmental investigation to store all information that supports cleanup decisions at McClellan. An Information Repository was set up to make all of the information, reports, and reference materials available for public review. More than 15 years of documentation is available for review by the public.

The Information Repository is located at McClellan's Administrative Record:

McClellan Administrative Record
3411 Olson Street
McClellan, CA 95652-1003

Contact: Laraine McQuillen at (916) 643-1250 x 239
Hours: Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.
(Closed weekends, holidays, and alternating Fridays)

The McClellan Information Repository is maintained by full-time staff. A copy machine and computer for Web access are also available for public use. Documents in the Administrative Record also have been placed on compact discs available for viewing.

An Information Repository was set up to make all of the information, reports, and reference materials available for public review.

Documents related to the cleanup efforts at McClellan also are available for review at the State of California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) Department of Toxic Substances (DTSC) and in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) offices. Please refer to Figure 2-1 for more details on visiting the Administrative Record.

2.2.3 Web Site

In October 1997, McClellan established a Web site to support communication about its environmental program (<http://www.afropa.hq.af.mil/mcclellanem>). Information available on the Web site includes:

- A search feature identifying the documents stored in the Administrative Record;
- A schedule of when new documents will be released;
- Announcements for upcoming public meetings and document comment periods;
- Restoration Advisory Board information and meeting minutes;
- Copies of newsletters and fact sheets; and
- Mailing list sign up.

Computers in local libraries and the computer at the Information Repository can be used to access the Web site. Please refer to Figure 2-1 for more details on accessing McClellan's environmental Web site.

2.2.4 Newsletters

Since May 1984, McClellan's quarterly newsletter, the *Environmental Action Update*, has been distributed to interested individuals and organizations. The newsletter includes articles on the status of the **Installation Restoration Program**, meeting announcements, listings of recently issued documents, and names of individuals to contact for more information. The newsletter is mailed to more than 2,500 neighbors of the base, community leaders, businesses, environmental organizations, civic clubs, and the media.

2.2.5 Fact Sheets

The Air Force publishes fact sheets to help explain specific topics. Topics have included descriptions of new cleanup technologies, cleanup milestones, and descriptions of **removal action** plans. Fact sheets are also provided to increase the community's knowledge of technologies or the science of cleanup at McClellan. The first issue was published in May 1990.

2.2.6 Mailing List

A mailing list of all interested parties in the community is maintained by the Air Force and updated regularly. In 2002, blanket mailings to all residents in the vicinity of McClellan were conducted in an effort to add new interested parties to the mailing list. The mailing list has grown from 200 names in 1984 to more

Visiting McClellan's Administrative Record files/ Information Repository

In the Administrative Record, you will find available to the public all of the information, reports, and reference materials generated and compiled during the environmental investigation of McClellan. These documents are available at the locations shown.

For your convenience, documents are available in hard copy, on CD, and through the McClellan Web site.

What will I find at McClellan Environmental's Web site?

Our Web site (<http://www.afarpa.hq.af.mil/mcclellanem>) has information about the Air Force's mission and vision and the scope of environmental impacts at McClellan. Key documents are available for you to read and/or download. You can also find out about the innovative cleanup technologies and the Restoration Advisory Board and view past issues of our newsletter, *Environmental Action Update*. If you do not have home access to the Web, access is available at the locations shown.



= Web Access Available



= Actual Documents Available



= CDs Available



Web access is also available at all Sacramento public libraries

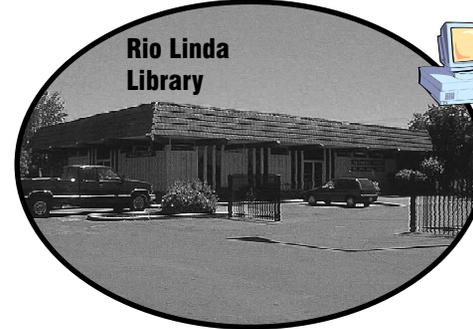


McClellan

Information Repository and Administrative Record

3411 Olson Street,
Building 10
McClellan, CA 95652
(916) 643-1250, ext. 239

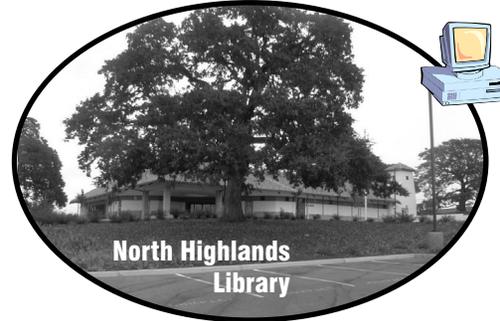
Mon-Fri 8 a.m. - 3 p.m.
(Closed alternating Fridays)



Rio Linda Library

Rio Linda Library
902 Oak Lane
Rio Linda, CA 95673
(916) 264-2700

Tues 1 p.m. - 8 p.m.
Wed 11 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Thurs 11 a.m. - 6 p.m.
Fri & Sat 1 p.m. - 5 p.m.
(Visitors are encouraged to call to verify the current hours)



North Highlands Library

Antelope/North Highlands Library
4235 Antelope Road
Antelope, CA 95843
(916) 264-2700

Tues 1 p.m. - 8 p.m.
Wed & Thurs 11 a.m. - 8 p.m.
Fri & Sat 1 p.m. - 5 p.m.
(Visitors are encouraged to call to verify the current hours)

The McClellan Administrative Record is also available at the following State and federal offices. Please call for more information.

California DTSC Office
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, CA 95826
(916) 255-6682

U.S. EPA Office
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
(800) 231-3075

Figure 2-1. How to Visit the McClellan Information Repository, Administrative Record, and Web Site

Please contact the **Air Force Real Property Agency (AFRPA)** Public Participation Specialist at (916) 643-1742 ext. 233 or log on to the Web site at <http://www.afbca.hq.af.mil/mcclellanem> if you would like to be added to the mailing list.

2.2.7 Public Notices and News Releases

Public notices are placed in local papers to announce Restoration Advisory Board meetings, general public meetings, the release of documents, and public comment periods. News releases are issued to local media as needed to publicize timely information on activities, decisions, and emergency actions associated with the cleanup effort.

2.2.8 Community Relations Plan

The Community Relations Plan is the document that organizes and explains McClellan's effort to involve the community in the cleanup decision-making process. This plan describes the history and status of McClellan's cleanup program; the Installation Restoration Program; the **Superfund** process; and community relations activities, including those required by the California Environmental Quality Act, as well as a schedule of those activities. The Community Relations Plan was designed in accordance with and guidance from the U.S. EPA (2002), Cal/EPA (2001), and the Air Force (1993). The first McClellan Community Relations Plan was approved in August 1985. The Community Relations Plan was revised in 1988, 1991, 1993, 1996, and 1999. The 2002 update marks the sixth edition of the Community Relations Plan.

2.2.9 Restoration Advisory Board

A Restoration Advisory Board is a group of people representing various communities affected by base cleanup. They meet to discuss their community's issues and concerns regarding the cleanup process and then share what they have learned with other individuals. The Air Force created McClellan's Restoration Advisory Board as an effort to increase public involvement in the environmental cleanup program. The Restoration Advisory Board's mission is as follows:

“The McClellan Restoration Advisory Board advises the Air Force and regulatory agencies of community concerns on environmental cleanup, funding, and priorities. Through open communication and the exchange of ideas, interests, and concerns, the Restoration Advisory Board supports the search for safe, timely, and effective cleanup solutions so that the former McClellan Air Force Base may ultimately be approved for transfer from Air Force ownership to public/private ownership. The Restoration Advisory Board is committed to public outreach and the representation of the interest of the community at large.”

Table 2-1 shows how the Restoration Advisory Board membership reflects the diverse interests in the community affected by the cleanup of McClellan. As needs arise, Restoration Advisory Board seats can be added or changed.

Table 2-1. Diversity of McClellan Restoration Advisory Board Membership

	Diversity Categories	Members Representing Category
Community	Local Residents, Homeowner Associations School Districts, Student Local Environmental Groups Civic/Public Interest Organizations, Religious Community Technical Field, Medical Community	Kevin Baum, Robert Blanchard, Gary Collier, Igor Kravets Paul Green, Angela Moore James Heple Lola Warrick Bill Gibson
Elected Officials	Congressional Representatives, Board of Supervisors, Local Regulatory Agencies (e.g., Zoning Board)	Jeanette Musil, Terri Brewster, Nathan Dietrich
Business Community	Local Business, McClellan Park, Business Park Tenant, Local Regulatory Agencies	Paul Plummer, Hal Morris, Alan Hersh
Regulatory Agency	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Toxic Substances Control, Regional Water Quality Control Board	Joe Healy, Kevin Depies, James Taylor
Air Force	Air Force Real Property Agency	Rick Solander

The following duties are expected of each Restoration Advisory Board member:

- Represent the community;
- Know and develop an information network in the community;
- Provide advice:
 - Regulatory agency members provide technical advice.
 - Community volunteer members and Congressional representatives provide advice from community perspective.
 - Sacramento County Local Redevelopment Authority and McClellan Park members provide advice on McClellan redevelopment.
 - Air Force members provide information about the Installation Restoration Program.

Each Restoration Advisory Board member might have a very different position on a specific topic. This is okay! The Air Force considers all advice before making a decision.

Restoration Advisory Board members share information with the community about the Installation Restoration Program. Consequently, the Restoration Advisory Board creates the opportunity for the continuous flow of information among the community, the Air Force, and the various regulatory agencies.

Currently, Restoration Advisory Board meetings are held quarterly. These public meetings include discussions of the Restoration Advisory Board's advice on

particular issues, information on cleanup actions or public interest items, and updates on the status of the cleanup program. The public is invited to make comments at the end of each meeting. Written responses are provided at the following meeting.

The Air Force provides seminars to Restoration Advisory Board members to aid in their review of documents and cleanup actions. In addition, the **Technical Assistance for Public Participation** program is available to provide funds to retain an independent contractor to assist the Restoration Advisory Board community members in their reviews. The Restoration Advisory Board's operating instructions are provided in Appendix C. Information on contacting Restoration Advisory Board members appears in Appendix A.

2.2.10 Public Participation Specialist

The Public Participation Specialist for the AFRPA, Ms. Dawn Young, provides information on site activities, coordinates public meetings, reviews documents for clarity and effectiveness, and responds to community inquiries and concerns. She also arranges environmental tours, community interviews, media events, and presentations by Air Force staff to community organizations and McClellan Park tenants at their regularly scheduled meetings. Ms. Diane Fowler represents DTSC as its Public Participation Specialist, and Mr. David Cooper represents U.S. EPA as its Community Involvement Coordinator. All of these people are available to assist the public. Contact information is provided in Appendix A.

2.2.11 Technical Assistance Grant Program

The **Technical Assistance Grant** Program provides funds for qualified non-profit citizens' groups affected by a Superfund site to hire independent technical advisors to help them understand and comment on site-related information and participate in cleanup decisions. The grant cannot be awarded to a Restoration Advisory Board, but members of a Restoration Advisory Board may apply if they incorporate as a separate entity. The U.S. EPA administers the grant program. Please contact David Cooper, U.S. EPA Community Involvement Coordinator (see Appendix A).

2.3 Current Community Involvement in the Cleanup Program

As a result of the Air Force's outreach efforts, mass mailings, public meetings, and the newly reformulated Restoration Advisory Board, community participation is increasing.

Many of the residents surrounding McClellan, including former employees of McClellan, assisted the Air Force in identifying former disposal sites during the **Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation** stage of the cleanup process. Community members regularly attend Air Force public meetings to stay informed, express concerns, and provide advice to decision makers. In addition, members of the public often call points of contact after receiving Air Force mailings of newsletters, fact sheets, and other notices to express their concerns, give input, or ask questions.

2.3.1 Organizations Associated with Base Closure

In July 1995, when the decision was made to close the base through the 1995 Base Realignment and Closure Program, the neighboring community, political and business interests, and Air Force began to develop a plan to guide the closure and reuse of the base. The County of Sacramento established the **Local Redevelopment Authority** to provide leadership and expedite base reuse. Upon closure of the base, McClellan was renamed McClellan Park to encourage economic development.

Although the primary focus of the Local Redevelopment Authority is on economic development, environmental contamination issues also are considered in Local Redevelopment Authority decisions regarding base reuse.

2.3.2 Elected Officials' Involvement

McClellan is located in both Congressional District 3 (Congressmember Doug Ose) and Congressional District 5 (Congressmember Robert Matsui). Congressmembers Ose and Matsui, as well as State Senator Deborah Ortiz (District 6), State Assemblymember Dave Cox (District 5), and Sacramento County Board of Supervisors member Roger Dickinson (District 1), have been instrumental in providing input on the cleanup and reuse of McClellan. Appendix A lists elected officials and their contact information.

2.3.3 Community Meetings/Groups

Air Force staff reaches out to local community groups and holds meetings to keep in touch with public concerns about the progress of the cleanup program. Following are just a few of the local groups with which Air Force staff participate. (Meeting times and locations are subject to change. Call to confirm location, time, and date. Contact information is available in Appendix A.)

The Lunch Bunch: The Lunch Bunch is sponsored by the Tri-Community Action Group. It is made up of residents of Elverta, Rio Linda, and North Highlands. The committee currently meets the first Thursday of each month at Pancake Palace, 6225 Watt Avenue in North Highlands, at 11:30 a.m. Approximately 25 to 40 people attend. They discuss community issues that relate to McClellan, such as environmental **restoration** and base closure. Attendees include community members, former employees of McClellan Air Force Base, representatives of the local chambers of commerce, and local elected officials.

Antelope–Highlands Chamber: Chamber members meet quarterly for their luncheon on the third Wednesday of the month. Chamber mixers are held on the fourth Thursday of the month from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m. (locations vary).

Community Breakfast Meeting: Sacramento County Supervisor Roger Dickinson conducts these meetings at the Pancake Palace at 6225 Watt Avenue in North Highlands on the last Wednesday of each month from 7:30 to 9:00 a.m. Residents and business owners are encouraged to attend to discuss current issues affecting the community.

North Highlands Visions Task Force: Task force members meet on the first Thursday of the month at 6:00 p.m. at the North Highlands Recreation Center at

6040 Watt Avenue. The task force is working to improve the image and vitality of North Highlands.

2.4 Key Community Issues and Concerns

Interviews with community members are valuable in assessing community perceptions and needs regarding cleanup issues and concerns, the exchange of information about the cleanup effort, and the effectiveness of the Community Relations Program. During the interviews, local citizens, elected officials, and members of the business and religious communities, local schools, and environmental organizations are asked if McClellan's Community Relations Program is meeting their needs. Since 1985, the Air Force and/or the State of California have conducted seven rounds of community interviews. Over time, concerns have changed from groundwater contamination to, most recently, the effect of base reuse on the cleanup effort. Results of the previous interviews can be found in Appendix D. This section describes the results of recent interviews and steps taken to address concerns raised in the interview process.

2.4.1 2001/2002 Community Interviews

Twenty-three people from the local community were interviewed for this Community Relations Plan update. Among those interviewed were local residents from all sides of the base, bordering property owners, off-base and on-base business persons, representatives of elected officials, representatives from local school districts, local government agency and park officials, church representatives, environmental interest groups, civic leaders, and Restoration Advisory Board members.

Concerns about the impact of base closure on the cleanup program were strongly reflected in the 2001/2002 community interviews. Many interviewees said they were worried that enough funding may not be available for adequate cleanup of the property. Concern was expressed whether the Air Force would remain committed to cleaning up McClellan.

One person mentioned he/she was opposed to privatization of the cleanup because the interviewee felt it would take the responsibility away from the Air Force.

Concerns were also expressed about the lack of testing for **radionuclides** in the municipal water supply following finding of **radioactive** contamination at McClellan.

All of the interviewees expressed interest in base reuse. Because they desired to see the property remain a productive area in their community, many of those interviewed urged that the cleanup process be accomplished more rapidly, so that the property could be turned over for reuse as soon as possible.

Community members interviewed expressed an anxiousness to use McClellan as an opportunity to unite the surrounding communities—perhaps with a central community center and/or other service facilities (the open roadways alone make it easier for people to travel between neighborhoods).

Community interviews are valuable in assessing community perceptions and needs regarding cleanup issues and concerns, the exchange of information about the cleanup effort, and the effectiveness of the Community Relations Program.

In light of findings this past year of previously undocumented radiological contamination on base, some of the people interviewed voiced concern over what else might be found or might pose a threat to people using the property. Now that the base is open, what are the exposure risks for people going onto the property? A few people wondered if the Air Force was sharing with the public everything that has been found at Confirmed Site 10, an inactive disposal site being excavated for radioactive contamination. Specific concern was raised over the use of property adjacent to Confirmed Site 10 for fire department training.

There is also concern about the marketability of the property with such widespread contamination. Some interviewees were not confident that the property the Air Force turns over to the County will actually be as clean as people think it is – due to there being so many unknowns about past uses of hazardous materials at the base.

A few of the interviewees said they have not found the conclusions to the health studies conducted for the McClellan community to be available to the public. People want to know the health impacts on past employees and the health risks for new tenants.

A number of the community members interviewed mentioned they heard the Restoration Advisory Board had been disbanded; many did not know the Restoration Advisory Board had been reformulated; and some expressed interest in attending a Restoration Advisory Board meeting to see if the meetings were more productive. A few people said more needs to be done to involve the Restoration Advisory Board members in the cleanup process. One interviewee thought the Restoration Advisory Board should include representation from environmental interest groups.

For the most part, interviewees felt that they were provided with adequate information about McClellan's cleanup efforts, though concern was expressed that documents were made easily available only to Restoration Advisory Board members and not to the general public. It was suggested efforts be made to make the general public attending Restoration Advisory Board meetings to feel more involved in the cleanup process.

It was pointed out that open communication will make the public less suspicious that the Air Force is hiding problems.

Many interviewees said they were actively involved in local civic and community activities, through which they received information about McClellan. One person's opinion was that lunch meetings do not present an opportunity to provide enough information on the cleanup program. In addition, many felt information does not reach all local residents. Distribution of contact information and news bulletins through local publications would reach more residents around McClellan. It was suggested that McClellan's newsletters also be distributed by local organizations and businesses. Some of the interviewees pointed out an increase in the size of the area's Slavic community and suggested outreach to the group.

2.4.2 Actions Taken to Address Community Concerns

A significant change that occurred in the program since the last update of this Community Relations Plan was the reformulation of the Restoration Advisory Board. Community interviews in 1998 expressed a concern over the effectiveness of the Restoration Advisory Board. People felt Restoration Advisory Board members needed to stay more focused on watching over the cleanup program and that a broader cross-section of members was needed to represent the community.

