

# COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

## Final Draft

Marine Corps Air Station Miramar  
Installation Restoration Program  
Miramar, California



Marine Corps Air Station Miramar  
Miramar, California

December 12, 2010

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## **Community Relations Plan Final Draft**

Marine Corps Air Station Miramar Installation Restoration Program  
Miramar, California

December 12, 2010

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## **Executive Summary**

This Community Relations Plan was developed for the Installation Restoration Program at Marine Corps Air Station Miramar (MCAS Miramar) in San Diego County, California. It is in compliance with federal and state guidelines and requirements, in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, amended by the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986. Barrett Resource Group prepared this document on behalf of MCAS Miramar. This document is an update to the original Community Relations Plan for the Air Station issued in March 1995 by Naval Air Station (NAS) Miramar.

This plan discusses community members' feedback regarding environmental cleanup activities on MCAS Miramar; describes the ways in which the Marine Corps will provide information to residents and interested groups; and outlines methods for the public to raise issues and concerns to the Marine Corps. This plan also provides background data on the Air Station itself, environmental cleanup activities, and the regulatory requirements for those activities. It presents an overview of the greater MCAS Miramar community, and a summary of the community interviews conducted in October 2007. In addition, it offers community relations strategies for the Marine Corps to improve communications with the surrounding communities.

The community interview process provided the Marine Corps with important information on community perspectives, past outreach efforts, and the breadth and depth of knowledge that Air Station neighbors have about environmental cleanup activities on MCAS Miramar. Overall, community members reported limited knowledge regarding MCAS Miramar's Installation Restoration (IR) Program, previous outreach efforts by the Marine Corps, and media coverage specifically related to the IR Program. They expressed interest in receiving an overview of the IR Program and more detailed information in a timely manner in anticipation of cleanup activities. The primary concerns that interview participants expressed included the impact of cleanup operations on the surrounding communities and the effects of the remediation process on natural resources.

In accordance with feedback received during the community interview process, the Marine Corps will initiate enhanced community outreach through the implementation of the Community Relations Program as outlined in this Community Relations Plan. Three primary objectives and suggested related sustaining activities will support the goals of the program.

**Goal #1: Impart Knowledge**

**Objective #1:** Enhance community members' knowledge of environmental cleanup initiatives on base

**Activities:**

- Develop an email distribution list to alert interested community members to updates on the IR Program
- Publicize the availability of the Community Information Repositories
- Develop an Overview Fact Sheet of the IR Program on MCAS Miramar
- Partner with MCAS Miramar's CP&L Office to communicate information to community leaders

**Goal #2: Enhance Communications**

**Objective #2:** Enhance communications with the public regarding environmental cleanup activities and possible effects on natural resources

**Activities:**

- Develop dedicated web pages to improve accessibility to MCAS Miramar's IR Program documents and information
- Provide web site update alerts via an email distribution list and postings in community newspapers
- Partner with Natural Resource personnel to communicate the effects of cleanup activities on natural resources on and around the installation

**Goal #3: Engage the Community**

**Objective #3:** Involve the community at critical points in the remediation process

**Activities:**

- Develop and distribute informational fact sheets on cleanup activities
- Partner with MCAS Miramar's Community Plans and Liaison (CP&L) Office to alert community leaders to IR Program documents available for review
- Utilize media resources to inform the public of upcoming activities or public comment periods
- Hold community meetings at appropriate points in the remediation process in the communities most directly affected by cleanup activities

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## Acronyms

<b>3d MAW</b>	Third Marine Aircraft Wing
<b>AIMD</b>	Aviation Intermediate Maintenance Department
<b>AR</b>	Administrative Record
<b>BRAC</b>	Air Station Realignment and Closure
<b>CERCLA</b>	Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act
<b>CLC-11</b>	Combat Logistics Company 11
<b>CLF</b>	Community Leaders Forum
<b>CNO</b>	Chief of Naval Operations
<b>CP&amp;L</b>	Community Plans and Liaison [Office]
<b>CRP</b>	Community Relations Plan
<b>DCN</b>	Document Control Number
<b>DOD</b>	Department of Defense
<b>DOJ</b>	Department of Justice
<b>DON</b>	Department of the Navy
<b>DTSC</b>	Department of Toxic Substances Control
<b>EE/CA</b>	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
<b>ER</b>	Environmental Restoration
<b>FS</b>	Feasibility Study
<b>FY</b>	Fiscal Year
<b>I-15</b>	[U.S.] Interstate 15
<b>I-805</b>	[U.S.] Interstate 805
<b>IAS</b>	Initial Assessment Study
<b>INRMP</b>	Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan
<b>IR</b>	Installation Restoration
<b>K-12</b>	Kindergarten through 12 <sup>th</sup> Grade
<b>LTM</b>	Long-Term Monitoring
<b>MAG-46</b>	Marine Aircraft Group 46
<b>MCAS</b>	Marine Corps Air Station
<b>MRP</b>	Munitions Response Program
<b>NAAS</b>	Naval Auxiliary Air Station
<b>NAVFAC SW</b>	Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest
<b>NEESA</b>	Naval Energy and Environmental Support Activity

<b>NEX</b>	Naval Exchange
<b>NFA</b>	No Further Action
<b>NPL</b>	National Priorities Listing
<b>NSTI</b>	Naval Survival Training Institute
<b>PA</b>	Preliminary Assessment
<b>PCBs</b>	polychlorinated biphenyls
<b>PP</b>	Proposed Plan
<b>RA</b>	Remedial Action
<b>RAB</b>	Restoration Advisory Board
<b>RD</b>	Remedial Design
<b>RI</b>	Remedial Investigation
<b>ROD</b>	Record of Decision
<b>RSU</b>	Reserve Support Unit
<b>RWQCB</b>	Regional Water Quality Control Board
<b>SANDAG</b>	San Diego Association of Governments
<b>SARA</b>	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
<b>SI</b>	Site Inspection
<b>SMP</b>	Site Mitigation Plan
<b>SR 52</b>	[California] State Route 52
<b>TPH</b>	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
<b>TRC</b>	Technical Review Committee
<b>TWC</b>	Time Warner Cable
<b>U.S.</b>	United States
<b>U.S.S.</b>	United States Ship
<b>US EPA</b>	United States Environmental Protection Agency
<b>USMC</b>	United States Marine Corps
<b>UST</b>	Underground Storage Tank
<b>VOCs</b>	Volatile Organic Compounds
<b>WWI</b>	World War I
<b>WWII</b>	World War II

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

This Community Relations Plan (CRP) is an update to the December 2007 CRP for Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar's Installation Restoration Program. It was developed to enhance community relations through education and involvement of community members. It explains how the United States Marine Corps (USMC) will engage the community surrounding MCAS Miramar in the cleanup process at MCAS Miramar in San Diego, California.

Located approximately 15 miles northeast of downtown San Diego, MCAS Miramar occupies approximately 23,000 acres, bisected by U.S. Interstate 15 (I-15). The western border of the Air Station is defined by U.S. Interstate 805 (I-805); the City of San Diego landfill and a nursery, both leased tenant properties. Sycamore Canyon, approximately 12 miles east of I-805, forms the eastern boundary. Miramar and Pomerado Roads roughly define the northern boundary, and California State Route 52 (SR 52) provides a border to the south of the Air Station. The main operations area, commonly referred to as Main Station, encompasses approximately 7,600 acres located west of I-15. East Miramar is made up of approximately 15,300 acres east of I-15; this portion of the Air Station was formerly known as Camp Elliot and remains primarily undeveloped today. The Air Station and the area immediately outside of the North Gate, referred to as Miramar, as well as the residential communities of Mira Mesa and Tierrasanta, located north and south of the Air Station, respectively, are considered neighbors most likely to be affected by cleanup operations.

The property currently known as MCAS Miramar has a history rooted in military service. Through a lease agreement between the City of San Diego and the U.S. Army, Camp Kearny was established on January 18, 1917, providing an Army Infantry Training Center for World War I (WWI) troops on approximately 8,000 acres of land along with an additional 5,000 acres of land adjacent to Camp Kearny that was used for practice and drill maneuvers. At the close WWI, the camp was utilized as a demobilization center for troops and was formally

closed on October 20, 1920. The associated buildings were demolished in 1922.

Between WWI and World War II (WWII), the site was used for a variety of functions. Charles Lindberg used the abandoned parade field at Camp Kearny to practice landings and take-offs before making his historic solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean in his airplane, the *Spirit of St. Louis*. In addition, the Navy briefly used the air station during the 1930s for helium dirigibles. In 1932 a mooring mast and hangar were built at the camp for the dirigibles, and in May 1932 the first steerable lighter-than-air craft, U.S.S. Akron, arrived at Camp Kearny. The program was eventually abandoned and the base was quiet again.

Miramar began a precautionary renovation prior to the outbreak of WWII in the 1930s. Camp Holcomb, later renamed Camp Elliott, was built on a portion of old Camp Kearny, providing areas for Marine artillery and machine gun training. During the 1940s, both the Navy and the Marine Corps occupied Miramar. East Miramar (Camp Elliott) was used to train Marine artillery and armored personnel, while Navy and Marine Corps pilots trained on the western side. Fleet Marine Force Training Center, West Coast and the 2<sup>nd</sup> Marine Division, charged with defending the California coast, made their home at Camp Elliott. Runways were constructed in 1940, and by 1941, the air station expanded to contain more than 26,000 acres. The Navy commissioned Naval Auxiliary Air Station (NAAS) Camp Kearny in February 1943 and in March of the same year, the Marines established Marine Corps Air Depot Camp Kearny, later renamed Marine Corps Air Depot Miramar. The air stations were combined and designated Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar in 1945.

In 1947, the Marines moved approximately 75 miles north to El Toro in Orange County, California, and the air station was ordered into a reduced operational status by the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO), re-designating the installation as NAAS Miramar. In July 1949, funds were appropriated to develop NAAS Miramar as a Master Jet Air Station. Over the next several years, a major

construction and rehabilitation program was undertaken at the facility. In 1969, the elite Top Gun school was established for the training of fighter pilots in dog-fighting and fleet air defense.

In 1994, the Third Marine Air Wing (3D MAW) began moving F/A-18 squadrons to Miramar following the completion of an Environmental Assessment (EA) in July of that year. Following the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Committee's recommendation to close MCAS El Toro and MCAS Tustin, 3D MAW officially began to fly its flag at Miramar between February 1996 and October 1997, when the installation officially was redesignated as MCAS Miramar.

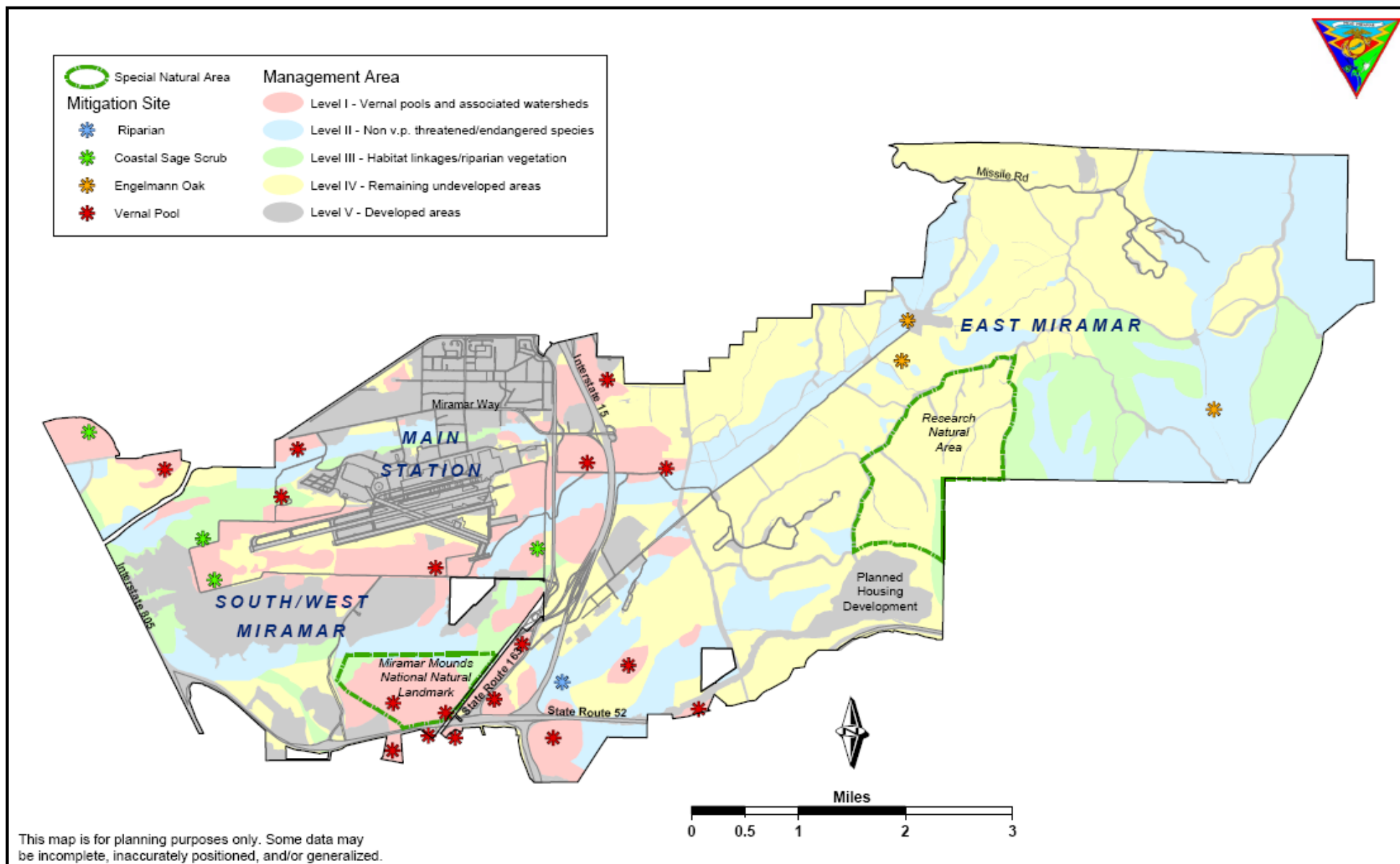
MCAS Miramar is currently home to the 3d MAW, Marine Aircraft Group 46 (MAG-46), Reserve Support Unit (RSU), Combat Logistics Company 11 (CLC-11), and the Naval Survival Training Institute (NSTI). The primary mission of MCAS Miramar is to maintain and operate the facilities, and provide services and material to support the operations of the 3d MAW and the other tenant organizations. (MCAS Miramar, 2007) The air station welcomes the public to the Flying Leatherneck Aviation Museum, a Command Museum whose primary mission is to educate Marines and to preserve USMC history as a part of the Command historical program. In addition, the annual Miramar Airshow, a major stop on the airshow circuit featuring civilian and military aircraft, is a Command public affairs open house and an integral part of the installation's community relations mission.

In January 2010, officials dedicated a cemetery comprising 300 acres of East MCAS Miramar land. Miramar National Cemetery hosted its first burial on November 22, 2010. The grounds are large enough to host approximately 235,000 veterans, with room for 11,500 conventional grave sites. (Flight Jacket, 2010)



**Figure 1-1: Air Station Location Map**  
 (MCAS Miramar, 2005)

Much of the land that comprises the installation had remained in a natural state due to the concentration of land-based operations in west Miramar. The area is home to numerous habitats and species, with large portions of East Miramar, as well as undeveloped areas of the main air station, designated as sensitive natural resources. In addition, threatened or endangered species inhabit Rose and San Clemente Canyons. (Stout, 2006) Detailed information on habitats and species specific to the Air Station may be found in the 2006 Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP), which is located at the Administrative Record (AR) as described in [Appendix A](#). [Figure 1-2](#) represents MCAS Miramar's conservation and management of Special Status Species, wetlands, and other areas identified as warranting special attention.



**Figure 1-2: MCAS Miramar Natural Resources Management**  
(Stout, 2006)



The base, with 10,000 military and 1,200 civilian employees, is one of the region's major employers, federal contract work, an FAA air traffic control facility, and various occupations in support of services and shopping on base. Operations and employment at the base contribute more than \$650 million annually to the regional economy. (City of San Diego, 2006; MCAS Miramar, 2007a)

In 1981, the Department of Defense (DoD) developed the Installation Restoration (IR) Program to identify, assess, characterize, and clean up or control contamination from past hazardous waste-disposal operations and hazardous materials spills at U.S. Navy and Marine Corps installations. In addition, the IR Program is charged with making every effort to reduce the risk to human health and the environment. The program was established to comply with federal requirements regarding cleanup of hazardous waste sites, outlined in the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA).

Since the inception of the IR Program, efforts have been made to identify, assess, and remediate contaminated sites on MCAS Miramar. As a part of the IR Program, an Initial Assessment Study (IAS) Report was prepared for the air station (then known as Naval Air Station [NAS] Miramar) in September 1984, resulting in the identification of ten potentially contaminated sites. In February 1994, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest (NAVFAC SW) [formerly SW DIV] conducted a Site Investigation (SI) of the Air Station, identifying an additional five IR Sites. Three additional IR Sites were subsequently added, resulting in a total of 18 IR Sites. Currently, seven sites remain active in MCAS Miramar's IR Program. An overview of the active IR Sites may be found in Section 3.0. Table 1-1 contains an inclusive table of all IR Sites, detailing IR Site number, descriptive site name, and status.



**Table 1-1: IR Sites on MCAS Miramar**

<b>IR Site Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Current Status</b>
IR Site 1	Fuel Farm Operations Areas	Active
IR Site 2	Rose Canyon	Active
IR Site 3	Fish Pond	Closed
IR Site 4	Fire Fighter Drill Fields	Closed
IR Site 5	San Clemente Canyon Disposal Area	Active
IR Site 6	North Miramar Landfill	Closed
IR Site 7	South Miramar Landfill	Closed
IR Site 8	Old Camp Elliott Heating Plant	Closed
IR Site 9	Old Camp Elliott Impact Areas	Transferred to Munitions Response Program
IR Site 10	Sycamore Canyon Atlas Missile Facility	Active
IR Site 11	Red Barn Ditch	Closed
IR Site 12	NEX/Gas/Service Station Drainage Ditch	Closed
IR Site 13	AIMD Jet Engine Test Cells Ditch	Closed
IR Site 14	Hangar No. 6 Ditch	Closed
IR Site 15	Supply Drum Storage Area	Active
IR Site 16	K212 Boiler Plant Mercury Spill	Active
IR Site 17	B380 Photo Imaging Lab	Closed
IR Site 18	NEX Main Gas Station	Active

This CRP addresses community relations activities in support of the IR Program being conducted at MCAS Miramar and does not include any other environmental programs at MCAS Miramar. The Department of the Navy (DON) is the lead federal agency for the IR Program at MCAS Miramar. NAVFAC SW manages the cleanup program on the installation in conjunction with MCAS Miramar's Environmental Management Department. MCAS Miramar's IR Program is in compliance with the U.S. Department of Justice's (DOJ) 1994 Executive Order Number 12898 concerning Environmental Justice. (DOJ, 1994)

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) acts as the lead state agency for the IR Program, providing oversight for the environmental program at MCAS Miramar, as well as responsibility for overseeing cleanup of groundwater-related issues. The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is the regulatory agency responsible for overseeing the Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP).

## **1.1 Purpose of the Community Relations Plan (CRP)**

For purposes specifically related to this CRP, the Miramar community is defined as Miramar, which includes individuals living and working on the air station and the area immediately outside of the North Gate, as well as the two most populated residential communities in closest proximity to the air station, Mira Mesa to the north and Tierrasanta to the south. Based on feedback received from participants in the 2007 CRP process, the community of Scripps Ranch, which borders the base to the northeast, has been included in this plan. The purpose of this CRP is to outline methods to ensure that the Miramar community, as defined, has access to technical information about IR Program activities, and have early and significant input into cleanup plans. This plan identifies community concerns regarding environmental cleanup activities on MCAS Miramar; describes the ways in which the Marine Corps will provide information to residents and interested groups; and outlines methods for the public to raise issues and concerns to the Marine Corps. It also summarizes

regulatory requirements; provides background information on the air station; and presents summaries of the program's IR Sites. In addition, it provides an overview of the neighboring communities; reviews previous community relations activities; and summarizes the recently conducted community interviews. This document is an update to the CRP for MCAS Miramar issued in December 2007. (BRG, 2007)

The Marine Corps will take the following specific steps to engage the Miramar community:

1. Provide information to the public about the IR Program on MCAS Miramar
2. Expand and promote community-based, Internet, and electronic resources for improved public access
3. Inform the public of the nature of environmental issues and technologies as related to the MCAS Miramar IR Program
4. Partner with other installation programs, specifically the Community Plans and Liaison (CP&L) Office and the installation's Natural Resources Division, to effectively communicate programmatic updates, as well as non-program related information of interest to community members
5. Involve the public in decision-making processes that will affect them; inform them of the responses under consideration to remedy environmental issues; and of the progress being made in the cleanup of IR Sites

The Marine Corps will re-evaluate the CRP every three years, with updates as appropriate.

## 1.2 How to Use This Document

This CRP was prepared in accordance with the Community Involvement requirements of the DON, United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA), and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). It is organized as follows:

- **Section 1.0, Introduction and Background**, provides an overview of the CRP and explains its purpose and organization.
- **Section 2.0, Regulatory Background and Requirements**, outlines the federal and state requirements for hazardous waste cleanup that guide the MCAS Miramar IR Program.
- **Section 3.0, IR Site Descriptions and Investigations**, contains an overview of the Air Station and a summary of the active IR Sites at MCAS Miramar.
- **Section 4.0, Community Background and Interviews**, presents demographic information for the areas that comprise the greater MCAS Miramar community, community interests and concerns, and the results of community interviews.
- **Section 5.0, Community Relations Program**, presents the goals and objectives of this CRP, approaches to implementing the proposed Community Relations Program, and supporting activities based upon the information collected.
- **Section 6.0, References**, is a record of the references used to prepare this CRP.

- **Appendix A** presents information on the Administrative Record file location, hours of operation, access information, and contact information. In addition, this Appendix contains the location of the Community Information Repositories, and information on how to access IR Program data on the Internet.
- **Appendix B** provides a glossary of Technical Terminology in reference to the IR Program. In addition to the terms used throughout this document, several additional definitions have been provided to clarify cleanup processes and initiatives.
- **Appendix C** contains the interview questions and the responses gathered during the October 2007 Community Relations Interviews.
- **Appendix D** presents the October 2007 interviewee list and a list of organizations that were either unavailable or declined to be interviewed.
- **Appendix E** provides contact information for local media, including newspapers and network and public access television stations.
- **Appendix F** provides distribution lists for dissemination of information on the MCAS Miramar IR Program.
- **Appendix G** presents information on area organizations, including environmental groups, community organizations, and groups that may have an interest in the environmental cleanup activities at MCAS Miramar.
- **Appendix H** provides suggested locations for public and community meetings.

For more information about this document, MCAS Miramar's Community Relations Program, or the IR Program at MCAS Miramar, visit one of the MCAS Miramar IR Program Information Repositories as outlined in Appendix A. For personal attention, Table 1-2 provides a list of individuals from the Marine Corps and regulatory agencies who may be contacted.

