



National Park Service Draft Community Involvement Plan

**Newhalem Penstock, Ladder Creek Settling
Tank, and Diablo Dry Dock Sites
Ross Lake National Recreation Area
Pacific West Region
October, 2017**



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
MTCA	Model Toxics Control Act
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NPS	National Park Service
NOCA	North Cascades National Park Service Complex
ROLA	Ross Lake National Recreation Area
SCL	Seattle City Light



1.0 INTRODUCTION

The National Park Service (NPS) is issuing this *Community Involvement Plan* (CIP) as a resource to enable meaningful community involvement throughout its investigation, selection, and implementation of cleanup activities at the Newhalem Penstock, Ladder Creek Settling Tank, and Diablo Dry Dock Sites (Sites) which are all within Ross Lake National Recreation Area and are all a result of activities associated with historical operations of Seattle City Light (SCL), a publicly owned utility company that operates four hydroelectric facilities within the national recreation area. The NPS is conducting cleanup activities at each of the Sites pursuant to the *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act* (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. §§ 9601, *et seq.*, and its implementing regulations under the *National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan* (NCP), 40 C.F.R. Part 300. The NPS is committed to encouraging public participation and providing opportunities for communication between the NPS and the affected community, interested stakeholders, and community residents during the environmental investigation and cleanup activities at the Sites.

CERCLA-related terms are defined in Appendix A, [Glossary](#).

1.1 Purpose and Objectives of the CIP

The CIP has been prepared in accordance with CERCLA and the NCP. The CIP serves as a guide for the NPS to engage and inform community members, environmental groups, government officials, the media, and other interested parties in the environmental investigation and cleanup activities at the Sites. The CIP is a “living” document and will be updated or revised, as appropriate, as conditions change at one or more of the affected Sites.

The CIP has two key objectives. The first key objective is to provide for the dissemination of information to the public in a timely, accurate, meaningful, and understandable manner. The second objective is to create opportunities—and ensure the community understands those opportunities—for active public participation, enabling interested persons to provide valuable comments that can be used by the NPS project team for planning and decision making.

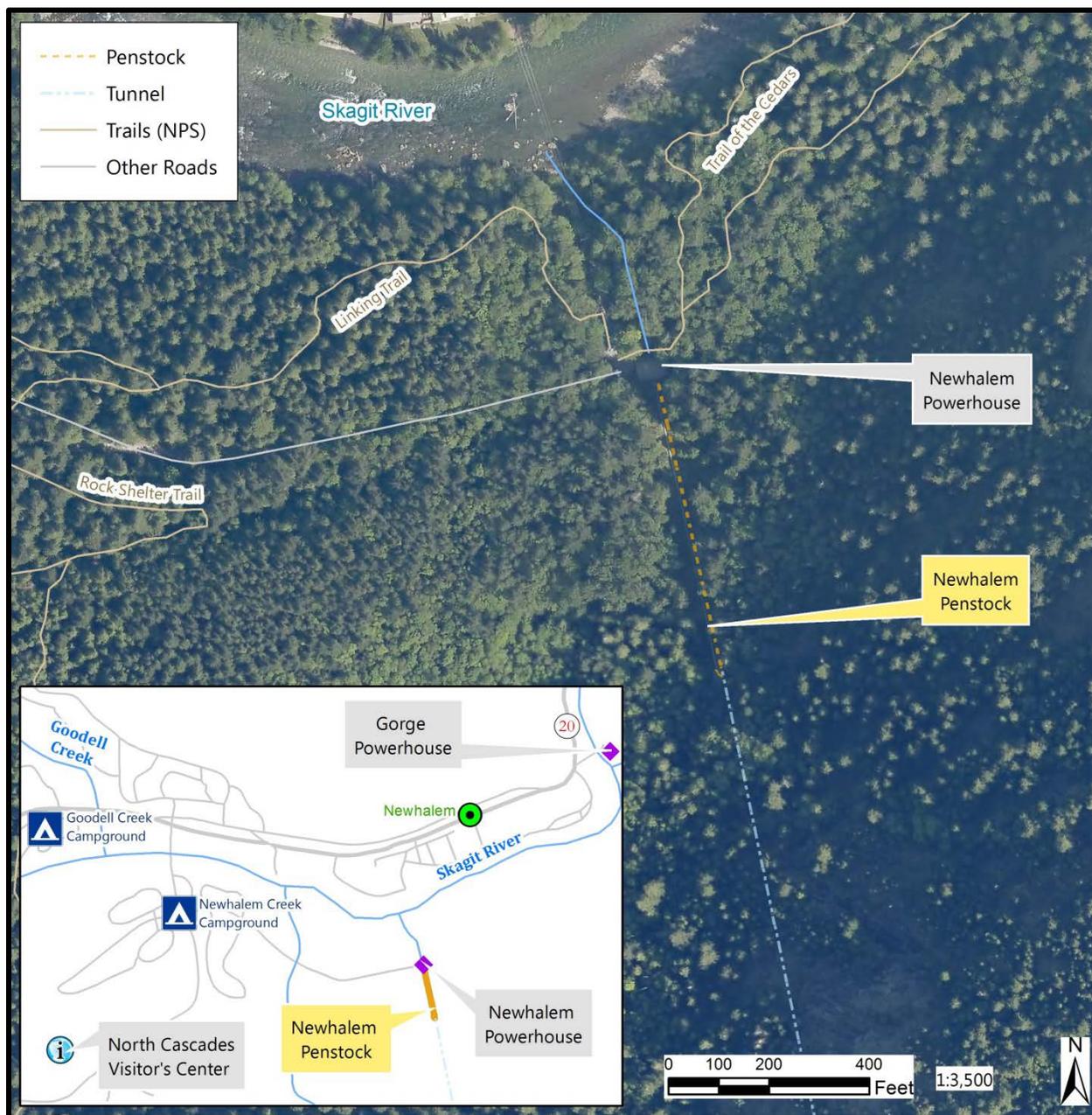
The strategies to accomplish these objectives take into consideration the location of the Sites and surrounding community. All three Sites addressed in this CIP are located in Ross Lake National Recreation Area near Newhalem and/or Diablo, Whatcom County, Washington (WA) (Figures 1-3).

The Newhalem Penstock Site is located within Ross Lake National Recreation Area directly across the Skagit River (on the south side) from the unincorporated community of Newhalem, Whatcom County, Washington, which is located along a small stretch of land between the Skagit River and Washington State Highway 20. The Site is accessible via a one lane bridge and campground road network that traverses through the NPS Newhalem Campground, approximately a quarter mile from the Site, and provides access to the NPS Newhalem Visitor Center, approximately three-quarters of a mile from Site. The Site is



approximately 1/3 miles upstream of Newhalem Creek's confluence with the Skagit River. See Figure 1.