In response, the Air Force acted to reformulate the board. They launched a recruitment effort for new members that would represent the diverse interests in the community (see Table 2-1). During this recruitment process, the Air Force held monthly community meetings to keep the public updated on McClellan's environmental cleanup efforts. With the support of the regulatory agencies, the Air Force also hired a facilitator for Restoration Advisory Board meetings to keep the discussions focused on cleanup issues.

Many of the community's concerns and issues expressed in the 2001/2002 interviews can be addressed through the Air Force's current community relations activities (listed in Section 2.2). For instance, topics of recent Restoration Advisory Board meetings included privatization of the cleanup, status of Confirmed Site 10 cleanup, funding status, and protectiveness of public health and safety at McClellan. The Air Force also produced a video showing the activities inside the tent at Confirmed Site 10; the video is shown at public meetings. In addition, the Air Force recently conducted blanket mailings to the communities surrounding McClellan (approximately 55,000 homes) to solicit additions to the mail list, recruit new Restoration Advisory Board members, and advertise upcoming events. During this Restoration Advisory Board recruitment effort, the Air Force was able to add an environmental interest group leader, a Slavic community leader, and several other members to the Restoration Advisory Board.

As mentioned earlier, there are concerns by the public and tenants of McClellan about being on and using the property at McClellan while the contamination is still being cleaned up. The Air Force has taken precautions to protect the health and safety of people using the property at McClellan. There are institutional controls in place to keep people away from dangers. The control mechanisms currently being used include lease restrictions and conditions, encroachment permits, site controls, inspections and monitoring, and tenant communication. For instance, a permit is required for anyone wanting to dig soil at McClellan. The permit process allows the Air Force an opportunity to make sure there are no dangers in the activity wanting to be conducted. The Air Force has also placed fences, security, signs, and other site controls around contaminated sites and treatment areas to protect the health and safety of people on McClellan. If anyone working at McClellan or living nearby has questions about safety or institutional controls that might be in place, they can contact Ms. Dawn Young, AFRPA Public Participation Specialist (see Appendix A).

Other actions the Air Force plans to take to address community concerns include holding public meetings on McClellan to encourage the surrounding communities to come together to use the former base; developing displays for

the local libraries presenting information on the cleanup program; and conducting public meetings to describe safety precautions in place at McClellan to protect public health and safety. Table 2-2 lists current and planned activities and explains how they address the community concerns described in Section 2.4.1. For the most part, the current activities listed in Table 2-2 are the components of the Community Relations Program described in Section 2.2.

Figure 2-2 is a calendar of the community relations activities planned for the next two years. These activities include upcoming proposed plans, time-critical removal actions, Restoration Advisory Board meetings, public meetings, newsletters, fact sheets, and public tours of cleanup activities. The Community Relations Plan will be updated again in two years after interviews with community members are conducted in 2004.

2.4.3 Current Pressing Issues for the McClellan Cleanup Program

The pressing environmental issues facing McClellan today regarding the cleanup program are:

- Inadequate funding to cover all requirements;
- Cleanup of Confirmed Site 10;
- Resolution of the use of institutional controls at McClellan;
- Fate of disposal pits (remove, consolidate, or cap);
- Completion of air field radiation survey;
- Restoration of the western area and development of an area creek conceptual model;
- Determination of community preference regarding privatizing the cleanup;
- Radiological issues; and
- Hexavalent chromium found in the treated groundwater.

Community members can follow these issues by attending Restoration Advisory Board and public meetings, reading McClellan's newsletter and fact sheets, and visiting McClellan environmental Web site.

Table 2-2. Current and Planned Activities Addressing Community Concerns

	Issues/Concerns	Current Activities	Planned Actions
1.	Will enough funding be available for adequate cleanup of the property?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Air Force continually updates the community and Restoration Advisory Board on the status of cleanup activities at McClellan. Please see Figure 2-2 for scheduled meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Air Force will continue to prioritize the cleanup activities and keep the public informed. Please see Figure 2-2 for scheduled meetings.
2.	Will the Air Force remain committed to cleaning up McClellan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Air Force reinforces its commitment to the cleanup program in all forms of communication. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Air Force is responsible for the environmental cleanup at McClellan and will continue its commitment to that responsibility.
3.	Opposition to privatization of the cleanup because it would take the responsibility away from the Air Force.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Air Force hosted a Restoration Advisory Board/public meeting in March 2002 to solicit comments from the public regarding privatization of the cleanup program. Representatives from the Local Redevelopment Authority and McClellan Park are members of the Restoration Advisory Board, so community members can discuss the issue of privatization and voice their concerns at the Restoration Advisory Board meetings. Please see Figure 2-2 for scheduled meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Air Force will continue to provide oversight of cleanup projects, even if the project is privatized, until the property is transferred to the County. The Air Force will continue its community outreach efforts relating to cleanup projects.
4.	Lack of testing for radionuclides in the municipal water supply following finding of radioactive contamination at McClellan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Air Force has sampled groundwater for radiological contamination in areas of McClellan where there is potential radiological contamination of soil. The Air Force updates the Restoration Advisory Board and public on the findings of that sampling during Restoration Advisory Board meetings and in articles in the newsletter. Please see Figure 2-2 for schedule meetings. The Air Force has coordinated with California Department of Health Services and municipal water districts to provide contacts to the public regarding municipal water supplies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Air Force will consider the possibility of radiological contamination during the evaluation of current and future sites or any monitoring activities.

Table 2-2. (Continued)

Issues/Concerns	Current Activities	Planned Actions
<p>5. Desire that the cleanup process be accomplished more rapidly, so that the property could be turned over for reuse as soon as possible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Air Force offers tours of the base to the public to show the progress of the cleanup efforts. • The Air Force solicits input from Restoration Advisory Board members on prioritizing cleanup efforts to ensure the Air Force is meeting the goals of the public. <p>Please see Figure 2-2 for schedule tours and meetings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Air Force will host public meetings at McClellan facilities occasionally to encourage the public's use of the property.
<p>6. Desire to use McClellan as an opportunity to unite the surrounding communities—perhaps with a central community center and/or other service facilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Air Force provides information at public meetings, to the Restoration Advisory Board, in newsletters and fact sheets on the progress of investigations of the property. • The Air Force reports any information discovered about past uses of the property to the public. • The Air Force informs the public at Restoration Advisory Board meetings and other public forums of the institutional controls of the cleanup sites. For instance, signs are posted to warn the public about dangers on the property. <p>Please see Figure 2-2 for scheduled meetings, newsletters, and fact sheets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Air Force is expanding its Web site to include more information and photos about work at Confirmed Site 10.
<p>7. In light of new findings over this past year of radiological contamination at McClellan, what else might be found or might pose a threat to people using the property? What are the exposure risks for people going onto the property?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Air Force conducts many tours of the site for visitors and regulators. • Photos and video are available to the public showing activities occurring inside the tent. • Updates are given at Restoration Advisory Board meetings and poster sessions, as well as in the newsletter and fact sheets. 	
<p>8. Is the Air Force sharing with the public everything that has been found at Confirmed Site 10?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Air Force conducts many tours of the site for visitors and regulators. • Photos and video are available to the public showing activities occurring inside the tent. • Updates are given at Restoration Advisory Board meetings and poster sessions, as well as in the newsletter and fact sheets. 	

(cont'd)

Table 2-2. (Continued)

	Issues/Concerns	Current Activities	Planned Actions
8.	(cont'd)	(cont'd) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When significant changes in the Confirmed Site 10 Work Plan occur, the public is given the opportunity to comment, facts sheets are distributed, and public meetings are held (i.e., November 2002 public comment period). • All documents related to Confirmed Site 10 are available at the Information Repository for viewing by the public. Please see Figure 2-2 for scheduled tours and meetings.	•
9.	Is it safe to use property adjacent to Confirmed Site 10 for fire department training?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Air Force has been in close contact with the Fire Department regarding activities at Confirmed Site 10 and necessary safety precautions during training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Air Force will continue communications with the Fire Department throughout the duration of the cleanup project.
10.	Is the property with such widespread contamination marketable?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Air Force works closely with the County and McClellan Park to make sure the property is clean before leasing. To date, 70 companies have leased property at McClellan. 	
11.	When the Air Force turns over the property, will the property actually be as clean as people expect?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All documentation on the cleanup is in the Administrative Record files. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Air Force, U.S. EPA, DTSC, and RWQCB will work to ensure public information is available.
12.	Where can a citizen find conclusions to the health studies conducted for the McClellan community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health studies are available in the Information Repository and are available on the Web site. • Conclusions to the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry Public Health Assessment (ASTDR, 1994) are described in Section 3.6 of the Community Relations Plan. • The Air Force has provided briefings on this topic at Restoration Advisory Board meetings. Please see Figure 2-2 for scheduled meetings. 	

Table 2-2. (Continued)

Issues/Concerns	Current Activities	Planned Actions
<p>13. What are the health impacts on former employees and the health risks for new tenants?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and safety at McClellan was a topic at the August 2002 Restoration Advisory Board meeting. • Air Force representatives make presentations at tenant meetings on the health and safety precautions in place. • There is a tenant representative on the Restoration Advisory Board. • Articles are placed in the newsletter regarding health and safety precautions in place. • The Air Force offers tours of the base to the public to show the progress of the cleanup efforts. • Signs are posted to warn the public about dangers on the property. • The Air Force hosts an informational booth at the Base Exchange parking lot to reach retirees, tenants, and the public. <p>Please see Figure 2-2 for scheduled meetings, newsletters, tours, and events.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All tenants will be added to the mail list to receive newsletters and fact sheets. • The Air Force will place articles in veteran's magazines to address the issue.
<p>14. Did not know the Restoration Advisory Board had been reformulated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The newsletter introduces new members. Please see Figure 2-2 for scheduled newsletters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future library displays will feature Restoration Advisory Board members. Press releases will be provided to local newspapers.
<p>15. More needs to be done to involve the Restoration Advisory Board members in the cleanup process.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Air Force solicits comments on reports from the Restoration Advisory Board members. • The facilitator tries to solicit discussion among Restoration Advisory Board members at meetings. <p>Please see Figure 2-2 for scheduled meetings.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Restoration Advisory Board members are planning to hold focus group meetings when specific issues arise requiring more discussion than time allows at the quarterly Restoration Advisory Board meetings.
<p>16. There should be representation from environmental interests groups on the Restoration Advisory Board.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A representative from the Environmental Coalition of Sacramento was added to the Restoration Advisory Board in August 2002. 	

Table 2-2. (Continued)

	Issues/Concerns	Current Activities	Planned Actions
17.	Documents are not made easily available to the general public.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Information Repository is housed in a central location on McClellan and is open to the public during the week. • Documents are also available on the Web site and can be accessed from computers at any local library. Documents available for public review are advertised in the newsletter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informational cards on how to access McClellan's Web site will be placed in local libraries.
18.	More needs to be done to involve the public in the cleanup process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Air Force encourages participation in comment periods. • The Air Force encourages one-on-one discussions with program managers before and after public meetings. • The public is encouraged to contact Restoration Advisory Board members to voice concerns. • Educational fact sheets covering the background of contamination issues at McClellan and descriptions of the cleanup methods being used have been developed for the public. To date, such topics have included groundwater, soil vapor extraction, and Hexavalent chromium. • The Air Force mailed information to approximately 55,000 homes around McClellan to solicit additions to the mail list and advertise upcoming event; 535 addresses were added to the mail list as a result of these efforts. Flyers are distributed to local business, schools, and organizations before each event. <p>Please see Figure 2-2 for scheduled comment period, meetings, and fact sheets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topics for fact sheets for 2003 include Creeks, Bioventing, Vernal Pools, and McClellan's Environmental Program. • The U.S. EPA's Technical Advisory Grant is available to members of the community desiring technical assistance while addressing McClellan's cleanup program. Please see Figure 2-2 for scheduled fact sheets.
19.	Open communication will make the public less suspicious that the Air Force is hiding problems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Air Force hosts public meetings and base tours, and mails quarterly newsletters and fact sheets. • The Air Force distributes press releases to the media whenever significant events occur. <p>Please see Figure 2-2 for scheduled meetings, tours, newsletters, and fact sheets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Air Force will be placing informational displays in the local libraries.

Table 2-2. (Continued)

Issues/Concerns	Current Activities	Planned Actions
20. People receive information about McClellan through local civic and community activities. Lunch meetings do not present an opportunity to provide enough information on the cleanup program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Air Force is scheduling presentations with local organizations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Air Force will be advertising a speaker's bureau to attend appropriate public forums.
21. Information does not reach all local residents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Air Force mailed information to approximately 55,000 homes around McClellan to solicit additions to the mail list and advertise upcoming events; 535 addresses were added to the mail list as a result of these efforts. Flyers are distributed to local business, schools, and organizations before each event. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information will be provided for articles in local papers. A contact flyer will be provided for placement in local papers.
22. Distribution of contact information and news bulletins through local publications would reach more residents around McClellan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Press releases are provided to the local papers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information will be provided for articles in local papers. A contact flyer will be provided for placement in local papers.
23. There is an increase in the population of the area's Slavic community; suggested outreach to the group.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new Restoration Advisory Board member added in August 2002 is a member of the Slavic community. 	

	2003												2004											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Proposed Plan				LRA Initial Parcel													CS 10/ PRL 32	Ground- water	Strategic Sites			Small Volume Sites		
Proposed Plan Public Meeting				✓													✓	✓	✓				✓	
Hexavalent Chromium Time Critical Removal Action		Fact Sheet	Public Mtg.																					
Posterboard Public Meetings						✓									✓								✓	
Newsletters			✓			✓		✓			✓				✓			✓			✓		✓	
Factsheets		①	②		③		④						<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> ① Creeks ③ Vernal Pools ② Bioventing ④ McClellan's Environmental Program </div>											
Community Interviews for Community Relations Plan Update															✓									CRP Updated
Restoration Advisory Board Meeting		✓			✓		✓				✓			✓			✓			✓			✓	
Restoration Advisory Board Education Seminar	✓			✓		✓			✓				✓			✓			✓			✓		
Environmental Display Booth at Base Exchange								✓													✓			
Public Tours of Cleanup Sites				✓				✓								✓					✓			

McClellan2002-CRP01-03-two-year-schedule.cdr - VMG 01/09/03 SAC

Figure 2-2. Two-Year Schedule of Community Relations Activities

3.0 COMMUNITY PROFILE AND BASE DESCRIPTION

The former McClellan Air Force Base was an active aircraft maintenance and repair facility. In the course of normal operations, many hazardous or toxic chemicals were used. Some of these chemicals were released to the environment as a result of spills or leaks and standard disposal practices of the time.

Contamination of the groundwater beneath McClellan was discovered in 1979. Since then, the Air Force has engaged in a program to investigate and respond to that contamination as well as contamination found in the soil. These responses have included supplying nearby residences with alternative water supplies to prevent exposure to the **contaminants** and installing a series of groundwater extraction **wells**, **soil vapor extraction wells**, **monitoring wells**, and treatment systems to contain and **remediate** contamination. McClellan has identified 319 potentially contaminated sites. Some of these sites have been characterized and treated to eliminate the contamination. Six sites have been found to contain either no contamination or contamination at levels low enough that the sites do not require cleanup. Investigations continue on the remaining sites.

This section describes the development of the community surrounding McClellan and provides an overview of the base's history, the contamination at the base, and the base's physical surroundings. It also summarizes the public health study conducted by the **Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)** in 1989.

3.1 Development of Surrounding Community

In September 1936, the U.S. Army Air Force constructed the Sacramento Air Depot on land originally used for ranching. The area surrounding the depot was primarily agricultural. In 1939, the depot was renamed McClellan Field. Prior to 1941, the only development outside of McClellan included a few buildings on the northern and southern sides of Madison Avenue, where the avenue intersected the base boundary. The northernmost end of the runway extended to where Ascot Avenue is today. (See Figure 3-1 for reference.)

Parker Homes and newly named McClellan Heights was a temporary military housing area constructed during World War II. The U.S. Army turned over these housing areas to the County of Sacramento in 1947. The Army Air Force became the U.S. Air Force in 1947, and McClellan officially became an Air Force base.

In the 1950s, the development of McClellan and the area outside of the base boundaries was booming. In 1957, the northernmost end of the runway was extended to I Street because jet airplanes had become standard in the Air Force. In the North Highlands/Foothill Farms area, residential, commercial, and light industrial uses had taken over on most of the remaining available agricultural land. Del Paso Heights was also growing quickly. Rio Linda consisted of mostly rural lots and light agricultural areas. The adjacent area west of the base remained open grassland.

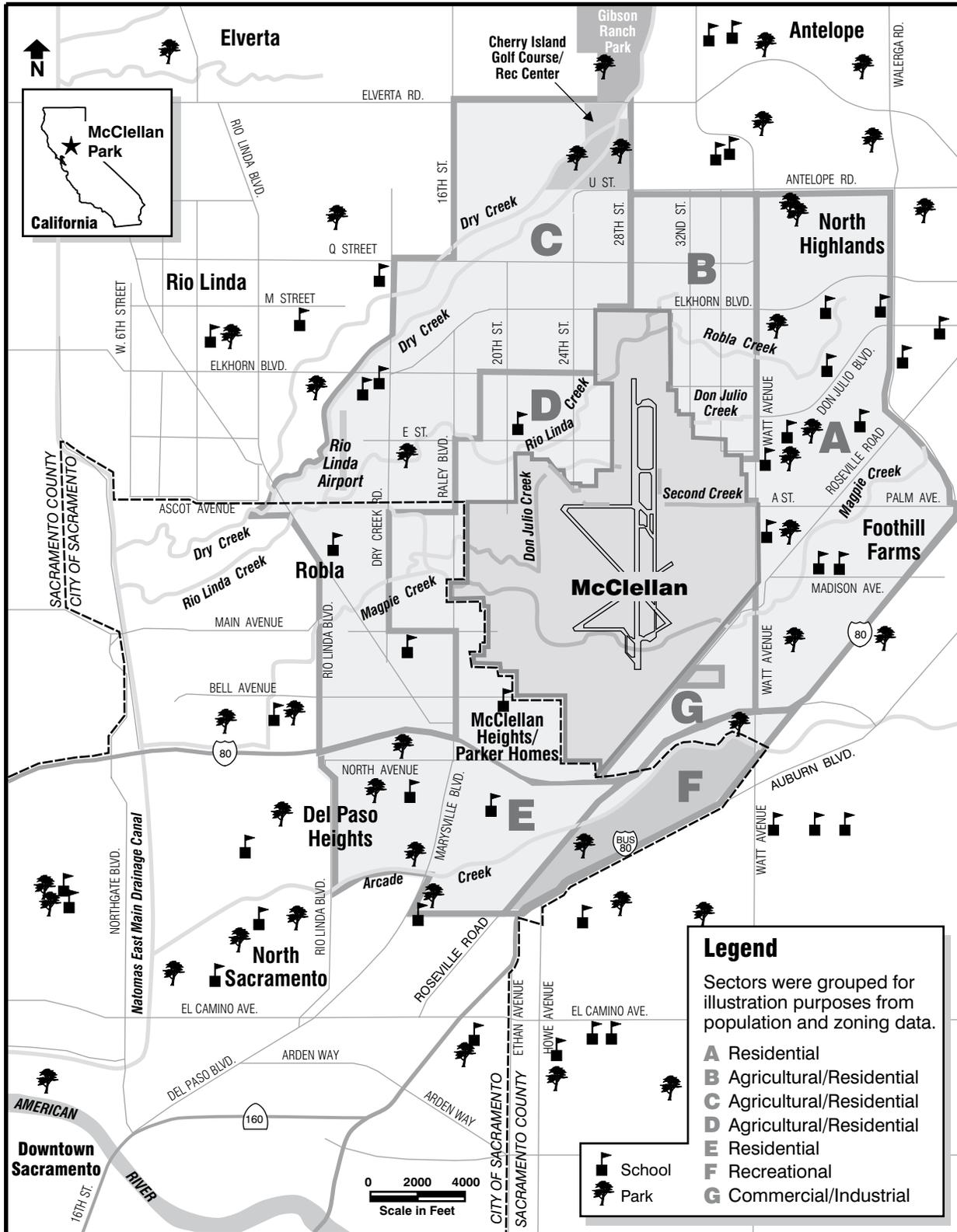


Figure 3-1. Current Land Use Surrounding McClellan

By 1966, the runway had been extended almost to Elkhorn Boulevard because of the huge multi-engine cargo airplanes taking off from the base. There was also a housing boom in North Highlands.