**Table 1-2: Marine Corps and Regulatory Agency Contacts**

<b>Marine Corps Contacts</b>	
<b>Susan Van Winkle</b> Installation Restoration Program Remedial Project Manager	<b>Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southwest</b> 1220 Pacific Highway San Diego CA 92132-5190 <a href="mailto:susan.vanwinkle@navy.mil">susan.vanwinkle@navy.mil</a>
<b>Keith Spencer</b> Installation Restoration Program IR Program Manager	<b>Marine Corps Air Station Miramar</b> PO Box 452001 San Diego, CA 92145-2001 <a href="mailto:keith.spencer@usmc.mil">keith.spencer@usmc.mil</a>
<b>1st Lieutenant Jill Leyden</b> Public Affairs Office External Information Officer	<b>Marine Corps Air Station Miramar</b> Commanding Officer Attn: PAO P.O. Box 452013 San Diego, CA 92145-2013 <a href="mailto:jill.leyden@usmc.mil">jill.leyden@usmc.mil</a>
<b>Juan Lias</b> Community Plans and Liaison Office Community Land Use Planner	<b>Marine Corps Air Station Miramar</b> PO Box 452001 San Diego, CA 92145-2001 <a href="mailto:juan.lias@usmc.mil">juan.lias@usmc.mil</a>
<b>Regulatory Agency Contacts</b>	
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## 2.0 REGULATORY BACKGROUND AND REQUIREMENTS

### 2.1 Regulatory Background

The United States Congress established a program to inspect and clean up hazardous waste sites across the country in 1980. This program was described in Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), which became known as the Superfund. In 1986 the legislation was amended to include the IR Program, requiring the Department of Defense (DoD) to clean up sites under their jurisdiction to the same safety levels required of privately owned properties.

The federal regulations and programs that guide MCAS Miramar's cleanup efforts are summarized in Table 2-1.

**Table 2-1: Federal Regulations and Programs Summary  
Environmental Programs**

Environmental Program	Summary
<b><u>CERCLA</u></b>	Enacted by Congress on December 11, 1980 to provide broad Federal authority to respond directly to [threatened] releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment. CERCLA established the National Priorities List.
<b><u>SARA</u></b>	Amended CERCLA on October 17, 1986, making several important changes and additions to the program.
<b><u>Installation Restoration Program</u></b>	Primarily addresses sites impacted by hazardous substances. This program is the Marine Corps's equivalent to CERCLA.
<b>Munitions Response Program (MRP)</b>	Meets the same requirements for cleanup as IR Program, but with special handling required for munitions.

### **2.1.1 CERCLA**

In response to environmental problems posed by past hazardous waste disposal practices, Congress directed the US EPA to develop a program to manage and control past disposal sites. This program was outlined in the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 and was amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986. CERCLA and SARA established a series of programs for the cleanup of hazardous waste disposal and spill sites nationwide. CERCLA also established the National Priorities List (NPL), which guides the US EPA in determining which sites warrant further investigation. (US EPA, 1980)

### **2.1.2 SARA**

SARA amended CERCLA on October 17, 1986, after the US EPA had administered the Superfund program for six years. SARA made several important changes and additions to the program. It stressed the importance of permanent remedies and innovative treatment technologies in cleaning up hazardous waste sites and required Superfund actions to consider the standards and requirements found in other State and Federal environmental laws and regulations. In addition, it provided new enforcement authorities and settlement tools, and increased State involvement in every phase of the Superfund program. SARA also increased the focus on human health problems posed by hazardous waste sites; encouraged greater citizen participation in making decisions on how sites should be cleaned up; and increased available funding for these purposes.



## 2.2 Environmental Cleanup Programs

### 2.2.1 Installation Restoration Program

The DoD developed the IR Program in 1975 to identify, assess, characterize, and clean up or control contamination from past hazardous waste-disposal operations and hazardous materials spills. The program was established to comply with federal requirements regarding cleanup of hazardous waste sites outlined in CERCLA, as amended by SARA. The IR Program is the DoD equivalent to the US EPA Superfund program. It is the DON's policy that IR response actions reasonably interpret and apply US EPA policy and guidance when making cleanup decisions.

Naval Energy and Environmental Support Activity (NEESA) conducted an Initial Assessment Study (IAS) of NAS Miramar in September 1984, resulting in the identification of ten potentially contaminated sites. In February 1994, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest (NAVFAC SW) [formerly SW DIV] conducted a Site Investigation (SI) of the air station, identifying an additional five IR Sites. Three additional IR Sites were subsequently added, resulting in a total of 18 IR Sites.

Based on historical activities on the air station, several potential contaminants are being addressed under the IR Program, including heavy metals, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), petroleum hydrocarbons, and explosives.

The MCAS MIRAMAR IR Program is managed by NAVFAC SW in San Diego, California in conjunction with MCAS Miramar's Environmental Management Department.

## **2.2.2 Military Munitions Response Program**

In 2000, the National Defense Authorization Act required the DoD to establish a program addressing military munitions as part of the DERP. Accordingly, programmatic requirements for the Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) were developed. The purpose of the MMRP is to address munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) and munitions constituents (MCs) used or released on sites from past operations and activities. MEC includes Unexploded Ordnance (UXO), discarded military munitions (DMM), and MC in high enough concentrations as to present an explosive hazard. Current IR Program policies and procedures apply to sites under the MMRP, as well as provisions for unique explosives safety hazards associated with these sites in accordance with the DoD Explosives Safety Board (DDESB). (EPA, 2005; DoN, 2007; DoN, 2009)

A PA was completed for MCAS Miramar's MMRP in 2008. This report recommended eleven Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) for further study. An overview of the active MMRP Sites may be found in Section 3.0. Table 3-1 contains an inclusive table of all active MMRP Sites on the installation, detailing site number, descriptive site name, and status.

Based on historical activities MCAS Miramar, in addition to the military munitions-related vestiges located on the installation, several potential contaminants are being addressed under the IRP, including metals and burial pit debris.

The MCAS Miramar MMRP is managed by the IR Program at Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest (NAVFAC SW) in San Diego, California in conjunction with IR Program personnel at on the installation.

## **2.2.3 Environmental Restoration Process**

As depicted in Figure 2-1, the DoN Environmental Restoration (ER) process starts with identification and investigation of contaminated sites, followed by selection, design, and implementation of remedial actions to achieve

remediation goals. This process is designed in accordance with CERCLA requirements.

There are two types of DoN ER responses. **Remedial actions** are taken to permanently and significantly reduce the dangers associated with releases or threats of releases of hazardous substances that are serious, but not immediately life threatening. The remedial action process specifies the steps to thoroughly evaluate the nature and extent of contamination, and provides a structure to identify and evaluate cleanup alternatives. **Removal actions** are taken to address releases or threatened releases requiring prompt action. The remedial action process is discussed in Section 2.2.2.1 and the removal action process is outlined in Section 2.2.2.2.

There are two important DoN ER milestones in the cleanup portion of the process. The **Remedy-in-Place (RIP)** milestone is obtained when DoN has finished construction of the remedy, and the remedy is functional and operational as designed to achieve the cleanup objectives. The **Response Complete (RC)** milestone is achieved when all cleanup objectives specified in the site's Record of Decision (ROD) or Decision Document (DD) have been met.

After reaching the RC milestone, a site may require Long-term Management (LTMgt) to ensure the effectiveness of the implemented remedy. This may include environmental monitoring, review of site conditions, and maintenance of a remedial action. (DoN, 2006, DoD, 2009)

Figure 2-1 provides a graphical representation of the DoN ER process. Table 5-1 provides an overview of the community involvement activities that typically take place during the CERCLA cleanup process. For additional clarification of cleanup terminology specifically associated with the MCAS Miramar IR and MR Programs, a glossary of technical terms is provided in [Appendix B](#).



## 2.2.4 Remedial Action Process

A brief outline of each process step follows.

- **Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI)** evaluates whether current or past waste management practices have resulted in the release of hazardous substances. The PA is completed through record searches and visual inspections of the area. The SI usually requires sampling and analysis of soil, surface water, or groundwater, or any combination of the three. Based on the results of data gathered, the site will be scheduled for No Further Action (NFA), recommended for a removal action, or investigated further in the next stage. If the site is scheduled for NFA, it will be included in a Record of Decision (ROD) or proceed immediately to Site Closeout.
- **National Priorities Site Listing** includes determining which sites warrant further investigation to assess the nature and extent of the human health and environmental risks associated with a site; identifying what CERCLA-financed remedial actions may be appropriate; notifying the public of sites EPA believes warrant further investigation; and advising potentially responsible parties that EPA may initiate CERCLA-financed remedial action. The NPL (National Priorities Listing) serves primarily informational purposes, identifying for the states and the public those sites or other releases that appear to require cleanup actions.
- **Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)** are typically performed together. The RI includes a sampling and analysis program to determine the nature and extent of contamination, as well as a baseline ecological and health and human risk assessment. If it is determined that remedial action is necessary, the FS is conducted, which includes the initial screening and a detailed evaluation of cleanup options. When the decision is made that an RI/FS is needed, an Administrative Record (AR) and Information Repository are established, as described in [Appendix B](#). The RI or FS also may

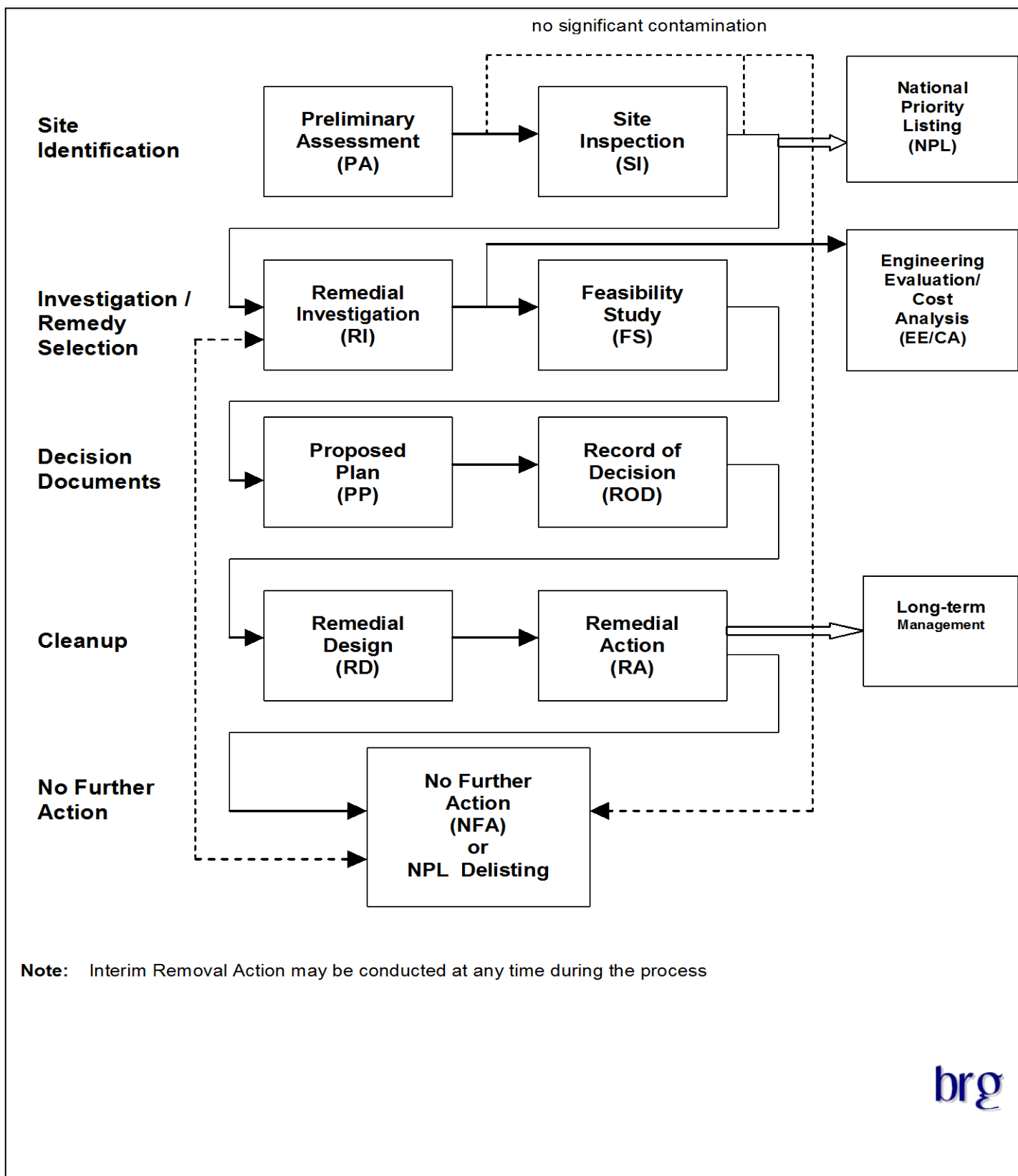
recommend No Further Action (NFA) at a site. A preferred cleanup option is identified in the FS and distributed to the public in the form of a Proposed Plan.

- **Proposed Plan (PP)** is a fact sheet that is developed to describe cleanup choices and explain why the preferred option was chosen. The public and regulatory agencies have an opportunity to provide written and oral comments on the PP. The Navy considers all comments received on the PP before making a final decision and provides a reply to all significant comments in a responsiveness summary.
- **Record of Decision (ROD)** documents the selected cleanup solution, which is available for public review. The availability of the ROD is made known through an advertisement in a local newspaper or by the distribution of an informational document.
- **Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA)** entails preparing a design for the cleanup solution (Remedial Design [RD]), along with the development of an informational fact sheet, which is distributed before the Navy begins a cleanup (Remedial Action [RA]). An RA ensues, including the implementation of the cleanup solution, while keeping the public informed.
- **Long-term Management (LTMgt)** may include long-term monitoring, which occurs at sites where hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants remain after the RA has been completed. The Navy and regulatory agencies review the long-term monitoring records every five years to ensure that human health and the environment are protected.
- **No Further Action (NFA)** occurs when all necessary remedial action activities are complete and the Navy and regulatory agencies agree that NFA is appropriate at the site.

- **NPL Delisting** may occur if the EPA believes that no further action is required, the state agrees, and the EPA still believes it is necessary after the public comments.

Under the Environmental Restoration process, sites reaching a NFA determination are considered to be Response Complete (RC). If it is determined that further action is required, construction to implement the chosen remedy (Remedial Action Construction [RA-C]) is started, which may include operation, maintenance, and monitoring actions of the solution (Remedial Action Operation [RA-O]). If necessary, the solution may continue to be used until the cleanup objectives required by the Rod (Record of Decision) for that site have been met. (DON, 2006)

Figure 2-2 provides a visual reference to the remedial action process.



**Figure 2-2: Remedial Action Process**  
(DON, 2006)



## 2.2.5 Removal Action Process

In some cases, the Navy and regulatory agencies may conduct a removal action of hazardous substances from a site. These removal actions are carried out in agreement with federal and state requirements. The Navy can perform a removal action if any one or more of the following criteria are present:

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

The EPA has defined three types of removal actions: emergency, time-critical, and non-time critical removals. These removal actions and supporting documentation are summarized below.

- **Emergency Removal Actions** occur when cleanup must begin within two weeks after the lead agency determines that a removal action is necessary.
- **Time-Critical Removal Actions** occur when cleanup can be completed within six months after the lead agency determines that a removal action is necessary.
- **Non-Time Critical Removal Actions** occur when cleanup may begin six months after the lead agency determines that a removal action is necessary.

The removal action process can be started at any time during the remedial action process.

## 2.3 Requirements for Community Involvement

Federal and state laws and regulations require community involvement during investigation and cleanup of IR Sites. The purpose is to ensure that the public is informed and involved early; that public concerns are heard; and that public comments are considered in making final decisions on hazardous waste management cleanup.

In addition, IR Program guidance provides for the opportunity to establish a Technical Review Committee (TRC), also referred to as a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB), at all DON and Marine Corps facilities involved in environmental restoration programs beyond the Preliminary Assessment (PA) / Site Inspection (SI) phase. The TRC facilitates input from all parties affected by environmental investigation and cleanup, yet TRCs do not replace the need for formal community involvement opportunities required under federal and state laws.

NAS Miramar established a TRC in June 1991. The TRC's purpose was two-fold: to allow individuals within the community the opportunity to give advice to NAS Miramar on their IR Program; and to act as a focal point for the exchange of information between NAS Miramar and the surrounding communities. The TRC's charter was to bring together community members who reflect the diverse interests within the local community, enabling early and continued two-way flow of information, concerns, values, and needs between the community and the air station. TRC membership included members of the surrounding business community, private residents, regulatory officials, and representatives from local Community Planning Groups, the DON IR Program, and the US Marine Corps. TRC meetings were held periodically until May 1995, after which the group was disbanded following lack of public participation.

### **3.0 SITE DESCRIPTIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS**

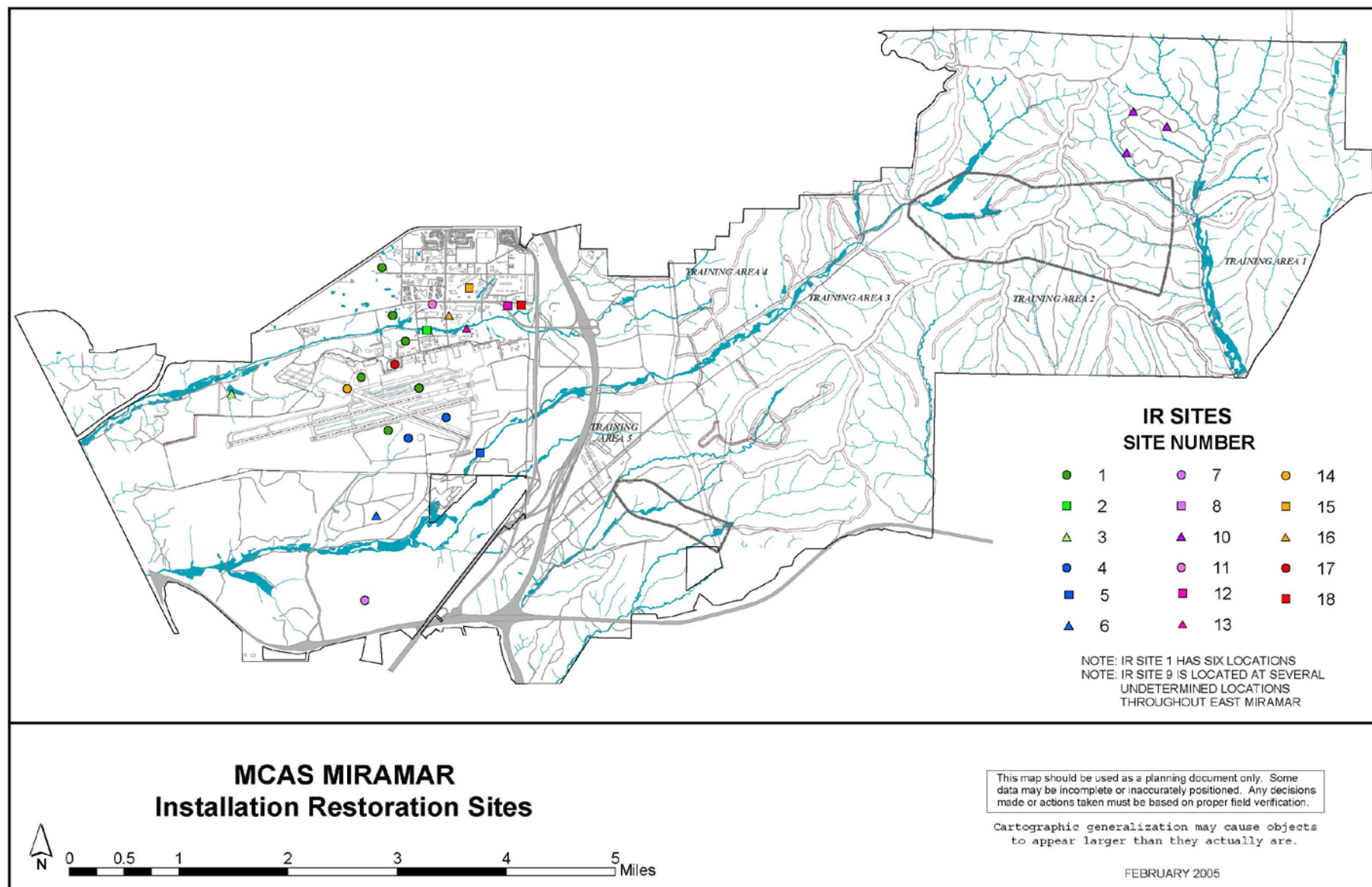
This section includes an overview of activities for the Installation Restoration and Munitions Response Programs on MCAS Miramar, including summaries of the IR Sites and the MRP Sites. Site status is current as of the writing of this CRP. In May 2009, a comprehensive Site Management Plan (SMP) for MCAS Miramar's IR Program developed, which provides more detailed information on each IR Site. Figure 3-1 presents the location of all 18 IR Sites on MCAS Miramar. An SMP for MCAS Miramar's MMRP is pending.

#### **3.1 Installation Restoration Program Overview**

The Marine Corps instituted the IR Program at MCAS Miramar to meet the requirement of CERCLA. To date, a total of 18 IR Sites have been identified under MCAS Miramar's IR Program, including the original 10 sites from the 1984 IAS and eight additional sites that have since been discovered.

To date, ten of the IR Sites on MCAS Miramar have been closed following regulatory review and approval. Two of these sites were found to be little to no risk to human health or the environment; waste was removed and disposed of properly at eight additional sites. In addition, one site was transferred to the Munitions Response Program (MRP). Section 3.1.1 provides a summary of each IR Site that has received closure by MCAS Miramar's IR Program.

Seven hazardous waste sites remain on an active status on MCAS Miramar, with each site in a different stage of the cleanup process. The Marine Corps, along with local and state regulators, monitors all sites to ensure compliance to regulations, laws and to address community concerns. Section 3.1.2 provides a summary of each active IR Site on the air station.



**Figure 3-1: MCAS Miramar IR Sites Map**  
(MCAS Miramar, 2007)

### **3.1.1 Summary of Closed IR Sites**

A brief summary of each closed IR Site follows.

#### **3.1.1.1 IR Site 3: Fish Pond**

The Fish Pond received untreated runoff between 1952 and 1976 from air station runways, aircraft parking aprons, and aircraft fueling stations. The untreated runoff contained jet fuels, leaded aviation gasoline, and waste water from aircraft washing operations. IR Site 3 was closed with No Further Action (NFA) required following the completion of the Site Inspection (SI) in 1998.

#### **3.1.1.2 IR Site 4: Fire Fighter Drill Fields**

The Drill Fields were used for training fire fighters in the suppression of fuel and oil fires. Between 1958 and 1981, waste material, primarily fuel, was poured directly onto the ground then ignited. Following the removal of heavy metals and fuel-contaminated soils at this site in June and July 2005, this site was closed with NFA required.

#### **3.1.1.3 IR Site 6: North Miramar Landfill**

North Miramar Landfill was operated by the City of San Diego between 1959 and 1983 for refuse disposal. The site received drummed liquid waste from NAS Miramar Corrosion Control Center between 1972 and 1983, including paint, paint thinner, paint stripper, non-chlorinated solvents, and corrosive waste. In May 1997, IR Site 6 was closed with NFA required by DTSC. Post-closure long-term monitoring (LTM) is currently being conducted by the City of San Diego.

#### **3.1.1.4 IR Site 7: South Miramar Landfill**

South Miramar Landfill was operated by the City of San Diego between 1959 and 1972 and may have received industrial wastes during this time, including paints, oils, and strong acids. In May 1997, DTSC closed IR Site 7 with NFA

required. Post-closure LTM is currently being conducted by the City of San Diego.

#### **3.1.1.5 IR Site 8: Old Camp Elliott Heating Plant**

The Old Camp Elliott Heating Plant was built in the 1940's and operated until 1960. Asbestos insulation that coated the plant's eight boiler tanks and ancillary piping had deteriorated and fallen to the floor creating an asbestos dust hazard. The deteriorated materials and effected soils were removed and properly disposed of during site cleanup in 1985 in conjunction with the demolition of the plant. Upon final SI, regulatory officials closed IR Site 8 with NFA required in April 1997.

#### **3.1.1.6 IR Site 9: Old Camp Elliott Impact Area**

IR Site 9 consisted of former munitions ranges and impact areas east of I-15. These areas were originally included in the IR Program, but were removed because, although no longer used as munitions impact areas, they remain operational ranges. Responsibility for the site was transferred to the Munitions Response Program.