Figure 1. Site Map of Newhalem Penstock Site

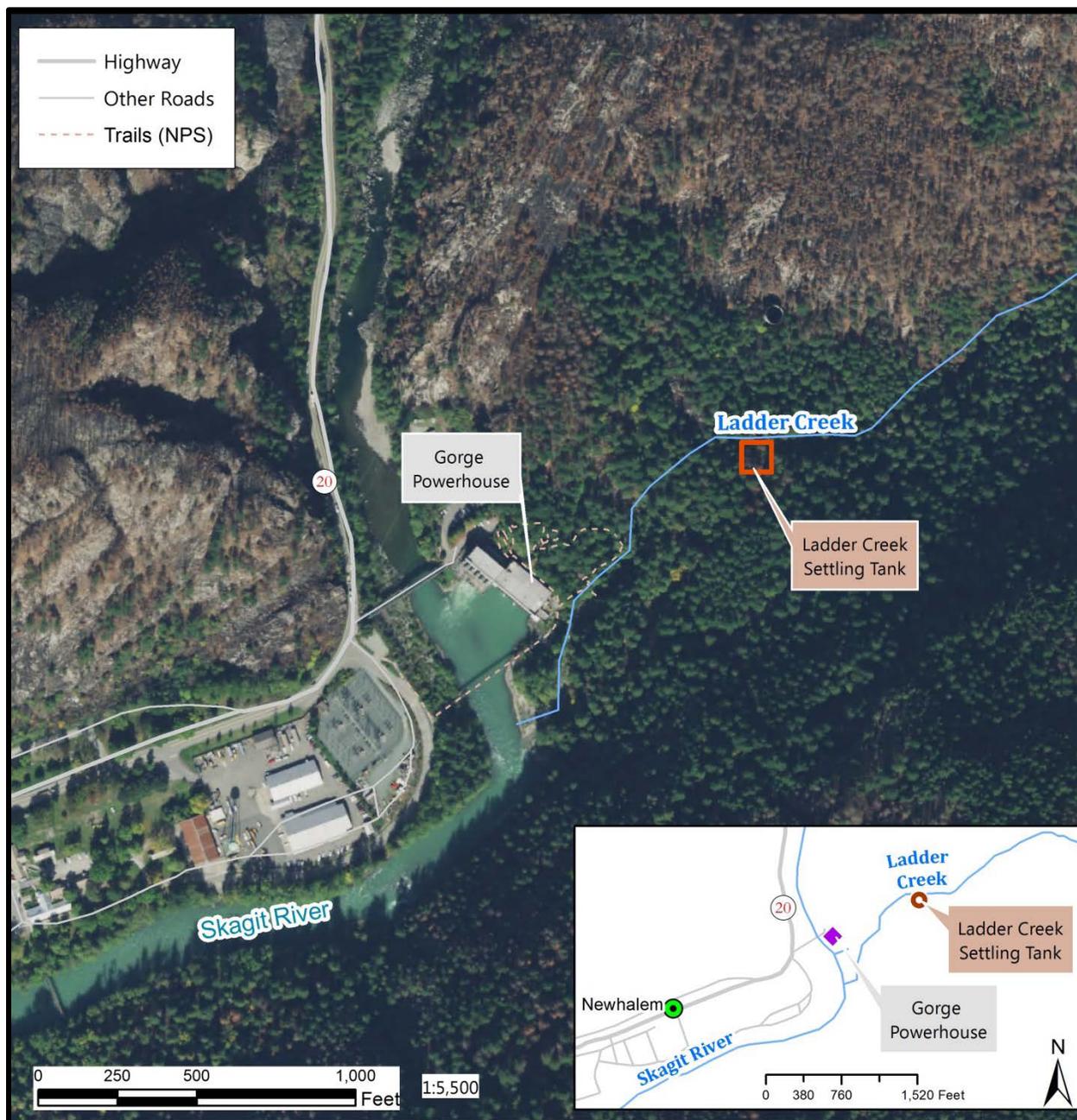


Similar to the Newhalem Penstock Site, the Ladder Creek Settling Tank Site is also located within Ross Lake National Recreation Area, upstream and across the Skagit River from Newhalem, Whatcom County, Washington. Inaccessible via road, this Site is located in a remote, forested area approximately 40 feet from Ladder Creek, a very steep and cascading stream, and



approximately 350 yards upstream of the creek's confluence with the Skagit River. The Site is approximately 300 feet in elevation above, and a quarter mile from the Gorge Powerhouse and associated grounds and facilities, which are also on the south side of the Skagit River. Ground access is limited to walking/hiking along a rugged foot trail. See Figure 2.

Figure 2. Site Map of Ladder Creek Settling Tank Site





The Diablo Dry Dock Site and its surrounding lands are located on NPS lands within Ross Lake National Recreation Area. Specifically, the Site is located on the north shores of Diablo Reservoir along the Skagit River, eight highway (SR20) miles east of Newhalem and 3.5 miles east of Diablo, Whatcom County, WA. The Site is accessible from Washington State Highway 20 via the Diablo Dam Road, an approximate one mile long NPS road, and a short road network within the campus of the North Cascades Environmental Learning Center (ELC). Several SCL boat facilities are located along the access road off SR20 including a tour dock, ferry dock, boathouse, barge landing, and fuel dock, all of which are located on NPS land. The Diablo Dry Dock Site itself is located within Deer Creek Cove, immediately east of, if not on, the campus of the Environmental Learning Center. The cafeteria and associated facilities, as well as a short peninsula trail, are immediately adjacent to the site. See Figure 3.



Figure 3. Site Map of Diablo Dry Dock Site



1.2 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)

The NPS is investigating and cleaning up the Sites pursuant to CERCLA and the NCP. Congress enacted CERCLA, also known as Superfund, in 1980 to address releases and threatened releases of hazardous substances into the environment. CERCLA gives the President broad powers to respond to hazardous substance releases and threatened releases as the President



deems necessary to protect the public health or welfare or the environment, including enforcement authority with respect to parties responsible for the releases. The President has delegated this authority to a number of federal departments and agencies, including the Department of the Interior. The NPS, an agency within the Department of the Interior, is the CERCLA lead agency for the Sites.

To implement CERCLA, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) created the NCP, which is a set of regulations that detail how CERCLA cleanups are to be conducted, including requirements for community involvement activities. Different requirements apply to different types of response actions. The NPS has determined that time critical removal actions are appropriate for the Newhalem Penstock (interim removal action) and Ladder Creek Sites and that non-time critical removal actions are appropriate for Newhalem Penstock and the Diablo Dry Dock Sites.

Time-critical removal actions are being conducted at the Newhalem Penstock (interim removal action) and Ladder Creek Sites based on the NPS determination that on-Site risks dictated that the response action be commenced as expeditiously as possible, with initiation of on-site work within six (6) months. When a time-critical removal action is expected to extend beyond 120 days, NPS must prepare a community involvement plan as one of several community involvement activities required by the NCP.

Non-time-critical removal actions are being conducted at the Newhalem Penstock and the Diablo Dry Dock Sites based on NPS's determination that a planning period of six months or more is available prior to the start of removal activities at the Site. As part of the non-time-critical removal action, NPS is conducting an Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis (EE/CA) to fully characterize the nature and extent of Site contamination, evaluate associated potential risks to human health and safety and the environment, identify relevant cleanup requirements, develop a range of cleanup alternatives, and identify a recommended removal action alternative for the Site. As the lead agency for the Site, NPS must involve the community during the EE/CA process in the manner detailed in the NCP, and this CIP is part of that community involvement process.

1.3 Overview of the CIP

The CIP specifies the community involvement activities that the NPS expects to undertake as investigation and cleanup of the Site proceeds. This CIP is organized as follows:

- Section 1.0: Introduction – A description of the purpose of the CIP.
- Section 2.0: Site Background – An overview of each of the Sites, including description and history, previous Site investigations, and current and future Site activities at each Site.
- Section 3.0: Community Background – A community profile, history of community involvement at the Sites, and summary of community concerns and questions.
- Section 4.0: Community Involvement Activities – A description of planned methods and activities for communicating with the public concerning activities at one or more of the Sites, and a general schedule of anticipated community involvement activities.



- Section 5.0: References – A list of references used in developing this CIP.

The appendices include a glossary (Appendix A), administrative record file and information repository details (Appendix B), community fact sheets and community updates (Appendix C), community interview questionnaire (Appendix D), contact information (Appendix E), and tables of minimum community involvement requirements (Appendix F).



2.0 BACKGROUND OF PROJECTS

2.1 Newhalem Penstock Site

2.1.1 Site Description and History

The Newhalem Penstock Site is located within Ross Lake National Recreation Area, directly across the Skagit River (on the south side) from Newhalem, Whatcom County, Washington. The aboveground portion of the penstock is located on a steep and somewhat rocky slope above the Newhalem powerhouse, and roughly 600 feet from the Skagit River where the diverted water of Newhalem Creek enters this tributary to Puget Sound. The Skagit River supports all five native species of salmon (including federally threatened Puget Sound Chinook salmon), as well as federally listed (threatened) Puget Sound steelhead and bull trout. An ephemeral stream runs adjacent to the penstock, flowing down the slope to the powerhouse. Ephemeral stream outflow enters the tailrace of Newhalem Creek and discharges into the Skagit River. In August 2015, wildfires burned much of the surrounding area, including some of the wooden penstock saddle supports, reducing native vegetation and increasing the impacts of erosion in the immediate vicinity. A trail system between the NPS Newhalem Campground (approximately one quarter mile west of the Site) and a footbridge leading to “downtown” Newhalem (approximately one quarter mile east of the Site) parallels the Skagit River immediately downslope from the penstock at the site of the Newhalem Powerhouse, and a small trail leads up the slope past the powerhouse and upper sections of the penstock.

The Newhalem penstock is part of the Newhalem Creek Hydroelectric Project, operated by Seattle City Light (SCL) under a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) license, which is comprised of a powerhouse, penstock, bedrock power tunnel, and creek diversion structure. The penstock was originally constructed by SCL in the 1920s as part of the power plant used during construction of the Gorge Dam and continues to convey water to the Newhalem powerhouse for power generation. The penstock is 1,122 feet long, approximately 904 feet of which is above ground. The remaining 218 feet is located within a bedrock tunnel. The aboveground portion of the 30-inch diameter penstock formerly rested on wood frame supports, or pedestals, with bases of wood, concrete, or stone through 2017. Of the original penstock saddles, 52 were made entirely from treated wood. Several of these saddles were damaged in an August 2015 wildland fire (the Goodell Fire), and temporary supports were installed at four saddle locations as an emergency project to prevent the penstock from being damaged by buckling. SCL replaced all the saddles with cast-in-place concrete pedestals in 2017. In the course of removing the saddles, approximately 204 tons of soil was also removed and disposed of offsite as contaminated soil.