By 1976, Haggin Oaks Golf Course was completed south of I-80 and McClellan. Del Paso Heights had developed almost to capacity.

By 1989, the only agricultural areas that remained were directly west and northwest of McClellan. The northern base boundary was extended to Elkhorn Boulevard, and property had been purchased to extend the western boundary. Watt Avenue had grown to become a busy commercial corridor with warehousing and other commercial businesses. In the early 1990s, industrial development reached Rio Linda along the Raley Boulevard corridor.

Figure 3-1 shows the land uses around McClellan today.

3.2 Current Community Demographics

The population of the city of Sacramento as of the year 2001 was approximately 418,700; the population of the unincorporated Sacramento County was approximately 593,910 (SACOG, 2000). The demographics of the communities within approximately a one-mile radius surrounding McClellan were analyzed because these are the communities most likely to be affected by activities at the base (see Figure 3-2). Based on year 2000 estimates, more than 58,000 persons live in this area, and over 15,000 work in the area. As of December 2002, the number of people employed at McClellan Park was approximately 7,000.

Throughout the history of the McClellan Community Relations Program, no specific language translation needs have been identified. The language predominantly spoken in the adjacent communities of North Highlands and Rio Linda is English. According to the U.S. Census Bureau (2000), the second most common language used is Spanish. Most of the residents who primarily speak Spanish are bilingual in English. Statistics from the 2000 Census show that 14.5% of North Highland's population and 4% of Rio Linda's population do not speak English very well.

More recent information on language usage obtained from the local school districts shows Spanish is currently the most common language of those students with limited English proficiency (see Table 3-1). In the last few years, the number of students who speak Spanish, Ukrainian, and Russian has risen. If current trends continue, language translation needs for Spanish, Hmong, Russian, and Ukrainian community members should be reassessed.

3.3 History of Contamination at McClellan

McClellan was used as an aircraft maintenance facility during World War II and the Korean War. More recently, the workload included the maintenance and repair of communications equipment and electronics. This mission ended July 13, 2001, with base closure.

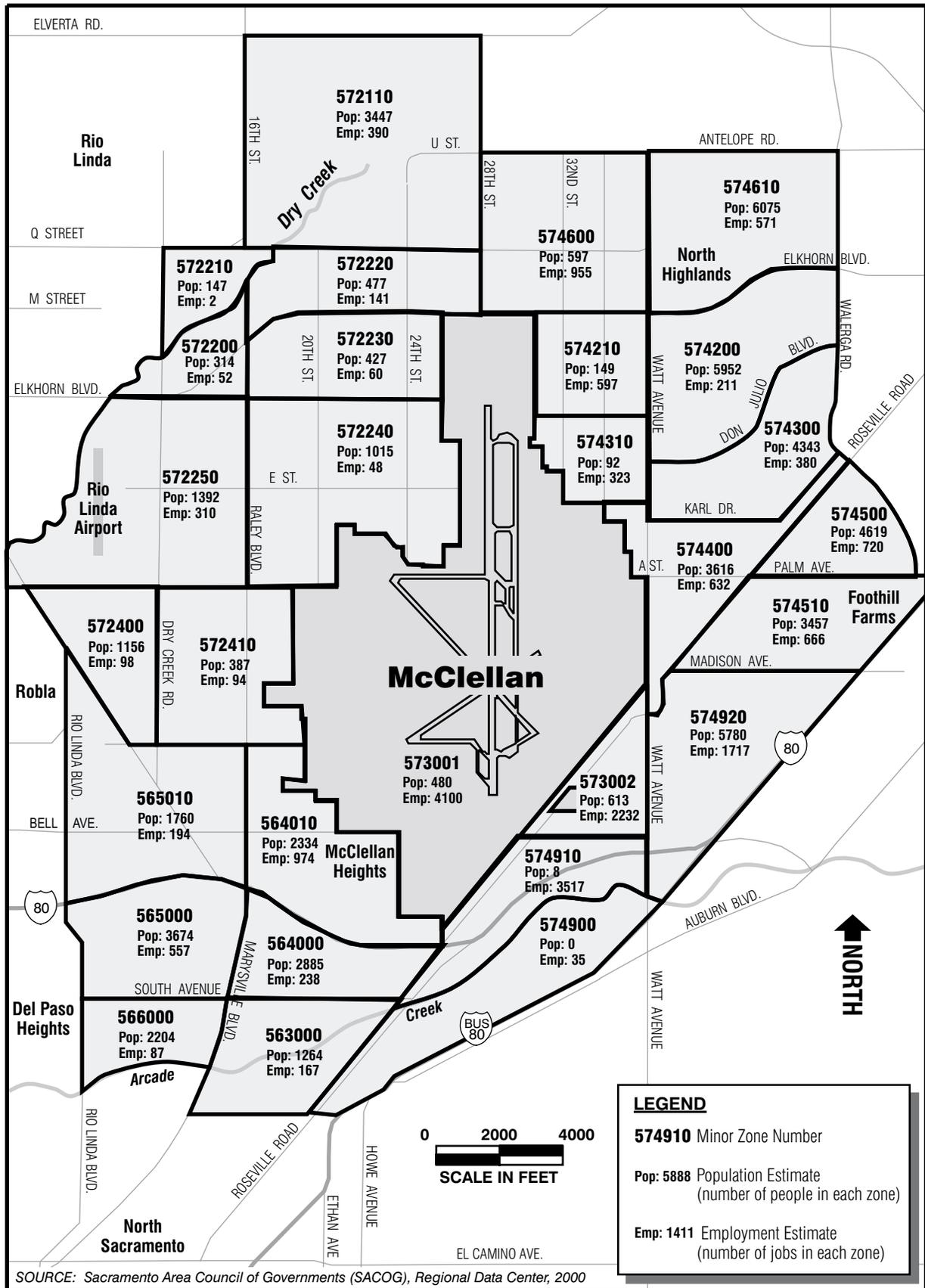


Figure 3-2. Community Surrounding McClellan Including Population and Employment Estimates for 2000

**Table 3-1. Limited English Language Proficiency
at Local School Districts**

The following chart shows the number of students in both school districts who are Limited English Proficient (March 2001).

Languages	Grant District	Rio Linda District	Total
	Totals	Totals	
Spanish	907	715	1,622
Russian	318	459	777
Hmong	681	76	757
Ukrainian	173	264	437
Lao	178	10	188
Mien	51	60	111
Rumanian	51	50	101
Punjabi	45	30	75
Vietnamese	30	39	69
Hindi	51	10	61
Armenian	15	27	42
Filipino	19	27	42
Other	14	13	27
Samoan	13	3	16
Tongan	13	3	16
Arabic	4	9	13
Cantonese	5	6	11
Urdu	10	0	10
Korean	3	4	7
German	4	2	6
Georgian	5	0	5
Cambodian	3	1	4
Thai	3	1	4
Portuguese	4	0	4
Visayan	0	4	4
Croatian	4	0	4
Farsi	1	2	3
Pashto	2	1	3
Mongolian	3	0	3
Italian	1	1	2
Marshallese	2	0	2
Indonesian	2	0	2
Gujarati	1	0	1
Ilocano	1	0	1
Charmorro	1	0	1
Japanese	1	0	1
Bosnian	0	1	1
Kikuyu	1	0	1
Serbian	1	0	1
Taiwanese	1	0	1
Mandarin	1	0	1
Mixteco	1	0	1

Sources: Grant Joint Union High School District Bilingual Education Office and the Rio Linda Union Elementary School District Bilingual Education Office.

The primary mission of McClellan was to defend the United States through aircraft operation and maintenance. In fulfilling this mission, the Air Force engaged in a wide variety of operations at McClellan involving the use, storage, and disposal of **hazardous materials**. Some of the activities and facilities associated with hazardous materials were:

- Aircraft engine testing;
- Aircraft maintenance, repair, and painting;
- Other industrial operations, such as plating shops;
- Industrial and sewage wastewater treatment and disposal;
- **Underground storage tanks**, sumps, and pipelines (such as the industrial wastewater line and fuel distribution pipelines);
- Storage facilities;
- Disposal pits;
- Laboratories, including those that did radiological testing; and
- Other miscellaneous support operations or facilities (such as motor pools, photographic laboratories, electronic repair facilities, and a small munitions firing range).

The hazardous materials used in these operations included industrial **solvents**, caustic cleaners, electroplating chemicals, **heavy metals**, **polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)**, low-level radioactive materials, and various fuel oils and lubricants. It was recently discovered that some radiological material also was disposed of on base. Some of these materials have been released to the environment through past disposal practices that were standard at the time and through leaks, spills, and other means.

After 1940, industrial activities moved to additional locations on base as the **installation** grew. This growth, the widespread use of hazardous materials, and more than 50 years of various industrial operations at McClellan have created unique challenges for the investigation and cleanup of contaminated sites at the base.

Historically, most of the hazardous wastes were treated at on-base facilities. They were recycled, incinerated, or buried in pits along the western edge of the base. By 1976, new regulations were put in place and McClellan employees began disposing of unreclaimable solvent wastes at off-base, state-approved **landfills**. From this point in time until base closure, McClellan employees handled, used, and stored hazardous wastes in compliance with governmental regulations.

As a result of contamination from the past practices described, McClellan was added to the **National Priorities List** in 1987. This listing required McClellan to follow the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) regulated cleanup process prescribed in the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act** (see Section 4.0).

3.4 Description of Contaminants at McClellan

Based on investigations performed to date, the following general observations about McClellan soil and water quality may be made.

- The most frequently reported contaminants in soil and groundwater are **volatile organic compounds**. Most volatile organic compounds are from solvents, such as **trichloroethene** or **tetrachloroethene**, or their breakdown products, dichloroethene and vinyl chloride.
- The volatile organic compounds have moved from **sources** at or near the surface to the **groundwater table**. Once in the groundwater, they have continued to move with groundwater flow. The water table is about 110 feet below ground surface. In some places the contamination has moved with the groundwater to as deep as 350 feet below ground surface.
- At some locations, petroleum products (fuels and oils) also were released to the environment.
- Non-volatile organic **compound** contamination is present in some locations. These non-volatile organic compounds include PCBs (usually from electrical transformers that leaked oil), dioxins, some **metals**, and low-level radioactive contamination.
- Non-volatile organic compound contamination generally has not **migrated** very far from its original location, whether that location was a spill area or a disposal pit.
- Small areas of contamination at the ground surface have been found. These areas are fenced off and not easily accessible.
- At a variety of locations along Magpie Creek, industrial waste including solvents and oil were released into the creek.

Property at McClellan was characterized based on seven Department of Defense property categories to determine whether the property is suitable for transfer. A map illustrating the composite environmental condition of property at McClellan is shown on Figure 3-3. Following are the definitions of the Department of Defense categories. The colors listed in parentheses correlate to the color-coding of the figures. This color scheme conforms to the *Department of Defense BRAC Cleanup Plan Guidebook Addendum* (U.S. Air Force, 1996).

Transferable Property	<p>Category 1: Areas where no release or disposal of hazardous substances or petroleum substances (or their derivatives, including aviation fuel and motor oil) has occurred, including no migration of these substances from adjacent areas (white).</p> <p>Category 2: Areas where only the release or disposal of petroleum products has occurred (blue).</p> <p>Category 3: Areas where the release of hazardous substances has occurred but at concentrations that do not present a threat to human health or the environment; therefore, no remedial response action is required (light green).</p> <p>Category 4: Areas where the release of hazardous substances has occurred; all remedial response actions necessary to protect human health and the environment have been completed or have been designated to be operating properly and successfully (dark green).</p>
Property Not Yet Transferable	<p>Category 5: Areas where the release of hazardous substances has occurred; required remedial response actions are underway, but not completed (yellow).</p> <p>Category 6: Areas where the release of hazardous substances has occurred; required response actions have not been implemented (red).</p> <p>Category 7: Unevaluated areas or areas requiring additional evaluation (gray).</p>

Property cannot be transferred until it has been designated as Category 1, 2, 3, or 4.

For a formerly contaminated **parcel** to achieve the Category 4 designation and be suitable to transfer, the remedy must have been implemented or demonstrated to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) to be operating properly and safely (usually one year). Once this demonstration has been made, the contaminated parcel achieves the Category 4 designation, no matter how long the system must be operated to reach the final cleanup levels. No McClellan property is currently classified as Category 4.

3.5 Relationship of Contamination to Surrounding Community

The primary means by which humans could be exposed to the contaminants at McClellan are from the use of contaminated groundwater 110 feet below ground or direct exposure to contaminants in the soil. This section focuses on the physical and environmental surroundings of McClellan and the potential for contamination to impact the surrounding community.

3.5.1 Physical Surroundings

McClellan is in the Sacramento Valley between the Sierra Nevada mountains on the east and the Coast Range mountains on the west. Surface features at

[Click here to see Figure 3-3](#)

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

McClellan includes open grassland, creeks and drainage, and **vernal pools**, as well as industrial, residential, and runway areas. The land surface is mostly flat; but slopes slightly to the west.

Natural resources include natural and artificial wetlands that consist of vernal pools, **riparian** areas along creek channels, and the Beaver Pond area, which was built for flood retention. These wetlands are located primarily on the western side of McClellan. Burrowing owls are known to build nests in creek outfalls and along creek channels in several locations on the eastern side of McClellan.

Figure 3-4 shows two creeks, Magpie Creek in the southern portion of McClellan and Don Julio Creek in the north-central portion, which receive most of the **surface water** runoff at McClellan and from upstream of the property. Secondary drainages include Rio Linda Creek in the northern portion of McClellan, Arcade Creek approximately one-half mile south of the property, and a lined stormwater drainage canal (sometimes referred to as Second Creek) that traverses the central portion of the property. The flow of these creeks eventually drains into the Sacramento River.

The soil at McClellan is made up of layers of sands, silts, and clays. Clay in the soil slows, but does not stop, the movement of groundwater.

The groundwater table beneath McClellan occurs about 110 feet below ground surface. The groundwater under McClellan runs as deep as 400 feet below ground surface. Regionally, groundwater flows to the south-southwest. Local groundwater flow is heavily influenced by the pumping of **production and extraction wells** at and near McClellan. Groundwater contamination travels in the direction of the groundwater flow. Contaminated groundwater from McClellan is not used for **drinking water supplies**. Drinking water at and surrounding McClellan is provided by local water districts. Public drinking water quality reports are provided by the local water districts.

Contaminated groundwater from McClellan is not used for drinking water supplies.

3.5.2 Nature of the Potential Public Exposure to Contamination

People could be exposed to the contaminants at McClellan by using contaminated groundwater. However, the Air Force has taken measures to prevent public exposure to the contaminants in the groundwater. Before the groundwater contamination was discovered at McClellan in 1979, many of the residences west of the base used private wells for drinking water. In 1986, to eliminate any potential for exposure to contamination in those wells, the Air Force provided municipal water supplies to about 550 residences west of the base. Another measure for eliminating potential exposure included closing on-base water supply wells.

People on McClellan property also could be exposed to the contaminants through contact with contaminated soil. This could happen if contaminants were present at the surface or if contaminants below the surface are exposed during excavation or construction activities, such as the installation of an underground pipeline. Contaminants have only been reported in exposed surface soil at a few locations. In the past, when contaminants have posed a threat to human health or the environment, the Air Force took immediate and effective steps, such as

The Air Force Real Property Agency has established procedures for any construction and improvement projects at McClellan to prevent exposure to contaminants in the soil.

fencing off the area and covering the contaminated soil with plastic liners. These actions are discussed in more detail in Section 4.4. With base closure, all contaminated sites and treatment facilities have been marked and fenced to restrict public access. The Air Force Real Property Agency (AFRPA) has established procedures for any construction and improvement projects at McClellan to prevent exposure to contaminants in the soil. Air Force approval is needed prior to the start of work.

The Air Force monitored the water flowing out of McClellan in accordance with the Air Force's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit to ensure the water met the applicable state and federal standards. With base closure, the County of Sacramento assumed this responsibility.