#### **3.1.1.7 IR Site 11: Red Barn Drainage Ditch**

Soil along a natural drainage ditch at the intersection of Miramar Way and Nomad Road received contamination when an oil/ water separator malfunctioned and clogged. The oil/ water separator was associated with the Auto Maintenance Facility, the Truck Maintenance Facility, and Pesticide Mixing and Storage Facility. Following cleanup of the site in 1995, IR Site 11 was closed with NFA required in December 1996.

#### **3.1.1.8 IR Site 12: NEX/Gas/Service Station Drainage Ditch**

A natural drainage ditch southwest of the Navy Exchange Main Gas Station received contamination from the runoff of a clogged oil/ water separator located at the Auto Hobby Shop. Site cleanup was conducted in 1995 and IR Site 12 was closed in December 1996 with NFA required.

#### **3.1.1.9 IR Site 13: AIMD Jet Engine Test Cells Ditch**

Soils comprising a natural drainage ditch were contaminated following a clog in an oil/water separator at the Aviation Intermediate Maintenance Department (AIMD). Wastes were a result of aircraft engine testing, solvent cleaning of engine components, and engine repair and maintenance operations. Site cleanup was conducted in 1995. Site closure was achieved in December 1996 with NFA required.

#### **3.1.1.10 IR Site 14: Hangar 6 Drainage Ditch**

IR Site 14 is comprised of a drainage ditch in close proximity to Hangar 6 on MCAS Miramar's flight line. In August 1996, contaminated soils were removed from the site and it was determined that any residual contamination did not pose a significant threat to groundwater and surface water. This IR Site was closed with NFA required on December 6, 1996.

#### **3.1.1.11 IR Site 17: B380 Photo Imaging Lab**

Building 8380 was constructed in 1959 and was use as a photo imaging laboratory. Leaking sumps beneath the building contaminated soil in the immediate area with photo processing chemicals. The site was added to the IR Program in 1996. Following analysis of soil samples, the IR Site was closed in November 1998 upon concurrence by the RWQCB with the findings in the Preliminary SI, which reported low risk to human health.

### **3.1.2 Summary of Active IR Program Activities**

MCAS Miramar's IR Program currently has seven active IR Sites on the Air Station. A summary of each active IR Site may be found below. Figure 3-1 depicts the location of the IR Sites on MCAS Miramar.



### **3.1.2.1 IR Site 1: Fuel Farm Operations Area**

IR Site 1 is made up of seven non-contiguous areas, including the existing fuel farm. Waste petroleum, oils, lubricants (POL) and tank bottom sludges were sprayed on vegetated areas and bare soil for weed and dust control from the early 1940s through 1975. Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) have been detected in samples collected at IR Site 1C on Edson Road, the site of the new fuel farm. In addition, spills at the fuel farm occurred. A new fuel farm is currently under construction. In preparation for the construction, a hot spot Removal Action (RA) was carried out to remove the soil identified to have the highest concentrations of TPH and PCBs in order to reduce the risk to workers during the construction of the new fuel farm and to reduce the need for special handling of soil excavated during the construction process. Investigation and removal action for the balance of IR Site 1 began in FY09; completion is scheduled by FY11, after the existing fuel farm is closed.

### **3.1.2.2 IR Site 2: Rose Canyon**

During the 1940's through the 1960's industrial materials were commonly discharged into Rose Canyon via storm drains. Concentrated wastes, including oils, greases, hydraulic fluid, fuels, solvent, paint thinners, plating waste water, corrosive wastes, and beryllium dust were reportedly disposed of on this site. An SI is planned for IR Site 2 in FY10.

### **3.1.2.3 IR Site 5: San Clemente Canyon Disposal Area**

Between 1940 and 1974 solid refuse and liquid wastes were staged, disposed of, and burned at IR Site 5, which is located at the end of the main runway for the air field. Waste materials included waste paints, pesticides, solvents, and spent lead batteries. A Site Inspection (SI) was completed in 2006, which resulted in the conclusion that there are large fill areas along the canyon at the end of the runway, including a horseshoe shape around the burn area. In



addition, overshoot from a local skeet range was observed in the area. A Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) is currently being conducted.

#### **3.1.2.4 IR Site 10: Sycamore Canyon Atlas Missile Facility**

Between late 1955 and late 1960's Atlas Missile booster testing was conducted by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the U.S. Air Force. Following closure of the facility, the site was vandalized and several electrical transformers containing PCBs were damaged. In addition, asbestos contamination was addressed by a removal action in 1994. An SI was finalized in 2006 resulting in the discovery that, in addition to PCB contamination of soil at the site, PCBs were found on a nearby access road to an Explosive Ordnance Disposal site. An Engineering Evaluation/ Cost Analysis (EE/CA) is currently underway at IR Site 10 and a Removal Action is planned for FY09.

#### **3.1.2.5 IR Site 15 Supply Drum Storage Area**

IR Site 15 is located adjacent to Building 238. Prior to 1992, this site was used as the hazardous waste storage area. Soil contamination resulted from spills associated with storage of waste fuels, solvent rags, and waste oils. An SI to assess the contamination at the site is scheduled for FY10.

#### **3.1.2.6 IR Site 16: K212 Boiler Plant Mercury Spill**

IR Site 16 is located adjacent to the K212 Boiler Plant. During a tank excavation, evidence was found of a mercury release. Soil contamination on the site most likely resulted from broken mercury manometers and leaking waste tanks. An SI to assess the contamination at IR Site 16 is scheduled for FY10, and site cleanup is planned for FY13.

### **3.1.2.7 IR Site 18: NEX Main Gas Station**

The NEX Main Gas Station is the primary service station on Air Station for nonmilitary vehicles. It is located near the intersection of Miramar Court and Maxam Way, near the western entrance to MCAS Miramar. Leaking gasoline and Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) contaminated soil and groundwater in the immediate area. Following a 1997 directive, subsequent sampling indicated groundwater beneath the site had been impacted with petroleum hydrocarbons; contaminated soil was excavated and disposed of offsite. Groundwater sampling conducted in early 2007 indicates that additional investigation is required to assess the extent of groundwater contamination. Additional groundwater assessment activities are planned for FY09.

## **3.2 Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) Overview**

The Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP), typically abbreviated as MRP, was established in 2001 to manage the environmental, health, and safety issues presented by munitions and explosives of concern (MEC), including unexploded ordnance (UXO), discarded military munitions (DMM), and munitions constituents (MC). MEC at MCAS Miramar was the result of munitions debris from training exercises by various military entities during their historical tenure on the installation. In addition, public access had been granted for specific sites as recreational ranges.

A Preliminary Assessment (PA) was conducted for the base's MMRP in 2008 resulting in 11 MRP sites requiring further study. A Site Inspection Work Plan for the installation's MMRP sites was issued in April 2010 (Malcolm Pirnie, 2010) and a Site Inspection (SI) Report is anticipated in April 2011. (DTSC, 2010)

### **3.2.1 Summary of Active MMRP Activities**

MCAS Miramar's IR Program currently has 11 active MMRP Sites on the Air Station. A summary of each active IR Site may be found below.

### **3.2.1.1 MMRP Site 1: Grenade Course**

The Grenade Course comprises 30.4 acres and is roughly located in the center of MCAS Miramar, bisected by I-15. Historically, the site's location was southeast of Camp Kearny and within the former Camp Elliott training area, although historical maps vary the actual location site. The range was divided into three sections, with the western third used as the Grenade Course, and the middle and eastern thirds for bayonet training. While documentation is not available to confirm that the range was not used for live training, based on the location, size, and terrain of the course, it was most likely used as a practice range.

The types of munitions that were used at the site has not been confirmed, however they most likely included practice grenades (M21) and training grenades (MK1A1). Had the site been used for live grenade training, MK2 fragmentation grenades may be present. It is estimated that the operational period for the range was between 1941 and 1943, with activities having ceased by 1944 when the first railroad spurs were identified on this site.

In October 2003, the Cedars Wildfire burned through the area east of I-15 where the Grenade Course is located. A site walk conducted in 2007 for the PA resulted in no remnants of a grenade course, and no visual evidence of MEC or MD were observed.

A PA for MRP Site 1 was completed in September 2007. An SI Work Plan was submitted in April 2010, with the SI anticipated in April 2011. (Malcolm Pirnie, 2010)

### **3.2.1.2 MMRP Site 2: Shot Gun Range**

An outdoor skeet range and a shotgun sighting range were established in 1943 at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Camp Kearny, with estimated activity through 1950. The Shot Gun Range was identified on a historical map dated 1946 and visible on aerial photos dated 1947, 1949, and again in 1957, although by the

final date, aerial photos only show partial remnants of shotgun shells in the area. A Preliminary Assessment (PA) for MMRP Site 2 was completed in September 2007.

### **3.2.1.3 MMRP Site 3: Skeet Range 1980**

An outdoor skeet range and a shotgun sighting range were established in 1943 at the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Camp Kearny, with estimated activity through 1950. The 37.9 acre Skeet Range, known as Skeet Range 1980 to differentiate it from other skeet ranges historically used at the installation, is located in the central portion of the base, northeast of the airfield, north of Boyington Road, and west of Kearny Villa Road. The northeaster portion of the site is bisected by Miramar Way. The range operated from approximately 1958 to 1980. Since 1980, natural vegetation has covered much of the site, followed by grading and improvements to Miramar Way and Kearny Villas Road in the far northeastern part of the site in the late 1990s.

Historical documents and aerial photographs confirm that the Skeet Range 1980 was comprised of four skeet ranges located in the western portion of the site and four trap ranges in the eastern portion of the site. All of the firing positions for both the trap and skeet ranges were located in the southernmost portion of the ranges, with firing directed to the north. Munitions used at this site included 12- and 20-gauge shotgun shells (e.g. lead shot), typical ammunition used for skeet and trap shooting. Clay targets (skeet) were also used at this site. The estimated density at the former ranges is low and limited to the surface of the area.

A PA for MMRP Site 3 was completed in September 2007. An SI Work Plan was submitted in April 2010, with the SI anticipated in April 2011. (Malcolm Pirnie, 2010)

#### **3.2.1.4 MMRP Site 5: San Diego Skeet Range**

The San Diego Skeet Range was comprised of four large and four small firing positions. Aerial photos estimate construction of the range occurred sometime after 1957, with an active range evident in 1964. Primary use of the area as a range appears to have occurred between 1971 and 1980. The range began to deteriorate due to lack of use after 1980, when only half of the most westerly firing position was visible, and up to 1994, when that same position was unrecognizable. Natural vegetation took over the range by 1996. It is estimated that the San Diego Skeet Range was used for approximately 20 years, between 1964 and into the 1980s. Munitions used at this site included 12-gauge shotgun shells. A Preliminary Assessment (PA) for MMRP Site 5 was completed in September 2007.

#### **3.2.1.5 MMRP Site 6: Pistol Ranges 5-7**

MMRP Site 6 is approximately 2.55 acres with three ranges, referenced as Pistol Ranges 5, 6 and 7. The site is located north of the airfield and south of Miramar Road. The ranges are on the northern side of Rose Canyon (IR Site 2), approximately 2,000 feet north of the former Camp Kearny boundary. Pistol Range 5 had 12 targets and two firing lines (25- and 50-yards); Pistol Range 6 had 10 targets and two firing lines (15- and 25-yards); and Pistol Range 7 had 20 targets and two firing lines (25- and 50 yards). The estimated density at the former ranges is low and limited to the surface of the area.

It is estimated that the ranges were in use for two to three years, between 1917 through mid-1920. Munitions used at this site included .45 caliber cartridges.

A PA for MMRP Site 6 was completed in September 2007. An SI Work Plan was submitted in April 2010, with the SI anticipated in April 2011. (Malcolm Pirnie, 2010)

### **3.2.1.6 MMRP Site 7: Rifle Ranges 2 and 3**

Rifle Ranges 2 and 3 are located just north of Camp Kearny, on approximately 10.5 acres in the northwestern portion of the installation. Range 2 had 34 targets and two firing lines (500- and 600-yards), and Range 3 had five targets with two firing lines (800- and 1,000-yards). Firing for both ranges was from the south to the north. The area where Range 2's 1,000-yard firing line was located has been developed as Miramar Drive, and the former 800-yard firing line for Range 2 is located north of the installation boundary. The area outside of the installation will be addressed independently by the Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) program and will not be associated with installation environmental cleanup efforts. The locations of the two firing lines for Range 3 are within the footprint of the MCAS Miramar Golf Course, including a golf course maintenance building and unmaintained habitat.

It is estimated that the ranges were in use for two to three years, between 1917 through mid-1920. Munitions used at this site included .30 caliber cartridges. A 2006 PA site review resulted in no physical indications of structures or small arms cartridge casings from the former range on the site.

A PA for MMRP Site 7 was completed in September 2007. An SI Work Plan was submitted in April 2010, with the SI anticipated in April 2011. (Malcolm Pirnie, 2010)

### **3.2.1.7 MMRP Site 8: Pistol Range 12**

MMRP Site 8, referenced as Range Number 12, is located south of the southeastern side of Camp Kearny, just south of Johnson Road. The Pistol Range, which is located in San Clemente Canyon, was oriented southeast to northwest, with the firing line located to the southeast of the target area toward the northern canyon wall. The range had a total of two targets and a 15-yard firing line.

It is estimated that the range was in use for two to three years, between 1917 through mid-1920. Munitions use was limited to small arms ammunition, specifically to .45 caliber cartridges.

The MMRP Site is .57 acres in the canyon drainage way, covered with vegetation. A 2006 site walk noted that the site is on an elevated area of land covered with shrubs and rocks. No distinguishable feature of the pistol range or visual evidence of range use was apparent. MMRP Site 8 is currently located within the footprint of IR Site 5, yet it is anticipated the boundary of IR Site 5 will be modified. Once revised, it is anticipated that MMRP Site 8 will no longer be within IR Site 5 boundaries.

A PA for MRP Site 08 was completed in September 2007. An SI Work Plan was submitted in April 2010, with the SI anticipated in April 2011. (Malcolm Pirnie, 2010)

#### **3.2.1.8 MMRP Site 9: Pistol Range 13**

MRP Site 09, Pistol Range 13, is located south of the eastern side of Camp Kearny. Pistol Range 12 was included in a report dated August 5, 1918 concerning the facilities at Camp Kearny, and identified on a map dated the same year. No remnants of this range are evident on aerial photos dated 1928 or 1949. It is estimated that the ranges were in use for two to three years, between 1917 through mid-1920. Munitions used at this site included .45 caliber cartridges. A PA for MMRP Site 9 was completed in September 2007.

#### **3.2.1.9 MMRP Site 10: Pistol Ranges 9-11**

Pistol Ranges 9-11 are located in the southernmost portion of the installation, just north of the southern boundary, south of the airfield on the northern side of San Clemente Canyon, and north of the J. Harris Quarry site, privately-owned land used for sand and gravel extraction. Range 9 was comprised of two targets with 25- and 50-yard firing lines; Ranges 10 and 11 both had five targets

and two firing lines (15- and 30-yards). All three ranges used cut-outs in the San Clemente Canyon wall as natural backstops.

It is estimated that the ranges were in use for two to three years, between 1917 through mid-1920, when Camp Kearny was officially deactivated. Munitions used at this site included .45 caliber cartridges. The site currently consists of undeveloped land comprising approximately 1.98 acres. The 2006 PA site walk resulted in no physical evidence or remains of the pistol ranges.

MMRP Site 10 is currently located within the boundary of IR Site 5, yet once the IR Site 5 boundary is revised, MMRP Site 10 will no longer be within IR Site 5 limits.

A PA for MMRP Site 10 was completed in September 2007. An SI Work Plan was submitted in April 2010, with the SI anticipated in April 2011. (Malcolm Pirnie, 2010)

#### **3.2.1.10 MMRP Site 12: Bomb Target (Kearny Field)**

In 1941, recommendations to the Navy included that they extend the runway at the former US Naval Air Station San Diego (now MCAS Miramar) and acquire additional land north of the field for the relocation of the Dive Bombing Target at the base. Miramar Bomb Target No. 31 was identified on a historical map dated 1940 and detected on an aerial photo in 1942. Subsequent documents refer to the area as Range 22, Bomb Target (Kearny Field).

MMRP Site 12 is located in the middle of the operational runways at MCAS Miramar, encompassing 2.9 acres. The majority of the site is currently covered by paved or concrete surfaces associated with the airfield.

It is estimated that this target was used prior to 1940 through 1941 or 1942. Munitions at this site include 100 pound, 500 pound, and miniature practice bombs (MK 5/MK 23 three-pound bombs). There was no evidence of use as a bombing target during the PA site walk in 2006.



A PA for MMRP Site 12 was completed in September 2007. An SI Work Plan was submitted in April 2010, with the SI anticipated in April 2011. (Malcolm Pirnie, 2010)

#### **3.2.1.11 MMRP Site 13: Bore Sight Range**

The Bore Site Range was first identified on a historical map in 1946 as an outdoor range. The tunneled Bore Sight Range opened in 1969. It was 20 feet high, 40 feet wide, and 1,000 feet long, opening into a sand embankment to absorb projectiles fired from aircraft. The site is 3 acres in size and is currently part of the active MCAS Miramar airfield. The majority of the area is covered with sparse vegetation and former firing pads. The 2006 PA site visit noted that the range and tunnel had been demolished, and the area was graded flat.

Munitions used in this area include .50 caliber cartridge, ball and 20mm caliber, ball. The tunneled range was used from it's opening in 1969 until 2000; while use at the outdoor range is estimated between 1946 and 1968. Munitions density at the site is estimated to be low and any bullets that might have been fired into the firing butt (berm) were likely removed when the berm and surface materials were demolished in 2001.

A PA for Site 13 was completed in September 2007. An SI Work Plan was submitted in April 2010, with the SI anticipated in April 2011. (Malcolm Pirnie, 2010)

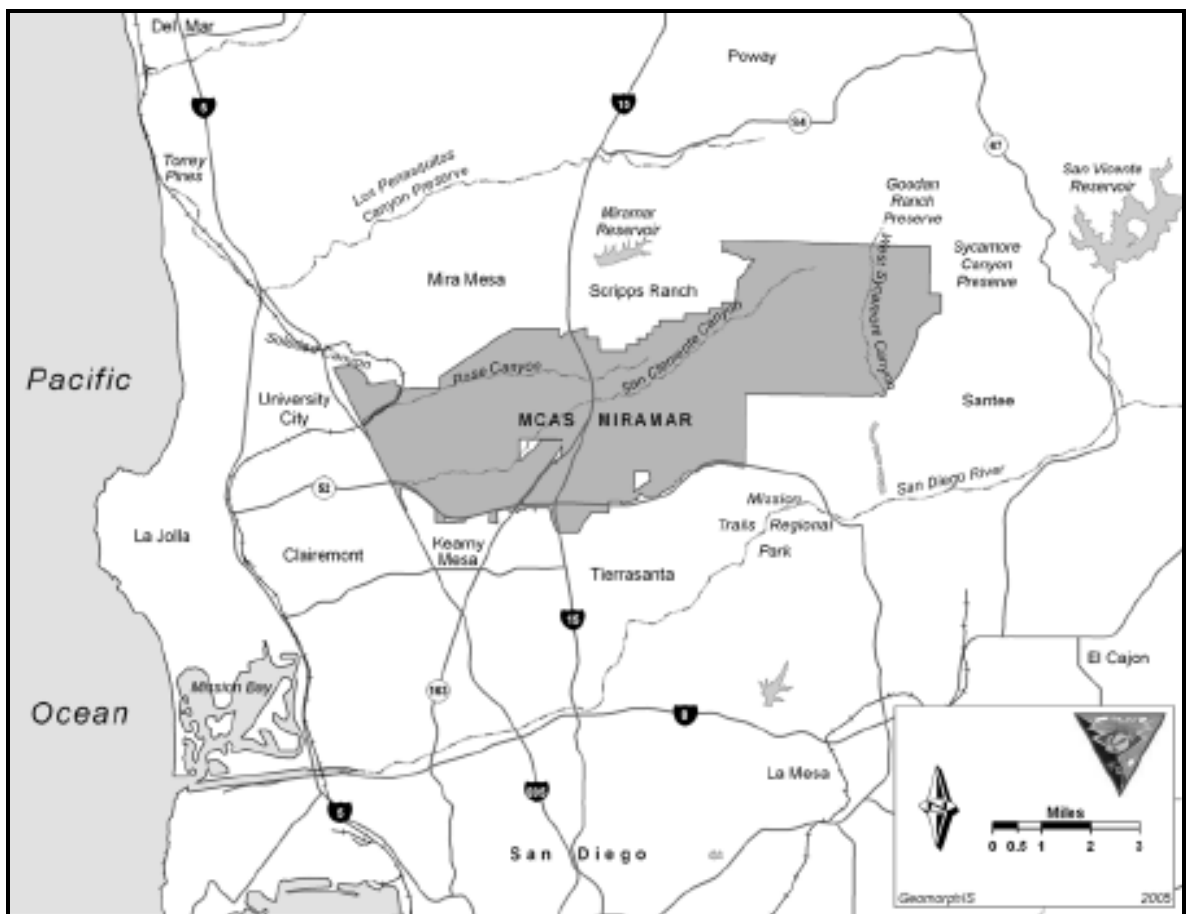
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## 4.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND AND INTERVIEWS

### 4.1 Description of the Community

Specifically for the purposes of this CRP, three communities were originally considered the primary areas that may be potentially affected by the environmental cleanup activities on MCAS Miramar. These include the Air Station and the commercial area immediately outside its gates, commonly known as Miramar; Mira Mesa to the north; and Tierrasanta to the south.

Figure 4-1 depicts the relative location of MCAS Miramar to its community neighbors.



**Figure 4-1: MCAS Miramar Community Neighbors Map**  
(Stout, 2006)

## 4.2 Area Population and Profile

Table 4-1 provides a breakdown of the population of the communities on and around MCAS Miramar.

**Table 4-1: Demographics of MCAS Miramar and Neighboring Communities**

	MCAS Miramar	Mira Mesa	Tierrasanta
<b>Total Estimated Population (2006)</b>	7,750	75,108	31,267
Household Population	2,248	74,865	31,257
Group Quarters Population	5,502	243	10
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	527	24,947	11,432
Single Family	72*	13,918	5,909
Multiple Family	455*	10,743	5,523
Mobile Home and Other	0	286	0
Vacancy Rate	1.6%	2.1%	5.5%
Persons per Household	4.17	3.07	2.89
<b>Median Household Income</b>	\$39,622	\$64,128	\$59,352
<b>Estimated Population by Race &amp; Ethnicity</b>			
White	4,701	26,616	19,997
Hispanic	1,451	7,865	3,449
Asian & Pacific Islander	396	33,060	3,599
Black	1,027	3,212	2,506
American Indian	49	158	180
Other	126	4,197	1,556
<b>Estimated Population by Age &amp; Sex</b>			
Male	6,263	37,941	15,353
Female	1,487	37,167	15,914
Median Age	22.6	36.3	31.3

(SANDAG, 2007)

\*current housing unit information supplied by Lincoln Military Housing, November 2007

#### 4.2.1 Miramar

Before becoming a military air station, Miramar was a small, isolated community centered on a railroad station. Miramar was originally part of Scripps Ranch, founded by Edward W. Scripps in the 1890s; the name “Miramar”, loosely translated as “view of the sea”, was eventually applied to the surrounding mesa. No buildings from the original community survive. The area immediately to the north of MCAS Miramar is the suburb of Mira Mesa.

Today, Miramar is primarily a commercial and light industrial area, with residential areas inside the installation gates. The air station is subdivided into operations and support functions. Support functions include group quarters (barracks and dormitories), single family homes, and mobile homes. The residential population on base in January 2006 was estimated at 7,750 people; of this population, approximately 5,500 reside in group quarters, and 2,250 in household units. There are a total of 527 housing units, with 72 single family homes and 455 multiple family units. The average number of persons per household is 4.17. The median household income in 2006 was \$39,671, and the median age 22.7 years. (SANDAG, 2007)

MCAS Miramar’s Marine Corps Community Services (MCCS) section provide resources for base residents and personnel, including retail, services, recreation, special events, food and hospitality, Semper Fit, and Marine & Family Services. MCCS provides employment for over 870 individuals, of whom more than 14.5% are military family members on a full-or part-time basis, and 14.4% are active-duty members on a part-time basis. (MCAS Miramar, 2007a)

Recreation facilities on the air station include playing fields, a recreation center, a theater, a swimming pool, an auto hobby shop, and an eighteen-hole golf course. In addition, multiple community service resources and retail shops are provided for families on the installation, including cleaners, markets, car rental,

restaurants, a credit union, specialty stores, and the commissary and exchange, which serves air station residents, off-base personnel, and military retirees.