The Newhalem penstock has been maintained by SCL to provide power generation for the residents of Newhalem since its construction in the 1920s. It is not known with certainty if sandblasting was used to remove old coats of paint, which may have contained lead before repainting the penstock. Much sandblast grit used historically in the Puget Sound region was derived from metal slag and may have contained heavy metals including lead, arsenic, copper, and zinc. In addition, the original wood supports from the penstock may have been preserved



with copper chromium arsenate (CCA), creosote, or pentachlorophenol, all of which were used historically to retard the growth of moss and fungi. If wood preservatives were used, these chemicals may have leached into nearby soil.

Based on assessments by SCL (described below), soils around the penstock are known to contain elevated levels of lead, arsenic, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). The lead is assumed to be from old paint on the penstock; the arsenic and PAHs may be from the treated timbers used for the original saddles.

The Newhalem Penstock and Powerhouse and associated structures are located on approximately 2.5 acres of land that is owned by the United States and managed by the NPS, but the infrastructure is owned, operated, and maintained by SCL. Ross Lake National Recreation Area is primarily federal land; the only other landowner in the recreation area is Seattle City Light who owns much of the property within Newhalem.

2.1.2 Previous Environmental Studies and Response Actions

SCL has conducted two investigations in the project area to date. Soil sampling was conducted in August 2014 in the immediate vicinity of the penstock, and additional sampling was conducted in October 2015 to further evaluate the extent of soil contamination. Samples were also collected in April 2016 from the wood saddles to determine the specific type of preservative(s) in the wood. Results of the soil sampling indicate that soil in the vicinity of the penstock contains/contained levels of lead and arsenic above Washington State's Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) cleanup levels. Wood sample analysis results indicate the wood was preserved with coal-tar creosote. In some locations, soil within approximately 2-3 inches of the wood saddles contains levels of carcinogenic PAHs above MTCA cleanup levels. The reports from the investigations are available in the Administrative Record, available at the information repositories listed in Appendix B and on the Site's website: <https://parkplanning.nps.gov/projectHome.cfm?projectID=56286>.

Based on SCL's need to imminently replace the wooden saddles to ensure the ongoing operation of the Newhalem Hydroelectric Project and based on the results from the Site investigations, the NPS approved a Time Critical Removal Action at the Newhalem Penstock Site on September 1, 2016 that authorized the removal and disposal of contaminated soil excavated to complete the scope of work associated with SCL's project to replace the saddles along the penstock. Following this approval, SCL initiated a removal action of contaminated soils in October 2016 and completed the removal and overall saddle replacement project in September 2017.

Over the course of the 11 month project, with a three month hold on on-Site work due to winter rainy season (January-March, 2017), SCL excavated the soils around each saddle location, (the amount depending on the depth of soil over bedrock and the total footprint required for construction of the new saddle), classified the material as RCRA Subtitle D non-hazardous material, packaged the soil in bags suited for contaminated material, transported the bags off Site via small trail toters, and disposed of the material at a USEPA-compliant landfill licensed to



accept the material. Removal of all the wood saddles included removal of soil surrounding each saddle. Consequently, some, if not all, of the PAH-impacts from the saddles may have been removed by the saddle replacement project. Wood waste generated from saddles, designated as "state-only treated wood waste" and excluded from Dangerous Waste Regulations under Washington State Administrative Code (173-303-071(3)(g)(ii)), was disposed of in a municipal solid waste landfill permitted under chapter 173-351 of Washington Administrative Code.

The remaining project work consisted of constructing formwork and pouring concrete for cast-in-place concrete footings and saddles, and restoring the contours and vegetation communities around the penstock.

Although much of the contamination from the penstock and associated maintenance activities may have been removed from Site during the Time Critical Removal Action – thereby significantly reducing the potential threat of hazardous materials into the environment, the investigations completed by SCL in 2015 and 2016 showed that some lead and arsenic may remain within the surrounding area that are above the MTCA cleanup levels. Furthermore, these initial investigations only compared Site contaminants to cleanup levels protective of human health for unrestricted land use because of the immediate threat of exposure to workers during the execution of the penstock replacement project. For example, these investigations did not include a site-specific terrestrial ecological evaluation to determine chemicals of ecological concern, exposure pathways, terrestrial ecological receptors of concern, and ecological-based cleanup levels.

2.1.3 Current and Future Site Activities

Now that the initial TCRA and saddle replacement project is complete, the NPS will be completing an EE/CA that will provide site characterization data, assess site-specific ecological and human health risks and identify ecological-based cleanup levels, evaluate various response alternatives, recommend a preferred response alternative, and provide a vehicle for public involvement. Once drafted, this EE/CA will be published to the public and made available for a 30-day public comment period, after which it will be finalized. If additional action is necessary, the NPS will develop and prepare an action memorandum to authorize a non-time-critical removal action on-Site.

2.2 Ladder Creek Settling Tank Site

2.2.1 Site Description and History

The Ladder Creek Settling Tank Site is located within Ross Lake National Recreation Area, in Whatcom County, Washington in a remote, forested area approximately 40 feet from Ladder Creek, a very steep and cascading stream, and approximately 350 yards upstream of the creek's confluence with the Skagit River. The Skagit River is the largest tributary to Puget Sound and supports all five native species of salmon (including federally threatened Puget Sound Chinook salmon), as well as federally listed (threatened) Puget Sound steelhead and bull trout. Ephemeral streams occur elsewhere in the general vicinity, but are not within the area assumed to contain contamination. The Site itself is situated on a flat bench surrounded by relatively steep



slopes with occasional bedrock outcrops, approximately 300 feet in elevation above and approximately one quarter mile from the Gorge Powerhouse, the closet development, and across the Skagit River from (east of) Newhalem, WA. SCL operates Gorge Dam, and its associated powerhouse, as one of three Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) licensed hydroelectric dams along the Skagit River, managed together as the Skagit River Hydroelectric Project (FERC license #553).

The Ladder Creek Settling Tank was originally constructed as part of the domestic water supply system for the town of Newhalem, a historic company town owned and operated by SCL. Water was diverted from Ladder Creek into the tank, where silt and sand carried by the creek were settled out. Water then discharged from the tank and followed conveyance lines under gravity flow down to the Gorge Powerhouse and into Newhalem. The original tank structure included a two-story framed building with a corrugated aluminum roof that fully enclosed the tank and protected it from the elements.

This original protective building was completely burned during the 2015 Goodell wildfire; no portion of the structure was left standing. The tank remains open to the elements and continues to collect rainwater. As a result of the complete burning of the building, a debris field consisting of burn ash, charred construction materials, and metal roof shards surrounds the tank. Assessments completed by the NPS and SCL following the wildfire found that the water tank, which was left intact but impacted with residue from the fire, is now uncovered and is collecting rainwater. The assessments also found that the debris field on the ground surface surrounding the tank contains charred construction materials including paint, mastic coating, electrical cables/insulation, lighting, melted/re-solidified metal roof shards, and unidentified materials. Soil in approximately the same area as the debris field also was impacted by the fire, primarily by airborne fallout during the burning of the building structure. Post fire sampling results indicate concentrations of lead and arsenic within the water tank and arsenic, chromium, lead, and carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (cPAHs) in the surrounding soil.

The settling tank and associated structures occupy approximately 0.1 acres of land owned by the United States and managed by the NPS, but the infrastructure is owned, operated, and maintained by SCL. Ross Lake National Recreation Area is primarily federal land; the only other landowner in the recreation area is Seattle City Light who owns much of the property within Newhalem.

2.2.2 Previous Environmental Studies and Response Actions

At the request of the NPS, SCL conducted an initial field reconnaissance soon after the wildfire in October 2015. This field investigation consisted of in-situ field screening soil, collecting surface (0-3 inches depth) soil samples from three transects for laboratory analysis to determine extent (width and depth) of potential contamination, collecting a water sample from the tank and sampling the charred coating material adhering to the exterior of the settling tank. Soil and water samples from the tank site and six soil samples collected from nearby forested areas burned by the fire but not known to be affected by anthropogenic sources, were then analyzed for concentration of metals, semivolatiles (SVOCs), and cPAHs. A forensic analysis



was also completed of the charred coating material adhering to the exterior of the settling tank. The report from this investigation is available in the Administrative Record which can be found at the information repositories listed in Appendix B and on the Site's website: <https://parkplanning.nps.gov/CERCLALadderCreekSettlingTank>.

This investigation identified concentrations of lead and arsenic in water discharge from the tank and arsenic, chromium, lead, and carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (cPAHs) in the surrounding soil. Specifically, the NPS learned from this investigation that the soil contaminants of potential concern for *human health* are arsenic and cPAHs, and the soil contaminants of potential concern for *ecological receptors* are arsenic, chromium (total), lead and cPAHs based on levels of contamination and the sensitivity of the receptor. Of note is that the maximum concentrations for arsenic, chromium and lead were all found at one of the sampling locations.

Results from the forensic analysis of the charred material indicate that the material consists mostly of carbon with low concentrations of magnesium and silicone, which are consistent with charred asphalt that contains some mineral/clay filler.