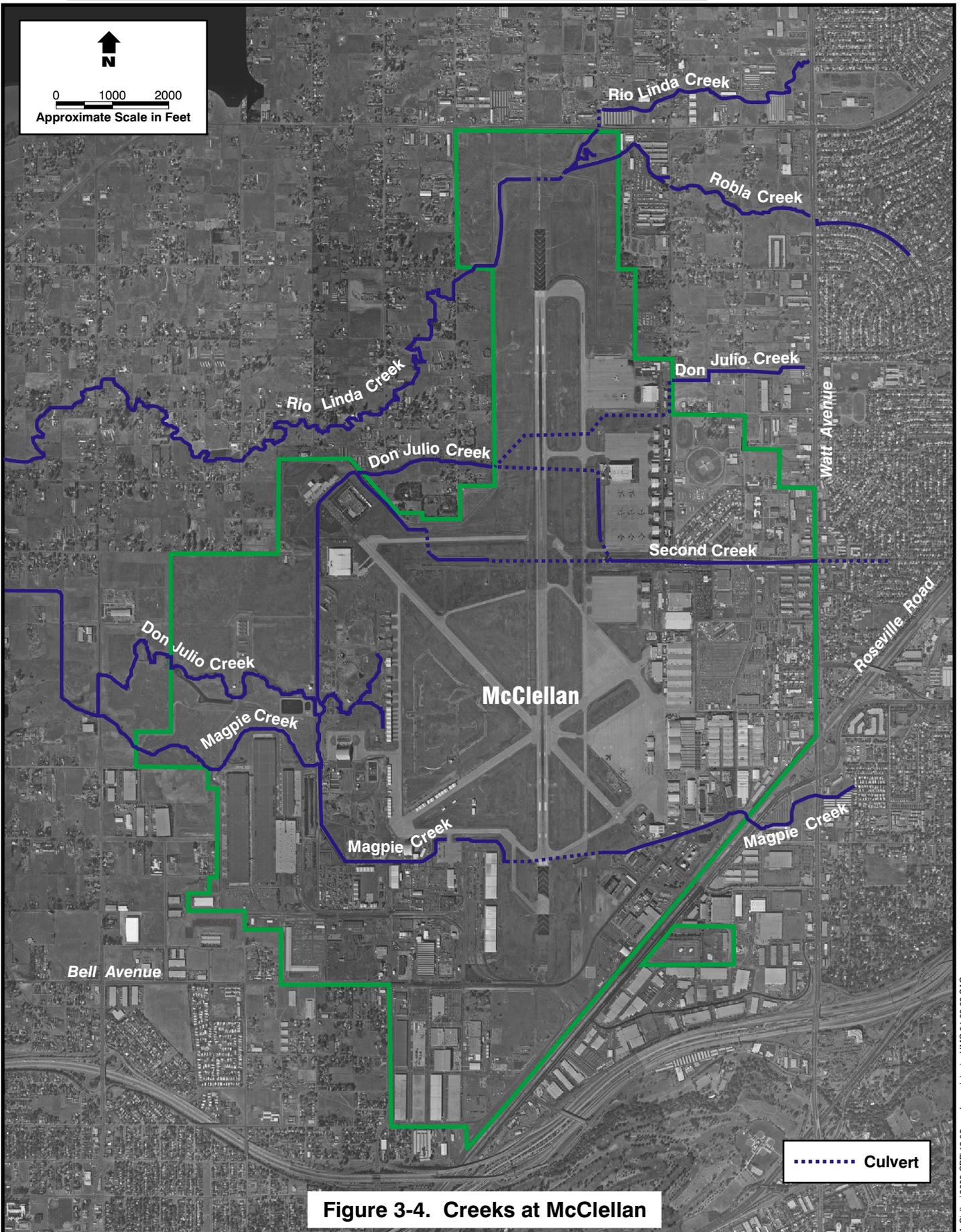
3.6 Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry Health Assessment Results

The federal agency called the Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) is mandated by Congress to assess health impacts from military operations at National Priorities List sites. The ATSDR began a Public Health Assessment at McClellan in 1989. In its March 22, 1994, final report, ATSDR listed 12 conclusions (ATSDR, 1994). The main conclusion was that McClellan is a public health hazard because of past exposure of people on base and off base to environmental contamination. The report listed recommendations that led to a Public Health Action Plan containing 18 action items. All action items have been undertaken and many are completed. The current status of these action items is listed in Table 3-2.

As recommended in the Public Health Assessment report, the ATSDR began a cross-sectional health study at McClellan in 1994 to address the health concerns of local residents resulting from potential exposures to the contaminants originating from McClellan. Though there were no medically significant findings, target area participants (Figure 3-5) had self-reported illnesses such as ulcers, stomach diseases, liver problems, and kidney problems (ATSDR, 1996). Given recent medical discoveries that some ulcers are caused by bacterial infections, ATSDR contacted the target area participants experiencing these problems in summer 1998 to notify them of this new information. The participants and their physicians were informed of testing that could be performed to determine the presence of bacterial infections and the antibiotics that could cure the ulcers.

Target area participants were also retested for early kidney disease. The results of this study were released in the July 2000 report, *A Longitudinal Study to Determine the Predictive Value of Kidney Biomarkers* (ATSDR, 2000). These efforts on the part of the ATSDR to follow up on target area participants were not a result of the discovery of new problems surrounding the contamination at McClellan. The testing was conducted to provide the individuals with up-to-date medical information relative to their specific illnesses (Sarasua, 1998).

Also recommended in the Public Health Assessment Report (ATSDR, 1994), ATSDR implemented an environmental health education effort for local military and civilian health care providers to assist the community in assessing possible



McClellan/2002-CRP/12-02-creeks-aerial.cdr - VMG 01.09.03 SAC

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Table 3-2. Recommendations of the Public Health Assessment and Status of Action Items in the Public Health Action Plan

Recommendations	Public Health Action Plan	Status	Comments
1. Continue testing on-base groundwater supply wells for hazardous contaminants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • McClellan provided an alternative drinking water supply for use by the community in the defined impact area west of the base when contamination was detected in residential wells. 	Completed	None needed.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • McClellan continued to sample groundwater drinking water wells. 	Completed	All drinking water supply wells on McClellan are closed. McClellan tenants are using Northridge Water District wells.
2. Place air monitoring stations on and around McClellan to evaluate the nature and extent of air releases that could affect residential areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • McClellan conducted air media risk screening and risk assessment modeling (using U.S. EPA air modeling programs) as required by the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District. 	Completed	No significant findings.
3. Conduct a complete residential (private) well-use survey for the defined groundwater impact area west of the base.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • McClellan worked with ATSDR and Armstrong Lab of USAFSAM to design a well-use survey. 	Completed	During the census phase of ATSDR's study, 17 households said they used well water. Follow-up surveys by RWQCB and DTSC found only two actually hooked up and using well water.
4. Continue to perform off-base ambient air sampling in and around the homes near OU D or other areas with high levels of soil gases (at the breathing zone) and analyze for methane.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • McClellan collected surface soil samples from off-base locations at four residential yards as requested by ATSDR. Results of the data on those samples were used to evaluate the potential for adverse public health effects from exposures to contaminants in surface soil. 	Completed	None needed.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • McClellan collected air samples from crawl spaces in homes surrounding McClellan homes. 	Completed	No significant findings.

Table 3-2. (Continued)

Recommendations	Public Health Action Plan	Status	Comments
5. Analyze groundwater to evaluate human health exposure pathways using unfiltered samples.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • McClellan has collected groundwater samples from a small number of residential wells using unfiltered samples, as requested by ATSDR, for metals analyses. The results of the study were used to evaluate potential public health effects from current exposures by inhalation and ingestion of, and dermal contact with, contaminants in the groundwater. 	Completed	Quarterly groundwater samples for fiscal year 1993 were collected unfiltered and results were presented in the <i>Groundwater Operable Unit Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report</i> (CH2M HILL, 1994). Now samples for inorganics (metals) are field-filtered in accordance with state and federal requirements to obtain better design data for remediation purposes.
6. Design sediment and surface water sampling for Magpie Creek to include collection of upstream, downstream, and background samples and to evaluate seasonal changes in contaminant concentrations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • McClellan developed a sampling plan to collect background sediment and surface water samples. After background concentrations were established, the Air Force evaluated the need for further sampling. 	Completed	The surface soil and sediment sampling program to define basewide background concentrations was approved by the regulatory agencies, and the sampling was conducted in summer and fall 1993. The data are reported in the February 1994 <i>Basewide Background Study Technical Memorandum</i> (Radian Corporation, 1994). According to the now established levels for surface soils and sediment background concentrations, McClellan, U.S. EPA, DTSC, and RWQCB agree there is no current human health risk along the western side of the base resulting from exposure to sediments in Magpie Creek.
7. Restrict access to affected areas along Magpie Creek where contaminant concentrations are determined to be of public health concern; perform additional sediment sampling to determine extent of heavy metals contamination.	Included in above.	Completed	Additional sampling on the western side of the base was conducted in the drainage along Magpie Creek under the OU B1 investigation. Those results are presented in the <i>Installation Restoration Program Operable Unit B1 Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study</i> (Radian Corporation, 1993). Based on this sampling, McClellan, U.S. EPA, DTSC, and RWQCB agree there is no need to restrict access to Magpie Creek or to perform additional sampling.

Table 3-2. (Continued)

Recommendations	Public Health Action Plan	Status	Comments
8. If heavy metals that bioaccumulate, such as cadmium, lead, chromium , arsenic, and mercury, are present in the soil and groundwater, analyze for those contaminants in livestock and in vegetables, fruits, or nuts grown in contaminated soil or irrigated with contaminated groundwater.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • McClellan will evaluate the results of the well-use survey to determine whether biota or soil contaminated with contaminated groundwater should be sampled. 	Ongoing	McClellan is conducting an ecological risk assessment to evaluate whether hazardous waste sites at the base have affected any native plant or wildlife species or their habitat. The study will identify whether contaminants that bioaccumulate in plant and animal life are present in the soil and groundwater and determine whether there is a pathway. A qualitative report has been completed and a quantitative evaluation is currently underway.
9. Continue to provide on-base remedial workers with adequate protective equipment and training in accordance with regulations and guidelines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-base remedial workers are provided hazard communication training for the hazards of their work environment. They are also provided with appropriate personal protective equipment, briefed on the use and maintenance of their equipment, and required to follow written health and safety plans. 	Implemented	On-base remedial workers are provided HazCom and HazWOPER training before work begins on any project. They also are provided with appropriate protective equipment, are briefed on the use and maintenance of their equipment, and are required to follow the approved written health and safety plan.
10. Continue to monitor ambient air and any other appropriate media during remediation to determine whether nearby workers or residents are exposed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and safety procedures are followed according to written safety plans to ensure that workers and nearby residents are protected. 	Implemented	Monitoring is performed as required by the health and safety plan. If the situation changes beyond the scope of the plan, work is stopped until a new plan is approved, and monitoring is reconsidered.
11. Provide NIOSH with information about on-base occupational concerns to evaluate the need for long-term follow-up health studies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NIOSH has conducted a site visit to evaluate occupational concerns related to the mercury contamination in Building 252 and has issued a report of its findings. 	Completed	The NIOSH report found no significant health risks to base workers.

Table 3-2. (Continued)

Recommendations	Public Health Action Plan	Status	Comments
<p>12. CERCLA 1980, as amended, requires ATSDR to perform public health actions needed at hazardous waste sites. To determine whether public health actions are needed, ATSDR's Health Activities Recommendation Panel has evaluated the data and information in the McClellan Public Health Assessment.</p> <p>The affected community and local health professionals need health education to understand, identify, and assess any adverse health effects caused by exposures to hazardous chemical waste. Community health investigations are indicated on and off base to evaluate and determine health concerns and whether those concerns are linked to exposures to hazardous substances. Comprehensive epidemiologic studies also are needed because there are indications that identify populations that have developed or that may yet develop adverse health effects as a result of exposure to hazardous substances in the environment. ATSDR's Health Activities Recommendation Panel also recommends a community advisory panel be established for McClellan to help implement the recommended health actions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ATSDR Division of Health Education will conduct environmental health education for local military and civilian health care providers to assist the community in assessing possible adverse health outcomes associated with exposure to hazardous substances. • The ATSDR Division of Health Studies has proposed an epidemiologic study. Such a study may include a census, an evaluation of self-reported symptoms and diseases, and biomedical testing. • ATSDR is working to implement other community health follow-up activities on and off base, such as investigations of possible cancer clusters and community health education. • ATSDR will cooperate with the Air Force to implement other public health actions necessary for on-base populations exposed to environmental contaminants. • ATSDR will maintain active community involvement by establishing a community advisory panel at McClellan. The community advisory panel will provide information to the community on the Public Health Assessment and ongoing public health actions. The community advisory panel also will act as a liaison to provide information to ATSDR about community concerns. 	<p>Completed</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>Completed</p>	<p>ATSDR, Kaiser Permanente, and McClellan formed a partnership and conducted professional education seminars in 1997.</p> <p>The final report, <i>McClellan AFB Cross-Sectional Health Study</i> (ATSDR, 1996), was released. Seven conclusions and four recommendations were made. There were no medically significant findings. Given the discovery that bacteria causes ulcers, ATSDR contacted participants of the 1996 health study and their physicians to inform them of the treatment.</p> <p>Participants of the 1996 health study were re-tested in 1998 for early kidney disease. The final report was released by ATSDR in July 2000.</p> <p>McClellan officials have determined that additional studies are not warranted at this time.</p> <p>A community advisory panel was established. At a meeting in March 1996, the community advisory panel presented the January 1996 final report of the cross-section health study and answered questions from the public.</p>

Table 3-2. (Continued)

Recommendations	Public Health Action Plan	Status	Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ATSDR will provide a follow-up to this Public Health Action Plan, outlining the actions completed and those in progress. This report will be placed in repositories that contain copies of this Public Health Assessment report and will be provided to persons who request it. 	Completed	Update was completed in early 1997.
<p>ATSDR = Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry CERCLA = Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act DTSC = Department of Toxic Substances Control NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health OU = operable unit RWQCB = Regional Water Quality Control Board USAFSAM = U.S. Air Force School of Aerospace Medicine U.S. EPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency</p>			

adverse health outcomes associated with exposure to hazardous substances. This effort was performed as a partnership between ATSDR, Kaiser Permanente, and McClellan personnel from 1995 to 1997. The ATSDR continues to maintain a relationship with Kaiser Permanente to further environmental health education. The ATSDR will take no further action to implement other public health actions for the community surrounding McClellan unless contacted by the Air Force to do so (Nelson, 1998).

4.0 THE CLEANUP PROCESS AND ITS STATUS AT McCLELLAN

Identifying, evaluating, and addressing environmental contamination is called the “remedial response process,” and it consists of the following steps:

- An evaluation of available information to determine whether contaminants may have been released to the environment at a given location;
- A comprehensive investigation of that location;
- A determination of the most protective and **cost-effective method** for addressing that contamination; and
- The design, construction, and operation of the cleanup remedy.

This cleanup process is prescribed in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended by the **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)**. This amended law is commonly known as Superfund. The regulations that implement the CERCLA law are known as **the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan**.

The Air Force assumes full responsibility for the contamination that is now present at McClellan, and will clean up the contamination regardless of who is using the property. The Air Force’s program to implement cleanup is called the Installation Restoration Program. Familiarity with the cleanup process can help community members understand and become more involved with the McClellan cleanup. This section of the Community Relations Plan outlines the steps in the CERCLA process and explains how the Air Force implements those steps in its program. This section also provides information on the status of the cleanup program, including actions taken and plans for the future. Opportunities for community participation in each of the cleanup steps are discussed, as well.

The Air Force assumes full responsibility for the contamination that is now present at McClellan, and will clean up the contamination regardless of who is using the property.

4.1 Goals of the Cleanup Program

The goals of the McClellan cleanup program are to:

- Protect human health and the environment; and
- Clean up contamination resulting from past base activities.

As the Air Force works toward these goals, it seeks to optimize its cleanup program resources and to meet the requirements and needs of the regulatory agencies and the public.

4.2 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

In 1980, Congress enacted the CERCLA to require the investigation and cleanup of inactive or uncontrolled sites where hazardous substances, released or spilled, may endanger public health and welfare or the environment. The U.S.

A Community Relations Program designed to promote community involvement and awareness of the Installation Restoration Program is part of the cleanup program.

Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) was authorized to oversee Superfund implementation.

In 1986, Congress amended the CERCLA with the SARA of 1986, which established the National Priorities List, commonly known as the Superfund List. The National Priorities List ranks the nation’s most contaminated sites by severity. Largely because of the groundwater contamination found at the installation, McClellan was placed on the National Priorities List in 1987. Cleanup programs at closed Department of Defense facilities, including McClellan, are managed and funded under Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC). All BRAC-funded programs must comply with the requirements of the CERCLA.

A Community Relations Program designed to promote community involvement and awareness of the Installation Restoration Program is part of the cleanup program and part of the CERCLA process. The CERCLA process is described briefly hereafter and is illustrated on Figure 4-1. How McClellan’s Installation Restoration Program follows these CERCLA steps, except when immediate response is necessary to protect human health or the environment (as described in Section 4.4), is highlighted.

CERCLA Step 1—Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation

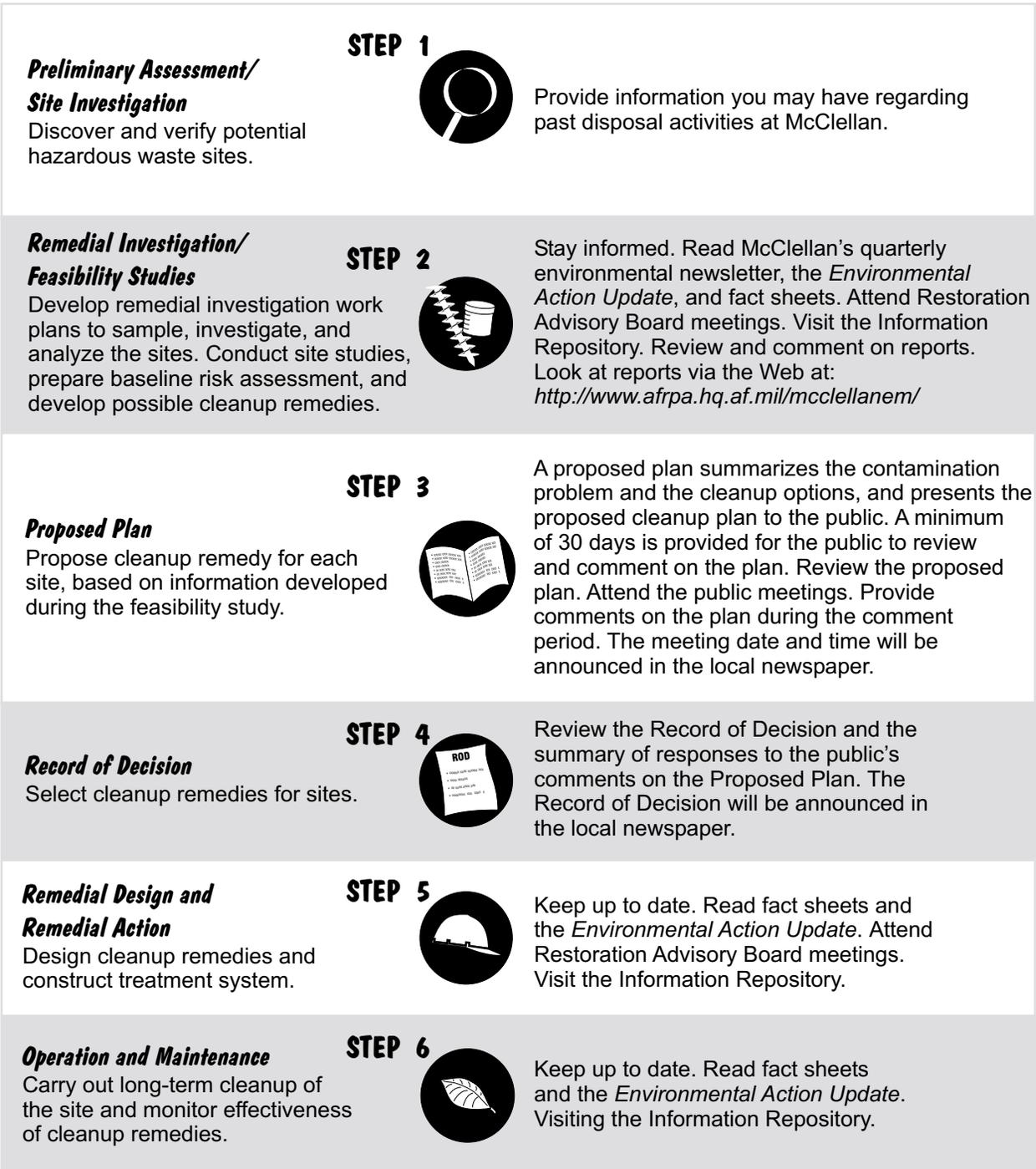
A **Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation** involves collecting and evaluating information on possible disposal areas or sites where certain chemicals have been used or stored. The process includes reviewing documents and interviewing former employees to gather information. Results of the Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation are used to determine whether a **Remedial Investigation** should be conducted.