MCAS Miramar offers a Youth Center for children and teens under 18 years old. The installation completed construction of a new 16,000 square foot building in February 2010, offering programs to base youth, including a Part Day Preschool Program serving 3 to 5 year olds, the School Age Care Program for 5 to 12 year olds, a Teen Center for 12 to 17 year olds. In addition the Youth Program offers before- and after-school activities, summer programs, a teen center, homework labs, recreational spaces, a game room, a teen patio, and an outdoor playground for children of all ages. (MCAS Miramar Annual Report 2010) Children who live on the base typically attend San Diego Unified School District's elementary, middle, and high schools in the neighboring community of Mira Mesa.

Installation officials are continually striving to improve the quality of life on the base, for service members, families, and visitors to MCAS Miramar. In support of this, numerous facilities construction and remodeling projects have been planned, initiated and completed. Projects include:

- Golf Course Clubhouse and Staff NCO Club (grand opening March 2009);
- Human Resource Service Center (scheduled for completion in 2011);
- Consolidated Brig Expansion (awarded September 2009);
- Hangar 6 on the Flight Line (completed);
- New Marine Combat Water Survival Training Facility (estimated completion 2010);
- Recycled Water Irrigation System (completed in 2009);
- Aviation Fuel Storage Facility (estimated completion in 2011);
- Military Working Dog Complex (estimated completion 2010);
- Youth Center (completed February 2010); and
- Fuel Pits and Airfield Apron Modification (award anticipated in 2010).

Additional services on the installation include healthcare, safety, postal, and fire services. The Branch Medical Clinic provides Family Practice, Acute Care, Occupational Health, Optometry, Pharmacy, and Midwife services to active duty personnel, dependents, and retirees.

#### **4.2.2 Mira Mesa**

Established in the 1950s as a residential area to support the former NAS Miramar, Mira Mesa has grown into one of the largest communities in San Diego. In the late 1960s, an area comprising approximately 10,500 acres was rapidly developed, extending from the I-15 freeway to the east to the I-805 in the west, and from Los Peñasquitos Canyon in the north to Miramar Road to the south. The area boasts a diverse community, including large Filipino and Vietnamese populations, and a balanced ratio of business and residentially zoned areas, providing abundant shopping and recreational opportunities, as well as business buildings with cutting edge technology facilities and office space. A variety of ethnic cuisines and restaurants are available throughout the community. Along with its eight community parks, the area boasts community resources ranging from teen and senior centers to an ice arena, an aquatic complex, and a junior college. Mira Mesa Ridge provides military housing to the community through the DON's PPV housing program. Sixty-five 2- and 3-bedroom townhomes, including a children's play area and a half-court basketball court, are located approximately 3 miles north of MCAS Miramar. (Lincoln, 2007; CNRSW, 2007) The Mira Mesa Town Council (MMTC) is a volunteer organization that works toward the improvement of the Mira Mesa Community. The MMTC holds monthly meetings that provide information to the community and act as a forum for identifying and solving community problems. (MMTC, 2007) The Mira Mesa Community Planning Group is a citizen organization that meets monthly to advise the City on land use-based community goals and development proposals.

Mira Mesa is now home to approximately 75,000 residents, including students, hi-tech employees, families, and single people alike. There are over 24,000

homes in the community, averaging 3.07 people per household. The median age is 36.6 years old and the community boasts a median income of approximately \$64,000 per year. (SANDAG 2007) At build out, which is estimated to occur after the year 2010, Mira Mesa is expected to house 82,600 people in 28,300 dwelling units, a 15% increase from the 2006 estimates. (City of San Diego, 2006).

#### **4.2.3 Scripps Ranch**

Scripps Ranch was a 400 acre ranch purchased in 1980 by newspaper publisher E.W. Scripps and his half-sister, Ellen Browning Scripps. Eventually E.W. Scripps acquired 2,100 acres of land with a climate and foliage that reminded him of Algeria. He built his home on the land and named it Miramar, after the Archduke Maximilian's castle in Trieste, Italy.

Scripps Miramar Ranch is one of two communities that make up the Scripps Ranch Community . It is located east of Mira Mesa and Interstate 15, North of Marine Corps Air Station Miramar, and South of Poway. The Scripps Miramar Community Plan was adopted by the San Diego City Council in 1978, setting forth a plan to maintain the area's motto, *Scripps Ranch - Country Living*, by offering scenic parks, community facilities, landscaped neighborhoods, and inviting business parks. The Scripps Ranch Community Planning Group serves as an advisory voice to the Scripps Miramar Ranch Planning Committee on land use matters within the community boundaries.

The Scripps Ranch Civic Association serves the primary role of coordination and promotion of news and events in the community. In addition, they are a primary source of information for the area, offering an informative monthly newsletter for residents. Additional organizations in the area include an information center, a community theater, a senior center, sports facilities, and a San Diego County branch library.

(<http://www.sandiego.gov/planning/community/profiles/scrippsmiramarranch/ind>



ex.shtml - 11/30/2010; <http://www.scrippsranh.org/aboutscripps/history.asp>  
11/29/10)

Population...

#### **4.2.4 Tierrasanta**

Tierrasanta was originally part of the Mission San Diego de Alcalá mission ranch, which was active during the late 1700s and 1800s. The U.S. military purchased the land in 1941 as Camp Elliot, a Marine Corps training facility. In 1961 the area that is now Tierrasanta, along with a portion of neighboring Mission Trails Regional Park, were declared surplus and sold. In 1962 the Elliott Community Plan was issued to serve as a roadmap for future development; Tierrasanta was subsequently founded in 1971 as one of the first master planned communities in San Diego.

Tierrasanta is situated like an island, not directly bordered by any community. It is comprised of approximately 6,700 acres, bounded on the north by freeway 52 and the southern fields of MCAS Miramar, on the east by the 5,800 acre Mission Trails Regional Park, on the west by I-15, and on the south by steep canyons overlooking the San Diego River and Mission Valley. Community activities typically are held at the Tierrasanta Recreation Center, which offers lighted ball fields, a large swimming pool, tennis courts, a gymnasium, and meeting rooms. The elected Tierrasanta Community Council (TCC) has responsibility for community planning and for advising the City of San Diego and other State and Federal government agencies. There are three primary commercial areas in Tierrasanta serving the needs of the community with more than 70 businesses, banks, retail, service, and office space. In addition, there is a Navy Exchange “mini-mart” in the Murphy Canyon area of the community.

Tierrasanta has been fully built out since the early 1990s; the population has grown from 173 persons in 1971 to an estimated population of 31,267 in January 2006. There are currently 11,432 housing units in the area, with 5,909

single family and 5,523 multiple family units. The average number of persons per household is 2.89 and the median household income is \$59,352.

Murphy Canyon, encompassing the southwest sector of Tierrasanta, accommodates a DON PPV housing program development, providing moderate cost rentals to Navy personnel, including MCAS Miramar families. There are 992 three- and four-bedroom single-family homes, constructed between 1972 and 1975, currently being renovated under the PPV. Other recent improvements to the housing area include construction of four new homes in the neighborhood and community-based resources, including community centers, public pools, and play areas. (Clark, 2007) The remainder of residential Tierrasanta is a combination of traditional subdivisions and planned residential developments. The mixing of these two types of housing, in conjunction with the undeveloped canyons which penetrate the area, gives Tierrasanta the appearance of several separate neighborhoods joined together to form a larger community. (City of San Diego, 2007)

## **4.3 Education and Community Services**

### **4.3.1 Education**

The Education Center at MCAS Miramar offers adult education on the Air Station, including classrooms in which local colleges teach a wide range of courses. The Center currently offers programs at the certificate, associates, bachelors and masters levels. In addition, they provide proctor services for exams, such as Military Classification Tests, the CLEP, SAT and ACT. The staff has developed programs to meet the special needs of active duty personnel, including courses via the internet, SMART transcripts, and the Military Apprenticeship Program. The Education Center is located in The Hub (Building 535), along with the Air Station Library and the Career Resource Center, serving active duty, retired, and military family members.

San Diego Miramar College is located on Hourglass Field, property that originally served as an auxiliary landing area for NAS Miramar. The community

college, originally established as a training facility for San Diego's law enforcement personnel and firefighters in 1969, has grown to include a high-tech computer business center, library, police academy, child development center, digital media lab, online "bullpen," science/technology center, advanced transportation center, and an expansive athletic complex, including the largest aquatic complex in San Diego County. Approximately 12,000 diverse students attend Miramar College classes each semester. ([Miramar, 2007](#))

Alliant University (formerly United States International University [USIU]) is located north of MCAS Miramar on Pomerado Road in Scripps Miramar Ranch. Alliant serves approximately 1,600 students on the 60-acre campus with on-site housing, a dining hall, the Alliant SportCenter, and a renowned library. Undergraduate and graduate degrees are available, with a primary focus on preparing students for professional careers in the applied social sciences. ([Alliant, 2007](#); [StateUniversity.com, 2007](#))

San Diego Unified School District (SDUSD) serves the Kindergarten through 12<sup>th</sup> grade (K-12) public education needs of MCAS Miramar's families and neighboring community members. Mira Mesa meets the needs of students in the Miramar and Mira Mesa communities with one senior high school, two middle schools, and six elementary schools. In addition, there are several private schools in and around Mira Mesa. Tierrasanta provides public education primarily to residents of Tierrasanta and Murphy Canyon, with one senior high school, two middle schools, and five elementary schools, of which two are on Murphy Canyon Navy housing property. Scripps Ranch offers K-12 public education to the community with one high school, one middle school, and four elementary schools. Public education options for Miramar and the neighboring communities are summarized in [Table 4-2](#).

**Table 4-2: K-12 Public Education Resources**

<b>Community</b>	<b>School Classification</b>	<b>School Name</b>
Mira Mesa	Elementary School	Ericson Elementary
Mira Mesa	Elementary School	Hage Elementary
Mira Mesa	Elementary School	Hickman Elementary
Mira Mesa	Elementary School	Mason Elementary
Mira Mesa	Elementary School	Sandburg Elementary
Mira Mesa	Elementary School	Walker Elementary
Mira Mesa	Middle School	Challenger Middle
Mira Mesa	Middle School	Wangenheim Middle
Mira Mesa	High School	Mira Mesa High
Scripps Ranch	High School	Scripps Ranch High
Scripps Ranch	Middle School	Marshall Middle
Scripps Ranch	Elementary School	Dingeman Elementary
Scripps Ranch	Elementary School	E.B. Scripps Elementary
Scripps Ranch	Elementary School	Jerabek Elementary
Scripps Ranch	Elementary School	Miramar Ranch Elementary
Tierrasanta	Elementary School	Hancock Elementary
Tierrasanta	Elementary School	Kumeyaay Elementary
Tierrasanta	Elementary School	Miller Elementary
Tierrasanta	Elementary School	Tierrasanta Elementary
Tierrasanta	Elementary School	Vista Grande Elementary
Tierrasanta	Middle School	DePortola Middle
Tierrasanta	Middle School	Farb Middle School
Tierrasanta	High School	Serra High

### 4.3.2 Libraries

Many installation personnel, family members, air station employees, and interested community members live in the neighboring communities of Mira Mesa, Scripps Ranch, and Tierrasanta and have access to the City of San Diego's Public Library system. The Mira Mesa Branch Library is located at 8405 New Salem Street, approximately two miles from the air station's North Gate, less than two miles from Scripps Miramar Ranch, and 8.5 miles from Tierrasanta in the most densely populated area adjacent to the installation. The library has an established area in the Reference section for documents pertaining to MCAS Miramar. With the existing installation resources already on site, as well as its proximity to the base and the neighboring communities, the Mira Mesa Branch Library was established as the location for MCAS Miramar's IR Program Community Information Repository in conjunction with the December 2007 CRP, serving individuals without access to the installation. This location provides a copy of the complete AR index and pertinent documents available for public review. The Information Repository is located in the Reference Section of the library, grouped with other documents pertaining to MCAS Miramar. Contact information and hours for the Mira Mesa Branch Library and the Information Repository can be found in [Appendix A](#).

### 4.3.3 Public Affairs Office

The primary mission of the MCAS Miramar's Public Affairs Office (PAO) is to tell the stories of Team Miramar's Marines, Sailors and civilians, boosting the public's awareness of the unique elements and contributions of the Marine Corps through direct and effective communication with active and retired military, base personnel, members of the surrounding communities, and people across the nation and around the world. Programs offered include MCAS Miramar's *Flight Jacket*, the authorized installation publication for Miramar, Media Relations, Community Relations, and biweekly tours of the installation. In addition, the PAO coordinates Educators' Workshops several times each

year to familiarize educators from west of the Mississippi River about opportunities the Marine Corps provides. The base also promotes community development through active participation in San Diego City School's Partnerships in Education program, designed to promote student achievement through shared time and resources.

#### **4.3.4 Community Plans and Liaison Office**

MCAS Miramar's Community Plans and Liaison Office's (CP&L) mission is chartered to promote educational outreach within surrounding communities of MCAS Miramar. This task is achieved by implementing sustainability strategies through expansive community outreach and educational forums to ensure compatible land use planning within surrounding communities.

The CP&L Office consists of two functional areas with one common goal; Land Use and Community Relations. The common goal of these functions is to ensure the continued role of MCAS Miramar as a facility capable of supporting USMC mission essential training requirements to meet national security objectives by integrating within the planning process. The Community Plans and Liaison Officer is responsible to the Commanding Officer for ensuring that potential encroachments and sustainability objectives are met, and problem areas are identified in a timely manner.

MCAS Miramar's CP&L Office facilitates liaison between the installation and surrounding communities affected by Miramar operations. The CP&L Community Leaders Forum provides an opportunity for leaders in the neighboring areas to communicate directly with base representatives regarding current issues, proposed plans, and any interests or concerns, promoting open, two-way communication. Numerous interview participants suggested utilizing MCAS Miramar's CP&L as an efficient and effective means of communication for IR Program information and updates.

#### 4.3.5 Community-Based Media Outlets

There are four community newspapers that provide information to MCAS Miramar and its neighbors.

The *Flight Jacket* is MCAS Miramar's weekly newspaper serving the installation and the surrounding community. It is distributed each Friday, free of charge to air station housing areas, as well as to military units and facilities. The *Flight Jacket* communicates the outstanding accomplishments of MCAS Miramar's personnel and its tenant organizations and other important community information. Distribution of the paper exceeds 13,000 copies each week, reaching active, reserve, and retired military, their families, employees on the Air Station, and members of the surrounding communities.

Each Thursday, the *Mira Mesa Scripps Ranch Sentinel* is published, providing community news and events to members of the Mira Mesa and Scripps Ranch communities. It is available at a number of locations in the area, including the Mira Mesa Branch Library.

The *Tierra Times* is the community service newspaper serving Tierrasanta and Murphy Canyon. Information pertinent to local community members is available, as well as a comprehensive listing of community resources. It is published 16 times per year, approximately every third Thursday. The newspaper has a circulation of 10,000 copies, including direct mailing to all residents in the community and additional copies distributed to the Tierrasanta Branch Library, as well as other high traffic locations around Tierrasanta.

The *Navy Dispatch* is the largest and oldest weekly military paper in San Diego County. Weekly Thursday direct mail and doorstep deliveries to all the military bases in the county, ships in port, military housing units, and military households in the civilian community provide circulation of the paper to both military personnel and civilians.

## 4.4 Community Involvement Activities

During October 2007, community interviews were conducted in the development of a Community Relations Plan (CRP) for the IR Program on the installation. Interviewees included community members in the vicinity of the installation, businesses, and community planning groups. Overall, community members reported limited knowledge regarding MCAS Miramar's Installation Restoration (IR) Program, previous outreach efforts by the Marine Corps, and media coverage specifically related to the IR Program. They expressed interest in receiving an overview of the IR Program and more detailed information in a timely manner in anticipation of cleanup activities. The primary concerns that interview participants expressed included the impact of cleanup operations on the surrounding communities and the effects of the remediation process on natural resources. These interviews formed the basis for the December 2007 *Community Relations Plan* for MCAS Miramar. (BRG, 2007)

In May 2009, NAVFAC SW issued a Site Management Plan (SMP) for MCAS Miramar's IR Program. This document serves as a planning and coordination tool for managing the wide variety and numerous environmental restoration activities being implemented at IR Sites identified at MCAS Miramar. In addition, it serves as a valuable reference tool for state and federal regulators, as well as the public, providing summary information on the IR Sites on the installation. (BRG, 2009)

On December 21, 2009, a Public Notice was published in the San Diego Union-Tribune to notify the public of the installation's Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol, specifically in relation to the eleven former training areas under evaluation with MMRP. The Public Comment Period was available to the public through January 20, 2010.

No other community relations activities have occurred for the IR Sites on MCAS Miramar since the writing of the 2007 CRP.



## 4.5 Media Coverage on Environmental Activities at MCAS Miramar

Research was conducted to determine the breadth and depth of attention that the media had given to cleanup activities at MCAS Miramar since the 2007 CRP. Electronic research was conducted utilizing the Gale database, which integrates a variety of sources including newspapers, reference books, magazines and trade publications, providing local and national access to 66,856,352 documents from 1980 to date. No articles were discovered during this search.

Additional research was conducted electronically utilizing the San Diego Union Tribune's (SD U-T) online resource, SignOnSanDiego.com, providing access to current and historical articles from the region's leading newspaper. In an article dated October 15, 2010 entitled *Shotguns Silenced At Miramar Civilian Skeet Range* discussed the effect of the closure of the San Diego Shotgun Sports Association's (SDSSA) trap and skeet range, located on MCAS Miramar property at MRP Site 05. The article cited the confirmation that the base had opted not to renew the lease with SDSSA due to the impact that past and future activities have on the environment, and that cleanup would proceed. This SD U-T article was picked up by *Free Republic*, an online News/Activism source. Numerous blog posts to both the original *SD U-T* article and the reprint on *Free Republic's* site were made by individuals, both in favor and against the range closure. An earlier online article on SignOnSanDiego.com, dated June 3, 2009, provided information from the SDSSA president regarding his organization's wishes to keep the range open.

As a supplement to the Gale database and the *SD U-T* archives, a general Internet search was done, querying MCAS Miramar environment cleanup issues. Only one relevant link was returned, which was on Congressman Duncan Hunter's official website. The link was to a press release dated June 16, 2009 in which the Congressman announced that he would offer an amendment to the FY 2010 Defense Authorization Act to restart recreational shooting activities at MCAS Miramar.

Other than the articles on the skeet range referenced above, only one other article was found that pertained to the MRP or IR Program on base. The December 14, 2008 article titled Crash Renews Calls for Base to be Vacated discussed renewed sentiment by some nearby residents in the wake of an F/A-18D Hornet crash in University City. The reference to environmental cleanup on MCAS Miramar was not specific, but was implied that the military must maintain good stewardship, citing environmental issues on other military facilities in the San Diego area.

## **4.6 Community Interviews**

Community interviews were conducted in compliance with community relations and public participation guidelines and requirements set forth by federal and state laws and amendments. The purpose of these interviews was to evaluate the level of knowledge about, and interest in, environmental cleanup activities at MCAS Miramar; to assess citizen concerns about site cleanup; and to identify appropriate community relations measures to address the concerns and engage the public.

The original scope of community interviews for the previous CRP included people living and/or working on base and in the surrounding communities of Miramar, Mira Mesa, and Tierrasanta. During the previous community interview process, it became evident that additional base neighbors should be included as stakeholders in the community relations process. In accordance with participants' feedback, members of the community of Scripps Ranch (northeast of the installation) were included in the current interview process, expanding the target number of communities to the four directly adjacent to installation property.

A questionnaire was developed in conjunction with DTSC and RWQCB in accordance with EPA and Navy guidelines. [Appendix C](#) contains the interview questions and the responses gathered.

A cross-section of members of the community participated, including residents, businesspeople, community and environmental group members, community and educational services, and elected officials. Eighty-six individuals and groups were contacted to participate in community interviews, resulting in 17 respondents (20%). Two interviewees were located on base; the community of Tierrasanta was represented by four interviewees; three individuals participated from Scripps Ranch; and one respondent was from Kearny Mesa. The balance 10 interviews included interested individuals and groups physically located outside of the expanded community boundaries for this CRP.

Navy and Marine Corps representatives, accompanied by a member of Barrett Resource Group (BRG), conducted the face-to-face interviews in October 2007. In order to increase the response rate, identical electronic versions of the survey were distributed via email, and the responses were included with the in-person interviews. A matrix of the interviewees by interest group is presented in Table 4-3. A full list of interviewees is provided in Appendix D.

This section provides information from the 2007 interviews.

**Table 4-3: Community Interview Matrix**

Category	Number of Participants*
<b>Air Station Representatives</b>	√ √ √
<b>Community Groups</b>	√ √
<b>Educational Services</b>	√ √
<b>Environmental Groups</b>	√ √ √ √ √ √
<b>Government</b>	√
<b>Local Business Representatives</b>	√ √
<b>Media</b>	√ √
<b>Residents</b>	√ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √ √

\*participants may overlap in more than one category; 20 total responses were collected.

## 4.7 Interview Topics and Results

Interview questions were developed to gather information about the following:

- Community Background
- Familiarity with the IR Program at MCAS MIRAMAR
- Environmental and community concerns
- Interests in receiving information
- Knowledge of past community involvement and contact with the Marine Corps
- Confidence in the Marine Corps to cleanup MCAS MIRAMAR and of the regulatory agencies to provide effective oversight
- Suggestions for community involvement outreach and recommended media resources
- Locations for Information Repositories and community meetings
- Additional comments and concerns

### 4.7.1 Community Background

In order to determine the stability and diversity of the cross-section of the community interviewed, interviewees were asked several questions, including length of time that they had lived and/or worked on or around MCAS Miramar, as well as any affiliation that they may have with community organizations and/or environmental groups. In accordance with respondents' feedback, the scope of the interviews was expanded to include the communities of Scripps Ranch, University City, and Kearny Mesa.

Of the 20 respondents, 70% reported living in the communities surrounding the installation. The average number of years reported for residents was 21.5 years. Sixty-five percent of the interview participants advised that they work on or around MCAS Miramar, averaging 13.48 years. Seven interviewees both live

and work in the area on or surrounding the base, and 70% of respondents were members of more than one category, as outlined in Table 4-3.

Fifteen of the 20 interviewees (75%) reported involvement in one or more of the 23 community and/or environmental groups mentioned, including citizen advisory boards, civic organizations, community councils, environmental groups, planning committees, and housing committees. A comprehensive list of community groups referenced during the community interview process is provided in Appendix G.

#### **4.7.2 Familiarity with the MCAS Miramar IR Program**

In order to gauge the success of past community outreach, interviewees were asked several questions regarding communications with the community. Overall, knowledge about environmental cleanup activities on the installation appears to be limited, with 14 individuals, or 70%, reporting very little or no knowledge. Three interviewees (15%) advised that they were acquainted with cleanup initiatives, and two people (10%) expressed a great deal of knowledge relating to the IR Program. Several responses were geared towards issues outside of the IR Program, primarily focusing on natural resources, including habitat and endangered species. In addition, concerns regarding watershed issues and brush abatement on and around the installation were cited. Various methods of communication were offered for those who were aware of environmental cleanup activities, including community group meetings, communication with base representatives, newspapers, and a document describing the October 2007 CRP and community interview process developed by BRG for the purposes of this plan. Vehicles for transmission of this information included presentations (1), fact sheets (4), verbal and written communications (3), and information in news media (3).