From this investigation, the NPS also learned that some polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) and metals are present in surrounding burned forested areas that were not affected by the burned tank structure and otherwise not affected by anthropogenic sources. The presence of these contaminants are likely due to natural soil chemistry (for metals) and/or are the result of the burning of trees and vegetation in the Goodell wildfire. As a result, background sample results for metals and some PAHs may be used to establish cleanup levels when they exceed applicable ecological soil concentrations for protection of terrestrial plants and animals.

Due to the proximity of the Site to Ladder Creek and the Skagit River and concerns about contamination, the NPS took action in the fall of 2015 to install coir erosion logs around the structure to prevent or reduce mobilization of the debris field and surrounding soils and the associated contaminants of concern (arsenic and cPAHs). While discharge ports on the settling tank were closed to prevent runoff from tank discharge following the fire in fall 2015, in May 2016, SCL designed and installed a granular activated carbon (GAC) filtration system to treat, on an on-going basis, precipitation water that accumulates in the tank. Post-filtration sampling indicated that contaminants were removed by the system to well below Washington State Department of Ecology criteria.

In August 2017 SCL removed all the contents from inside the tank and pressure washed all the tank's interior surfaces. Discharge water from the cleaning was routed through the GAC infiltration system. Debris removed from the tank was placed in bags and staged in a covered stockpile under an overhanging portion of the tank. Approximately three tons of debris was removed. After the cleaning was completed, confirmation samples of rinse water run through and discharged from the tank had no detectable metals.



There have been no other government or private actions undertaken on-Site since the 2015 Goodell Fire other than the erosion control, investigative, water filtration, and tank cleaning activities described above.

2.2.3 Current and Future Site Activities

To eliminate potential risks to public health, welfare, and the environment from the release or threat of release of hazardous substances now present on-Site, the NPS approved a time critical removal action at this Site on August 7, 2017. Through this approved TCRA, SCL has worked through a contractor to clean the inside of the settling tank, and will remove burned debris and contaminated soil from the Site and undertake actions to restore the Site to its pre-removal contours and native vegetative conditions. This removal action began in late August 2017 and is expected to be completed by the end of October 2018.

The main elements of the TCRA include: Clean inside of settling tank with post-removal confirmation sampling (Phase I); Remove debris and shallow surface contaminated soil resulting from the 2015 Goodell Creek wildfire with post-removal confirmation sampling (Phase II); Load, transport, and properly dispose of burned debris and contaminated soil at an approved disposal facility (Phase III); and Restore Site to its pre-removal contours and vegetative conditions (Phase III and IV).

Phase I: In August 2017, approximately three tons of sediment and debris was removed from the Settling Tank by hand. The material removed from the tank was stored temporarily at the tank site and will be treated similarly to the soil and surrounding debris (see below). The settling tank was then fully cleaned and rinsed, with rinse/discharge water treated with a GAC filtration system. Post-confirmation sampling of tank rinse water indicated that water from the tank no longer contains the COCs in this location, namely lead and arsenic. Because COCs are no longer present within the tank, the filtration system was removed.

Phase II and III: The burnt debris and approximately top four (4) inches of the soil across approximately 4,500 square feet, totaling approximately 60 cubic yards of material (including the sediment within the settling tank), are planned to be excavated largely by hand due the remote nature of the Site. (The area delineated for debris and soil removal is based both on visual evidence of debris, whereby visible debris will be removed from the ground surface, and soil chemistry results from the field investigation, whereby soil with concentrations exceeding cleanup thresholds or documented natural background concentrations will be removed.) Excavated debris and soil will be placed in small and large bulk bags and temporarily stockpiled in the vicinity of the settling tank, which will likely require a temporary platform for staging prior to transportation off-Site. During this staging and prior to hauling in materials to restore the pre-removal contours of the Site, appropriate erosion control measures will be implemented to minimize erosion from exposed soils. Once accumulated, the bulk bags will be airlifted to Newhalem where they will be placed in trucks for ground transport to an approved disposal facility. SCL will collect confirmatory samples to verify that soils remaining after the removal are at or below remediation goals.



Phase IV: Re-establishment of Site contours and final planting (if needed), which will rely on flown-in materials, is planned to be conducted as the last phase of the TCRA. Periodic inspection of restoration conditions at the tank site will extend for a number of years following implementation.

Ultimately, this TCRA will entail excavation and disposal of burned debris and contaminated sediment within and soil located around the Ladder Creek Settling Tank, thereby minimizing risks to human health and the environment and mitigating, if not eliminating, the source of the contamination (determined based on post-removal confirmation sampling). Future response actions at the Site are not expected based upon available information.

During the course of the removal action, the NPS will be conducting interviews to best understand the needs of the public in learning about and participating in this removal action and will be finalizing this Community Involvement Plan. The administrative record for this removal action, which includes all information the NPS relied upon in their selection of a removal action, will also be published and placed at the information repositories identified in Appendix B and made available for a 30-day public comment period in fall 2017.

2.3 Diablo Dry Dock Site

2.3.1 Site Description and History

The Diablo Dry Dock Site is located on the north shores of Diablo Reservoir, Whatcom County, WA along the Skagit River in Ross Lake National Recreation Area, immediately adjacent to the North Cascades Environmental Learning Center. Specifically, the cafeteria and associated facilities, as well as a short peninsula trail, are within a few hundred feet of the Site, and all other developments on the campus (visitor center, offices, classrooms, dorms, etc.) are within a quarter mile, all of which are owned by SCL and located on NPS land. Several other SCL boat facilities are also located along the access road to the Site including a tour dock, ferry dock, boathouse, barge landing, and fuel dock, all of which are located on NPS land. The Diablo Dry Dock Site itself is located within Deer Creek Cove on Diablo Reservoir.

The Seattle City Light (SCL) Diablo Marine Railway and Shelter (referred to as the Diablo Dry Dock) was built in the early 1930s after Diablo Dam was completed in late 1929. This building was constructed to provide shelter for a marine railway used to build and maintain vessels operating on Diablo Lake, including the construction of the Alice Ross, SCL's first tour boat in 1936 and 1937. The railway and building have been used in this capacity since that time. The dry dock building was constructed of sheet metal on a wood framework, supported by treated logs on concrete bases, and was built on the native soils. It is open to the weather on two sides, and is surrounded by a chain-link fence. A concrete and metal railway extends from the boathouse into the lake to haul boats out of the water of Diablo Reservoir.

Based on-Site investigation (described below) soils on-Site are impacted from sandblasting operations over the years including sites located below the ordinary high water (OHW) line, up to one foot deep.



2.3.2 Previous Environmental Studies and Response Actions

SCL completed an initial field investigation in September 2014 that consisted of collecting surface soil and sediment samples around and within the dry dock building, measuring the locations of the soil samples from a corner of the dry dock building, collecting surface sediment samples from a boat, and documenting locations of all samples using a portable global positioning system (GPS) unit. The purpose of this investigation was to 1) determine if metals or petroleum were released to soil at concentrations above the MTCA unrestricted land use screening levels, and 2) determine if metals or petroleum were released to surface sediment at concentrations above the Washington State Sediment Management Standards screening levels for fresh water.

Based on this investigation, the NPS learned that soils on-Site (both in and outside of the building) include elevated levels of arsenic, lead, and carcinogenic PAH (cPAHs) above MTCA Method A cleanup levels, but no samples were classified as dangerous waste. Concentrations of cPAHs also exceeded the MTCA Method B unrestricted soil cleanup level in all six samples where cPAHs were detected. While no samples exceeded the MTCA Method A cleanup levels for Unrestricted Land Use for diesel- or lube oil-range organics, three of the seven samples contained diesel-range organics below the cleanup level of 2000 mg/kg.

2.3.3 Current and Future Site Activities

The NPS will be completing an EE/CA that will provide site characterization data, assess site-specific ecological and human health risks and identify ecological-based cleanup levels, evaluate various response alternatives, recommend a preferred response alternative, and provide a vehicle for public involvement. Once drafted, this EE/CA will be published to the public and made available for a 30-day public comment period. Once this EE/CA is finalized, the NPS will develop and prepare an action memorandum to authorize a non-time-critical removal action on-Site.



3.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

3.1 Community Profile

The unincorporated communities of Newhalem and Diablo consist of fewer than 100 permanent residents. Newhalem and Diablo are both company towns owned by SCL and surrounded by Ross Lake National Recreation Area. Residents consist of government workers and their families who are employed by either Seattle City Light, the Washington Department of Transportation (one employee), or Whatcom County Sheriff's Office, though some residents of Diablo are also employees of North Cascades Institute which operates the North Cascades Environmental Learning Center. The number of residents living in Newhalem and Diablo has generally decreased over the years with modernization of SCL's operations.