<p>Close-up on McClellan’s Installation Restoration Program</p>	<p>Air Force officials continue to seek and interview former base employees who may have knowledge of where hazardous waste was disposed at McClellan and to act on what they learn, as appropriate. As new information comes to light, it is included in ongoing investigations.</p> <p>The discovery of a small quantity of plutonium that was unknowingly buried in a disposal site (Confirmed Site 10) at McClellan has caused Air Force officials to change their radiological conceptual model at the former base. The presence of plutonium was unexpected; the plutonium probably was disposed of by a classified tenant at the former base. Air Force officials have revised its radiological conceptual model and begun extensive Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation work.</p> <p><i>Community participation, especially from former base employees, is particularly helpful during the Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation in obtaining information on past waste disposal activities.</i></p>
---	---

The CERCLA Process

Technical Process

Community Involvement



McClellan/2002-CRP/12-02-CERCLA_steps.cdr - VMG 12/31/02 SAC

Figure 4-1. The CERCLA Process

CERCLA Step 2—Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study

A Remedial Investigation/**Feasibility Study** consists of two parts. The Remedial Investigation is conducted to determine what type and quantity of contamination is present, where it originated, and whether it is moving toward groundwater or could contaminate surface water. A **human health risk assessment** and an ecological risk assessment are performed to determine the potential impact of the contamination.

More than one round of investigation may be required to complete a Remedial Investigation. Once contamination at a site is fully characterized, a Remedial Investigation report is prepared. Based on the type and extent of contamination, the report may recommend that the site be evaluated for remediation. That evaluation is performed in the Feasibility Study.

The Feasibility Study presents the cleanup objectives and evaluates potential **cleanup** actions (referred to as **alternatives**). The alternatives are evaluated on their effectiveness, implementability, and cost.

Close-up on McClellan's Installation Restoration Program	<p>While the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study are combined into one report for many National Priorities List sites, the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study reports are being prepared separately at McClellan. In fact, because of the geographic size of McClellan, the Remedial Investigation report is being prepared initially by groups of similar sites. These documents are called Remedial Investigation Characterization Summaries. The individual Remedial Investigation Characterization Summaries for sites fit into a basewide Remedial Investigation report. The McClellan Remedial Investigation is scheduled to be completed in 2003.</p> <p>In 1999, the Air Force completed the feasibility study for volatile organic compound contamination at McClellan. The volatile organic compounds are primarily solvents that have contaminated the subsurface soil and groundwater. The Air Force and regulators are working on five additional Feasibility Studies for non-volatile organic compound contamination. The non-volatile organic compounds, such as metals, PCBs, and low-level radioactive contamination, are less mobile than the volatile organic compounds. See Table 4-1 for expected completion dates for these documents.</p> <p><i>During the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, community members are encouraged to read the Environmental Action Update newsletter and to visit the Administrative Record for information about the program. The Air Force actively seeks reviews of draft documents by Restoration Advisory Board members.</i></p>
---	---

**Table 4-1. Schedule of Milestone Cleanup Documents at McClellan
as of December 2002**

Project Title	Feasibility Study	Proposed Plan	Record of Decision	Remedial Design	Remedial Action
1. Basewide Groundwater: establishes volatile organic compound basewide soil and groundwater cleanup requirements.	Apr 04	Jul 04	Dec 04	Oct 05	Jul 06
2. Local Redevelopment Authority Initial Parcel: "Simple" sites, significant reuse.	Apr 03	Apr 03	Oct 03	2003	2005
3. Small Volume Sites: Sites with volumes of contamination that do not affect strategic record of decision .	Aug 04	Dec 04	Jul 05	2005	2004 – 2005
4. Confirmed Site 10/PRL 32: NFA ROD for completed time critical removal.	NA	May 04	Aug 04	time-critical removal action Apr 04	
5. Strategic Sites: Sets final cleanup strategy for worst sites (e.g., disposal sites and large sites).	Apr 04	Sep 04	Aug 05	2006	2007 – 2015
6. Building 252: Complex radiological site; mixed waste and past actions.	Sep 04	Jun 05	Apr 06	2006	2006
7. Ecological Sites: Ecological cleanup requirements for impacted ecological area.	Aug 04	Sep 05	Aug 06	2006	2007
8. No Action: Closes out sites where no contamination was found.	NA	Oct 02	Jan 03	NA	NA

NA = not applicable

NFA = **no further action**

PRL = potential release location

ROD = record of decision

CERCLA Step 3—Proposed Plan

A Proposed Plan summarizes the alternatives evaluated in the Feasibility Study. It proposes a preferred cleanup alternative and provides the rationale for the recommendation.

Close-up on McClellan's Installation Restoration Program	<p>After each McClellan Feasibility Study report is final, corresponding Proposed Plans will be written.</p> <p><i>The Proposed Plan step is the community's opportunity to review and comment on all cleanup alternatives under consideration. Each Proposed Plan will be available for public review in the Administrative Record, and a public meeting will be held to present the Proposed Plan to the community. A 30-day public comment period for the Proposed Plan allows community members to submit comments.</i></p>
--	---

CERCLA Step 4—Record of Decision

A Record of Decision is a legal document that outlines the agreed-upon cleanup action, specifies cleanup levels, and establishes a cleanup schedule. The Record of Decision includes a Responsiveness Summary (response to comments table), which is a summary of oral and written public comments received during the Proposed Plan comment period and the responses to those comments. All significant changes from the Proposed Plan also are explained in the Record of Decision.

In some instances, where long-term cleanup methods have not been developed, an Interim Record of Decision must be written in order to allow cleanup actions to begin.

Close-up on McClellan's Installation Restoration Program	<p>Even though development of the Basewide Groundwater Volatile Organic Compound Record of Decision has been on hold, the regulators agreed to allow the Air Force to continue implementing Phase 3 of the Groundwater Interim Record of Decision to be protective of human health and the environment.</p> <p>See Table 4-1 for expected completion dates for all of the Records of Decision. Instead of the originally planned Basewide Record of Decision, there will be a final site summary Record of Decision to compile all of the Records of Decision into one document.</p> <p><i>Community members will have the opportunity to review responses to comments in each Record of Decision. Once each Record of Decision is final, the community is notified through a public notice in a local newspaper that the document is available for review.</i></p>
--	---

CERCLA Step 5—Remedial Design/Remedial Action

The cleanup alternative identified in the Record of Decision is accomplished through the **Remedial Design/Remedial Action** phase. The Remedial Design is an engineering phase that designs the remedial action. The Remedial Action is the actual construction or implementation to treat or remove the contamination.

Close-up on McClellan's Installation Restoration Program	<p>All cleanup actions are planned to be in place by 2015, allowing all property to be transferred.</p> <p><i>Community members are kept up to date on Remedial Design/Remedial Action activities via the Environmental Action Update newsletter, fact sheets, and public meetings.</i></p>
--	---

CERCLA Step 6—Operations and Maintenance

Operations and maintenance activities are the long-term activities conducted at a site to ensure that the Remedial Actions are maintained and functioning properly.

Close-up on McClellan's Installation Restoration Program	<p>A significant reduction of the groundwater contamination is estimated to be complete by 2034. The U.S. EPA, Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), and Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) review the progress of the cleanup remedies every five years to determine whether the remedies still are protective of human health and the environment.</p> <p><i>Community members are kept up to date on operation and maintenance activities via the Environmental Action Update and public meetings. Community members also have the opportunity to review the five-year reviews.</i></p>
--	---

4.3 Interagency Agreement Guides McClellan's Cleanup

The cleanup program at McClellan is administered under an **Interagency Agreement** signed in 1989 and amended on May 2, 1990. The signatories to the Interagency Agreement are the Air Force, the U.S. EPA Region IX, and DTSC, as the **lead state agency**. The Interagency Agreement is a document that outlines the responsibilities of each regulatory agency and the Air Force regarding the cleanup of McClellan. Oversight of the cleanup activities is the mutual responsibility of these parties, with the Air Force acting as the lead agency and U.S. EPA, DTSC, and RWQCB acting as oversight agencies. McClellan's **Environmental Management** Directorate, established on July 31, 1985, managed the cleanup effort for McClellan until the base closed in 2001. In April 2001, the Air Force environmental staff transferred to the Air Force Base Conversion Agency (AFBCA). In November 2002, the AFBCA was renamed Air Force Real Property Agency (AFRPA), which now manages the cleanup program.

4.3.1 Operable Units

At the time the Interagency Agreement was signed in 1989, the base was divided into geographic areas called operable units (Figure 4-2) as a way to help manage the restoration program. The Interagency Agreement set priorities for the investigation and subsequent remediation of those operable units in 1990, based on the understanding of groundwater contamination and its associated risk to on-base and off-base communities. Two additional operable units—B1 and C1—were created in 1992 to address higher levels of contamination in those areas.

A separate groundwater operable unit was established in 1993. Combining all groundwater contamination into one operable unit has allowed the Air Force to undertake remedial actions for the groundwater regardless of geographic boundaries. With this comprehensive approach, the Air Force has been able to keep the contaminated **plumes** from advancing.

Air Force officials currently track 319 sites at McClellan where contaminants have been released; four of these sites are located off base.

4.3.2 Five-Year Review

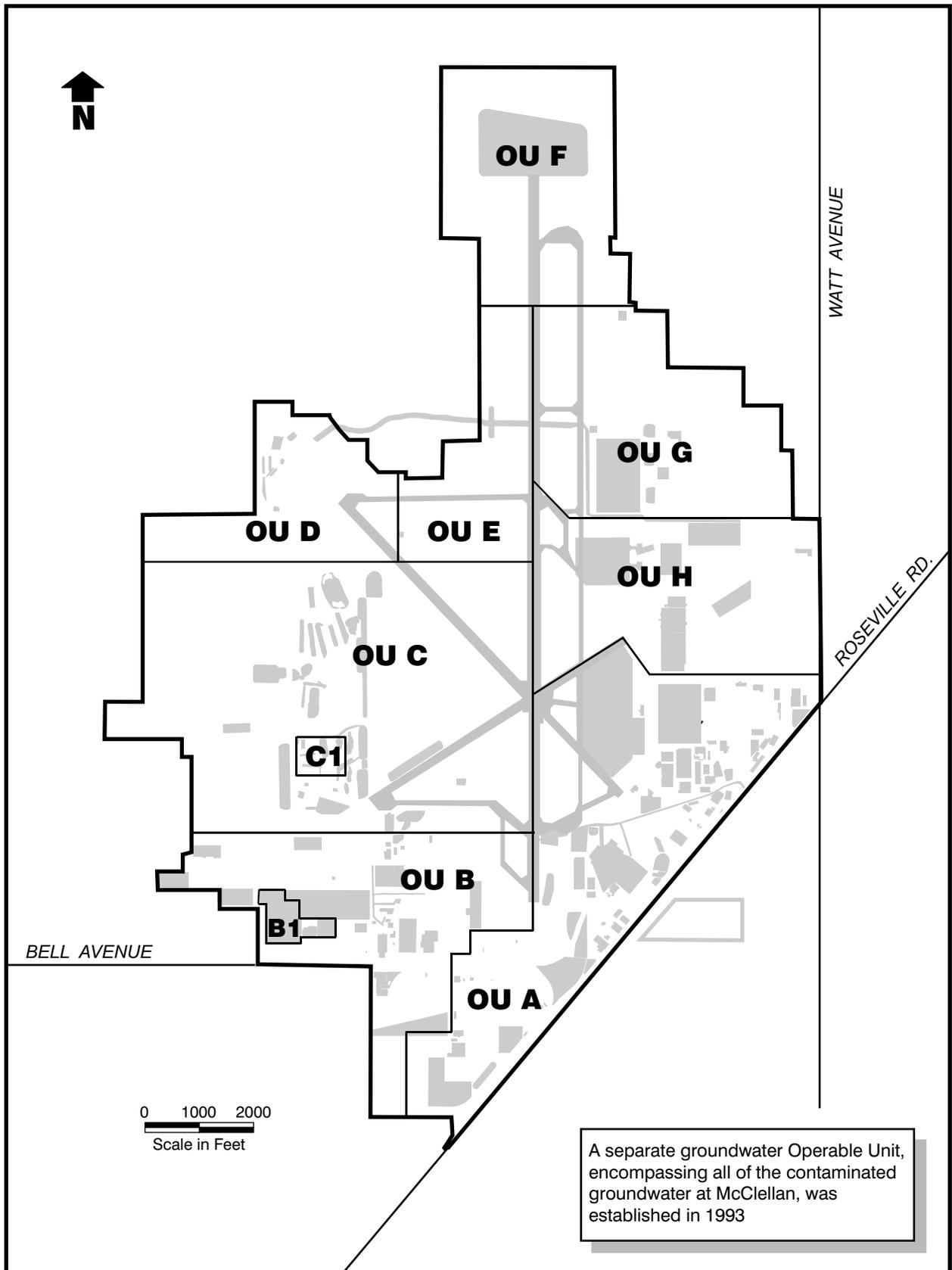
U.S. EPA, DTSC, and RWQCB actively participate in the ongoing cleanup. In addition, every five years, U.S. EPA, DTSC, and RWQCB conduct a review during which they review the monitoring reports, current information, and community information related to cleanup remedies given in an installation's Record of Decision to determine whether the remedies are still protective. New laws, technologies, and information can affect the decision that was made or determine whether these remedies are still effective.

McClellan's first five-year review was conducted in October 1999. Recommendations provided in the October 1999 review were to conduct additional confirmation sampling of the groundwater and to implement a monitoring plan for institutional controls in conjunction with base closure. It is the opinion of the U.S. EPA that the remedies in the Groundwater Interim Record of Decision are protective, but U.S. EPA had the following recommendations:

- Continue diligence in monitoring for dioxins in the soil vapor **extraction systems**;
- Keep abreast of the latest risk assessment methods for dioxins;
- Encourage the Air Force to take a broad view of human health and ecological health for the creeks and flood plain areas; and
- Continue to work with the U.S. EPA on the evolving issue of safe cleanup standards for radiation risk.

4.4 Removal Actions

Removal actions are cleanup actions that are undertaken before the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study and Record of Decision are complete. Their purpose is to remove a more immediate threat and to take action more quickly.



McClellan/2002-CRPP/12-02-OUis-1993.cdr - VMG 12/19/02 SAC

Figure 4-2. The Operable Units at McClellan

After the immediate threat is eliminated, such sites will then continue through the normal CERCLA documentation and review process.

4.4.1 Types of Removal Actions

Removal actions can be of two general types:

- **Time-Critical Removal Actions.** If an immediate health or environmental threat exists, Air Force officials can take removal actions without preparing a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study report, Proposed Plan, or Record of Decision. An example of a time-critical removal action is the excavation of the Confirmed Site 10 disposal pit. Removal actions may or may not be the final cleanup remedy for the site, but they must be consistent with long-term plans, subject to at least 30 days of public comment (though the comment period may be held after the start of the removal action), and protect human health and the environment.
- **Other Removal Actions.** If the contaminants at a site do not pose an immediate threat, but quick action is still necessary, a non-time-critical removal action can be undertaken. Examples of these types of actions have been the installation of soil vapor extraction units to remove contaminants from the soil before they reach the groundwater. For non-time-critical removal actions, the Air Force prepares an **Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis** for use in screening and analyzing a small group of removal or response alternatives. An Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis is similar to a Feasibility Study performed before a remedial action is taken. An Action Memorandum is then prepared to document why a particular alternative was selected. The Action Memorandum or a removal action is similar to a Record of Decision for a remedial action. The community is notified through a public notice in a local newspaper that the Action Memorandum is available for review. The public has an opportunity to provide input regarding removal actions after the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis is written, during a minimum 30-day comment period.

4.4.2 Removal Actions Implemented at McClellan

The Air Force has already implemented 45 actions to remove or contain contamination. Some of these, such as a cap over several inactive disposal sites and a groundwater extraction and treatment system, were undertaken before McClellan was placed on the National Priorities List (the Superfund List). Other actions have been taken to address more immediate threats or to remove sources of contamination before they could contaminate the groundwater further. Removal actions to date are highlighted on Figure 4-3 and described in Table 4-2.

One of the first groundwater response actions, which took place in 1986, was to supply about 550 off-base residences with an alternative drinking water supply. This action was taken shortly after the possibility of contaminants traveling or moving off base was recognized. To address groundwater contamination more quickly, an Interim Record of Decision was signed in 1995. The *Basewide Groundwater Operable Unit Interim Record of Decision* (CH2M HILL, 1995), signed in June 1995, outlines a plan for containing groundwater contamination on base through the operation of new and existing groundwater extraction wells.