#### **4.7.3 Environmental Concerns**

Sixty-five percent of respondents expressed interest or concern about the installation and its environmental cleanup efforts. Two interviewees expressed

an interest in information directly relating to the IR Program, including the location of the IR Sites, types of contaminants, and existing policies and/or regulations established to control toxic impacts. Interests in groundwater, heavy metals, and watershed issues were referenced by one person each, and one respondent expressed interest in the safety and welfare of local schools and canyons. One area resident expressed concern that private homes have been located so close to a “military waste collection site”. Overall, respondents placed the most importance on receiving information and updates on the IR Program, the preservation of natural resources on base and in the areas surrounding the installation, water quality, compliance, and threshold issues that might create media inquiries.

#### **4.7.4 Interests in Information**

Interviewees expressed a limited range of interests for future information. Three responses focused on information that would affect natural resources on and around the base, particularly in the Rose Canyon corridor. One person requested information on compliance, storage and disposal of contaminants, and one referenced a need for information as it relates to the proximity of base boundaries. Two other individuals were interested in any information available to share with the community, including IR Program details.

#### **4.7.5 Community Concerns**

When asked how interviewees would characterize the concerns of the community with regard to environmental cleanup activities on the installation, it became evident that the surrounding communities were not especially concerned about cleanup activities on base. Of the ten people that responded to the question, three (30%) advised that members of the surrounding community were very concerned or interested. Conversely, five (50%) reported that community members had little to no concern, and two (20%) advised no knowledge regarding community concerns.

#### **4.7.6 Prior Marine Corps Contact**

When asked whom they would contact if they had questions about environmental cleanup on the installation, multiple resources emerged, yet MCAS Miramar's Community Plans and Liaison (CP&L) Office was most frequently referenced, by 26% of interviewees. Representatives from MCAS Miramar's Environmental Management Department were offered three times (16%); and members of Tierrasanta Community Council and Scripps Ranch Planning Group were all mentioned twice (11% each). Other unique responses included members of the University City Planning Group and the Scripps Ranch Civic Association, MCAS Miramar's Commanding Officer (CO), and other base representatives. One person reported that they would not know who to contact, and another advised that they would not contact anyone; these two responses represented 11% of the respondents.

Interviewees were also asked if they had had previous contact with the Marine Corps, local, state, or other officials regarding environmental activities at MCAS Miramar. Eleven of the 19 (58%) responses were in the affirmative, with two responses citing contact with MCAS Miramar's CP&L Office. One individual expressed a long-term relationship with the installation regarding land use as it relates to regional conservation plans, and one person advised that they had participated on a citizen task force examining regional airport issues. One person reported prior communications with the Environmental Management Department regarding issuance of an EPA number, and another communicated with base representatives in relation to potential construction issues in Rose Canyon. One respondent advised that they had been in contact with officials regarding fire protection and wildlife water supplies and another individual advised that they had communicated with the base indirectly through one of the area's community groups. One person advised that they had participated in interviews and information gathering for the installation newspaper. When asked what kind of response they received, only six people responded: 67%



advised a positive result, one person (17%) did not remember, and one was still awaiting a response.

#### **4.7.7 Confidence in the Marine Corps to Cleanup MCAS MIRAMAR**

The majority of interviewees reported that they have confidence in the Marine Corps' ability to adequately cleanup MCAS Miramar property. Of the 20 responses, 12, or 75%, had a positive response; only one responded in the negative, and three (15%) did not know.

Interviewees with lower confidence levels were asked how the Marine Corps could gain their confidence. The overall tone of responses was positive. Respondents requested early involvement with community members and regular presentations and/or updates on IR activities on base. Requests for more information on the program were also voiced.

#### **4.7.8 Confidence in Regulators to Provide Effective Oversight**

Similarly, interviewees expressed confidence in the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) to provide effective oversight to IR Program projects. Responses gathered included 15, or 75%, positive and four (20%) advised that they did not know. One person advised that the question was not applicable. No respondents reported a lack of confidence in the RWQCB in relation to effective oversight for environmental cleanup activities.

When asked how regulators could gain community members' confidence, requests for communication and community involvement were made. In addition, one interviewee noted that he made the assumption that RWQCB is able to apply the same standards to MCAS Miramar IR activities as to private development and local government.

#### **4.7.9 Community Involvement and Outreach**

In an effort to meet the informational needs of the community and enhance outreach, interviewees were asked what types of information they would like to

receive regarding environmental cleanup efforts at MCAS Miramar. Thirteen of the 18 interviewees responding to the question (72%) requested that programmatic information be provided, primarily involving a overview of the IR Program activities on the base, including the nature and extent of cleanup, timelines for the cleanup process and progress reports. Respondents also requested information pertaining to the effects that cleanup work may have on water quality and area soils. In addition, a request was made for a graphic representation of the location of the IR Sites on MCAS Miramar.

Five individuals advised that they would not like to receive information in the future.

With regard to frequency of updates, 83% of interviewees who answered the question requested updates. Of these respondents, 54% requested regular communication as is warranted by program developments. In addition, Quarterly updates were requested by 27% of interviewees and 7% of respondents each requested Weekly, Monthly or Semi-Annual updates. With regard to the medium of choice, the overwhelming choice by 71% of interviewees was to access relevant information on the Internet on specific MCAS Miramar IR Program web pages. Additional data was requested in the form of fact sheets (21%), newspaper articles (19%), community meetings (11%), site tours and open houses (8%), email and community group newsletters (5% each). Community social events and presentations at community group meetings were the least frequently requested way to communicate with the public, with one request each.

Additionally, seven interviewees reported that the Marine Corps was missing segments of the community in its outreach efforts. All suggestions for additional contact were investigated during the interview process. Several referrals led to additional interviews or names for the IR Program distribution lists.

Proactive outreach efforts for future activities are described in Section 5.4, Implementation of the Elements of the Community Relations Plan.

#### **4.7.10 Information Repositories**

The MCAS Miramar IR Program complies with CERCLA requirements for an Information Repository by establishing and maintaining a storehouse in the Environmental Management Department. In order to ascertain the effectiveness of this location, interviewees were asked several questions. Of the 19 individuals who responded to the question, the majority of respondents (84%) reported that they did not think that they would visit this site, 28% advised it was a convenient location, 22% believed that it was not a good location, and 50% did not know.

When asked for suggestions for an alternate location, 14 of the 18 people responding to the question (77%) advised that an online Information Repository would be more convenient. Additional suggestions included the North University City Branch Library and the MCAS Miramar Exchange. One individual stated that if documents were available online, they would refer people to the web site to address their specific need for information.

In order to provide access to documentation to community members who do not live or work on base, an Information Repository will be established at the Mira Mesa Branch Library. Seven people (39%) reported that they would visit this location and 63% advised that it was a convenient location. Several alternate locations for the off base Information Repository were suggested, including MCAS Miramar's CP&L Office, neighboring community libraries, Mission Trails Regional Park Visitor Center, the air traffic control building on Kearny Villa road near the installation gates, and the Internet. Seven people responded to whether they would visit their alternate location, with four advising that they probably would and three did not know if they might visit there.

Finally, interviewees were asked if they would reference an information storehouse on the MCAS Miramar web site, were it to be established. Of the 20 responses, 14 (70%) answered "yes" and five (25%) responded "don't know". One respondent (5%) advised that they would not visit the online repository.

#### **4.7.11 Community Meetings**

Public meetings are required to be held at certain key points in the cleanup process in accordance with federal and state requirements. In anticipation of planning future community meetings, input was requested regarding the most convenient location and time to hold them. Several suggestions were made as to locations, both on base and in the surrounding communities outside of MCAS Miramar property. With regard to the most convenient locations suggested on base, several people suggested meetings in conjunction with MCAS Miramar's CP&L Office Community Leaders Forum (CLF) meetings, and one person suggested meeting at the Base Housing Office.

Locations outside of the base varied per community interviewed, although preferences emerged per community. The Mira Mesa community suggested meeting in the meeting rooms available at the Mira Mesa Branch Library. Similarly, Scripps Ranch respondents' preference was to meet at the Scripps Ranch Branch Library. Tierrasanta suggested meeting at the Tierrasanta Recreation Center, and Forum Hall at University Town Center Mall was offered for meetings in the University City area. Suggested locations for community meetings are outlined in [Appendix H](#).

With regard to time and day of the week, weekday evenings between 6:00 – 8:00, on average, were most frequently suggested. Several requests were made to hold community meetings in conjunction with established community group or CP&L Office CLF meetings.

#### **4.7.12 Recommended Media Resources**

The most popular method of communication, representing 39% of responses, was via Email and/or the Internet. Twenty percent of respondents reported that newspapers would be the most effective way for the Marine Corps to communicate with the public. Of these responses, 80% of interviewees cited the *San Diego Union-Tribune* (SD U-T) most frequently, followed by community newspapers (20%). Additional news outlets were mentioned, including Google

News (2), Yahoo News (2), *San Diego Daily Transcript* (2), *New York Times* (2), and MCAS Miramar's *Flight Jacket* (2). The SD U-T online, *Los Angeles Times*, *San Diego Business Journal*, and Inman News (Internet) were each mentioned once. It is important to note that although interviewees did not reference community newspapers in this section of the interview process, participants from Scripps Ranch and Tierrasanta regularly referenced their local papers as valuable resources for information.

Interviewees listed a variety of radio stations as media sources, although there was no consistent pattern. The radio station most frequently cited was KPBS (FM 89.5), representing 6 of the 20 (30%) responses. Other frequently mentioned stations included AM 600 KOGO (3), Star 94.1 FM [KMYI] (2), and FM 101.5 KGB (2). Magic 92.5 FM, XESPN (AM 800), FM 97.8 KSSE, FM 97.3 KSON, and AM 760 KFMB were each offered once. Overall, it is apparent that radio is not an effective means of communication with the greater Miramar community.

Time Warner Cable (TWC) is the primary cable provider to the communities surrounding MCAS Miramar, serving Miramar, Mira Mesa, Scripps Ranch, and Tierrasanta. Cox Cable also provides service to portions of Scripps Ranch, as well as University City. For the purposes of this CRP, TWC is considered the primary provider for the area being studied.

Interview participants reported viewing several television stations, of which the most popular were KUSI (TWC Channel 9) and the ABC affiliate (TWC Channels 10 and 15). Other frequently watched stations included the KPBS affiliate (TWC Channel 11), the FOX affiliate (TWC Channel 6), and the CBS affiliate (TWC Channel 8).

There are two cable community access and/or county channels available to subscribers. Seven interviewees (35%) reported watching one or more community access channel. County Access, TWC Channel 22, was reported to be viewed by 5 interviewees, and Community Programming, TWC Channel 19,

by 3 respondents. In addition, the San Diego County Office of Education's Instructional Television (ITV) Channel, TWC 16, was referenced by one person.

Local media resources are listed in Appendix E.

#### **4.7.13 Other Comments and Concerns**

At the close of each interview, participants were asked if they had any additional comments, concerns or suggestions. Five people (25%) offered additional input. Two advised that they are looking forward to more information, and one stated that they believe the Marines will properly and adequately cleanup their base. One person expressed concerns about documenting new-found historical sites and habitat disturbance, and another provided input that it does not cost money to communicate with neighbors by submitting information to no-fee community newsletters.

Fifteen (75%) of respondents requested to be included in the MCAS Miramar IR Program's mailing list, and six provided referrals for individuals or organizations to participate in this community interview process. All referrals were investigated during the interview process, and several referrals led to additional interviews or names for the IR Program distribution lists.

## **5.0 COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM**

This section provides information based on the 2007 interviews.

### **5.1 Goals of Community Relations**

As part of the Marine Corps's ongoing effort to continue and improve communication with the public, current information about the community, information collected from the 1995 CRP, and responses from the current community interviews, as summarized in Section 4.0, were used to develop this program. This document is an update to the original CRP for MCAS Miramar issued in 1995 (NAS Miramar, 1995) and specifically meets the outreach requirements for MCAS Miramar's IR Program.

The goals of this Community Relations Program are:

1. Increase interested community members' awareness of IR Program within the MCAS Miramar community;
2. Develop effective communication strategies with the public regarding environmental issues; and
3. Involve the public at critical points in the remediation process.

### **5.2 Federal and State Guidance Documents**

Federal and state environmental statutes and amendments require community involvement activities for hazardous waste sites. US EPA, DoD, and California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) have prepared guidance documents to address these requirements and to suggest additional relevant activities.

The following state and federal environmental statutes and amendments require community involvement for hazardous waste sites:

- CERCLA, 1980 (42 United States Code 9601, and following sections), also known as Superfund
- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), which amended CERCLA
- Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act of 1992 (CERFA), which also amended CERCLA
- California Health and Safety Code, Division 20
- Title 22, California Code of Regulations, Division 4.5
- California Public Resources Code, Section 21000 and following sections

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

- Superfund Community Involvement Handbook ([US EPA, 2002a](#))
- Superfund Community Involvement Toolkit ([US EPA, 2002b](#))
- USMC Environmental Compliance and Protection Manual, MCO P5090.2A ([DON 1998](#))
- Navy Environmental Restoration Program Manual ([DON, 2006](#))

### **5.3 Objectives of the Community Relations Program**

Following detailed research on the MCAS Miramar community and upon completion of the community interview process, a series of Community Relations Objectives were developed. This plan will explain the issues behind each objective, followed by a list of recommended community outreach activities. The specific plan for these activities including frequency, schedule, and method of implementation are discussed in [Section 5.4](#). Required Community Involvement Activities are outlined in [Table 5-1 \(DTSC, 2005\)](#).



### 5.3.1 Objective 1: Impart Knowledge

The first objective of this CRP focuses on enhancing community members' knowledge of environmental cleanup initiatives on base.

Feedback received during the community interview process confirmed that, overall, the public is not aware of the scope or progress of environmental cleanup activities on MCAS Miramar. Moreover, there is confusion regarding program boundaries with relation to other environmental efforts on Base, including Natural Resources, Unexploded Ordnance, and Watershed Programs. Participants advised that they would be interested in background information on the IR Program, as well as periodic updates on progress and achievements.

In order to educate community members, the following activities are recommended:

- Develop an email distribution list to alert interested community members to updates on the IR Program, including electronic newsletters, notification regarding articles in periodicals, and links to relevant Internet sites
- Publicize the availability of the Information Repositories in fact sheets, public notices, and on the Internet on MCAS Miramar IR Program web pages
- Develop and distribute an Overview Fact Sheet of MCAS Miramar's IR Program, outlining program background, scope, goals, successes, and a map depicting the locations of the IR Sites
- Partner with MCAS Miramar's CP&L Office to provide information to CLF members on the IR Program via fact sheets, program updates, schedules, and presentations by IR Program personnel

### 5.3.2 Objective 2: Enhance Communications

The second objective focuses on enhancing communications with the public regarding environmental cleanup activities and possible effects on natural resources on and around the installation.

Community members who participated in the interviews for this CRP expressed a general concern about the environment and the effects that IR Program cleanup activities will have on it. Overall, they advised that periodic updates would open the lines of communication between the installation and the community. In addition, concerns were expressed regarding the effects of cleanup activities on natural resources on or near the base and the local watershed.

The following activities have been identified as effective ways to enhance communication with the public:

- Develop web pages to enhance availability to information on MCAS Miramar's IR Program, including easier navigation to current IR Program information, such as an overview of the IR Program and links to fact sheets, reports, or data
- Provide web site update alerts, with a brief summary of changes and a web site link, via postings in community newspapers and the Email Distribution List, as described in [Appendix E](#) and [Appendix F](#), respectively
- Partner with installation Natural Resources personnel to provide relevant data on the effects that cleanup activities may have on natural resources in fact sheets, reports, and/or web site updates

### 5.3.3 Objective 3: Engage the Community

The third primary objective of this plan involves engaging the community in the cleanup process.

In addition to periodic summary updates on the IR Program, community members requested timely advice of issues of concern, or in anticipation of a removal action.

In order to enable educated, meaningful involvement by the public in the cleanup process, the following activities have been identified as effective means of engaging the public:

- Develop and distribute informational fact sheets on cleanup activities via the IR Program Email Distribution List as presented in Appendix F
- Partner with MCAS Miramar's CP&L Office to alert CLF members to IR Program documents available for review, accompanied by a summary presentation by IR Program personnel, as appropriate
- Utilize media resources to inform the public of upcoming activities or public comment periods, including community newspapers, community association newsletters, and in the *San Diego Union-Tribune*, as outlined in Appendix E
- Hold community meetings at appropriate points in the remediation process in the communities most directly affected by the cleanup operation as outlined in Appendix H

**Table 5-1: Suggested Community Involvement Activities**

<b>ACTIONS</b>	<b>Preliminary Assessment/ Site Inspection</b>	<b>Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study</b>	<b>Proposed Plan</b>	<b>Record of Decision</b>	<b>Remedial Design/ Remedial Actions</b>	<b>Removal Actions &lt;120 days</b>	<b>Removal Actions &gt;120 days</b>
Establish/Update Administrative Record		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Contact State & Local Officials	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Contact Citizens			✓				✓
Baseline Community Survey	✓	✓			✓		
Develop mailing list					✓		
Conduct Community Interviews		✓					✓
Establish/Update Information Repository	✓	✓			✓		✓
Public Meetings & Workshops		✓	✓		✓		
Written Transcript					✓		
Publish Public Notice			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Prepare Fact Sheet or Summary		✓	✓		✓		
Develop/Review Community Relations Plan		✓					✓
Public Comment Period			✓		✓	✓	✓
Responsiveness Summary			✓		✓	✓	✓
Involve Technical Review Committee					✓		
Record of Decision			✓		✓		

Source: [DTSC, 2005](#)

## **5.4 Implementation of the Elements of the Community Relations Program**

Community Involvement Programs are implemented through community involvement activities, such as those described below. In many cases these activities are already part of the existing community relations program for MCAS Miramar, but certain enhancements or specifics are being added. In all cases the frequency or schedule of these activities is explained.

### **5.4.1 Grants for Technical Assistance**

#### **5.4.1.1 The TAG Program**

The Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) program awards grants of up to \$50,000 for qualified citizens' groups to hire independent technical advisors to assist them in understanding and commenting on technical factors in cleanup decisions. The money may also be used to communicate technical comments to other members of the community. More information on the TAG Program may be found on the US EPA's Superfund Community Involvement web page at <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/tools/tag/>.

#### **5.4.1.2 The TOSC Program**

The community may also be interested in obtaining assistance through the US EPA Technical Outreach Services for Communities (TOSC) program, which is a university-based outreach program that provides technical assistance to communities affected by hazardous substances. The site must be nominated by US EPA or another government community group to be considered for TOSC assistance. Certain factors about the site, the community, and the request are then evaluated to determine if assistance will be given.

Detailed information on applying under this program can be found on US EPA's website ([www.epa.gov](http://www.epa.gov)) and in the "Superfund Community Involvement Toolkit," which is also available on US EPA's website ([US EPA 2002b](#)).

#### **5.4.1.3 The TAPP Grant**

The Technical Assistance for Public Participation (TAPP) Grant is a DoD program that provides funds for community members involved in a Technical Review Committee (TRC) to obtain independent technical analyses of cleanup documents. This program provides funding up to \$25,000 per year, with a maximum limit of \$100,000, to any single TRC. On MCAS Miramar, the Marine Corps administers the TAPP grant acquisition process.

TRC members identify documents that will help them participate more effectively in the Marine Corps IR Program. Once an application is approved, the TRC members suggest some preferred providers, the Marine Corps prepares a statement of work, and procures a technical assistance provider. Currently, there is not an active TRC for MCAS Miramar's IR Program.

### **5.4.2 Program Data Resources**

#### **5.4.2.1 Administrative Record**

An Administrative Record (AR) file has been established for MCAS Miramar's IR Program. It includes technical reports, project documents, and other supporting documentation that form the basis for selection of remedial actions under the IR Program. The AR file is maintained at NAVFAC SW in San Diego, California, and is available for public review. It will continue to be maintained for at least 50 years after environmental restoration activities are completed at MCAS Miramar and will serve as a legal and public information resource. Documents may not be removed from NAVFAC SW offices, although they may be photocopied. A copy of the AR file index is available for public review at NAVFAC SW.

To obtain access to the AR files or receive a copy of the index, contact the Administrative Records Coordinator for NAVFAC SW, Ms. Diane Silva, at the following address and telephone number:

**Ms. Diane Silva**

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest Division  
1220 Pacific Highway  
San Diego, CA 92132-5187  
(619) 532-3676

In accordance with federal requirements, prior to a removal action, the Marine Corps shall publish a notice of availability of the AR in the *San Diego Union-Tribune* and community newspapers as described in Appendix E. In addition, a posting shall be made at the Information Repositories located at the MCAS Miramar Environmental Management Department and the Mira Mesa Branch Library in the Reference section. Information on the AR may be found in Appendix A, in program fact sheets and on the Internet on MCAS Miramar's IR Program web pages.

**5.4.2.2 Information Repository**

Information Repositories have been established at the MCAS Miramar Environmental Management Department and the Mira Mesa Branch Library. The address, telephone number, and hours for both locations are provided in Appendix A.

The Information Repositories may contain program-related documents, including site assessments, Preliminary Assessments (PAs), work plans, Site Investigations (SIs), Remedial Investigations (RIs), Remedial Action Plans, sampling studies, background site information, fact sheets, and community involvement materials, including the current CRP. New information will be added to both Information Repositories as it becomes available, and out-dated reports will be removed.

In accordance with federal requirements, prior to a removal action, the Marine Corps shall publish a notice of availability of the Information Repositories with

the most popular news media reported during community interviews, including the *San Diego Union-Tribune*, MCAS Miramar's *Flight Jacket*, the *Mira Mesa/Scripps Ranch News Sentinel*, and the *Tierra Times* newspapers. In addition, this information will be provided in IR Program fact sheets, on the Internet on MCAS Miramar IR Program web pages, and to IR Program distribution list members as per Appendix F.

#### **5.4.2.3 Fact Sheets**

The Marine Corps will continue to create specific fact sheets as required during the various stages of the IR Program: update sheets provide general information about the environmental cleanup program, while removal action sheets provide information regarding removal actions. Fact sheets are also generated to provide information on Proposed Plans (PPs). These informational documents will be developed and issued to inform interested parties of the progress of the program and of site-specific actions. All project information distributed to the public will be written in language that can be understood without technical training. Each fact sheet will include the name of a Marine Corps point of contact and a telephone number so that individual names or organizations can be added to or removed from the distribution list(s).

Based on feedback received during the community interview process, it is suggested that an informational fact sheet be developed to provide an overview of MCAS Miramar's IR Program. Interviewees advised that the best method for communication is via email; accordingly, an email distribution list will be developed and utilized to distribute this, and any additional fact sheets or newsletters, as milestones are achieved or the program requires. In addition, to ensure all concerned community members have access to updated information, it is recommended that web site updates will be posted, along with a brief summary of the fact sheet and specific point of contact information, in the neighboring community newspapers as described in Appendix E.



Hard copies of fact sheets will be available at the Community Information Repositories, as outlined in [Appendix A](#). The Marine Corps will also provide additional copies of published fact sheets to individuals and organizations upon request. Participants in the community interview process did not indicate the need for translation of documents and materials into any other languages at this time.

#### **5.4.2.4 Distribution Lists**

In conjunction with the development of this CRP, distribution lists have been generated to ensure that information on MCAS Miramar's IR Program is available to the community in an appropriate and timely manner. Two distribution lists are available for IR Program personnel to utilize. Based on interviewee feedback, the primary list is an Email Distribution List, comprised of interested individuals or groups who had participated in the community interview process, as well as community media contacts. In addition, a list of key installation and program-related personnel is available in the MCAS Miramar Installation and Regulatory Personnel Distribution List, which includes mailing addresses in addition to email contact information. The names, addresses and telephone numbers of all officials and group representatives contacted during the community interviews who requested to receive information about IR Site developments are included in these distribution lists. The names, addresses and telephone numbers of private citizens are not included as a part of this CRP, although they will be included in the distribution lists maintained by MCAS Miramar's IR Program representatives for cleanup updates. The distribution lists will be updated per the request of individuals and/or groups via telephone, Internet, email, U.S. Mail, or meeting sign-up sheets. The distribution lists, including key contacts at the Marine Corps, regulatory officials, and interested representatives of each respective community, are included in [Appendix F](#).