The U.S. Census Bureau does not track population data for unincorporated communities. The population of Whatcom County based on a 2016 estimate by the U.S. Census Bureau is 216,800, an estimated increase of 7.8% since 2010. The population consists of 85.4% white persons, 3.5% persons of Asian descent, 2.8% persons of American Indian descent, 1% black persons or persons of African American decent, 0.2% persons of Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander descent, 3.3% persons of another race, and 3.8% of county residents are of two or more races. 8.4% of the population is of Latino or Hispanic origins (US Census Bureau, 2016). These statistics are generally assumed to be representative of Newhalem and Diablo, though diversity is likely lower in this rural portion of the county.

There are no schools within five miles of the Sites; although the North Cascades Environmental Learning Center – which provides formal educational programs to local schools through its on-campus Mountain School Program – is immediately adjacent to the Diablo Dry Dock Site.

All three Sites are located along a narrow river corridor in Ross Lake National Recreation Area, and are all within areas historically used by Seattle City Light to support hydropower operations. Therefore, uses immediately within and along these Sites are primarily related to supporting and providing hydropower. However, since the establishment of Ross Lake National Recreation Area in 1968, visitor use for the purposes of recreation (camping, hiking, boating), education, and sightseeing has increased, particularly in proximity to the Newhalem Penstock Site and Diablo Dry Dock Sites.

Due to its proximity to the North Cascades Visitor Center, Newhalem Campground, and associated trail network, the Newhalem Penstock Site is close in proximity to lands generally used by the public for recreation, particularly camping at the Newhalem Campground and hiking along the trails that traverse the Site and provide access between Newhalem and NPS visitor use facilities.

Similarly, the Diablo Dry Dock Site, located immediately adjacent to the North Cascades Environmental Learning Center, is adjoined by lands used for environmental education. The North Cascade Institute operates the Environmental Learning Center (on lands managed by NPS, within facilities owned by SCL) and provides educational programs, including overnight retreats



(including lodging and food services) at the Environmental Learning Center for visitors of all ages. As mentioned previously, one of their most prominent programs on-Site is Mountain School, a three-day, two-night program for fifth graders from area schools. This program operates from March-June and September-November every year.

In comparison to the other two Sites, Ladder Creek Settling Tank Site is remote and is not thought to be accessed regularly by the public due to a locked gate that blocks access to the trail to the tank, though there is a short historic, developed trail below the Site and on the opposite side of the creek that provides public access to Ladder Creek Falls. One local resident interviewed for this Community Involvement Plan reported that they had hiked up to the tank out of curiosity after noticing the access route from this lower, more popular trail.

Because of the Sites' association with hydropower, each of the Sites are also located along or near water bodies – the Skagit River and Diablo Reservoir which are used by recreationists for non-motorized and motorized (Diablo) boating, boat tours (Diablo), rafting (Skagit), and fishing. While NPS and SCL operations are ongoing throughout the year, most visitor use of Ross Lake National Recreation Area occurs between the months of May and October, with highest use between late June and early/mid-September.

Approximately 900,000 visitors come to Ross Lake National Recreation Area each year, almost all of which enter and leave the recreation area along Washington State Highway 20 (NPS, n.d.).

3.2 Community Involvement History

In March 2017, the NPS developed and published a website for the Newhalem Penstock Site, located at: <https://parkplanning.nps.gov/projectHome.cfm?projectID=56286>. This website includes: background information on the removal action (“homepage”), a description of the planning process (“planning process”), links to associated websites (“links”), and documents for public review (“documents”), including those available for formal public comment. This website has also been periodically updated throughout the removal action, most recently in August 2017. All relevant documents, including the administrative record for this Site (see below) and community updates about the removal action (provided almost weekly from October 2016 through August 2017) have been posted to this project website.

In August 2017, the NPS developed and published a website for the Ladder Creek Settling Tank Site, located at: <https://parkplanning.nps.gov/CERCLALadderCreekSettlingTank>. This website includes: background information on the removal action (“homepage”), a description of the planning process (“planning process”), links to associated websites (“links”), and documents for public review (“documents”), including those available for formal public comment. All relevant documents, including the administrative record for this Site (see below) and community updates about the removal action, have been posted to this project website.

In August 2017, the NPS developed and published a website for the Diablo Dry Dock Site, located at: <https://parkplanning.nps.gov/CERCLADiabloDryDock>. This website includes



background information on the removal action and a description of the NPS' plans to develop an EE/CA ("homepage").

The NPS has also completed some public notification for the removal actions at the Newhalem Penstock and Ladder Creek Settling Tank Sites, namely through letters of consultation for the proposed actions, the development and posting of community updates for each Site, and a press release and formal public comment period related to the administrative record for the Newhalem Penstock Site. Information repositories for both Sites have also been established. These activities are described as follows:

Specifically, SCL consulted with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service regarding the Newhalem Penstock Site, and with the State Historic Preservation Office, the Upper Skagit Indian Tribe, the Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe, and the Swinomish Indian Tribal Community regarding both Sites through letters of consultation. The NPS and SCL also had periodic email communication with these agencies and/or tribes during the implementation of the TCRA at the Newhalem Penstock Site as situations dictated. For example, the NPS and SCL continued informal consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service when modifications to the project schedule and project activities were required that could have resulted in adverse effects to the northern spotted owl.

The NPS has also developed Community Updates for both the Newhalem Penstock and Ladder Creek Settling Tank Sites. These have been developed with input from Seattle City Light and include background information on the respective Site, the nature and extent of Site contamination; public health and safety issues; investigation and/or cleanup plans, processes, and schedules; local impacts during cleanup activities; and contact information for public inquiries. These Community Updates were periodically posted in locations close to the Newhalem Penstock Site during implementation of the TCRA, primarily during Site work in May and June 2017 when helicopters were being used within an area of high visitation. The most recent Community Updates are available in Appendix C, Community Fact Sheets and Community Updates, and all Community Updates are now available on the respective websites listed above.

On March 8, 2017, the NPS released the administrative record for the Newhalem Penstock Site and made it available to the public for a 30-day comment period that extended through April 7, 2017. The administrative record is a file that contains all information used by the lead agency to make its decision on the selection of a response action. The availability of the administrative record for the Newhalem Penstock Site was announced in the Skagit Valley Herald. This notice included the following information: a brief description of the administrative record, a list of the locations the public can access this record, a request for public comments, and instructions for how to comment on the administrative record. Following the public comment period, the NPS reviewed comments received, prepared a responsiveness summary (a report that includes written response to significant public comments received during the public comment period), and added this summary to the administrative record file.

In conjunction with the release of the administrative record, in March 2017, the NPS established two site information repositories for the Newhalem Penstock Site, related to the time-



critical removal action, and placed a copy of the administrative record file in each. An information repository is a location open to members of the general public where they may review and make copies of documents (including the administrative record file) relevant to the Site. The addresses, contact information, and operating hours for the information repositories are provided in Appendix B. While the information repository for the Newhalem Penstock Site was initially in one physical location (the park headquarters office in Sedro-Woolley, WA) and online (<https://parkplanning.nps.gov/projectHome.cfm?projectID=56286>), the NPS expanded these locations to include a second physical location in Marblemount, WA to be located closer to Site.

In August 2017, the NPS also established two site information repositories for the Ladder Creek Settling Tank Site, related to the time-critical removal action, and placed a copy of the administrative record file in each. The addresses, contact information, and operating hours for the information repositories are provided in Appendix B. Similar to the administrative record for the Newhalem Penstock Site, the administrative record for the Ladder Creek Settling Tank site is also located on the Site's website:

<https://parkplanning.nps.gov/CERCLALadderCreekSettlingTank>

On October 2, 2017, the NPS formally released the administrative record for the Ladder Creek Settling Tank Site and made it available to the public for a 30-day comment period that extended through October 31, 2017. The administrative record is a file that contains all information used by the lead agency to make its decision on the selection of a response action. The availability of the administrative record for the Ladder Creek Settling Tank Site was announced in the Skagit Valley Herald and Concrete Herald. This notice included the following information: a brief description of the administrative record, a list of the locations the public can access this record, a request for public comments, and instructions for how to comment on the administrative record. Following the public comment period, the NPS reviewed comments received, prepared a responsiveness summary (a report that includes written response to significant public comments received during the public comment period), and added this summary to the administrative record file.

3.3 Community Concerns and Needs

Identifying community concerns and issues is a vital step in the CIP's development, and it is important that the public be asked for recommendations on how NPS can most effectively involve and communicate with the community. To identify community concerns and needs and to identify how and when citizens would like to be involved in the cleanup process, in August 2017, NPS conducted community interviews with local officials, community residents, and various agencies and organizations who represent a range of opinions and backgrounds. NPS asked interviewees for suggestions of additional groups or individuals the NPS should interview, and NPS contacted those suggested additional groups and individuals before developing this CIP as well. An interview response summary is provided below, and the list of interview questions is provided in Appendix D, Community Interview Questionnaire.