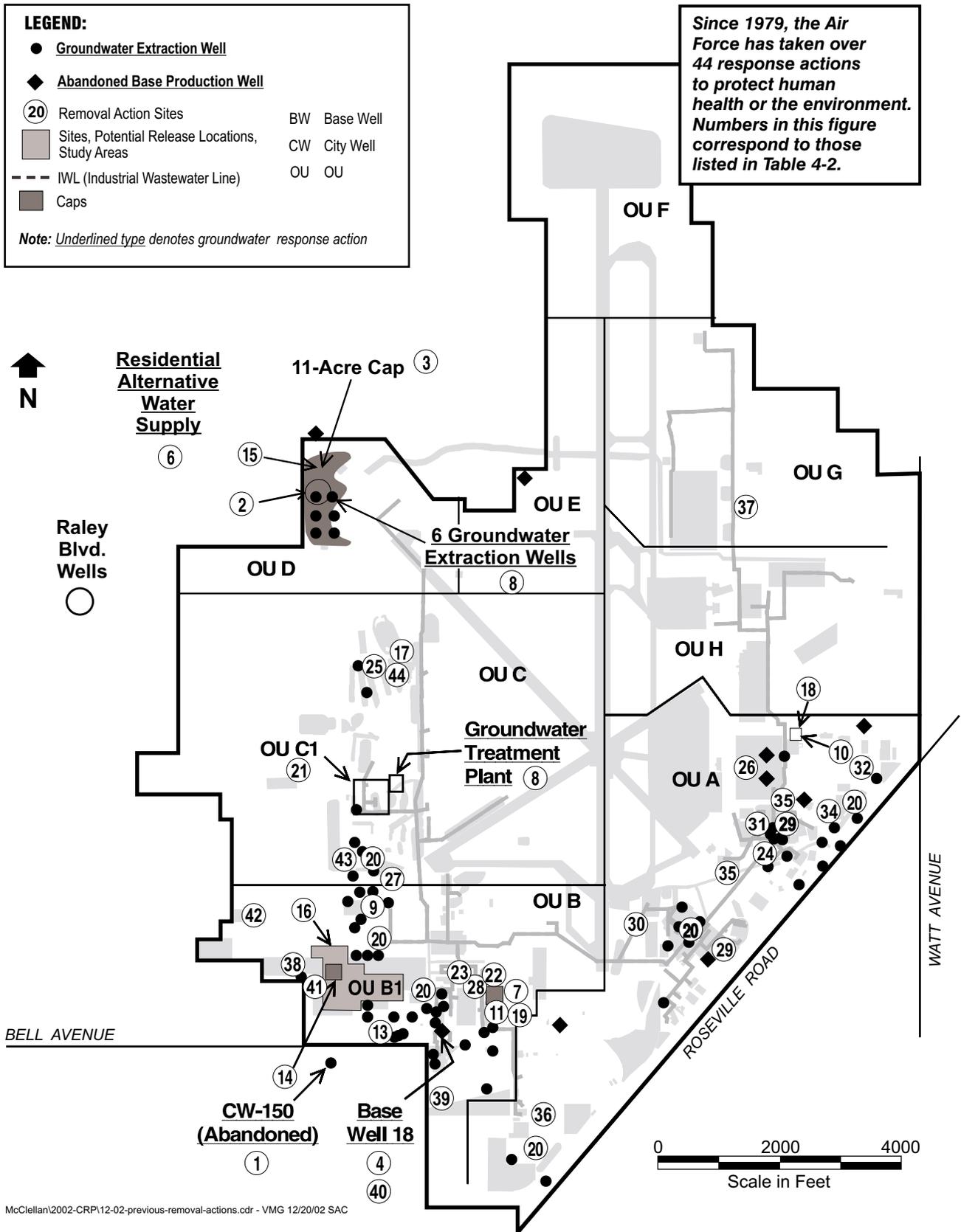


Figure 4-3. Removal Actions to Date, McClellan

Table 4-2. Remedial Response and Removal Actions Implemented to Date

Number ^a	Year	Response Action and Location	Medium	Purpose of Action
—	1981–1997	Removal of 211 underground storage tanks.	Soil	Eliminate possible sources of contamination.
1	1981–1993	Abandonment of on- and off-base wells.	Groundwater	Prevent possible migration of contaminants to deeper zones of groundwater.
2	1984	Removal of 25,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil from Area D.	Soil	Remove polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (during construction of Area D cap, soil was found to contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons).
3	1985	Installation of Area D cap (cap installed over pits in Area D to prevent rainwater infiltration).	Soil	Prevent infiltration of rainwater into burial pits.
4	1985	Installation of carbon treatment system in Base Well 18.	Groundwater	Remove volatile organic compounds from water pumped by well. Allows well to be used as production well .
5	1985–88	Repair and inspection of 30,000 feet of industrial wastewater line.	Soil	Repair or grout portions of industrial wastewater line in place to prevent wastewater in line from leaking.
6	1986–87	Construction of municipal water supply connections to 550 off-base residences west of base.	Groundwater	Provide municipal connections to prevent possible exposure to contaminants detected in 13 off-base wells.
7	1986–88	Demolition of Building 666, an abandoned electroplating facility.	Soil	Remove building that was not reusable; foundation left in place and metal caps put on sumps and piping to prevent rainwater infiltration.
8	1987	Installation of Area D extraction system and GWTP.	Groundwater	Contain and treat contaminated groundwater.
9	1988	Installation of Area C extraction system.	Groundwater	Contain plume of contaminated groundwater in Area C.
10	1990	Conduct emergency removal action in Building 252.	Other	Remove mercury discovered in venting system in Building 252.
11	1991	Installation of Building 666 (IC 1) extraction system (two extraction wells).	Groundwater	Prevent plume of contaminated groundwater from reaching Base Well 18.
12	1991–95	Abandonment of 14 production wells.	Groundwater	Prevent possible migration of contaminants into deeper zones.
13	1992	Installation of OU B extraction system.	Groundwater	Prevent plume of contaminated groundwater from migrating off base.
14	1992	Installation of fence and 40-mil and high-density polyethylene liner in OU B1.	Soil	Prevent exposure to PCBs detected in surface soils at DRMO storage yard.

Table 4-2. (Continued)

Number ^a	Year	Response Action and Location	Medium	Purpose of Action
15	1994	Installation of soil vapor extraction system (treatability study first) in Site S (OU D).	Soil Gas	Test ability of soil vapor extraction to remove volatile organic compounds from soil vapor to prevent further migration of contaminated soil gas.
16	1994	Excavation of OU B1 sediments and installation of asphalt cap in OU B1.	Soil	Prevent exposure to PCBs detected in surface soils at DRMO storage yard; eliminate discharge of PCBs and associated contaminants to Magpie Creek from OU B1 and drainage ditch; allow continued operation of yard while effectiveness of various treatment technologies was studied.
17	1994	Installation of fence and high-density polyethylene liner at CS 10.	Soil	Prevent exposure to radium paint contamination in surface soils at disposal pit; prevent runoff of contaminated water.
18	1994	Removal of radium inside and under Building 252.	Soil	Prevent exposure to radium contamination in soils.
19	1994–95	Installation of dual-phase extraction system at IC 1 (OU B).	Soil Gas, Groundwater	Increase rate of contaminant removal from vadose zone and groundwater, thereby preventing migration to drinking water source.
20	1995	Installation of 15 extraction wells in OUs A, B, and C.	Groundwater	Implement Phase 1 groundwater remedy to contain and treat contaminated groundwater.
21	1995	Startup of soil vapor extraction system in OU C1 (plumbed later to PRL 66B [2001]).	Vadose Zone	Remove contaminants from vadose zone to prevent migration to groundwater.
22	1996	Startup of dual-phase extraction well in IC 1 (OU B).	Groundwater	Implement Phase 1 of the groundwater program, IC 1 hot spot containment.
23	1996	Startup of soil vapor extraction system in IC 7 (OU B) (later plumbed to IC 5).	Vadose Zone	Remove contaminants from vadose zone prior to migration to groundwater.
24	1996	Startup of soil vapor extraction system in IC 31 (OU A).	Vadose Zone	Remove volatile organic compound contamination from soils and prevent further migration of contaminated soil gas.
25	1996	Startup of soil vapor extraction system in IC 19 (plumbed to sites in OU D).	Vadose Zone	Remove volatile organic compound contamination from soils and prevent further migration of contaminated soil gas.
26	1997	Startup of soil vapor extraction system in IC 23 (OU A) – Changed to carbon treatment system in 2000.	Vadose Zone	Remove volatile organic compound contamination from soils and prevent further migration of contaminated soil gas.

Table 4-2. (Continued)

Number^a	Year	Response Action and Location	Medium	Purpose of Action
27	1993–97	Installation of bioventing system at MAT K (OU B).	Vadose Zone	Remove volatile organic compound and hydrocarbon contamination from soils and prevent further migration of contaminated soil gas.
28	1993–97	Installation of bioventing system at Building 655 (OU B).	Vadose Zone	Remove volatile organic compound and hydrocarbon contamination from soils and prevent further migration of contaminated soil gas.
29	1993–97	Installation of bioventing system at Tank Farms 2 and 4 (OU A).	Vadose Zone	Remove volatile organic compound and hydrocarbon contamination from soils and prevent further migration of contaminated soil gas.
30	1997	Startup of first soil vapor extraction system at IC 35 (additional granular activated carbon system installed/startup in 1999). New system (flameless oxidizer) installed/startup in 2000 – plumbed to IC 34 and IC 37 (2000).	Vadose Zone	Remove volatile organic compound contamination from soils and prevent further migration of contaminated soil gas.
31	1997	Startup of dual-phase extraction system at IC 29 (OU A) – plumbed to SA 67 in 1998.	Soil Gas, Groundwater	Increase the rate of contaminant removal from the vadose zone, capillary fringe, and groundwater, thereby preventing migration to drinking water source.
32	1997	Installation of bioventing system at Building 26 (OU A).	Vadose Zone	Remove volatile organic compound and hydrocarbon contamination from soils and prevent further migration of contaminated soil gas.
33	1998	Installation of 23 extraction wells during Phase 2 groundwater effort, basewide.	Groundwater	Increase rate and volume of groundwater treatment basewide.
34	1999	Startup of soil vapor extraction system at IC 27 in OU A (also plumbed to IC 25 [2001]).	Vadose Zone	Remove volatile organic compound contamination from soils and prevent further migration of contaminated soil gas.
35	1999	Startup of soil vapor extraction and 2-Phase® extraction system at IC 35 in OU A.	Soil Gas, Groundwater	Increase rate of contaminant removal from vadose zone, capillary fringe, and groundwater, thereby preventing migration to drinking water source.
36	2000	Startup of two soil vapor extraction systems (granular activated carbon and flameless oxidizer) in IC 43 (plumbed to IC 41 and IC 42).	Vadose Zone	Remove volatile organic compound contamination from soil and prevent further migration of contaminated soil gas.
37	2001	Startup of soil vapor extraction system (granular activated carbon) in PRL T-44.	Vadose Zone	Remove volatile organic compound contamination from soil and prevent further migration of contaminated soil gas.

Table 4-2. (Continued)

Number^a	Year	Response Action and Location	Medium	Purpose of Action
38	2001	Startup of soil vapor extraction system (flameless oxidizer) in PRL S-13.	Vadose Zone	Remove volatile organic compound contamination from soil and prevent further migration of contaminated soil gas.
39	2001	Startup of soil vapor extraction system (flameless oxidizer) in SSA 2.	Vadose Zone	Remove volatile organic compound contamination from soil and prevent further migration of contaminated soil gas.
40	2001	Decommissioning of Base Well 18.	Groundwater	Prevent possible migration of contamination to deeper zones.
41	2001	Remedial action at OU B1 drainage ditch.	Sediment	Remove polychlorinated biphenyl-contaminated sediments from unlined segments of drainage ditch to prevent possible migration to creeks.
42	2001	Removal action at PRL S-33.	Soil	Remove soil from site (18 tons) and treat.
43	2002	Removal action at PRL 32.	Soil	Remove contaminated soil and prevent migration and exposure to radionuclides.
44	Ongoing	Removal of landfill material at CS 10.	Soil	Remove contaminated soil and prevent further migration and exposure to radionuclides.
45	Ongoing	Installation of groundwater extraction wells.	Groundwater	Implement Phase 3 of the groundwater program. Remove contaminated groundwater in compliance with the groundwater interim record of decision.

^a Numbers correspond with numbers shown on Figure 4-3.

CS = Confirmed Site
 DRMO = Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office
 GWTP = groundwater treatment plant
 IC = Investigation Cluster
 OU = Operable Unit
 PRL = Potential Release Location

Note: All documents pertaining to the investigations and removal actions listed above are available to the public by visiting the Administrative Record Office (see Figure 2-1 for locations).

The strategy taken under the Interim Record of Decision is a three-phased approach. All phases are expected to be completed by 2003. Currently, two groundwater treatment systems are active: the groundwater treatment plant and the dual-phase (groundwater and soil vapor) extraction system, which feeds directly to the groundwater treatment plant. These systems currently treat approximately 1.8 million gallons of groundwater per day.

Recently agreed-upon cleanup levels will be documented in the upcoming Basewide Groundwater Volatile Organic Compound Record of Decision. The groundwater cleanup levels that will be presented in the Proposed Plan for volatile organic compound contamination in groundwater were decided upon in 2002 during a formal dispute process between the Air Force, California Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, California Department of Toxic Substances Control, and U.S. EPA. After documentation of the resolution is complete, the Proposed Plan will be reissued for public comment. See Table 4-1 for the scheduled completion date.

An Interim Record of Decision also was signed in 1992 for an area known as Operable Unit B1, a former storage yard with PCB contamination in the soil. As a time-critical removal action, a cap was installed over the contaminated soil. The final cleanup approach for this non-volatile organic compound will be determined and documented in the upcoming Local Redevelopment Authority Initial Parcel Record of Decision (see Table 4-1 for schedule).

The largest and most comprehensive program of soil actions at McClellan was undertaken in 1993. The Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis called for the installation of soil vapor extraction wells. Soil vapor extraction is an effective means of removing certain types of contaminants, primarily volatile organic compounds, from the soil before they can move down to the groundwater. Currently, 14 soil vapor extraction treatment systems perform removal actions at 23 areas or soil gas plumes at McClellan. The soil vapor extraction Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis is an example of the "plug-in" approach being used at McClellan: sites that meet the conditions specified in the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis document for types and mass of contaminants and types of soil can be "plugged in" to the removal action for quicker action. This allows the Air Force to take proactive cleanup action without waiting for the Basewide Groundwater Record of Decision to be completed. To date, more than one million pounds of volatile organic compound contamination have been removed by the groundwater remediation and soil vapor extraction systems.

Beginning in 2000, the Air Force undertook another soil response action at Confirmed Site 10 in Operable Unit C to prevent exposure to possible radioactive contamination. Confirmed Site 10 is a disposal pit that was used in the 1940s and 1950s. In October 1994, based on information provided by a former employee, the site was investigated and six buried drums with radiation-warning labels were discovered. The drum contents were inventoried later and scanned for radiation, and no radiation above background levels was detected. More drums were removed from the disposal pit and sealed inside larger containers in October 1995. Surface soil samples were collected for radiological analysis in areas where screening results exceeded twice background levels. Analytical results indicated the presence of radium contamination in surface

soils. To prevent possible exposure, a fence was constructed around Confirmed Site 10, and the immediate area around the drums was covered with a high-density polyethylene cover to prevent rainwater infiltration. After conducting an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis and implementing safety procedures for handling radionuclides, the Air Force removed several more drums in September 2000. Excavation work at the site was stopped when a vial containing plutonium was found in one of the drums. Clean up of the site resumed under a time-critical removal action. This cleanup effort will eventually be documented in the Confirmed Site 10/Potential Release Location 32 Record of Decision.

In July 2002, the Air Force designated treatment of hexavalent chromium in McClellan groundwater a time-critical removal action. The metal hexavalent chromium has been detected on several occasions in outflow from the groundwater treatment plant at levels slightly above the discharge limit that protects freshwater aquatic life. The removal action will modify the groundwater treatment plant with components that remove the hexavalent chromium.

4.5 Technology Demonstration Projects

At this time, cost-effective remedies for all of the contamination at McClellan do not exist. Therefore, the Air Force and regulatory agencies continually test and evaluate developing technologies to seek out the most cost-effective means of remediating the contamination. In investigating new technologies through studies and demonstrations, the Air Force also hopes to find ways to reduce cleanup time. Technology development is considered a critical element in determining the final solution for complex disposal sites.

Many of these technology demonstrations are being performed under a public-private partnership or at the McClellan National Environmental Technology Test Site. Two of the innovative technologies, dual-phase extraction and flameless thermal oxidation, have shown a 25% cost savings over the conventional technologies previously used by McClellan and throughout the Department of Defense.

5.0 BASE REALIGNMENT AND CLOSURE DECISION

While protection of human health and the environment is its highest priority, the Air Force, in implementing the cleanup program, also considers potential reuse of existing facilities/property at McClellan, the environmental condition of the property, and the environmental impact of planned real estate actions.

Compliance with environmental laws must be maintained throughout the transition. Therefore, the Air Force, federal and state regulatory agencies, and the County of Sacramento all assigned teams to oversee the cleanup and reuse processes. Everyone agrees that community input throughout the cleanup and reuse process is the key factor in making a successful transition from closure of the air base into a productive part of the community.

This section provides a description of the roles of the agencies involved in cleaning up McClellan for reuse of the property.

5.1 Cleanup and Reuse Teams for the Conversion Process

5.1.1 Air Force Real Property Agency

The initial actions of the base conversion process happened in the second half of 1995. These actions included the appointment by the Air Force of Mr. Tom Kempster as the senior representative on site for Air Force Base Conversion Agency (AFBCA). As of July 2001, the AFBCA assumed responsibility for completing final property transfers and leases to the Local Redevelopment Authority and the environmental cleanup program for the Air Force. In 2002, AFBCA's name was changed to Air Force Real Property Agency (AFRPA).

The AFRPA mission is to facilitate property transfer and to complete the environmental cleanup in an efficient way that ensures the protection of human health and the environment. Kempster and his staff at the McClellan AFRPA office assist communities with the conversion of bases from military to civilian use and ensure that property at these Air Force installations is made available for reuse as quickly and efficiently as possible. Some of AFRPA's specific duties are to provide civilian reuse transition planning, caretaker services (including installation protection, maintenance, and operations), environmental planning, compliance and restoration, and the disposal of real property and related personal property (Secretary of the Air Force, 1995).

The AFRPA's mission is to facilitate property transfer and to complete the environmental cleanup in an efficient way that ensures the protection of human health and the environment.

5.1.2 BRAC Cleanup Team

When the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission selected McClellan for base closure, the BRAC Cleanup Team was formed. The position of BRAC Environmental Coordinator was created to assist the facility with environmental issues. McClellan has organized its BRAC Cleanup Team into two groups; the core members are involved with both groups. The core BRAC Cleanup Team members are Mr. Paul Brunner, AFRPA (BRAC Environmental Coordinator); Mr. Kevin Depies, Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC); Mr. James Taylor, Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB); and Mr. Joe Healy and Mr. Glenn Kistner, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). The BRAC Cleanup Team participants also include

representatives from AFRPA, the Local Redevelopment Authority, and the Base Transition Coordinator. While the Air Force remains committed to protecting public health and safety and the environment, officials also are committed to ensuring that environmental issues do not impede reuse at McClellan.