#### **5.4.2.5 Internet**

Internet access to MCAS Miramar's IR Program can be found on the installation's Environmental Department's web pages at <http://www.miramarems.com/>. The Marine Corps updates this site periodically with recent information on the status of the MCAS Miramar IR Program, public review documents, and other relevant information related to cleanup activities on the installation.

Community members interviewed for this CRP expressed an interest in having access to more information on the IR Program on the MCAS Miramar web site. In accordance with this, it is recommended that dedicated web pages be developed for MCAS Miramar's IR Program to provide ease of navigation to current information on the cleanup program. Respondents requested summary information on program status and achievements; the effects that activities will have on the community and natural resources; notices for public meetings and public comment periods; and links to other sources with more detailed information. In addition, location and hours of the Community Information Repositories are suggested to be included on the site, as well as a link to this CRP.

### **5.4.3 Community Participation Resources**

#### **5.4.3.1 Community Meetings**

In accordance with EPA and DoD requirements, community meetings will be held at critical times in the remediation process. Notices of any upcoming public meetings will be published approximately two weeks prior to the meeting in the San Diego Union-Tribune and the surrounding community newspapers as described in [Appendix E](#). In addition, notices will be posted at the Information Repositories at the MCAS Miramar Environmental Management Department and the Mira Mesa Branch Library.

When cleanup activities are in close proximity to residents in neighboring communities, the Marine Corps will investigate holding meetings in those communities at critical times. Mira Mesa and Scripps Ranch residents suggested holding community meetings at their local branch public libraries; Tierrasanta residents most frequently requested community meetings in the Tierrasanta Recreation Center; and residents in the University City area offered the Forum Hall at University Town Center Mall as a good location for public meetings.

In accordance with interviewee input, the Marine Corps will attempt to hold community meetings on weekday evenings between 6:00 - 8:00 p.m. at the locations referenced above. A notice of the meeting will be published in the *San Diego Union-Tribune* and the community newspapers referenced in [Appendix E](#). In addition, notices will be posted on the web site and at the Community Information Repositories as described in [Appendix A](#).

A detailed list of locations for Community Meetings, including address and hours of operation, is provided in [Appendix H](#).

#### **5.4.3.2 Public Notices**

Federal and state laws require publishing public notices to announce the availability of specific documents for public comment such as Proposed Plans and EE/CAs. Public notices will include the following information:

- The name of the document that is available for public comment
- The location of the Information Repository where members of the public can review the document
- The time and location of the public meeting, if one is being held
- The name(s) and contact information of the contact person(s)

- Any other information that would be helpful

Based on community feedback received during the interview process, public notices, including information on public comment periods, public meetings, and other topics, will be published in the *San Diego Union-Tribune*, community newspapers described in Appendix E, and on the Internet on MCAS Miramar IR Program web pages. Public notices will also be posted at the Information Repositories as outlined in Appendix A.

#### **5.4.3.3 Public Comment Periods**

In an effort to ensure effective two-way communication with local community members, public comment periods are a federal requirement of the Remedial Action Process and are established at critical times in the cleanup process. All public comments received by the Marine Corps will continue to be considered and, as appropriate, incorporated into final documents. The Marine Corps will provide formal written responses to these comments. Public Comment Periods will be advertised in the *San Diego Union-Tribune*, neighboring community newspapers, on the web site, and at both established Information Repositories.

If significant comments or criticisms are received, a response will be provided to the individuals and/or groups requesting it. These responses document how the Marine Corps has considered public comments during the decision-making process, in addition to providing answers to major comments.

#### **5.4.3.4 Site Tours**

Feedback received during the community interview process resulted in a limited interest in Site Tours to active IR Sites and, as such, no formal program will be established at this time. If a request is made by a significant number of community members, the Marine Corps will investigate offering a tour of a specific cleanup activity at one or more of the active IR Sites for those

individuals as deemed appropriate with respect to cleanup objectives, and the health and safety of any participants.

#### **5.4.4 LANGUAGE INTERPRETATION NEEDS**

Analysis of the demographic breakdown of the surrounding communities identified possible language issues for two groups, first language speakers of Tagalog and Spanish. However, feedback from participants in this CRP's community interview process resulted in the conclusion that there are currently no language interpretation needs for this community. If a significant portion of the population expresses such a need, it will be investigated and the Marine Corps will provide translation of meetings and/or written materials to better serve these community members.

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## **Appendix A: Administrative Record & Information Repositories**

### **Administrative Record**

The complete Administrative Record (AR) for Marine Corps Air Station Miramar (MCAS Miramar) is maintained at Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest (NAVFAC SW) in San Diego, California.

Copies of documents located at NAVFAC SW's AR are available by contacting:

**Ms. Diane Silva**

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest Division  
1220 Pacific Highway  
San Diego, CA 92132-5187  
(619) 532-3676

Administrative hours are Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Appointments must be made to review documents. Documents may not be removed from the facility, although they may be photocopied.

## **Community Information Repositories**

To provide the local community with opportunities to review project documents, two Information Repositories have been established for MCAS Miramar's IR Program. A copy of the complete AR index and pertinent documents are available for public review at these established resources. The installation location is housed in the Environmental Management Department office, and the off-site location is at the Mira Mesa Branch Library.

### **Marine Corps Air Station Miramar Environmental Management Department**

Building 6317

San Diego, CA 92145-2001

(858) 577-6702

#### **Office Hours:**

Monday	7:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.
Tuesday	7:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.
Wednesday	7:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.
Thursday	7:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.
Friday	7:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.
Saturday	Closed
Sunday	Closed

**Mira Mesa Branch Library**

**Reference Section**

8405 New Salem Street

San Diego, CA 92126-2398

(858) 538-8165

**Office Hours:**

Monday 12:30 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.

Tuesday 9:30 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Wednesday 12:30 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.

Thursday 9:30 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Friday 12:30 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

Saturday 9:30 a.m. – 2:30 p.m.

Sunday Closed

## Internet Resources

The MCAS Miramar Environmental Department's web pages may be found on the internet at <http://www.miramarems.com>. This resource currently provides an overview of key program areas, including the following information pertaining to the Installation Restoration (IR) Program:

- an overview of the IR Program;
- Federal and State Laws and applicable regulations;
- a summary of the installation's IR Program, including information on the 18 identified IR Sites on the installation; and
- a graphic representation of the IR Sites located on MCAS Miramar.

In response to community feedback during the interview process, it is recommended dedicated IR Program web pages be designed to enhance availability to IR Program documents and up-to-date information on cleanup activities on MCAS Miramar, including:

- an overview of the IR Program;
- current and future fact sheets, including program updates, achievements, and status;
- notice of public meetings and public comment periods;
- links to related resources for additional information on environmental initiatives and cleanup technologies;
- a link to an electronic version of this CRP and other relevant program documents, reports, or data sheets; and
- contact information for the Administrative Record and Information Repository locations as outlined in this CRP.

## Appendix B: Technical Terminology

The terms listed below are found in various places in this Community Relations Plan (CRP). Some terms that are not present in this document have been included for clarification of environmental cleanup processes, regulations, and informational purposes.

### **Absorption**

1) The process by which one substance is taken into the body of another substance. 2) The penetration of molecules or ions of one or more substances (gas, liquid or solid) into the interior of another substance. For example, in hydrated bentonite (a type of clay), the water that is held between the mica-like layers (held within the clay) is the result of absorption.

### **Action Memo/Removal Action Work Plan (AM/RAW)**

Details the selected removal action alternative and explains the rationale for the selection. Also documents responses to public comments and concerns raised during the public comment period. (30 day public comment period)

### **Administrative Record (AR)**

A compilation of information established for all CERCLA sites made available to the public at the start of the Remedial Investigation (RI) for remedial actions, or at the time of Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) for removal actions. Information in the Administrative Record supports the selected remedy for remedial actions and removal actions.

### **Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirement (ARAR)**

A federal or state law that must be considered in choosing a remedial action. Remedial actions must be designed, constructed, and operated to comply with all ARARs.

### **Baseline Risk Assessment**

An analysis of the potential adverse health effects (current or future) caused by contaminant releases from a site in the absence of any actions to control or mitigate these releases. According to EPA, the baseline risk assessment can be used to determine whether: 1) A release or threatened release poses an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment that warrants remedial action, and 2) A site presents an imminent and substantial endangerment. The primary purpose is to provide risk managers with an understanding of the actual and potential risks to human health and the environment posed by the site and the uncertainties associated with the assessment.

<b>Bioremediation</b>	1) Use of living organisms to clean up oil spills or to remove other pollutants from soil, groundwater, or wastewater. 2) Use of organisms, such as non-harmful insects, to remove agricultural pests or counteract diseases of trees, plants, and garden soil.
<b>Bioslurping</b>	A technology application that teams vacuum-assisted free-product recovery with bioventing to simultaneously recover free product and remediate the vadose zone.
<b>Bioventing</b>	The process of aerating vadose zone soils by means of installed vents to stimulate in situ biological activity and optimize biodegradation of organic compounds with some volatilization occurring.
<b>Characterization</b>	Facility or site sampling, monitoring and analysis activities to determine the extent and nature of a release. Characterization provides the basis for acquiring the necessary technical information to develop, screen, analyze, and select appropriate cleanup techniques.
<b>Clean Air Act (CAA)</b>	The CAA was passed in 1970 as amendments to 42 USC 7401, and was amended in 1990. Its purpose is to "protect and enhance the quality of the Nation's air resources." Its primary application is through Prevention of Significant Deterioration permits to regulate new potentially polluting facilities. Of increasing importance are the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs).
<b>Clean Water Act of 1977 (CWA)</b>	The CWA amended the Federal Water Pollution Control Act first passed in 1956. Its objective is to "restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Nation's waters." The Act's major enforcement tool is the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.
<b>Cleanup</b>	Actions taken to deal with a release or threat of release of a hazardous substance that could affect humans and/or the environment. The term "cleanup" is sometimes used interchangeably with the terms remedial action, removal action, response action, or corrective action.
<b>Cleanup Level</b>	The residual concentration of a hazardous substance in a medium that is determined to be protective of human health and the environment under specified exposure conditions.
<b>Cleanup Technology</b>	A technology that is the whole or part of a treatment train to cleanup hazardous waste sites.



<b>Closeout</b>	Conducted when DON considers no further response actions under the IR Program to be appropriate for the site and when site cleanup confirms that no significant threat to public health or the environment exists. The Navy forwards closeout documentation to the regulators for concurrence.
<b>Closure</b>	The regulatory process of deactivating, stabilizing and or decontaminating waste management units or facilities under RCRA.
<b>Closure Plan</b>	Documentation prepared to guide the deactivation, stabilization and surveillance of a waste management unit or facility under RCRA.
<b>Coastal Zone</b>	As defined by the NCP, all US waters subject to the tide, US waters of the Great Lakes, specified ports and harbors on inland rivers, waters of the contiguous zone, other waters of the high seas subject to the NCP, and the land surface or land substrata, groundwaters, and ambient air proximal to those waters. The term coastal zone delineates an area of federal responsibility for response action. Precise boundaries are determined by EPA/USCG agreements and identified in federal regional contingency plans.
<b>Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act of 1992 (CERFA)</b>	This law amends CERCLA and requires that the federal government identify real property which is not contaminated, and that offers the greatest opportunity for expedited reuse and redevelopment by the community on each facility. The identified parcels of real property must be either free from hazardous substances and petroleum products, including aviation fuel and motor oil, and their derivatives, or the remediation of contamination by those substances should be expedited to facilitate transfer to the public.
<b>Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)</b>	The Federal statute enacted in 1980 and amended in 1986 by the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) that establishes a comprehensive, statutory framework for identifying, investigating, and cleaning up releases of hazardous substances to the environment. CERCLA authorizes the President to take response actions when a release or the threat of a release is discovered. Through Executive Order 12580, signed in January 1987, the President directs the Secretary of Defense to implement investigation and cleanup measures in consultation with EPA for releases of hazardous substances from facilities under the jurisdiction of the Secretary.

**Contaminant**

1) Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter that has an adverse affect on air, water, or soil. 2) As defined by section 101(33) of CERCLA, shall include but not be limited to, any element, substance, compound or mixture, including disease-causing agents, which after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction) or physical deformations, in such organisms or their offspring. Shall not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance and shall not include natural gas, liquefied natural gas or synthetic gas of pipeline quality (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas). 3) For purposes of the NCP, the term pollutant or contaminant means any pollutant or contaminant that may present an imminent and substantial danger to public health or welfare.

**Contamination**

Introduction into water, air and/or soil of microorganisms, chemicals, toxic substances, wastes, or wastewater in a concentration that makes the medium unfit for its next intended use. Also applies to surfaces of objects and buildings, and various household and agricultural use products.

**Decontamination**

Removal of harmful substances from exposed individuals, rooms and furnishings in buildings, or the exterior environment.

**Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP)**

Formally established by Congress in 10 USC 2701-2707 and 2810; provides centralized management for the cleanup of DOD hazardous waste sites consistent with the provisions of CERCLA as amended by SARA, the NCP, and E.O. 12580.

**Disposal**

Final placement or destruction of toxic, radioactive, or other wastes; surplus or banned pesticides or other chemicals; polluted soils; and drums containing hazardous materials from removal actions or accidental releases. Disposal may be accomplished through use of approved secure landfills, surface impoundments, land farming, deep-well injection, ocean dumping, or incineration.

**Ecological Risk**

A qualitative or quantitative estimate of the potential impact on local plants and animals of exposure to chemicals detected in the environment.

<b>Endangerment Assessment</b>	A study to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a site on the National Priorities List and the risks posed to public health or the environment. EPA or the state conducts the study when a legal action is to be taken to direct potentially responsible parties to clean up a site or pay for it. An endangerment assessment supplements a remedial investigation.
<b>Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA)</b>	Develops and evaluates potential cleanup alternatives and compares costs associated with each alternative. The EE/CA usually also recommends the most favorable alternative. (30 day public comment period)
<b>Environment</b>	1) As defined by section 101(8) of CERCLA, includes the navigable waters, the waters of the contiguous zone, and the ocean waters of which the natural resources are under the exclusive management authority of the U.S., and any other surface water, groundwater, drinking water supply, land surface or subsurface strata, ambient air, or fish, wildlife or biota within the U.S. or under jurisdiction of the U.S. 2) The sum of all external conditions affecting the life, development and survival of an organism.
<b>Environmental Assessment (EA)</b>	An environmental analysis prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act to determine whether a federal action would significantly affect the environment and thus require a more detailed environmental impact statement.
<b>Environmental Contamination</b>	The release of hazardous substances, or the potential release of a discarded hazardous substance, in a quantity which is, or may become, injurious to the environment, or the public health, safety or welfare.
<b>Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)</b>	A document required of federal agencies by the National Environmental Policy Act for major projects or legislative proposals significantly affecting the environment. A tool for decision making, it describes the positive and negative effects of the undertaking and cites alternative actions.
<b>Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)</b>	Established in 1970 by Presidential Executive Order, bringing together parts of various government agencies involved with control of pollution.
<b>Environmental Restoration (ER)</b>	Cleanup and restoration of sites contaminated with hazardous substances during past production or disposal activities.

**Environmental Restoration,  
Navy (ER,N)**

The Navy established support funds for oversight of the IR Program. These support funds are intended to assist Installations in meeting oversight requirements. Replaced DERA Funding.

**Environmental Risk**

The potential or likelihood of injury, disease, or death resulting from human exposure to a potential environmental threat.

**Ex Situ**

Refers to a technology or process for which contaminated material must be removed from the site of contamination for treatment. For example, soil must be excavated or groundwater must be pumped to an above ground treatment system. Antonym - In Situ.

**Facility**

As defined by CERCLA, any building, structure, installation, pipe or pipeline, well, pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, landfill, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock, or aircraft; or any site or area where hazardous substances have been deposited, stored, disposed of, placed, or otherwise come to be located.

**Feasibility Study (FS)**

Develops and evaluates potential cleanup alternatives for a particular site. The FS also usually recommends the selection of the most favorable alternative.

**Final Action (FA)**

Those removal actions that achieve the final cleanup objectives, considering long-term effectiveness and permanence, for the particular site, media, or operable unit. Except for O & M and possibly a five-year review, final actions require no additional study or action after the final actions are complete.

**Ground Monitoring Well**

Wells designed to monitor and assess natural and man-made impacts to ground water resources.

**Groundwater (GW)**

The supply of fresh water found beneath the Earth's surface in the interstices between soil grains, in fractures, or in porous formations. Because groundwater is a major source of drinking water, there is growing concern over contamination from leaching agricultural or industrial pollutants or leaking underground storage tanks.

**Groundwater Remediation**

Treatment of groundwater to remove pollutants.

**Hazardous Waste (HW)**

1) A solid waste or combination of solid wastes which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may: A) Cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or to a serious, irreversible, or incapacitating reversible illness; or B) Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of or otherwise managed. Hazardous wastes may be *listed* (named on a list within a regulation) or *characteristic* (exhibits one of the four characteristics: corrosive, toxic, ignitable or reactive). 2) By-products of society that can pose a substantial or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly managed.

**Health Assessment**

An evaluation of available data on existing or potential risks to human health posed by a Superfund site. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) of the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) is required to perform such an assessment at every site on the National Priorities List.

**Health Hazard**

A chemical, mixture of chemicals or a pathogen for which there is statistically significant evidence, Based on at least one study conducted in accordance with established scientific principles, that acute or chronic effects may occur in exposed personnel.

**Human Health Risk**

A qualitative or quantitative estimate of the potential impact on the human population of exposure to chemicals detected in the environment.

**In Situ Remediation**

A treatment process that can be operated within the site of contamination without bulk excavation. *Antonym - Ex Situ.*

**Indigenous**

1) Living or occurring naturally in a specific area or environment, native. 2) For bioremediation, microorganisms already living at a site.

**Initial Site Characterization (ISC)**

Completed after discovery of a release from an Underground Storage Tank (UST) and after any initial abatement measures and the site check have been completed. The ISC should assemble information into a report on the site such as the nature and estimated quantity of release; surrounding populations; water quality, use and well locations; storm water/wastewater systems; climatology; land use; results of the site check and initial abatement measures; and results of any free product removals. Equivalent to a CERCLA Preliminary Assessment (PA).

**Innovative Treatment Technologies**

Newly invented processes that have been tested and used as treatments for hazardous waste or other contaminated materials, but still lack enough information about their cost and how well they work to predict their performance under a variety of operating conditions. They are often used because they can offer cost-effective, long-term solutions to cleanup problems, they may provide an alternative to land disposal or incineration, and are often more acceptable to surrounding communities than some established treatment technologies.

**Installation**

The real property owned, formerly owned, or leased by the Navy, including a main Air Station and any associated contiguous real properties identified by the same real property number.

**Installation Restoration Program (IR, IRP)**

Established in 1984 to help identify, investigate, and cleanup contamination on DOD properties; conducted under the auspices of CERCLA of 1980 and SARA of 1986; the DOD equivalent to the EPA Superfund program.

**Land Use Controls**

A physical barrier or legal restriction that is imposed on a property to eliminate or limit the exposure of people and plants and animals to contaminated soil.

**Leachate**

Water that collects contaminants as it trickles through wastes, pesticides or fertilizers. Leaching may occur in farming areas, feedlots, and landfills, and may result in hazardous substances entering surface water, groundwater, or soil.

**Long-Term Monitoring (LTM)**

Sometimes needed (especially in the case of groundwater contamination) to ensure that a site no longer poses a long-term hazard to human health or the environment. Monitoring may be done quarterly to annually and may last for years or even decades.

**National Priority List (NPL)**

CERCLA established the National Priorities List (NPL) to guide the US EPA in determining which sites warrant further investigation.

**Natural Resource**

As defined by CERCLA, land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, groundwater, drinking water supplies, and other such resources belonging to, managed by, held in trust by, appertaining to, or otherwise controlled by the U.S., including the resources of the fishery conservation/zone established by the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, any State or local government, any foreign government, any Indian Tribe, or, if such resources are subject to a trust restriction on alienation, any member of an Indian Tribe.

**No Further Response Action  
Planned (NFRAP)**

A site that does not pose (or no longer poses) a significant threat to public health or the environment; the decision must be documented and may be reversible if future information reveals additional remedial action is warranted.

**On-Site**

According to the NCP, the aerial extent of contamination and all suitable areas in very close proximity to the contamination necessary for implementation of the response action.

**On-Site Facility**

A hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal area that is located on the generating site.

**Operable Unit (OU)**

A group of one or more cleanup sites. Often the sites within the operable unit have similar characteristics, such as contaminants, industrial processes, or location.

**Preliminary Assessment (PA)**

This step of the IR process determines what areas of an installation have the potential for environmental contamination. Existing historical records, past procedures and aerial photographs are reviewed, and current and former Air Station personnel are interviewed. A list is prepared with individual sites and recommendations for either more detailed inspections or no further action.

**Preliminary Remediation Goals  
(PRGs)**

Concentration levels set for individual chemicals that, for carcinogens corresponds to a specific cancer risk level of 1 in 1 million and for noncarcinogens corresponds to a Hazard Quotient of 1. PRGs are generally selected when ARARs are not available.

**Prevention**

Measures taken to minimize the release of wastes to the environment.

**Proposed Plan (PP)**

The plan for a site cleanup, normally based on recommendations from the feasibility study, and available to the public for comment (30 day public comment period).

**Public**

As defined by the NCP includes citizens directly affected by a site, other interested citizens or parties, organized groups, elected officials, and potentially responsible parties.

**Public Hearing**

A formal meeting wherein officials hear the public's views and concerns about an action or proposal. The Navy is required to consider such comments when evaluating its actions. Public hearings must be held upon request during the public comment period.



**Public Notice**

1) Notification by EPA informing the public of Agency actions such as the issuance of a draft permit or scheduling of a hearing. EPA is required to ensure proper public notice, including publication in newspapers and broadcast over radio stations. 2) In the safe drinking water program, water suppliers are required to publish and broadcast notices when pollution problems are discovered.

**Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)**

A written document associated with all remedial site sampling activities, which presents in specific terms the organization (where applicable), objectives, functional activities, and specific Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC) activities designed to achieve the Data Quality Objectives (DQO) of a specific project(s) or continuing operation(s). The QAPP is prepared for each specific project or continuing operation (or group of similar projects or continuing operations). The QAPP will be prepared by the responsible program office, regional office, laboratory, contractor, recipient of an assistance agreement, or other organization. For an enforcement action, potentially responsible parties may prepare a QAPP subject to lead agency approval. There are 16 essential elements which EPA has mandated to be addressed in a project plan.

**Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC)**

A system of procedures, checks, audits, and corrective actions to ensure that all research design and performance, environmental monitoring and sampling, and other technical and reporting activities are of the highest achievable quality.

**RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA)**

The initial process to determine whether corrective action at a site is warranted or to define what additional data must be gathered to make this determination. Equivalent to a CERCLA Preliminary Assessment (PA). RFAs are performed as part of the RCRA permitting process.

**Record of Decision (ROD)**

The documentation of the final remedial response action decision for site cleanup. The ROD is based on information and technical analysis generated during the remedial investigation/feasibility study and consideration of public comments and community concerns.

**Record of Decision (ROD)**

A public document that explains which cleanup alternatives will be used at NPL sites. The ROD is based on information and technical analysis generated during the remedial investigation/feasibility study and consideration of public comments and community concerns.

**Remedial Action (RA)**

Involves the construction, operation, and implementation of the final cleanup remedy until confirmatory sampling and analysis indicate that cleanup goals have been reached.