NPS conducted a total of five community interviews with representatives from the following stakeholder groups:



- Seattle City Light
- Washington State Department of Transportation
- Whatcom County Sheriff's Office
- North Cascades Institute

The NPS obtained much of the information in Section 3.0, Community Background, from the community interviews.

All interviewees reported overall support for addressing and responding to existing contamination at these Sites and expressed at least some degree of trust in the NPS and SCL to adhere to laws and policies and procedures in pursuing appropriate response actions on-Site and to ensure any contaminants are contained before, during, and after removal. However, only those who worked for SCL were aware of environmental issues at all three Sites, and those who worked for North Cascades Institute were only previously aware of the Diablo Dry Dock Site. Other interviewees were generally unaware of any environmental concerns regarding these Sites except that one interviewee reported that they had assumed some level of contamination at the Newhalem Penstock Site given the presence of cleaning stations during SCL's replacement of the saddles on-Site. This same interviewee had also been to the Ladder Creek Settling Tank Site after the 2015 Goodell Fire and had seen the condition of the Site.

Overall, most interviewees expressed a low awareness of and interest in the Newhalem Penstock and Ladder Creek Settling Tank Sites, except for any potential impacts these sites could have on human health (namely drinking water). The only interviewees with a higher awareness of these two Sites – employees of SCL whose awareness of the Sites related directly to the employee's work on-Site or in providing services for the Site – also expressed little interest in or concern about the presence of contaminants on-Site. The interviewees attributed this lack of concern to most staffs' direct or indirect involvement in a response action and their high degree of trust in the laws and regulations and procedures that SCL adheres to for every project prior to on-Site work, including review by experts in human and environmental health.

The only interviewees who expressed medium to high interest in the Diablo Dry Dock Site were employees of North Cascades Institute who also expressed some awareness of contaminants at the Diablo Dry Dock Site due to an on-Site evaluation prior to construction of the North Cascades Environmental Learning Center in 2003 – when SCL expressed some concern about the fire risk at the Dry Dock due to materials used in its structure. These interviewees were also aware of the recent findings of contaminants in the soil and expressed a high level of interest in how these contaminants may affect air quality and human health (particularly given the Site is so close to the cafeteria at the Environmental Learning Center) and water quality and environmental health (particularly given the sensitivity of wildlife in and around Diablo Reservoir). Interviewees who work for North Cascades Institute also expressed interest in how any response action would be conducted, as it will undoubtedly affect operations at the Environmental Learning Center, and how the Site would be left as North Cascades Institute could be interested in using that space for visitors in the future, particularly if the Dry Dock structure is no longer standing.



With regards to the Newhalem Penstock Site and Ladder Creek Falls Site, the only concerns any of the interviewees identified were related to any potential to contaminate drinking water, though one interviewee from North Cascades Institute mentioned that it might be helpful to know more about the Site if the response action(s) could affect visitors, so that staff at the North Cascades Environmental Learning Center can respond effectively to any questions they receive from the public. Two interviewees reported that they were not concerned with increased traffic or helicopter noises as these uses are typical of the Highway 20 corridor in the Newhalem and Diablo areas.

Most concerns and needs identified within the interviews related to the Diablo Dry Dock Site. Several concerns were related to the destiny of the Dry Dock Structure and its associated facilities. While one interviewee expressed concern about the removal of this historic structure, particularly in light of the recent or planned removal of other historic structures in the Newhalem and Diablo, two other interviewees expressed concern about the safety of the structure if left standing. All three interviewees were interested in what mitigations SCL may propose should they seek to remove this historic structure. Interviewees from North Cascades Institute expressed a need to coordinate on these mitigation measures as any interpretive materials (often one of the more popular types of mitigation for the removal of a historic structure) could impact programs on campus. Interviewees from North Cascades Institute also expressed interest in knowing more information about the history of the Site and the extent of the contaminants of concern –both out of an interest in understanding risks to public health (specifically to the visiting public) and the environment and out of an interest in sharing information with and educating visitors to the North Cascades Environmental Learning Center. These interviewees were generally concerned about the potential level of impacts on-Site and how any response action would be implemented and were specifically concerned that during the response action, contaminants could be either eroded in the lake and contaminate water within Deer Lick Cove or become airborne during transport and impact surrounding air quality or food products at the cafeteria. While these interviewees expressed trust in the process, they also requested information about the resulting condition of the Site and safety in public access to and within Deer Creek Cove and expressed interest in assisting with the restoration of the Site (such as helping to revegetate the area once removal is complete). It was also clear from these interviews that any response action will need to be closely coordinated with staff at the North Cascades Environmental Learning Center to minimize impacts on operations there.

None of the interviewees identified community needs related to translation services; disability services; technical assistance services; or limitations in accessing electronic communications.

All interviewees identified email as the best way to receive information, though one interviewee also suggested two newspapers: the Skagit Valley Herald and Concrete Herald, as well as Facebook and Instagram for disseminating information to a wider audience. Interviewees also thought it was important to have a key contact with knowledge of the response action(s) who could answer questions as they arise. Interviewees who work for North Cascades Institute requested that the NPS host two separate meetings with staff from North Cascades Institute – one to gather input on the selection of the response action (focused more on leadership and program



leads, etc.) and another meeting once implementation is imminent to inform staff about the project schedule and ensure and/or establish ongoing communication and coordination between SCL and operations at the North Cascades Environmental Learning Center. Interviewees who work for SCL reported that SCL will handle its own internal notifications (SCL email listserve to all Skagit Users, mailbox fliers, and monthly all hands safety meetings) for staff and families that may be affected by any of the response actions. Most interviewees wanted information at significant milestones related to the removal actions, though more regular notifications regarding the Diablo Dry Dock Site may be necessary depending on how the response action may affect visitors and operations at the North Cascades Environmental Learning Center.

Public meetings were not identified as an effective communication tool with the community. If anything, at least two interviewees thought public meetings would not be helpful.



4.0 PLANNED COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES

As noted earlier, the key objectives of the community involvement program are to establish and encourage communication between NPS and the community and provide opportunities for the public to provide input throughout the course of CERCLA response activities at the Sites. The following methods and techniques, which are selected based in part on community interview responses, will be used to promote public participation and establish steps to provide timely information to interested citizens, agency staff, government officials, the media, and the community at large. The first part of this section describes each community involvement activity and the second part provides a schedule for when those activities will occur.

Important: Upon request, NPS will endeavor to meet identified needs for translation, access to electronic communications, disability access, or other accommodations for people with special needs.

4.1 Communication Methods and Community Involvement Activities

- **Site Spokesperson**

Travis Kraft, Project Manager, North Cascades National Park Service Complex, is the designated NPS spokesperson who will inform the community of actions taken, respond to inquiries, provide information concerning the Site, and act as liaison between the NPS and community members, environmental groups, government officials, the media, and other interested parties. See Appendix E for contact information.

- **Administrative Record File and Information Repository**

The administrative record file for each Site is housed in two information repositories and contains Site environmental investigations and reports and other information that NPS considers or relies upon in the response action selection process for each Site. NPS will update the administrative record files at key points during the response action processes, such as when important investigations and reports are completed. See Appendix B for administrative record file and information repository details.

- **Public Comment Periods**

While NPS accepts comments on ongoing response activities from the public at any time, at certain times a formal public comment period will be provided. A public comment period is a formal time period during which the NPS accepts comments from the public on specific proposed actions or decisions. Generally, public comment periods last for 30 days, although they may be longer. Upon timely request (preferably to the Site spokesperson and in writing) during any public comment period, the NPS will extend the public comment period by a minimum of 15 days. In addition, upon request, the NPS will meet identified needs for translation, access to electronic communications, or other accommodations for persons with special needs. (See [Public Notices](#), below).

The NPS will formally notify the community of public comment periods through several means:



- The NPS will publish notice of public comment periods in the Skagit Valley Herald and Concrete Herald.
- The NPS will place notice of public comment periods on the Site websites.
- The NPS will notify individuals listed on the Interested Parties Mailing List.

There will be one 30-day formal comment period for each Site. Following the public comment period, the NPS will review comments received, prepared a responsiveness summary (a report that includes written response to significant public comments received during the public comment period), and add this summary to the administrative record file. See Section 4.2 for a schedule of upcoming public comment periods.

Prior public comment periods are described in Section 3.2, Community Involvement.

- **Public Notices**

The NPS will issue public notices to inform the community and the general public of public events, publication of key documents, and major Site milestones.

Based on identified community preferences and the subject of the announcement, NPS will select from the following methods to distribute public notices about the Site which are described in further detail below:

- Public Notice in the Skagit Valley Herald and Concrete Herald.
- Site websites, listed in the Site Website section below.
- Notice sent to the Interested Parties Mailing List.
- Park postings as described in Park Visitor Communication.

See Section 4.2 for a schedule of upcoming public notices.

Prior public notices are described in Section 3.2, Community Involvement.