The Disposal Record of Decision, which is required before reuse is implemented, was signed by the Air Force in August 1997. It was followed by a supplemental Disposal Record of Decision in December 1997. Based on the Disposal Record of Decisions, the Air Force signed the economic development conveyance and basewide 50-year master lease with the County of Sacramento in August 1998.

A BRAC Cleanup Plan was developed under the direction of the BRAC Cleanup Team (McClellan, 1999). The BRAC Cleanup Plan summarizes the strategy developed to complete the remedial actions at McClellan. Property transfer methods and requirements are also summarized in the BRAC Cleanup Plan. The BRAC Cleanup Plan is currently being updated.

5.1.3 Local Redevelopment Authority

As of July 2001, the Local Redevelopment Authority (the County of Sacramento) began its redevelopment efforts of the McClellan property under an economic development conveyance.

The Local Redevelopment Authority's primary objective is to convert and reuse the base to maintain economic stability within the community.

The Local Redevelopment Authority provides leadership and builds consensus for base reuse. The Local Redevelopment Authority's primary objective is to convert and reuse McClellan to maintain economic stability within the community. The Local Redevelopment Authority is made up of the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors and is recognized federally as the governing board for reuse issues. It includes representatives from those jurisdictions with zoning authority over the property. The goals of the Local Redevelopment Authority, as specified by the County, are to:

- Secure jobs;
- Maintain and strengthen McClellan's contribution to the regional economy;
- Diversify the economic base and attract sustainable economic development; and
- Ensure a smooth and expedient transition to civilian use.

The County produced a reuse plan in December 2002 describing the goals and strategies for developing the McClellan property (Sacramento County, 2002).

5.1.4 Sacramento County Department of Military Base Conversion

The purpose of the County Department of Military Base Conversion is to draw upon the existing resources of the county, the city, and the Sacramento community to form rapid response teams as critical issues arise. It plans, coordinates, and problem solves using creative and flexible approaches to meet the challenges of base closure.

The primary goals of the Department are to:

- Aggressively generate the maximum number of reuse and economic development proposals for McClellan;
- Respond quickly and effectively to these proposals and “close deals”; and
- Facilitate the transition of McClellan property, facilities, and equipment from military to civilian reuse.

This Department reports to the County Board of Supervisors, which is also the Local Redevelopment Authority. The Executive Director is Mr. Paul Hahn, and the Deputy Director is Ms. Katy Jacobson. Their office is located at McClellan, and they can be reached at (916) 646-1746.

5.2 BRAC-Related Environmental Studies

An Environmental Baseline Survey is a document produced by the Air Force that assesses the current environmental condition of property for supporting real estate transactions. It helps to ensure that the new owner/lessee will not have to accept responsibility for cleanup costs from contamination existing on (or migrating to) the acquired property. It also ensures that the new owner/lessee will not place its workers in an unhealthy environment.

Conducting interviews of former employees is an important step in the Environmental Baseline Survey process. After conducting a thorough review of existing interview records, key Air Force personnel and former employees were interviewed. The Air Force talked with people who had direct, reliable, and credible knowledge of past industrial operations and hazardous waste disposal activities associated with those activities. Community participation was a critical part of the Environmental Baseline Survey development.

McClellan’s basewide Environmental Baseline Survey was completed in November 1996. A supplemental Environmental Baseline Survey to address additional property characterization needs was completed in July 1997. A Building Survey Addendum was completed in December 1997. Site-Specific Supplemental Environmental Baseline Surveys have been conducted for specific buildings or land parcels as the Local Redevelopment Authority has taken possession of base property.

The Federal **Environmental Impact Statement** and the State of California Environmental Impact Report identify and assess if the transfer or lease of McClellan facilities will have adverse effects on human health or the environment. These reports require **mitigation** to compensate for any negative environmental impacts.

A public scoping meeting for the McClellan Environmental Impact Statement was conducted on November 14, 1996, to gather input from the community and regulatory agencies about the scope of issues to be addressed in the Environmental Impact Statement and to identify potentially significant issues to be analyzed in depth. A Notice of Intent appeared in the Federal Register on October 17, 1996, to advertise the scoping meeting. When drafts of the Environmental Impact Statement were released, a public notice appeared in local

newspapers, and flyers were mailed to inform the public of its availability and announce the public hearing. The Environmental Impact Statement also addressed environmental justice in low income and minority populations. The base conducted a focused outreach effort during the preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement to solicit input from low income and minority populations in the surrounding communities. A Notice of Availability was published in major local newspapers on April 9, 1997, announcing the July release of the final Environmental Impact Statement document.

5.3 Community Relations and the BRAC Decision

The conversion process affects the community relations/public participation activities associated with the cleanup program. Consistent with experience at other closing bases, the level of community concern about restoration has risen.

It will be necessary for McClellan's environmental community outreach activities to remain focused on restoration issues, such as soliciting public input on cleanup actions and site priorities.

5.4 Opportunities for Community Involvement during the Reuse Process

During the base closure and reuse process, many opportunities arise for community involvement. Some of the community involvement is generated from environmental studies required to assess the current condition of base property and the potential environmental effects of future uses of the facilities. Other opportunities involve continued participation with the Restoration Advisory Board. Figures 1-2 and 5-1 illustrate opportunities for community participation in the cleanup and reuse of the base. The public may provide its input and comments on reuse to the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors, which functions as the Local Redevelopment Authority for McClellan. The community can get involved with the cleanup of McClellan by attending Restoration Advisory Board meetings and through Air Force public outreach and public comment periods for environmental actions.

Business outreach is also necessary to facilitate reuse. It has become important to inform the business community about the contamination at McClellan and how it will or will not affect the ability to reuse particular parcels. Reaching out to businesses has entailed targeting such audiences as the Local Redevelopment Authority, the local chambers of commerce, the Business Environmental Resource Center, the city/county economic development offices, and the Sacramento Area Commerce and Trade Organization. Future outreach methods might also include briefings at McClellan Park's tenant meetings, brochures, fact sheets, and the use of the Internet.

It will be necessary for the cleanup community relations/public participation activities to remain focused on restoration issues, such as soliciting public input on cleanup actions and site priorities.

During the base closure and reuse process, many opportunities arise for community involvement.

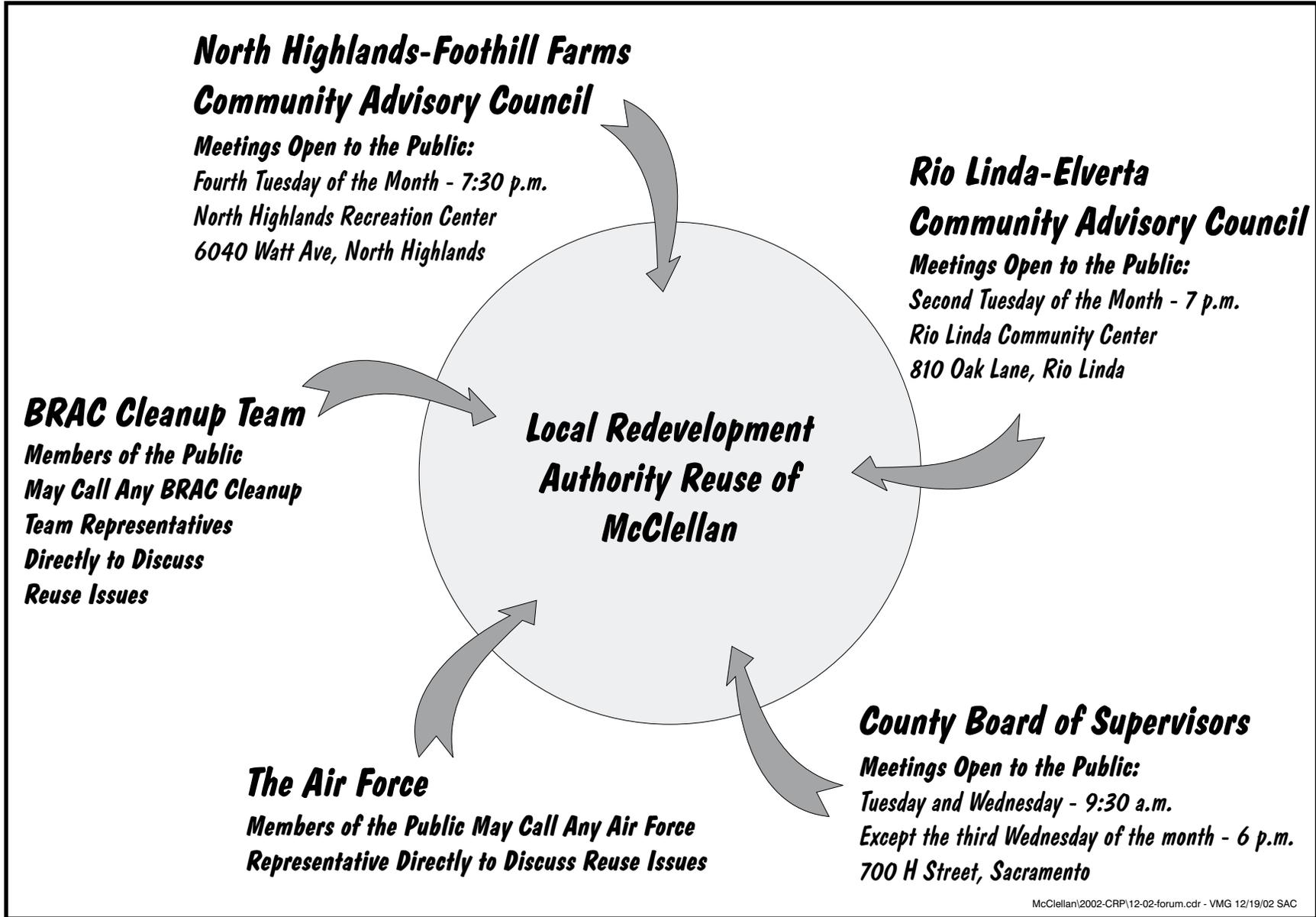


Figure 5-1. Forums for Public Input into McClellan Reuse

6.0 REFERENCES

- Air Force Logistics Command, 1993. *Public Affairs Handbook*. June.
- Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), 1994. *Public Health Assessment for McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento County, California*, CERCLIS No. CA4570024337. Prepared by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. March.
- ATSDR, 1996. *McClellan Air Force Base Cross-Sectional Health Study*. Prepared by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. January.
- ATSDR, 2000. *A Longitudinal Study to Determine the Predictive Value of Kidney Biomarkers*. Prepared by the U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services. July.
- California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substances Control, 2001. *Public Participation Policies and Procedures Manual*. October.
- CH2M HILL, 1994. *McClellan Air Force Base Groundwater Operable Unit Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Report*. Final. June.
- CH2M HILL, 1995. *Basewide Groundwater Operable Unit Interim Record of Decision*. June.
- County of Sacramento, 1994. *Comprehensive Zoning Plan*, County Planning Commission. January.
- County of Sacramento, 1995. *Mission McClellan Memorandum*. Sacramento County Resolution #95-0909. July.
- Diamond, S., 1995. *Confronting a Toxic Past: A Chronology of Environmental Events and Issues at McClellan AFB, California, Sacramento Air Logistics Center—Historical Study #103*. Office of History, Sacramento Air Logistics Center, McClellan AFB, California, Air Force Materiel Command. January.
- McClellan AFB, 1993. *Basewide Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis for Soil Vapor Extraction: General Evaluation Document*. Final. November.
- McClellan AFB, 1995. *Environmental Action Update*. July.
- McClellan AFB, 1996. *Restoration Advisory Board meeting transcript*. April.
- McClellan AFB, 1999. *McClellan AFB Base Realignment and Closure Cleanup Plan*. Final. Prepared for Environmental Management Directorate, McClellan AFB. April.

- Nelson, B., 1998. Personal communication between Bill Nelson, Senior Regional Representative with the Department of Health and Human Services, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, and Traci Bjers, Radian International. October.
- Peterson, D., 1996. Personal communication with Duane Peterson, head of the Sacramento Valley Toxics Campaign. July.
- Radian Corporation, 1985. *Community Relations Plan, McClellan AFB*.
- Radian Corporation, 1993. *Installation Restoration Program Operable Unit B 1 Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study*. Final. July.
- Radian Corporation, 1994. *Basewide Background Study Technical Memorandum*. February.
- Radian International, 1997. *McClellan Air Force Base Radiation Summary Report*. Final. November.
- Sacramento Area Council of Governments, 2000. Regional Data Center.
- Sacramento Bee*, 1996. Compilation of news articles used for this update, covering the months of September through December 1996.
- Sacramento Bee*, 1997. Compilation of news articles used for this update, covering the months of January through December 1997.
- Sacramento County, 2002. *Reuse Plan for the Former McClellan AFB*. Final. December.
- Sacramento Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, 1996. "Quick Facts" on the World Wide Web homepage, <http://www.metrochamber.org/>
- Sarasua, S., 1998. Personal communication between Sara Sarasua, Department of Health and Human Services, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Health Studies, and Traci Bjers, Radian International. October.
- Secretary of the Air Force, 1995. Air Force Mission Directive 18, Air Force Base Conversion Agency. Signed by Philip Upshulte, Acting Assistant Secretary. December.
- URS, 2001. *Quarterly Status Report for October–December 2000*. January.
- URS, 2001. *Groundwater Monitoring Program Quarterly Report, Fourth Quarter 2000*. April.
- U.S. Air Force, 1993. *AFI 35-303, Public Affairs Policies and Procedures*. November.

U.S. Air Force, 1996. *Department of Defense BRAC Cleanup Plan Guidebook Addendum*. September.

U.S. Census Bureau, 1990. U.S. Department of Commerce. Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census.

U.S. Census Bureau, 1996. 1990 Census Data Lookup. World Wide Web, <http://venus.census.gov/cdrom/lookup>

U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3, Matrices P18, P19, P21, P22, P24, P36, P37, P39, P42, PCT8, PCT16, PCT17, and PCT19.

U.S. EPA, 2002. *Superfund Community Involvement Handbook*. April.

vanRuiten, J.,1998. Personal communication between Jake vanRuiten, Coordinator Bilingual Programs, Rio Linda Union School District, and Radian International staff.

[Click here to see Acronyms, Abbreviations and Glossary of Terms](#)

APPENDIX A

Contact Lists

Community Relations Contacts

Dawn Young
Environmental Public Affairs Specialist
Department of Air Force
AFRPA/DD
3411 Olson Street
McClellan, CA 95652-1003
Phone: (916) 643-1742 x233
Fax: (916) 643-5880
Email: Dawn.Young@afropa.pentagon.af.mil

Linda Geissinger
Regional Public Affairs Manager
AFRPA/DM
3411 Olson Street
McClellan, CA 95652-1003
Phone: (916) 643-1164 x109
Fax: (916) 643-0460
Email: Linda.Geissinger@afropa.pentagon.af.mil

Roxanne Yonn
URS Public Affairs Specialist
Department of Air Force
AFRPA/DD
3411 Olson Street
McClellan, CA 95652-1003
Phone: (916) 643-1742 x232
Fax: (916) 643-5880
Email: roxanne_yonn@urscorp.com

Conny Mitterhofer
MWH Community Outreach Coordinator
Department of Air Force
AFRPA/DD
3411 Olson Street
McClellan, CA 95652-1003
Phone: (916) 643-1742 x257
Fax: (916) 643-5880
Email: cordula.mitterhofer@mwhglobal.com

David Cooper
Community Involvement Coordinator
Technical Assistance Grant Program Contact
U.S. EPA
Hazardous Waste Management Division
75 Hawthorn Street (SFD-3)
San Francisco, CA 94105
Phone: 1-800-231-3075
(415) 972-3237
Fax: (415) 947-3528
Email: cooper.david@epa.gov

Diane Fowler
Public Participation Specialist
Cal-EPA Department of Toxic Substances
Control
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, CA 95826
Phone: (916) 255-6682
Fax: (916) 255-3654
Email: dfowler@dtsc.ca.gov

McClellan Restoration Advisory Board

Community Members

Kevin Baum
(916) 349-8279

Robert Blanchard
310 Rafael Dr.
Elverta, CA 95626
(916) 991-2984
Rlecwd@bignet.net

Gary Collier
Sacramento, CA 95838

William Gibson
6104 Via Casitas
Carmichael, CA 95608
(916) 966-0923
Wrgibson@worldnet.att.net

Paul Green, Jr
3709 Bainbridge Dr.
North Highlands, CA 95660
(916) 334-6870
Prgreenjr1@juno.com

Janis Heple
UCD Extension
1333 Research Park Drive
Davis, CA 95616-4852

Igor Kravets
590 Menlo Drive, Suite 1
Rocklin, CA 95765
(916) 435-2400
Kravets@SHJ-CA.com

Angela Moore
Department of CEE
2011 Engineering Unit 3
Davis, CA 95616
(530) 754-6423
Ammoore@ucdavis.edu

Hal Morris
P.O. Box 73009
Rio Linda, CA 95673
(916) 991-2191
sacdance@attbi.com

Paul Plummer
5945 A Watt Avenue
North Highlands, CA 95660
(916) 344-4455
Sunshinetravel@juno.com

Lola Warrick
(916) 332-4979
Halfsweet@aol.com

Standing Members

Kevin Depies
CAL/EPA, DTSC
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, CA 95826-3200
(916) 255-3734
Fax: (916) 255-3696
kdepies@dtsc.ca.gov

Joe Healy
US EPA
75 Hawthorne Street (SFD-8-1)
San Francisco, CA 94105-3919
(415) 972-3269
Fax: (415) 947-3528
Healy.joseph@epa.gov

James Taylor
CAL/EPA, RWQCB
3443 Routier Road
Sacramento, CA 95827-3003
(916) 255-3069
Fax: (916) 255-3015
Taylorjd@RB5s.swrcb.ca.gov

Alan Hersh
McClellan Park
3140 Peacekeeper Way
McClellan, CA 95652
(916) 965-7100
Fax: (916) 568-2764
Ash@stanfordranch.com

Jeanette Musil
Sacramento County, Local Redevelopment
Agency
3331 Peacekeeper Way
McClellan, CA 95652-1019
(916) 646-1746
Fax: (916) 874-5885

Nathan Dietrich
Congressman Matsui's Office
501 I Street, Suite 12-600
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 498-5600
Fax: (916) 444-6117
Nathan.dietrich@mail.house.gov

Terri Brewster
Congressman Ose's Office
4400 Auburn Boulevard, Suite 110
Sacramento, CA 95841
(916) 489-3684
Fax: (530) 669-1395
Terri.Brewster@mail.house.gov

Rick Solander
AFBCA/DM
3411 Olson Street
McClellan, CA 95652-1003
(916) 643-0830 ext 228
Fax: (916) 643-5880
rsolande@afbda1.hq.af.mil