<b>Remedial Action Objectives (RAO)</b>	Describes what the site cleanup is expected to accomplish.
<b>Remedial Action Process</b>	Used as the standard method of environmental remediation at CERCLA sites.
<b>Remedial Design (RD)</b>	Involves the development of the actual design of the selected cleanup remedy including preparation of all technical drawings, plans and specifications needed to implement the cleanup action.
<b>Remedial Investigation (RI)</b>	Characterizes the nature and extent of contamination at a hazardous waste site and estimates risks to human health and the environment posed by contaminants at the site. Depending on the nature of contamination, the RI will recommend either a Remedial Action or a Removal Action.
<b>Remedial Project Manager (RPM)</b>	Primary point of contact involved in the cleanup of IR sites. RPMs are responsible for taking all response actions to address the release of contaminants. The RPM is the prime contact for remedial actions being taken at sites on the NPL, and for sites not on the NPL but under the jurisdiction of a Federal agency. The RPM coordinates, directs, and reviews the work of other agencies, responsible parties, and contractors to ensure compliance with appropriate regulatory requirements.
<b>Remedial Response</b>	Long-term action that stops or substantially reduces a release or threat of a release of hazardous substances that is serious but not an immediate threat to public health.
<b>Remediation</b>	Cleanup or other methods used to remove or contain a toxic spill or hazardous materials from a Superfund site.
<b>Remediation Goal (RG)</b>	The acceptable level of a chemical to protect human health and ecological receptors.
<b>Remedy in Place (RIP)</b>	Indicates that a final remedial action has been constructed, implemented and is operating according to the Remedial Design (RD). An example of this would be a pump and treat system that is installed, operating as designed, and will continue to operate until cleanup levels have been attained. Since operation is on-going, the site cannot be considered as Response Complete (RC).
<b>Removal Action (RVL)</b>	Involves the construction, operation, and implementation of the final cleanup remedy until confirmatory sampling and analysis indicate that cleanup goals have been reached.

**Removal Action Process (non-time critical)**

Used when an expedited cleanup is determined to be in the best interests of the government and surrounding community.

**Removal Site Evaluation (RSE)**

An optional site evaluation step to collect additional data for the purpose of removal action planning.

**Resident, Officer in Charge of Construction (ROICC)**

Manages implementation of IR contracts involving construction including removal and remedial actions. Ensures that the contractor meets all specifications and activities are completed in a manner that protects human health, welfare, and the environment.

**Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)**

RCRA, as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA), requires the establishment of a management system for hazardous waste (Subtitle C), non-hazardous solid waste (Subtitle D), and underground storage tanks (Subtitle I). RCRA also provides corrective action authority for cleanup of pre-RCRA hazardous waste management units and non-hazardous solid waste management units.

**Restoration Advisory Board (RAB)**

An advisory group for the restoration process with members from the public, the Navy, and the regulatory agencies. The purpose of the RAB is to gain effective input from stakeholders on cleanup activities and increase installation responsiveness to the community's environmental restoration concerns.

**Risk Assessment**

1) Qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the risk posed to human health and/or the environment by the actual or potential presence and/or use of specific pollutants. 2) The process used to determine the threats posed by hazardous substances. Elements include: identification of the hazardous substances present in the environmental media; assessment of exposure and exposure pathways; assessment of the toxicity of the site's hazardous substances; characterization of human health risks; and characterization of the impacts and/or risks to the environment.

**Risk Management**

The process of evaluating and selecting alternative regulatory and non-regulatory responses to risk. The selection process necessarily requires the consideration of site-specific scientific, legal, economic, social, political, and behavioral factors.

**Site**

1) A single unit where hazardous substances have been deposited, stored, disposed of, or placed. An NPL site is also defined as consisting of all contaminated areas within the area used to define the site, and any other location to or from which contamination from that area has come to be located. The NPL site would include all releases evaluated as part of the HRS analysis. 2) As defined by the Relative Risk Site Evaluation Primer, a site is a discrete area where suspected contamination has been verified, requiring further response action. A site by definition has been, or will be, entered into the Navy Restoration Management Information System (RMIS).

**Site Closeout (SC)**

The final step for IR sites. SC is reached when no further response actions under the IRP are appropriate or anticipated and the regulatory agencies concur. For NPL sites, this step will include following the proper procedure for deletion from the NPL according to the NCP (40 CFR 300.425). Actual SC is the date that the deletion appears in the Federal Register. It is only under unusual circumstances that a site that has been closed out will be reopened.

**Site Inspection (SI)**

The initial physical inspection of a site that may include limited soil and water sampling. The SI is used to determine whether a site actually contains contamination. If no significant contamination is found, the site is recommended for No Further Response Action Planned. Otherwise, the site is recommended for a Remedial Investigation. Occasionally, contamination found during an SI may warrant a removal action without the next step of Remedial Investigation (RI).

**Soil**

A mixture of organic and inorganic solids, air, water, and biota which exists on the earth surface above bedrock, including materials of anthropogenic sources, such as slag, sludge, etc.

**Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU)**

Any discernible unit in which wastes have been placed at any time, regardless of whether the unit was designed to accept solid waste or hazardous waste and from which contaminants may migrate; units to include but not be limited to old landfills, wastewater treatment tanks, container storage areas, surface impoundments, waste piles, land treatment units, incinerators, injection wells, recycling operations, leaking process or waste collection sewers, and transfer stations. SWMUs include any area at a facility at which solid wastes have been routinely and systematically released. Only past releases from SWMUs that also meet the definition of a CERCLA release are eligible for remediation through the IR Program.

**Superfund**

The program operated under the legislative authority of CERCLA and SARA that funds and carries out EPA solid waste emergency and long-term removal and remedial activities. These activities include establishing the National Priorities List, investigating sites for inclusion on the list, determining their priority, and conducting and/or supervising the cleanup and other remedial actions.

**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)**

In addition to certain free-standing provisions of law, it includes amendments to CERCLA, the Solid Waste Disposal Act, and the Internal Revenue Code. Among the free-standing provisions of law is Title III of SARA, also known as the "Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986," and Title IV of SARA, also known as the "Radon Gas Indoor Air Quality Research Act of 1986." Title V of SARA amending the Internal Revenue Code is also known as the "Superfund Revenue Act of 1986."

**Technical Review Committee (TRC)**

A group of technically cognizant individuals responsible for reviewing technical reports and data for a site. This assemblage should be established after a release or threat of a release has been confirmed at an installation, normally at the end of a Preliminary Assessment or Site Investigation. A TRC shall be established at all installations, whether NPL or non-NPL for the purpose of reviewing and commenting on actions and proposed actions concerning releases or threatened releases at the installation. The TRC shall consist of (but not be limited to) at least one representative from the installation and cognizant Engineering Field Division (EFD), EPA, appropriate state and local authorities, and a public representative of the community involved. It should be noted that the TRC is not an advisory group nor a decision-making body. DON policy is to convert all TRCs to Restoration Advisory Boards (RABs).

**Underground Storage Tank (UST)**

All tanks and attached piping containing regulated substances in which 10% or more of the tank volume (including piping) is beneath the surface of the ground.

**Vadose (Unsaturated) Zone**

The zone of geologic material that occurs above the water table and capillary fringe, in which the pores are only partially filled with water (soil moisture is less than porosity), and the fluid pressure is less than atmospheric.

## **Appendix C: Interview Questions and Responses**

In October 2007, community interviews were conducted in compliance with community relations and public participation guidelines and requirements set forth by federal and state laws and amendments. The purpose of these interviews was to evaluate the level of knowledge about, and interest in, environmental cleanup activities at MCAS Miramar; to assess citizen concerns about site cleanup; and to identify appropriate community relations measures to address the concerns and engage the public.

A questionnaire was developed in conjunction with the RWQCB in accordance with US EPA and Navy/Marine Corps guidelines, in compliance with federal and state requirements. A full list of interviewees is provided in [Appendix D](#). The following groups were represented in interviews:

- Base Representatives
- Community Groups
- Educational Services
- Elected Officials
- Environmental Groups
- Local Business Representatives
- Media
- Residents from Neighboring Communities

Eighty-eight individuals and organizations were contacted to participate in the interview process. A total of 20 interviews were conducted. Of these interviews, data was gathered through interviews conducted in person, as well as responses received to an electronic version of the questionnaire.

Provided below are the questions used and the responses received during the interviews. In order to present the information in a logical format the following techniques were employed:

- Themes were noted when two or more interviewees made similar comments and were summarized.
- When identical or virtually identical comments or recommendations were made these were also noted by adding the number of people making that comment in parentheses “( )” or in an adjacent column.
- Highlights of selected responses and individual comments are listed in bullets after each question, where appropriate. In most cases the responses are provided exactly as they were received with only correction of any minor grammatical errors.
- Sometimes a response had an unclear, incomplete, or incorrect reference and this information was added and denoted with brackets “[ ]”.
- Responses that did not pertain to the IR Program were not included in the interview results.

It should be noted that the responses were recorded by hand and in some cases were summarized when lengthy; however, every effort was made to provide the intent of the interviewee’s original comment. In some cases, an interviewee did not answer all questions or gave multiple answers; therefore, numbers associated with comments do not always correlate with the total number of respondents interviewed.

## BACKGROUND

1. How long have you lived and/or worked on or around MCAS Miramar?

Number of Years:	Lived		Worked	
	36	17	40	10
	35	15	31	7
	33	15	22	1.25
	31	10	16	1
	30	9	15	1
	30	9	15	1
	25	6	15	
<b>Average:</b>	<b>21.5 years</b>		<b>13.5 years</b>	

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

Yes 15

No 5

If so, which ones?

- *Endangered Habitats League*
- *Kearny Mesa Planning Group*
- *Lakeside River Park Conservancy*
- *Military Housing Committee Chair*
- *Mission Trails Regional Park*
- *Open Space Committee*
- *Friends of Rose Canyon*
- *San Diego River Park Foundation*
- *Scripps Ranch City Planners Committee*
- *Scripps Ranch Civic Association*
- *Scripps Ranch Maintenance Assessment District*
- *Scripps Ranch Planning Group*
- *Scripps Ranch Public Facilities Financing Plan*
- *Scripps Ranch Schools Committee*
- *Tierrasanta Community Council*
- *Tierrasanta Community Recreation Council*
- *Tierrasanta Open Space Committee*
- *Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Committee*

3. How much do you know about the Marine Corp's environmental cleanup program underway at MCAS Miramar?

- *Nothing* 15
- *General Knowledge* 3
- *Significant Knowledge* 2

When and where did you get this information?

- *Over the past 20 – 30 years*
- *Various sources; my (spouse) is a member of the CP&L Office's CLF committee*
- *Continually from Marine resources*
- *October 2007 [community interview overview document prepared by BRG]*
- *Scripps Ranch Community Association Meeting*
- *Community Leaders*
- *During research for newspaper articles*

4. What information regarding environmental cleanup on the Air Station have you seen (e.g. fact sheets, flyers, posters, news articles, other)?

- *Very Little* 2
- *None* 2
- *News* 3
- *Fact Sheets* 3
- *Emails* 1
- *Posters* 1



How recently did you see it?

- *Within last week* 6
- *Within last month* 2
- *Within last 6 months* 1

What organization provided that information?

- *MCAS Miramar IR Program* 3
- *Barrett Resource Group* 2
- *USMC* 2
- *Scripps Ranch Civic Association* 1
- *Newspaper* 1

## CONCERNS

5. Do you have any interests or concerns about the Air Station and its cleanup?

- *Yes* 13
- *No* 7

If so, which are most important?

- *[Interest]: The location of environmental mitigation areas on the base*
- *[Interest]: Information on the types of contaminants and the existing policy and/or regulations established to control toxic impacts*
- *[Interest]: Groundwater*
- *[Interest]: For my district to comply with environmental regulations.*
- *[Interest]: Heavy metals*

- *[Interest]: Watershed*
- *[Interest]: Keep our schools and canyons safe*
- *[Interest]: Issues that impact surrounding civilian community*
- *[Interest]: Protection of the environment; great concern about landfill pollution*
- *[Concern]: How can we have private homes so close to a military waste collection site?*

6. What aspects of the base cleanup are you most interested in or would you like to receive information about?

- *Proximity to station boundaries; threshold issues that create media queries*
- *Any info that we could share with the community*
- *Wildlife (2)*
- *Reduce the risk to human health and the environment*
- *Compliance, storage & Disposal*
- *Only if impact residents of [our immediate area]*
- *Natural resources*
- *Rose Canyon & the wildlife corridor connector to the Base*
- *Quality of the habitat in Rose Canyon*
- *[IR Program] details*

7. How would you characterize the concerns of the community, if any, regarding MCAS Miramar's environmental program?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| • <i>Little to no concern</i>                      | 5 |
| • <i>No knowledge regarding community concerns</i> | 2 |
| • <i>Lots of concern</i>                           | 3 |

## Involvement

8. Prior to this interview, who would you contact if you had questions about the MCAS Miramar cleanup program?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| • <i>MCAS Miramar CP&amp;L Office</i>          | 6 |
| • <i>MCAS Miramar Environmental Management</i> | 3 |
| • <i>Tierrasanta Community Council</i>         | 2 |
| • <i>Scripps Ranch Planning Group</i>          | 2 |
| • <i>University City Planning Group</i>        | 1 |
| • <i>Scripps Ranch Civic Association</i>       | 1 |
| • <i>Don't know</i>                            | 1 |
| • <i>No one</i>                                | 1 |
| • <i>MCAS Miramar Commanding Officer (CO)</i>  | 1 |
| • <i>MCAS Miramar Base Representative</i>      | 1 |

9. Have you had any contact with the Marine Corps, local, state, or other officials regarding environmental activities on MCAS Miramar?

Yes 11

No 8

What was the nature of this contact?

- *MCAS Miramar CP&L Office (2)*
- *To set up a new EPA number*
- *Over the years we have been following the land uses on the base as they relate to regional conservation plans such as the NCCP/MSCP*
- *Involved on a citizen task force looking into alternatives to Lindbergh Field as a new regional airport*
- *In reference to UC Bridge connect*

- *Indirectly via Scripps Ranch Civic Association*
- *Interviews/information gathering for news stories*
- *Fire protection; wildlife water supply*

What kind of response did you receive?

- *Positive (4)*
- *Don't remember (1)*
- *Awaiting [response] (1)*

## **MARINE CORPS & REGULATORS**

10. Do you have confidence in the US Marine Corps' ability to adequately cleanup MCAS Miramar Property?

- *Yes 15*
- *No 1*
- *Don't Know 3*

If not, how can the Marine Corps gain your confidence?

- *Citizen liaison team including [surrounding communities] before and after inspections*
- *Providing info; open house; presentation to [community groups]*
- *Hire an outside contractor to do the work. Have representatives from the community on the board to guide the cleanup and publish information in [community] newsletter[s] of the cleanup committee members & contact information*

11. Do you have confidence that the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) will provide effective oversight for environmental cleanup projects at MCAS Miramar?

- Yes 15
- No 0
- Don't Know 4

If not, how can the RWQCB gain your confidence?

- *Communication (2)*
- *Citizen liaison team including [surrounding communities] before and after inspections*
- *Based on the assumption that the Board can apply the same standards to MCAS as to private development and local government*

Communication

12. Are there topics or types of information that you would like to receive about the cleanup work underway at MCAS Miramar?

- Yes 13
- No 5

If so, what are they?

- *Soils*
- *Issues that impact the CP&L Office community*
- *Bigger issues*
- *Extent of cleanup, e.g. if something in water from East of 52*
- *A report, a schedule where they are working, what they have found, and what did they do about it/ problems that might have an affect on [the] surrounding communities*

- *Type of toxic materials and present regulatory standards*
- *Where sites are; what they are; what you're doing; include a map!*
- *Who is doing the cleanup. What are they removing from the site. How are they removing it from the site. Where are they taking the waste & how do we ensure it doesn't happen again*
- *Progress vs. initial time plan, cost information*
- *Occasional updates*

How often would you like to receive updates?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| • <i>As issues arise</i>                      | 3 |
| • <i>Quarterly</i>                            | 3 |
| • <i>As appropriate</i>                       | 2 |
| • <i>At each stage of the cleanup process</i> | 1 |
| • <i>Monthly</i>                              | 1 |
| • <i>Semi-annually</i>                        | 1 |
| • <i>Weekly</i>                               | 1 |

What is the best way to provide you with information about the environmental program at MCAS Miramar?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| • <i>Fact Sheets</i>                               | 9 |
| • <i>Web Site</i>                                  | 8 |
| • <i>Newspaper Articles</i>                        | 7 |
| • <i>Community Meetings</i>                        | 4 |
| • <i>Site Tours / Open Houses</i>                  | 3 |
| • <i>Community Group Newsletters</i>               | 2 |
| • <i>Email</i>                                     | 2 |
| • <i>Community Social Events</i>                   | 1 |
| • <i>Luncheon Meetings</i>                         | 1 |
| • <i>Presentations at Community Group Meetings</i> | 1 |

13. Do you feel that the Marine Corps is missing any segments of the community in its communication efforts with regard to environmental cleanup issues?

- Yes 7
- No 13

*Note: All referrals were researched and contacted in conjunction with the interview process.*

14. An information storehouse for the environmental cleanup program will be established in MCAS Miramar's Environmental Management offices, Building 6317.

a. Do you think you will visit this storehouse?

- Yes 3
- No 15
- Don't Know 0

b. Do you think it is in a convenient location?

- Yes 4
- No 3
- Don't Know 9

c. If not, where would you suggest it be located?

- Web site
- North University City Library
- MCAS Miramar Exchange

d. If you responded to 14c, would you visit this storehouse at your suggested location?

- Yes 1
- No 0
- Don't Know 1

15. An information storehouse for the environmental cleanup program will be established for neighboring communities at the Mira Mesa Branch Library.

a. Do you think you would visit this storehouse?

- Yes 7
- No 11
- Don't Know 0

b. Do you think it is in a convenient location?

- Yes 9
- No 7
- Don't Know 0

c. If not, where would you suggest it be located?

- CP&L Office's Community Leaders Forum (CLF) 2
- Scripps Ranch Library 2
- air traffic control building on Kearny Villa Road 1
- MTRP Visitor Information and Interpretive Center 1
- University City-Nobel Library 1
- All local Libraries (Tierrasanta, Scripps Ranch, Nobel, Mira Mesa) 1
- Tierrasanta Library 1
- North University City Library 1
- Internet 1



d. If you responded to 15c, would you visit this storehouse at your suggested location?

- *Yes* 4
- *No* 0
- *Don't Know* 3

16. If a storehouse were established on the MCAS Miramar web site, would you reference it?

- *Yes* 14
- *No* 1
- *Don't Know* 5

*Note: One respondent advised that they would use a web-based information repository as a valuable resource to which they could direct inquiries.*

## **COMMUNITY MEETINGS**

17. Can you suggest convenient locations for community meetings?

- *Community Libraries* 7
- *CP&L Office's Community Leaders Forum (CLF)* 3
- *Tierrasanta Recreation Center* 3
- *Forum Hall at University Town Center Mall* 2
- *Community Group Meetings* 2
- *Base Housing Office* 1

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

- *Community Libraries* 6
- *CP&L Office's Community Leaders Forum (CLF)* 3
- *Tierrasanta Recreation Center* 3
- *Forum Hall at University Town Center Mall* 2
- *Community Group Meetings* 2
- *Base Housing Office* 1
- *Community Libraries* 5

b. Can you suggest a convenient time and day of the week for community meetings?

- *Weekday evenings, 6:00 – 8:00 pm* 7
- *In conjunction with regular Community Group Meetings* 3

## MEDIA

18. Which radio stations do you most often listen to?

<b>Station Number</b>	<b>Station ID</b>	<b>Band</b>	<b># Responses</b>
• <i>KPBS 89.5</i>	<i>KPBS</i>	<i>FM</i>	6
• <i>600</i>	<i>KOGO</i>	<i>AM</i>	3
• <i>Star 94.1</i>	<i>KMYI</i>	<i>FM</i>	2
• <i>101.5</i>	<i>KGB</i>	<i>FM</i>	2
• <i>Magic 92.5</i>	<i>XHRM</i>	<i>FM</i>	1
• <i>800</i>	<i>XESPN</i>	<i>AM</i>	1
• <i>97.8</i>	<i>KSSE</i>	<i>FM</i>	1
• <i>760 KFMB</i>	<i>KFMB</i>	<i>AM</i>	1
• <i>97.5</i>	<i>KSON</i>	<i>FM</i>	1
•	<i>SOPHIE</i>		1

19. Which television stations do you most often watch?

<b><i>Time Warner Cable Channel</i></b>	<b><i>Station ID</i></b>	<b><i>Parent Station</i></b>	<b><i># Responses</i></b>
• 10 / 15	<i>KGTV</i>	<i>ABC</i>	7
• 9	<i>KUSI</i>	<i>Independent</i>	5
• 8	<i>KFMB</i>	<i>CBS</i>	3
• 11	<i>KPBS</i>	<i>KPBS</i>	3
• 6	<i>XETV</i>	<i>FOX</i>	2
• <i>Various</i>	<i>ESPN</i>		1
• <i>Various</i>	<i>HBO</i>		1
• 4	<i>Padres</i>		1
• 7	<i>KNSD</i>	<i>KNBC</i>	1
• 26	<i>CNN</i>		1
• 56	<i>History Channel</i>		1
• 44	<i>Discovery Channel</i>		1

20. Do you watch the local cable community access channel?

• Yes	7
• No	13

If so, which one(s)?

<b><i>Time Warner Cable Channel</i></b>	<b><i>Station ID</i></b>	<b><i>Description</i></b>	<b><i># Responses</i></b>
• 22 / Cox Cable 24		<i>County Access</i>	5
• 19		<i>Community Programming</i>	3
• 16	<i>ITVS</i>	<i>Instructional Television (San Diego County Office of Education)</i>	1

21. Which newspapers do you read regularly?

<b>Newspaper</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b># Responses</b>
• <i>San Diego Union-Tribune</i>	<i>Regional Newspaper</i>	16
• <i>Community Newspapers (various)</i>	<i>Community Newspaper</i>	2
• <i>Google News</i>	<i>Internet</i>	2
• <i>Yahoo News</i>	<i>Internet</i>	2
• <i>San Diego Transcript</i>	<i>Regional Newspaper (legal industry)</i>	2
• <i>New York Times</i>	<i>Nationally Distributed Newspaper</i>	2
• <i>Flight Jacket</i>	<i>Base Newspaper</i>	2
• <i>San Diego Union-Tribune online</i>	<i>Internet</i>	1
• <i>Los Angeles Times</i>	<i>Newspaper Serving Southern California</i>	1
• <i>San Diego Business Journal</i>	<i>Regional Newspaper (business oriented)</i>	1
• <i>Inman News</i>	<i>Internet</i>	1

22. In order to best communicate with you, what is/are the best media for receiving local information?

• <i>Email / Internet</i>	11
• <i>San Diego Union-Tribune</i>	4
• <i>Community Group Meetings</i>	2
• <i>Community Group Newsletters</i>	2
• <i>Hard Copy</i>	1
• <i>Telephone</i>	1
• <i>CP&amp;L Office / CLF Meetings</i>	1

- *Community Newspapers* 1
- *Community Access Cable Channels* 1
- *Environmental Group Newsletters* 1
- *Voice of San Diego (online)* 1
- *Web sites* 1
- *Don't Know* 1

## MISCELLANEOUS

23. Do you feel that it is necessary to translate information into other languages than English in order to serve this community?

- *Yes* 3
- *No* 16
- *Maybe* 1

If yes, which language(s)?

- *Spanish* 3
- *Tagalog* 2
- *Hebrew* 1

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

- *Yes* 5
- *No* 15

- *Concerns about documenting new found historical sites and habitan*

*disturbance*

- *It's free to submit community information in community newsletters; therefore, it does not have to cost to communicate to your neighbors*
- *I believe that the Marines will properly and adequately clean up their base*
- *Looking forward to more information (2)*

25. Would you like to be included in a mailing list for MCAS Miramar's environmental cleanup program?

- Yes 15
- No 5

26. Do you know anyone else who may be interested in participating in this community survey for the environmental cleanup program at MCAS Miramar?