- **News Releases/Newspaper Contacts**

During the CIP interviews, interviewees identified the Skagit Valley Herald and the Concrete Herald as their preferred options for receiving newspaper notices. Because of this, efforts will be made to maintain regular contact with the appropriate reporter to ensure that factual and consistent project information is available to the newspaper when needed.

News releases will be issued to these newspapers at key milestones to ensure the distribution of accurate and timely information.

- **Site Websites**

NPS has established a website for each Site on which it will post general Site information as well as key cleanup and community involvement documents. The Site-specific websites are as follows:



- Newhalem Penstock Site:
<https://parkplanning.nps.gov/projectHome.cfm?projectID=56286>
- Ladder Creek Settling Tank Site:
<https://parkplanning.nps.gov/CERCLALadderCreekSettlingTank>
- Diablo Dry Dock Site: <https://parkplanning.nps.gov/CERCLADiabloDryDock>

➤ **Interested Parties Mailing List**

NPS maintains an interested-parties mailing list that includes local officials; selected agency staff; community organizations; media contacts; and interested community members, as appropriate. NPS notifies the parties on the list whenever key documents are published or the status of the Site changes. In accordance with NPS's sustainability efforts, whenever possible mailings will be sent electronically by email, with hyperlinks to documents posted on the website. However, interested parties can request conventional mail delivery if access to electronic communication is not available. In such cases, the NPS will send a letter informing interested parties of the availability of documents at the information repositories.

Efforts are ongoing to expand the mailing list. Individuals can be added to the mailing list by contacting the Site spokesperson (See Appendix E for contact information). NPS also offers sign-up opportunities at public meetings, when held. The NPS updates the mailing list as appropriate to reflect changes in government representatives and other contacts. Note that contact information for private individuals on the list will be kept confidential to protect the personal information of those individuals.

➤ **Community Updates**

Community Updates are brief documents to inform the community about the Site and the environmental investigation and cleanup process. Community Updates present information about Site history; the nature and extent of Site contamination; public health and safety issues; investigation and/or cleanup plans, processes, and schedules; and local impacts during cleanup activities. Community Updates also provide contact information for public inquiries.

The NPS will prepare Community Updates at key milestones in the cleanup process. The most recent Community Updates for each Site are available for review in Appendix C, Community Fact Sheets and Community Updates, and all Community Updates are available on the Site specific websites listed in the Site Website section above.

NPS will distribute Community Updates to the public using the following means:

- Posting Community Updates on the respective Site websites listed in the Site Website section above



- Sending a notice to persons on the Interested Parties Mailing List with either a hyperlink to (for email notices) or a copy (for regular mail notices) of the Community Update
- Posting Community Updates at Park location at or near the Sites as described in the Park Visitor Communication section above

➤ **Park Visitor Communication**

Based on discussions held during the community interviews, the NPS has determined that the most effective ways to provide Site information to Park visitors will be to use the following methods:

- Posted notices located at the Newhalem Visitor Center and at key access points to the Sites, namely:
 - Newhalem Penstock Site: Various access points to/within the Newhalem Trail System; Newhalem Campground bulletin boards
 - Ladder Creek Settling Tank Site: Sign at the pedestrian bridge across the Skagit River to Ladder Creek Falls and the Gorge Powerhouse
 - Diablo Dry Dock Site: Visitor contact station at the North Cascades Environmental Learning Center; bulletin board at the parking lot to the North Cascades Environmental Learning Center
- Park website
- Site specific websites listed in the Site Website section below
- Informed Park staff (with sufficient information to address visitor questions)

Posted items will briefly explain the purpose of the project, what visitors may see or hear in the area, safety concerns (if any), and sources for additional information, including the Site spokesperson and contact information.

● **Public Meetings**

To date, no public meetings have been identified for these Sites, and no interviewees identified this as a preferred method of communication. However, public meetings may be scheduled to communicate directly with the public about key Site milestones. Public meetings are usually fairly structured forums that are open to the general public, including both affected and unaffected parties. Public meetings typically include an NPS staff presentation followed by a question, answer, and comment session. Based on identified community preferences, if held, public meetings could be held at the Newhalem Visitor Center, Currier Hall in Newhalem, and/or North Cascades Environmental Learning Center. Also, based on identified community preferences, public meetings will generally be held on weekdays in the early evening, and will be announced as described in the Public Notices section above.

Public meetings held during the formal public comment period will be recorded and transcribed, and the transcript will be made available in the administrative record file. As noted above in the Public Comment Period section, NPS responses to significant oral or written comments made during a public meeting (“responsiveness summary”) will be



compiled and placed in the administrative record file. NPS will take steps to accommodate any requests made for a translator as well as those for individuals with special needs, as appropriate.

In addition to the structured public meetings, as appropriate, NPS may hold public briefings prior to field work to inform the public of the nature, scheduling, and likely impacts of the upcoming activities, as well as to receive any suggestions on alleviating such impacts.

Again, to date, no public meetings have been identified for these Sites, and there have been no prior public meetings related to these Sites.

- **Community Organization Presentations**

During the CIP interviews, the North Cascades Institute requested two meetings with staff at the Environmental Learning Center related to the Diablo Dry Dock Site: one that could update key staff on the proposed response action as well as provide a forum for comment (this could become a public meeting if desired/appropriate), particularly during the public comment period on the EE/CA for this Site, and another presentation for all staff notifying them of the details of the response action once selected and scheduled for implementation. These presentations will occur as requested, the second of which could be scheduled during an all staff weekly meeting.

If requested, the NPS will meet with or provide information for other interested community organizations to include in their newsletters. Interested community organizations can discuss community organization presentations by calling or emailing the Site spokesperson at the contact information provided in Appendix E, [Contact Information](#).

There have not been any community organization presentations related to these Sites.

- **Contact Information**

NPS contact information will be included in Community Updates, public notices, news releases, and on the Site websites. Contact information for NPS representatives as well as for other key individuals is provided in Appendix E, [Contact Information](#).

- **Community Involvement Plan Revision**

To remain flexible and able to respond to the evolving needs of the community and changes to the Site, the CIP will be reviewed and revised as needed, and posted on each Site's specific website. As the response actions progress, NPS staff may identify and use additional means or activities to inform and engage the community.

4.2 Community Involvement Activity Schedule

- The NPS selected the above methods and activities to engage and inform the community regarding the Sites and activities at each Site. This section provides a schedule for when those activities will occur.



- **Ongoing Activities**
 - Respond to citizen inquiries and requests
 - Maintain the administrative record file and information repositories
 - Maintain the Interested Parties Mailing List
 - Maintain park visitor communications
 - Community updates
 - Maintain the Site websites

- **Ladder Creek Settling Tank Site – Implementation of Time Critical Removal Action (Fall 2017-Fall 2018)**
 - Create and post *Community Updates* at project milestones, including: the initiation and completion of on-Site work for each phase of the response action. Post these notices on the Site website and email update to interested-parties mailing list.

- **Ladder Creek Settling Tank Site – Draft EE/CA Report (Fall 2018)**
 - Draft *EE/CA* and place in the two public *information repositories* identified in Appendix B as well as on the Site website listed in Site Website section above.
 - Announce availability of and initiate **30-day formal public comment period** for the *EE/CA* via a *Press Release* in the Skagit Valley Herald and Concrete Herald and post notice on the Site website. The press release will provide a brief description of the *EE/CA* and its findings; announce its availability for review; list dates of the 30-day public comment period; identify a contact person; list the locations where the document can be reviewed; and identify where written comments should be sent.
 - Create and post a *Community Update* regarding the release of the *EE/CA* – send with the public notice to the Skagit Valley Herald and Concrete Herald and post notice on the Site website. Email update to interested-parties mailing list.
 - After the close of the public comment period, prepare a written response to significant comments received during the public comment period (*responsiveness summary*); consider and respond to significant comments submitted before the public comment period, as appropriate; place any such responses into the administrative record file.

- **Ladder Creek Settling Tank Site – Finalize EE/CA Report (Spring 2019)**
 - Finalize *EE/CA* and place in the two public *information repositories* identified in Appendix B as well as on the Site website listed in Site Website section above.
 - Announce availability of responsiveness summary and Final *EE/CA* via a *Community Update* – email to interested-parties email list (as well as anyone who commented on the draft *EE/CA*) and post update to Site website.