Facilitator

Marie Rainwater
The CFS Group
135 Main Street, Suite 1800
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 222-8279
Fax: (415) 543-5480
Rainwam@ttemi.com

BRAC Cleanup Team

Paul Brunner
BRAC Environmental Coordinator
AFBCA/DM
3411 Olson Street
McClellan, CA 95652-1003
(916) 643-1250 ext 200
Fax: (916) 643-5880
pbrunner@afbdal.hq.af.mil

Kevin Depies
CAL/EPA, DTSC
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, CA 95826-3200
(916) 255-3734
Fax: (916) 255-3696
kdepies@dtsc.ca.gov

Joe Healy
U.S. EPA
75 Hawthorne Street (SFD-8-1)
San Francisco, CA 94105-3919
(415) 972-3269
Fax: (415) 047-3528
Healy.joseph@epa.gov

Glenn Kistner
U. S. EPA
75 Hawthorne Street (SFD-8-1)
San Francisco, CA 94105-3919
(415) 972-3004
Fax: (415) 947-3520
Kistner.glenn@epa.gov

James Taylor
CAL/EPA, RWQCB
3443 Routier Road
Sacramento, CA 95827-3003
(916) 255-3069
Fax: (916) 255-3015
Taylorjd@RB5s.swrcb.ca.gov

Elected Officials

U.S. Senate

Senator Barbara Boxer
112 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-3553

California Office:
500 I Street, Suite 7600
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 448-2787

Senator Dianne Feinstein
367 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-3841

California Office:
1 Post Street, Suite 2450
San Francisco, CA 94104
(415) 393-0707

U.S. House of Representatives

Representative Doug Ose, District 3
1508 Longworth
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-5716

Terri Brewster
4400 Auburn Boulevard, Suite 110
Sacramento, CA 95841
(916) 489-3684

Representative Robert Matsui, District 5
2311 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515-0503
(202) 225-7163

Nathan Dietrich
501 I Street, Suite 12-600
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 498-5600

California State Senate

Senator Deborah Ortiz, District 6
California State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814
Contact: Gina Montoya
(916) 445-7807

Sylvia Ruiz
(916) 961-1482

California State Assembly

Assembly Member Dave Cox
California State Capitol, Room 4116
Sacramento, CA 95814
Contact: Kevin Bassett
(916) 319-2005

District Office: (916) 349-1995

Sacramento County Supervisors

Roger Dickinson, District 1
Illa Collin, District 2
Muriel Johnson, District 3
Roger Niello, District 4
Don Nottoli, District 5

700 H Street, Room 2450
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 874-5411

Mayor and City Council Members

Heather Fargo	Mayor, City of Sacramento
Ray Tretheway	City Council, District 1
Sandy Sheedy	City Council, District 2
Steve Cohn	City Council, District 3
Jimmie Yee	City Council, District 4
Lauren Hammond	City Council, District 5
Dave Jones	City Council, District 6
Robbie Waters	City Council, District 7
Bonnie Pannell	City Council, District 8

915 I Street, Room 205
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 264-5407

COMMUNITY FORUMS

Antelope-Highlands Chamber of Commerce

Contact: Paul Plummer, President
(916) 344-4455
Meetings Time: Quarterly on third Wednesday of the month for lunch and monthly on the fourth Thursday of the month
Location: Varies

Community Breakfast Meeting

Contact: Sacramento County Supervisor Roger Dickinson
(916) 874-8157
Meetings Time: Last Wednesday of each month at 7:30 to 9 a.m.
Location: Pancake Palace
6225 Watt Avenue, North Highlands

Lunch Bunch

Contact: Wilma Dyer
(916) 991-5348
Meetings Time: First Thursday of each month at 11:30 a.m.
Location: Pancake Palace
6225 Watt Avenue, North Highlands

North Highlands-Foothill Farms Community Advisory Council

Contact: Doug Mitten
(916) 372-6060
Meetings Time: Fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p.m.
Location: North Highlands Recreation Center
6040 Watt Avenue, North Highlands

Rio Linda-Elverta Community Advisory Council

Contact: Hal Morris
(916) 991-2416
Meetings Time: Second Tuesday of each month at 7 p.m.
Location: Rio Linda Community Center
810 Oak Lane, Rio Linda

North Highlands Visions Task Force

Contact: Merrie O'Brien
(916) 334-0790
Meetings Time: First Thursday of each month at 6 p.m.
Location: North Highlands Recreation Center
6040 Watt Avenue, North Highlands

DTSC Mandatory Mailing List

Sierra Club

Attn: Mr. Bill Magavern
1414 K Street, Suite 300
Sacramento, CA 95814

Toxics Assessment Group

Attn: Ms. Jody Sparks
P.O. Box 186
Stewarts Point, CA 95480

League of Women Voters

Ms. Ann Coombs
65 Avalon Drive
Los Altos, CA 94022

CALPIRG

Ms. Kim Delfino
926 J Street, No. 523
Sacramento, CA 95814-2706

Morrison Knudsen Corporation

353 Sacramento Street, Suite 1500
San Francisco, CA 94111-3662

Waste Management, Inc.

Mr. Chuck White
915 L Street, Suite 1430
Sacramento, CA 94815

Greenaction

Mr. Bradley Angel
One Hallidie Plaza, Suite 760
San Francisco, CA 94102

Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry

EPA Region 9, Room 100
Bill Nelson
75 Hawthorne Street, MS H-1-2
San Francisco, CA 94105

TDC Environmental

Kelly Moran
4020 Bayview Avenue
San Mateo, CA 94403

Greenpeace

75 Arkansas Street, Suite 1

Communities for a Better Environment

Mr. Carol Porras
1611 Telegraph Avenue, Suite 450
Oakland, CA 94612

Environmental Health Coalition

Attn: Ms. Diane Takvorian
1717 Kettner Blvd., Suite 100
San Diego, CA 92101

U.S. EPA Region 9

Ms. Gwendolyn Eng, Regional Rep
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

CA Council for Environmental & Economic Balance

Mr. Victor Weisser
100 Separ Street, Suite 805
San Francisco, CA 94105

CA Community Against Toxics

Ms. Jane Williams
P.O. Box 845
Rosamond, CA 93560

Department of Health Services

Environmental Health Investigation Branch
Ms. Marilyn Underwood
1515 Clay Street, Suite 1700
Oakland, CA 94612

CA League of Conservation Voters Ed Fund

Mr. Joe Lyon, Ph.D.
10780 Santa Monica Boulevard, Suite 210
Los Angeles, CA 90025

Sierra Club

Ms. Liz Allen
394 Blaisdell Drive
Claremont, CA 91711

John McMurray

Hazardous Waste Permit Monitoring Group
7301 Ohms Lane, Suite 460
Edina, MN 55439

Other Interested Parties

California Department of Health Services
Division of Drinking Water and Environmental
Management, District 9
8455 Jackson Road, Suite 120
Sacramento, CA 95826
Attn: Mr. Carl Lischeske
Mr. Jess Morehouse

California Environmental Protection Agency
Department of Toxic Substances Control
(Cal/EPA, DTSC)
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, CA 95826-3200
Attn: Mr. Tony Landis
Mr. Dan Ward
1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95812
Attn: Mr. Edwin Lowry, Director
Mr. Jim Marxen, Acting Deputy Director
Mr. Ron Baker, Public Information Officer

City of Sacramento
Utility Department
1395 35th Avenue
Sacramento, CA 95822
Attn: Director

Sacramento County Health Department
7001-A East Parkway, Suite 600
Sacramento, CA 95823
Attn: Dr. Glennah Trochet

Sacramento County Environmental Management
Department
8475 Jackson Road, Suite 230
Sacramento, CA 95826
Attn: Mr. Mel Knight
Hazardous Materials Division
Attn: Mr. Dennis Green

Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Superfund Programs
75 Hawthorne Street (H-9-1)
San Francisco, CA 94105
Attn: Mr. Herb Levine
Ms. Deborah Jordan

Sacramento Suburban Water District
3701 Marconi Avenue, #100
Sacramento, CA 95821
Attn: Mr. Jerry Ness

California Environmental Protection Agency
Regional Water Quality Control Board
(Cal/EPA, RWQCB)
3443 Routier Road, Suite A
Sacramento, CA 95827-3098
Attn: Mr. James Taylor

Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality
Management District
777 12th Street, 3rd Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814
Attn: Mr. Norm Covell, APCO
Mr. Jorge De Guzman

APPENDIX B

Locations for McClellan Public Meetings

Locations for Public Meetings

Northeast Side

Antelope/North Highlands Library, Antelope
Village Elementary, Sacramento

Northwest Side

McClellan High School, Elverta

West Side

Dry Creek Elementary School, Rio Linda
Orchard Elementary School, Rio Linda
Rio Linda Community Center, Rio Linda
Vineland School, Rio Linda
Main Avenue School, Robla
Robla School, Robla

Southwest Side

Keema High School, Del Paso Heights
North Avenue School, Del Paso Heights
Bell Avenue School, McClellan Heights

East Side

Madison Avenue School, Foothill Farms
Family Community Church, North Highlands
FC Joyce School, North Highlands
North Highlands Recreation Center, North Highlands

McClellan Park

Lionsgate facility, McClellan Park

APPENDIX C

**McClellan Restoration Advisory Board
Operating Instructions and
Facilitator's Meeting Guidelines**

McClellan Restoration Advisory Board Mission Statement

The McClellan Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) advises the Air Force and regulatory agencies of community concerns on environmental cleanup, funding, and priorities. Through open communication and the exchange of ideas, interests, and concerns, the RAB supports the search for safe, timely, and effective cleanup solutions so that the former McClellan Air Force Base may ultimately be approved for transfer from Air Force ownership to public/private ownership. The RAB is committed to public outreach and the representation of the interest of the community at large.

(This statement was adopted by RAB members at the 22 May 2001 Executive Session.)

McClellan Restoration Advisory Board Operating Instructions 28 November 2001

Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs) were formed by the U.S. Department of Defense to promote cooperation between the government and communities by establishing equal membership status for all participants, and soliciting individual advice rather than forced consensus.

I. Mission of the Board

The McClellan RAB advises the Air Force and regulatory agencies of community concerns on environmental cleanup, funding, and priorities. Through open communication and the exchange of ideas, interests, and concerns, the RAB supports the search for safe, timely, and effective cleanup solutions so that the former McClellan Air Force Base may ultimately be approved for transfer from Air Force ownership to public/private ownership. The RAB is committed to public outreach and the representation of the interest of the community at large.

II. Meetings

a) Facilitation:

RAB meetings will be facilitated. The facilitator is not a member of the RAB. He/she is third party provided by the Air Force to conduct meetings in order to achieve the goals and purposes of the meetings. The facilitator will assist in creating meeting agendas. Additionally, the facilitator is available to resolve conflicts and facilitate communications between RAB members and the Air Force, if required. The facilitator is available to assist RAB members as appropriate.

b) Frequency:

The Air Force will hold full RAB meetings quarterly. The Air Force will determine the locations of the RAB meetings in the vicinity of McClellan so that members of the affected communities have access to the meetings. Executive session and special meetings to address key issues for the RAB members and additional public meetings will be held as needed. Meeting arrangements and support will be provided by the Air Force.

c) Meeting Announcements:

The Air Force will provide announcements for upcoming meetings. Full RAB meetings will be announced in the McClellan Environmental Action Update newsletter approximately two weeks before each meeting. An announcement will also be placed in a prominent section of the *Sacramento Bee* newspaper and on the Air Force Real Property Agency (AFRPA) Web site at www.afarpa.hq.af.mil/mcclellanem/.

d) Agenda Development:

At each full RAB meeting, there will be an opportunity for RAB members to identify potential future RAB meeting topics of interest to them and the diversity groups they represent. Written suggestions for topics may be submitted by RAB members or the community to AFRPA's community relations group. The Air Force and regulators (U.S. EPA, California Department of Toxic Substances Control, and California Regional Water Quality Control Board) will develop the agenda from input provided by all stakeholders.

e) Meeting Minutes:

Meeting minutes will be a summary of the proceedings. The Air Force will arrange for the minutes to be taken; the Air Force will also distribute the minutes to RAB members and to individuals who signed the roster for distribution of that meeting's minutes.

III. Membership

The membership of the McClellan RAB is representative of the varied stakeholder groups on and around McClellan that are directly and indirectly affected by the cleanup of McClellan.

a) Membership Diversity List:

The McClellan RAB membership is represented here in two groups: community and appointed members. Community members are volunteers and are selected from applications on the basis of their ability to represent and participate in various stakeholder groups. Community members may represent more than one stakeholder group.

1. Community stakeholders represented on the RAB may include:

- Local residents, West side of McClellan
- Local residents, East side of McClellan
- Religious community
- Medical community
- Homeowner associations
- School districts
- Local environmental groups
- Civic/Public interest organizations
- Technical field
- Students
- Business community
- McClellan Park tenants
- Local regulatory agencies/boards

2. Appointed RAB members represent the following:

- Congressional members
- McClellan Park
- Sacramento County Local Redevelopment Authority (LRA)
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)
- California Department of Toxic Substances Control (CAL EPA)
- California Regional Water Quality Control Board (CAL EPA)
- Air Force Real Property Agency (AFRPA)

b) Roles and Responsibilities:

RAB members advise the Air Force and regulators of community concerns on priorities, cleanup, and funding. Members will attend and participate in the RAB meetings. It is expected that every RAB member will share environmental cleanup information for McClellan with the broader community. Members should bring the concerns of their constituents to the RAB.

c) Length of Service:

Appointed members from the congressional or supervisors' offices, regulatory agencies, McClellan Park, the LRA, and the AFRPA do not have term restrictions. Community members' terms of service are a minimum of two years each. Community members can serve more than one term. If a member decides not to serve an additional two-year term, as a courtesy to fellow members, he/she should notify the facilitator or one of AFRPA's community relations coordinators of their intent at least 60 days prior to their end of service. The AFRPA community relations group will then follow the procedure below for replacing members.

d) Replacing Members:

The AFRPA community relations group will actively solicit candidates from the affected stakeholder group to fill a vacancy. Applications will be collected. The Air Force will create an independent selection panel to review the applications. With assistance from California Department of Toxic Substances Control, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the Air Force, the independent panel will review the list of candidates and provide their recommendations.

The panel will consist of public members who are not affiliated with the Air Force and who are not interested in pursuing a RAB seat, plus one RAB community member volunteer. RAB community member volunteers will be rotated for each new selection panel formed. The panel will forward its recommendation(s) to the AFRPA Senior Representative for his/her diversity review. The AFRPA Senior Representative will either concur with the panel's recommendation or, if a non-concurrence is given, he/she will ask the panel for another recommendation.

e. Adding Members:

Any RAB member can recommend adding a new community stakeholder seat to the RAB. The recommendation should be discussed at an Executive Session of the RAB. RAB member comments and recommendations, pro or con, are forwarded to the AFRPA Senior Representative who, with assistance from California Department of Toxic Substances Control, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, will convene an independent panel. The panel will review the list of candidates and provide its recommendation. The panel will forward its recommendation to the AFRPA Senior Representative, who will either concur with the recommendation(s) or ask the panel for another recommendation.

f) Removing Members:

If a member has two unannounced absences, the facilitator will contact him/her. The facilitator will make a recommendation to the AFRPA Senior Representative for continuation or termination of the member's service. If a RAB member strongly feels that another member is not fulfilling his or her responsibility (e.g., poor attendance, disruptive behavior, etc.), the facilitator will seek to resolve the conflict. If resolution is not reached, the facilitator will provide a written recommendation to the AFRPA Senior Representative. The AFRPA Senior Representative will review the issue and the facilitator's recommendation and will meet with the parties to come to a resolution. If after all reasonable remedies are tried and the decision is for removal, the AFRPA Senior Representative will notify the affected member and the RAB. If a member is removed, the above procedure to replace the member (Section III-d) will be used.

IV. Issue Resolution

If any RAB member feels that there is an unresolved issue, he or she may raise the issue to the facilitator. The facilitator will work with the parties involved to settle the issue. If the issue cannot be resolved, the facilitator will provide a written description of the issue to the AFRPA Senior Representative who will meet with the parties to resolve the issue.

V. Education and Training

The Air Force, working with other stakeholders, will provide education to RAB members to build a better understanding of subject matter and to provide the tools to enable members to give advice to the Air Force on cleanup matters.

(These Operating Instructions were adopted by RAB members at the 28 November 2001 RAB Executive Session and endorsed by the RAB at the 26 February 2002 RAB public meeting.)

Facilitator's Meeting Guidelines

Ground Rules

- Be progress oriented.
- Participate.
- Speak one at a time.
- Listen.
- Be concise.
- Use "I" statements when expressing opinions.
- Express concerns and interests (not positions).
- Focus on issues not personalities.
- Focus on what CAN be changed (not on what cannot be changed).
- Listen to understand (not to formulate your response for the win!).
- Draw on each other's experience.
- Discuss history only as it contributes to progress.

Facilitator Assumptions

- We are dealing with complex issues and no one person has all the answers.
- Open discussions ensure informed decision making.
- Managed conflict is good and stimulates creativity and innovation.
- All the members of the group can contribute something to the process.
- Everyone is doing the best they can with the knowledge they have now.
- Blame is unproductive and dis-empowering.

Public Meetings – Management Strategies

- Create structured time for public comment.
- Manage with ground rules; explain purpose again.
- Allow for off-line continuation of communication with Air Force personnel.
- Acknowledge and record comments.
- Intervene and appeal for compliance with ground rules.
- Ask person to stop shouting/cursing/shaking finger/etc.
- If refuses to respond, as person(s) to leave.
- Escort person(s) out of meeting; continue meeting in session.

[Click here to see Appendix D](#)

APPENDIX E

Demographic Data References and Methodologies

Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) is an association of local governments formed by four counties and 15 cities in the Sacramento region. SACOG serves as an advisory agency to local government on matters of interjurisdictional concern, and has developed a comprehensive planning program in the areas of transportation, housing, water quality, and land use and air quality. A part of the planning program includes a comprehensive system for collecting and analyzing demographic data. See Population/Housing Module Methodology. November 1995, and Methodology for 1995 Projections in this Appendix.

SACOG created geographic areas, or “minor zones” (similar to Census Tracts from the U.S. Census Bureau) to customize demographic data for SACOG planning needs. McClellan Park lies within an area of SACOG and is surrounded by 27 minor zones in the community. McClellan Park makes up its own minor zone. The Sacramento County Office of Planning also helped in the demographic analysis of these 27 minor zones. Minor zones are smaller than the U.S. Census Bureau’s tracts; boundaries such as roads, rivers, and power lines are used for zoning. SACOG provides more detailed information than the U.S. Census Bureau.

[Click here to see SACOG Methodology](#)

[Click here to see population estimates](#)

[Click here to see North Highlands statistics](#)

[Click here to see Rio Linda statistics](#)