- Yes 6
- No 14

*Note: All referrals were researched and contacted in conjunction with the interview process.*

27. May we identify you as an interview participant?

- Yes 15
- No 5

## Appendix D: Interviewee List

The table below represents a compilation of the individuals and groups who gave their approval to be included in the tally of participants in the Community Relations Interview process. Several individuals belong to more than one group or category; their primary affiliation is noted, below. Multiple affiliations are noted by an asterisk (\*).

Name	Affiliation	Community
Beck, Michael, San Diego Director*	Endangered Habitats League	Greater San Diego
Boerner, Gordon, Member*	Scripps Ranch Civic Association	Scripps Ranch
Campbell, Lee, Member	Tierrasanta Community Council	Tierrasanta
Dingeman, Colonel Robert, President Emeritus*	Scripps Ranch Civic Association	Scripps Ranch
Germain, Eric, President	Tierrasanta Community Council	Tierrasanta
Gibbs, Buzz, Chairman	Kearny Mesa Planning Group	Kearny Mesa
Gillingham, Elizabeth, Principal	De Portola Elementary School	Tierrasanta
Grano, Robert, Principal	Wagenheim Middle School	Mira Mesa
Knight, Debby, President	Friends of Rose Canyon	University City
Lias, Juan, Community Land Use Planner	MCAS Miramar Community Plans and Liaison Office	MCAS Miramar

Name	Affiliation	Community
Lichtenstein, Paul, District 3 Representative*	Scripps Ranch Civic Association	Scripps Ranch
Murphy, Dan, Community Manager	Lincoln Military Housing (Murphy Canyon)	Tierrasanta
Ogilvie, Betty	Mission Trails Regional Park	Tierrasanta
Silverstein, Tamar, Member*	Scripps Ranch Planning Group	Scripps Ranch
Spehn, Deanna, Editor*	Tierra Times Newspaper	Tierrasanta
Thornton, Laura, CP&L Officer	MCAS Miramar Community Plans and Liaison Office	MCAS Miramar
Name withheld	Friends of Rose Canyon	University City
Name withheld	Lincoln Military Housing (Miramar)	MCAS Miramar
Name withheld	MCAS Miramar <i>Flight Jacket</i>	MCAS Miramar
Name withheld	San Diego Regional Military Advisory Board	Greater San Diego



In addition to the interview participants, the list of additional individuals, groups, and organizations below were unable to be reached, unavailable for an interview, unresponsive, or declined to participate in the Community Relations Interview process.

- Alliant International University
- CA Fish & Game
- CA Fish & Wildlife
- CA State Assembly, 75th District
- City of San Diego
- Kumeyaay Elementary School
- Mason Elementary School
- MCAS Miramar Family Readiness
- Mira Mesa Branch Library
- Mira Mesa High School
- Mira Mesa/Scripps Ranch News Sentinel
- Miramar Ranch North Planning Committee
- Miramar Wholesale Nurseries
- Navy Dispatch Newspaper
- Qualcomm, Inc.
- Rose Creek Watershed Alliance
- San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG)
- San Diego City Council, District 5
- San Diego City Council, District 7
- San Diego Coastkeeper
- Scripps Ranch Planning Group
- Serra High School
- Southwest Center for Biological Diversity
- The Sierra Club, San Diego Chapter
- Tierrasanta Elementary School
- U.S. House of Representatives
- University City High School
- University City Planning Group
- Walker Elementary School

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## Appendix E: Local Media Contacts

### Public Notices

Federal and state laws require publishing public notices to announce the availability of specific documents for public comment such as Proposed Plans and EE/CAs.

Public notices will include the following information:

- The name of the document that is available for public comment
- The location of the Information Repository where members of the public can review the document
- The time and location of the public meeting, if one is being held
- The name(s) and contact information of the contact person(s)
- Any other information that would be helpful

Based on community feedback received during the interview process, public notices, including information on public comment periods, public meetings, and other topics, will be published in the *San Diego Union-Tribune* in the Legal Advertising section. Pricing for notices is \$3.20 per line per day, and \$4.20 per line on Sundays. Provide 48 hours lead time for postings.

Contact Information for <i>San Diego Union-Tribune</i> Legal Advertising (Public Notices)	
Fax Number:	(619) 260-5035
Email:	<a href="mailto:legalnotices@uniontrib.com">legalnotices@uniontrib.com</a>
Mailing Address:	San Diego Union-Tribune Attn: Legal Notices PO Box 120191 San Diego, CA 92112
Telephone:	(619) 293-1425

In addition, public notices shall be submitted to community newspapers as described in this Appendix and on the Internet on dedicated MCAS Miramar IR Program web pages.

### **Local Media Contacts**

In order to enhance the visibility of the IR Program at MCAS Miramar, the Marine Corps will reach out to community newspapers to introduce and educate community members about the IR Program, its achievements and future plans. In accordance with feedback received during the October 2007 Community Interview process, the IR Program will provide updated information on the cleanup of MCAS Miramar to neighboring community newspapers and newsletters.

Contact information for the community resources referenced may be found below, as well as major newspapers and periodicals in the region that were offered by interviewees as an effective means of communication for issues affecting the greater MCAS Miramar community.

A comprehensive list of the major television stations in the region is included for reference purposes.

## Newspapers

The table below summarizes contact information for local and regional newspapers. The most popular periodicals cited by CRP interviewees are included.

MCAS Miramar	
<b><i>The Flight Jacket</i></b> Consolidated Public Affairs office Marine Corps Air Station PO Box 452013 San Diego, CA 92145-2013 <a href="http://www.miramar.usmc.mil/WebPages/PAO/PAOHome.htm">http://www.miramar.usmc.mil/WebPages/PAO/PAOHome.htm</a>	Editor Phone: (858) 577-6000 <a href="mailto:OmbPaoFlight@miramar.usmc.mil">OmbPaoFlight@miramar.usmc.mil</a>
<b><i>Navy Dispatch Newspaper</i></b> 6312 Riverdale Street San Diego, CA 92120 <a href="http://www.navydispatch.com/">http://www.navydispatch.com/</a>	Sara Haggerty, Editor Phone: (619) 280-2986 Fax: (619) 280-2989 <a href="mailto:editor@navydispatch.com">editor@navydispatch.com</a>
Mira Mesa	
<b><i>Mira Mesa / Scripps Ranch News Sentinel</i></b> 6312 Riverdale Street San Diego, CA 92120	Sara Haggerty, Editor Phone: (619) 280-2986 Fax: (619) 280-2989 <a href="mailto:editor@navydispatch.com">editor@navydispatch.com</a>
<b><i>Navy Dispatch Newspaper</i></b> 6312 Riverdale Street San Diego, CA 92120 <a href="http://www.navydispatch.com/">http://www.navydispatch.com/</a>	Sara Haggerty, Editor Phone: (619) 280-2986 Fax: (619) 280-2989 <a href="mailto:editor@navydispatch.com">editor@navydispatch.com</a>
Scripps Ranch	
<b><i>Mira Mesa / Scripps Ranch News Sentinel</i></b> 6312 Riverdale Street San Diego, CA 92120	Sara Haggerty, Editor Phone: (619) 280-2986 Fax: (619) 280-2989 <a href="mailto:editor@navydispatch.com">editor@navydispatch.com</a>
<b><i>Scripps Ranch Civic Association Newsletter</i></b> 10755-F Scripps Poway Parkway PMB # 613 San Diego, CA 92131 <a href="http://www.scrippsranh.org/newsletter/newsletter.asp">http://www.scrippsranh.org/newsletter/newsletter.asp</a>	Editor Phone: (858) 578-0430 <a href="mailto:newsletter@scrippsranh.org">newsletter@scrippsranh.org</a>

## **Tierrasanta**

### ***The Tierra Times***

PO Box 420727  
San Diego, CA 92142

Deanna Spehn, Editor  
Phone: (619) 280-2986  
Fax: (619) 280-2989  
[editor@navydispatch.com](mailto:editor@navydispatch.com)

## **Greater San Diego**

### ***San Diego Union-Tribune***

P.O. Box 120191  
San Diego, CA 92112-0191  
<http://www.signonsandiego.com>

News Department  
Phone: (619) 293-1211  
Fax: (619) 293-1896  
[jeff.rose@uniontrib.com](mailto:jeff.rose@uniontrib.com)

## Television Stations

The chart below provides a summary of television stations serving the greater Miramar community. Detailed contact information is provided below.

San Diego County Television	
<b>KSWB Channel 5</b> 7191 Engineer Road San Diego, CA 92111	Phone: (858) 573-6500 Fax: (858) 573-6600 Email: <a href="mailto:wb5news@tribune.com">wb5news@tribune.com</a>
<b>XETV Channel 6 News Department</b> 8253 Ronson Rd San Diego, CA 92111	Phone: (858) 650-5401 Fax: (858) 279-0061 Email: N/A
<b>KNSD Channel 7 / Cable 39</b> 225 Broadway San Diego, CA 92101	Phone: (619) 578-0201 Fax: N/A Email: <a href="mailto:pressinquiries@nbcsandiego.com">pressinquiries@nbcsandiego.com</a>
<b>KFMB Channel 8</b> 7677 Engineer Road San Diego, CA 92111	Phone: (858) 571-8888 Fax: (858) 560-0627 Email: <a href="mailto:local8@kfmb.com">local8@kfmb.com</a>
<b>KUSI Channel 9 News Television</b> 4575 Viewridge Avenue San Diego, CA 92111	Phone: (858) 571-6397 Fax: (858) 571-4852 Email: <a href="mailto:news@kusi.com">news@kusi.com</a>
<b>KGTV Channel 10</b> P.O. Box 85347 San Diego, CA 92186	Phone: (619) 527-NEWS Fax: (619) 527-0369 Email: <a href="mailto:virginia_creighton@10news.com">virginia_creighton@10news.com</a> <a href="mailto:brad_mclellan@10news.com">brad_mclellan@10news.com</a> <a href="mailto:jack_weber@10news.com">jack_weber@10news.com</a> <a href="mailto:webstaff@10news.com">webstaff@10news.com</a>
<b>KPBS Public Television Channel 11</b> 5200 Campanile Drive San Diego, CA 92182	Phone: (619) 594-1515 Fax: N/A Email: <a href="mailto:news@kpbs.org">news@kpbs.org</a>
<b>KBNT Channel 17 (Spanish)</b> 5770 Ruffin Road San Diego, CA 92123	Phone: (858) 576-1919 Fax: N/A Email: N/A

## San Diego County Television

**TWC Channel 19 / Community  
Programming**

8949 Ware Court  
San Diego CA, 92121

Phone: (858) 635-8730  
Fax: 858-635-5715  
Email: [calendar@twсандiego.com](mailto:calendar@twсандiego.com)

**TWC Channel 22 / County Television  
Network**

County of San Diego  
Department of Media & Public Relations  
1600 Pacific Highway, Room 208  
San Diego, CA 92101-2422

Phone: (619) 595-4600  
Fax: (619) 557-4027/A  
Email: [ctn@sdcounty.ca.gov](mailto:ctn@sdcounty.ca.gov)



## **Appendix F: MCAS Miramar IR Program Distribution Lists**

The following lists were developed as a result of the October 2007 community interview process, and included interviewees, individuals and groups that were on the master contact list for interviews but whom did not participate, and referrals gathered from interviewees, themselves. Methods used to update the distribution lists include requests made through Base representatives, via U.S. Mail or email, at MCAS Miramar Community Plans and Liaison (CP&L) Office Community Leaders Forum (CLF) meetings or other community events; documentation of phone inquiries; and public meeting sign-in sheets. These lists will continue to be updated to ensure that the Marine Corps is reaching all interested and concerned parties. Individuals and groups on the list will receive fact sheets and other information pertinent to cleanup efforts on MCAS Miramar.

Feedback received during the community interviews resulted in an overwhelming request for electronic distribution of information and documents. The second most frequent request was to receive information from MCAS Miramar's Community Plans and Liaison (CP&L) Office Community Leaders Forum (CLF) meetings. In accordance with this feedback, two lists have been developed: an Email Distribution List and a more detailed Installation and Regulatory Personnel List, which includes contact information for CP&L Office representatives, for distribution as appropriate to CLF members (many of whom are already included in the Email Distribution List).

To be included or removed from the distribution lists, contact Keith Spencer or Susan Van Winkle from the Installation and Regulatory Personnel list, below.

## Email Distribution List (Primary Distribution List)

Name	Title	Affiliation	Email Address
Beck, Michael	San Diego Director	Endangered Habitats League	<a href="mailto:beckehl@cox.net">beckehl@cox.net</a>
Berry, Dave	Chair	Miramar North Planning Committee	<a href="mailto:david.berry@sdcca.org">david.berry@sdcca.org</a>
Boerner, Gordon	Chair	Kearny Mesa Planning Group	<a href="mailto:gboerner@san.rr.com">gboerner@san.rr.com</a>
Brengel, Ted	Chair	Mira Mesa Community Planning Group	<a href="mailto:Ted@TedBrengel.com">Ted@TedBrengel.com</a>
Campbell, Lee	Member	Tierrasanta Community Council	<a href="mailto:lee@campbellot.com">lee@campbellot.com</a>
Colley, Linda	Chair	University Community Planning Group	<a href="mailto:lcolley1@san.rr.com">lcolley1@san.rr.com</a>
Dunaway, Jerry		NAVFAC SW PPV Family Housing	<a href="mailto:jerry.dunaway@navy.mil">jerry.dunaway@navy.mil</a>
Germain, Eric	President	Tierrasanta Community Council	<a href="mailto:egermain@pacbell.net">egermain@pacbell.net</a>
Haggerty, Sara	Editor	Mira Mesa / Scripps Ranch News Sentinel	<a href="mailto:editor@navydispatch.com">editor@navydispatch.com</a>
Haggerty, Sara	Editor	Navy Dispatch Newspaper	<a href="mailto:editor@navydispatch.com">editor@navydispatch.com</a>
Ilko, Robert	Chair	Scripps Miramar Ranch Community Planning Group	<a href="mailto:srilko4@aol.com">srilko4@aol.com</a>
Johnston, Major Jason	Director	MCAS Miramar Public Affairs Office	<a href="mailto:jason.a.johnston@usmc.mil">jason.a.johnston@usmc.mil</a>
Knight, Debby	President	Friends of Rose Canyon	<a href="mailto:dknight3@san.rr.com">dknight3@san.rr.com</a>
Leone, Kimberly	Editor	MCAS Miramar <i>Flight Jacket</i>	<a href="mailto:kimberly.leone@usmc.mil">kimberly.leone@usmc.mil</a>
Lias, Juan		MCAS Miramar Community Plans & Liaison Office	<a href="mailto:juan.lias@usmc.mil">juan.lias@usmc.mil</a>

Name	Title	Affiliation	Email Address
Lichtenstein, Paul	Member	Scripps Ranch Civic Association	<a href="mailto:plichte1@san.rr.com">plichte1@san.rr.com</a>
Madaffer, Jim	Councilman	San Diego City Council, District 7 (Tierrasanta)	<a href="mailto:jmadaffer@sanidiego.gov">jmadaffer@sanidiego.gov</a>
Maienschein, Brian	Councilman	San Diego City Council, District 5 (Miramar)	<a href="mailto:bmaienschein@sanidiego.gov">bmaienschein@sanidiego.gov</a>
Murphy, Dan	Community Manager	Lincoln Military Housing, Murphy Canyon Family Housing	<a href="mailto:dmurphy@lpsi.com">dmurphy@lpsi.com</a>
N/A	Newsletter	Scripps Ranch Civic Association	<a href="mailto:newsletter@scrippsranh.org">newsletter@scrippsranh.org</a>
Ogilvie, Betty		Mission Trails Regional Park	<a href="mailto:betty-ogilvie@sbcglobal.net">betty-ogilvie@sbcglobal.net</a>
Scott, Gail	Community Manager	Lincoln Military Housing, Miramar Family Housing	<a href="mailto:gscott@lpsi.com">gscott@lpsi.com</a>
Silverstein, Tamar	Member	Scripps Ranch Planning Group	<a href="mailto:ijs98@earthlink.net">ijs98@earthlink.net</a>
Spehn, Deanna	Editor	Tierra Times Newspaper	<a href="mailto:dspehn1@san.rr.com">dspehn1@san.rr.com</a>
Van Leer, Ann	President	Rose Creek Watershed Alliance	<a href="mailto:ann@landconserve.com">ann@landconserve.com</a>

## **MCAS Miramar Installation and Regulatory Personnel**

**Major Jason Johnston, Director**  
Consolidated Public Affairs Office  
Marine Corps Air Station Miramar  
PO Box 452013  
San Diego, CA 92145-2013  
[jason.a.johnston@usmc.mil](mailto:jason.a.johnston@usmc.mil)

**Laura Thornton,  
Community Plans & Liaison Officer**  
Community Plans and Liaison Office  
Marine Corps Air Station Miramar  
PO Box 452001  
San Diego, CA 92145-2001  
[laura.thornton@usmc.mil](mailto:laura.thornton@usmc.mil)

**Keith Spencer, Environmental Engineer**  
Marine Corps Air Station Miramar  
Environmental Management Department  
Installation Restoration Program  
PO Box 452001  
San Diego, CA 92145-2001  
[keith.Spencer@usmc.mil](mailto:keith.Spencer@usmc.mil)

**Laurie Walsh, Program Manager**  
Regional Water Quality Control Board  
9174 Skypark Court, Suite 100  
San Diego, CA 92123-4353  
[lwalsh@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:lwalsh@waterboards.ca.gov)

**Lincoln Military Housing**  
Miramar Family Housing  
PO Box 45313  
San Diego, CA 92145  
[gscott@lpsi.com](mailto:gscott@lpsi.com)

**Staff Sgt Kimberly Leone, Editor  
MCAS Miramar *Flight Jacket***  
Consolidated Public Affairs Office  
Marine Corps Air Station Miramar  
PO Box 452013  
San Diego, CA 92145-2013  
[kimberly.leone@usmc.mil](mailto:kimberly.leone@usmc.mil)

**Juan Lias**  
Community Plans and Liaison Office  
Marine Corps Air Station Miramar  
PO Box 452001  
San Diego, CA 92145-2001  
[juan.lias@usmc.mil](mailto:juan.lias@usmc.mil)

**Susan Van Winkle,  
Remedial Project Manager**  
Installation Restoration Program  
Naval Facilities Engineering Command,  
Southwest  
1220 Pacific Highway  
San Diego CA 92132-5190  
[susan.vanwinkle@navy.mil](mailto:susan.vanwinkle@navy.mil)

**Jerry Dunaway**  
Public Private Venture Housing  
Naval Facilities Engineering Command,  
Southwest  
1220 Pacific Highway  
San Diego CA 92132-5190  
[jerry.dunaway@navy.mil](mailto:jerry.dunaway@navy.mil)

**Lincoln Military Housing**  
Murphy Canyon Family Housing  
3360 Murray Ridge Road  
San Diego, CA 92123  
[dmurphy@lpsi.com](mailto:dmurphy@lpsi.com)

## **Appendix G: Area Organizations**

In order to enhance communication with individuals and groups concerned with natural resource and environmental issues, the following list of community groups and councils, business organizations, environmental, and civic clubs has been compiled. This list was developed using information gathered during the October 2007 Community Involvement Interviews, and supplemented with information provided by the neighboring community organizations, regional media resources, and Internet research. This list will be updated periodically to include additional groups as the Marine Corps becomes aware of them, or as they express an interest in the MCAS Miramar IR Program.

These lists may be used in conjunction with the distribution lists referenced in Appendix E.

### **Community Groups and Civic Organizations**

#### **Kearny Mesa Planning Group**

c/o Buzz Gibbs, Chair  
8906 Aero Drive  
San Diego, CA 92123  
[kearnymesaplanninggroup@yahoo.com](mailto:kearnymesaplanninggroup@yahoo.com)

#### **Mira Mesa Town Council**

PMB 230  
10606-8 Camino Ruiz  
San Diego, CA 92126  
[issues@MiraMesaTownCouncil.org](mailto:issues@MiraMesaTownCouncil.org)

#### **Scripps Ranch Civic Association**

Gordon Boerner, Chair  
10755-F Scripps Poway Parkway  
PMB # 613  
San Diego, CA 92131  
[gboerner@san.rr.com](mailto:gboerner@san.rr.com)

#### **Tierrasanta Community Council**

Eric Germain, Chair  
c/o Tierrasanta Branch Library  
4985 La Cuenta Drive  
San Diego, CA 92124  
[egermain@pacbell.net](mailto:egermain@pacbell.net)

#### **Miramar North Planning Group**

c/o David Berry, Chair  
10755 F Scripps Poway Parkway #247  
San Diego, CA 92131  
[dberry@san.rr.com](mailto:dberry@san.rr.com)

#### **Mira Mesa Community Planning Group**

c/o Ted Brengel, Chair  
11975 Thomas Hayes Lane  
San Diego, CA 92126  
[ted@tedbrenzel.com](mailto:ted@tedbrenzel.com)

#### **Scripps Miramar Ranch Community Planning Group**

c/o Robert Ilko, Chair  
10247 Rue Touraine  
San Diego, CA 92131  
[srilko4@aol.com](mailto:srilko4@aol.com)

#### **University Community Planning Group**

c/o Linda Colley, Chair  
3589 Syracuse Avenue  
San Diego, CA 92122  
[lcolley1@san.rr.com](mailto:lcolley1@san.rr.com)

## **Regional Environmental Groups**

### **Audubon Society**

4891 Pacific Highway, Suite 112  
San Diego, CA 92110

### **Endangered Habitats League**

560 La Cresta Blvd  
Crest, CA 92021

### **Mission Trails Regional Park**

One Father Junipero Serra Trail  
San Diego, CA 92119

### **San Diego Coastkeeper**

2924 Emerson Street, Suite 220  
San Diego, CA 92106

### **Surfers Tired of Pollution**

1161 Cushman Avenue, Suite A  
San Diego, CA 92110

### **The Ocean Conservancy**

Pacific Regional Office  
116 New Montgomery Street  
San Francisco, CA 94105

### **Environmental Health Coalition**

401 Mile of Cars Way, Suite 310  
National City, CA 91950

### **Friends of Rose Canyon**

6804 Fisk Avenue  
San Diego, CA 92122

### **Rose Creek Watershed Alliance**

4079 Governor Drive, #330  
San Diego, CA 92122

### **Sierra Club**

San Diego Chapter  
3820 Ray Street  
San Diego, CA 92104

### **Surfrider Foundation**

San Diego Chapter  
PO Box 1511  
Solana Beach, CA 92075

## Appendix H: Locations for Community Meetings

State and federal guidelines require public participation at certain times in the cleanup process. In accordance with these requirements, community meetings shall be held at required and appropriate times in the cleanup process. Participants involved in community interviews for this CRP suggested that IR Program personnel utilize the MCAS Miramar Community Plans and Liaison (CP&L) Office to disseminate information to community leaders through CP&L Office Community Leaders Forum (CLF) meetings. If deemed necessary by IR Program personnel or if requested by community members, additional meetings will be held off of the installation in the community in closest proximity to current remediation activities.

### Locations in Neighboring Communities

Interviewees from neighboring communities suggested the following facilities for meetings in their respective areas:

Facility Name and Address	Facility Information
<b>Mira Mesa Branch Library</b> 8405 New Salem Street San Diego, CA 92126 (858) 538-8165	Room Capacity: 100 people Fees: No fees Equipment: Projection screen
<b>Scripps Ranch Branch Library</b> 10301 Scripps Lake Drive San Diego, CA 92131 (858) 538-8158	Room Capacity: 180 people Fees: \$50/hour Equipment: Stage, podium, screen, microphone
<b>Tierrasanta Recreation Center</b> 11220 Clairemont Mesa Blvd. San Diego, CA 92124 (858) 573-1393	Room Capacity: 70 people Fees: \$40/hour during operating hours \$61.25/hour during non-operating hours Equipment: Tables, chairs, projection screen, microphone
<b>UTC Forum Hall</b> 4545 La Jolla Village Drive La Jolla, CA 92137 (858) 546-8858	Room Capacity: 140 people Fees: \$250 for 6 hours Equipment: Tables, chairs, projection screen, microphone

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