- **Ladder Creek Settling Tank Site – Draft and Approve Action Memo to Authorize Non-Time-Critical Removal Action – if appropriate (Fall 2019)**



- Once approved, place action memorandum in the two public *information repositories* identified in Appendix B as well as on the Site website.
- Announce availability of Action Memo via a *Community Update* – email to interested-parties email list (as well as anyone who commented on the draft EE/CA) and post update to Site website.
- **Ladder Creek Settling Tank Site – Implementation of Non-Time Critical Removal Action – if appropriate (2020)**
 - Announce the initiation of on-Site work via a *Press Release* that is shared with the Skagit Valley Herald and Concrete Herald and post on the Site website.
 - Create and post *Community Updates* at key project milestones, including: the initiation and completion of on-Site work for each phase of the response action and anytime the construction schedule changes. These may need to be weekly for North Cascades Institute, at least at key times within the project schedule if construction will conflict with NCI programs on the campus of the North Cascades Environmental Learning Center. Post these notices on the Site website and email update to interested-parties mailing list. Consider posting some information to the Park website and/or facebook page when visitor use may be impacted.
- **Newhalem Penstock Site – Draft EE/CA Report (Spring 2018)**
 - Draft *EE/CA* and place in the two public *information repositories* identified in Appendix B as well as on the Site website listed in Site Website section above.
 - Announce availability of and initiate **30-day formal public comment period** for the EE/CA via a *Public Notice* in the Skagit Valley Herald and Concrete Herald and post notice on the Site website. The press release will provide a brief description of the EE/CA and its findings; announce its availability for review; list dates of the 30-day public comment period; identify a contact person; list the locations where the document can be reviewed; and identify where written comments should be sent.
 - Create and post a *Community Update* regarding the release of the EE/CA – send with the press release to the Skagit Valley Herald and Concrete Herald and post notice on the Site website. Email update to interested-parties mailing list.
 - After the close of the public comment period, prepare a written response to significant comments received during the public comment period (*responsiveness summary*); consider and respond to significant comments submitted before the public comment period, as appropriate; place any such responses into the administrative record file.
- **Newhalem Penstock Site – Finalize EE/CA Report (Fall 2018/Winter 2019)**
 - Finalize *EE/CA* and place in the two public *information repositories* identified in Appendix B as well as on the Site website listed in Site Website section above.



- Announce availability of responsiveness summary and Final EE/CA via a *Community Update* – email to interested-parties email list (as well as anyone who commented on the draft EE/CA) and post update to Site website.
- **Newhalem Penstock Site – Draft and Approve Action Memo to Authorize Non-Time-Critical Removal Action – if appropriate (2019)**
 - Once approved, place action memorandum in the two public *information repositories* identified in Appendix B as well as on the Site website.
 - Announce availability of Action Memo via a *Community Update* – email to interested-parties email list (as well as anyone who commented on the draft EE/CA) and post update to Site website.
- **Newhalem Penstock Site – Implementation of Non-Time Critical Removal Action – if appropriate and approved (2019)**
 - Create and post *Community Updates* at project milestones, including: the initiation and completion of on-Site work for each phase of the response action. Post these notices on the Site website and email update to interested-parties mailing list. Consider posting some information to the Park website and/or facebook page if and when visitor use may be impacted.
- **Diablo Dry Dock Site – Draft EE/CA Report (Fall 2018)**
 - Draft *EE/CA* and place in the two public *information repositories* identified in Appendix B as well as on the Site website listed in [Site Website](#) section above.
 - Announce availability of and initiate **30-day formal public comment period** for the EE/CA via a *Press Release* in the Skagit Valley Herald and Concrete Herald and post notice on the Site website. The press release will provide a brief description of the EE/CA and its findings; announce its availability for review; list dates of the 30-day public comment period; identify a contact person; list the locations where the document can be reviewed; and identify where written comments should be sent.
 - Create and post a *Community Update* regarding the release of the EE/CA – send with the public notice to the Skagit Valley Herald and Concrete Herald and post notice on the Site website. Email update to interested-parties mailing list.
 - Host a meeting with staff from the North Cascades Institute (and possibly open to public) at the Environmental Learning Center to inform them of the proposed response actions and obtain input.
 - After the close of the public comment period, prepare a written response to significant comments received during the public comment period (*responsiveness summary*); consider and respond to significant comments submitted before the public comment period, as appropriate; place any such responses into the administrative record file.



- **Diablo Dry Dock Site – Finalize EE/CA Report (Fall 2018/Winter 2019)**
 - Finalize *EE/CA* and place in the two public *information repositories* identified in Appendix B as well as on the Site website listed in Site Website section above.
 - Announce availability of responsiveness summary and Final *EE/CA* via a *Community Update* – email to interested-parties email list (as well as anyone who commented on the draft *EE/CA*) and post update to Site website.

- **Diablo Dry Dock Site – Draft and Approve Action Memo to Authorize Non-Time-Critical Removal Action – if appropriate (2019)**
 - Once approved, place action memorandum in the two public *information repositories* identified in Appendix B as well as on the Site website.
 - Announce availability of Action Memo via a *Community Update* – email to interested-parties email list (as well as anyone who commented on the draft *EE/CA*) and post update to Site website.
 - Host a presentation at the North Cascades Environmental Learning Center regarding the removal action.

- **Diablo Dry Dock Site – Implementation of Non-Time Critical Removal Action – if appropriate (2019)**
 - Announce the initiation of on-Site work via a *Press Release* that is shared with the Skagit Valley Herald and Concrete Herald and post on the Site website.
 - Create and post *Community Updates* at key project milestones, including: the initiation and completion of on-Site work for each phase of the response action and anytime the construction schedule changes. These may need to be weekly for North Cascades Institute, at least at key times within the project schedule if construction will conflict with NCI programs on the campus of the North Cascades Environmental Learning Center. Post these notices on the Site website and email update to interested-parties mailing list. Consider posting some information to the Park website and/or facebook page when visitor use may be impacted.



5.0 REFERENCES

- National Park Service (NPS). *Community Involvement Requirements and Best Practices*. 2014. Available at <https://connect.doi.gov/nps/csportal>.
- National Park Service (NPS). nd. Visitor Use Statistics for Ross Lake National Recreation Area: *Annual Park Recreation Visitation and Monthly Public Use Report*. Accessed August 24, 2017. Available at <https://irma.nps.gov/Stats/Reports/Park/ROLA>
- United States Census Bureau, 2016. Quickfacts for Whatcom County, WA. Accessed August 24, 2017. Available at <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/US/PST045216?>
- United States Department of the Interior (USDOI). Environmental Compliance Memorandum No. ECM 14-2: *Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF) Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Process for CHF Projects*. May 2014. Available at <http://www.doi.gov/pmb/oepe/upload/ECM-14-2-CERCLA-Process-for-CHF-Projects.pdf>.
- United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). *Superfund Community Involvement Handbook*. Apr. 2005. Available at http://www.epa.gov/superfund/community/cag/pdfs/ci_handbook.pdf.
- USEPA. *Community Involvement Toolkit*. Available at <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/community/toolkit.htm>.



APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY

Definitions for CERCLA-related words found throughout the CIP are provided below.

Administrative Record File: A file that contains all information considered or relied upon by the lead agency to make its decision on the selection of a response action under CERCLA. See Appendix B, [Administrative Record File and Information Repository Details](#), for further information on the Site administrative record file.

CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act): A federal law, commonly known as “Superfund,” which Congress enacted in 1980 and amended in 1986 and 2002. The law provides broad federal authority to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or welfare or the environment; establishes the categories of persons who are liable for such releases; and outlines a framework for investigating and responding to releases and threatened releases of hazardous substances where the lead agency determines it is necessary. CERCLA generally authorizes three types of cleanup actions: emergency response actions, removal actions, and remedial actions.

Cleanup: Used in this document to describe actions taken to address a release or threat of a release of hazardous substances, pursuant to CERCLA, that could affect public health or welfare or the environment. The word “cleanup” is sometimes used interchangeably with the terms remedial action, removal action, response action, remedy, remediation, or corrective action.

Community Interview: Interviews conducted by the lead agency as part of the process of preparing a Community Involvement Plan. For most response actions, the NCP requires the lead agency to conduct community interviews to determine appropriate activities to ensure public involvement in Site-related decisions.

Community Involvement Plan (CIP): A plan that explains how NPS intends to enable meaningful community involvement throughout the cleanup process by specifying planned community involvement activities to address community needs, concerns, and expectations identified through community interviews and other means.

Hazardous Substance: Any one of the more than 800 substances defined under CERCLA and the NCP as potentially posing a threat to human health or the environment. Hazardous substances include materials defined as ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), as well as additional substances listed under the Clean Water Act and hazardous air pollutants listed under the Clean Air Act.

Information Repository: A location open to members of the general public where a collection of documents (including the administrative record file) relevant to a particular CERCLA Site is made available for public review and copying. See Appendix B, [Administrative Record File and Information Repository Details](#), for the locations and addresses of the information repositories for all three Sites included in this CIP.



Lead Agency: The government agency with the primary authority to investigate, plan and implement a response action under CERCLA and the NCP at a particular site.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP): More commonly called the National Contingency Plan or NCP, it is the federal government's regulatory blueprint for responding to both oil spills and releases and threatened releases of hazardous substances. The NCP is the result of our country's efforts to develop a national response capability and promote overall coordination among the hierarchy of responders and contingency plans. The regulations, published at 40 C.F.R. Part 300, detail how CERCLA is to be implemented.

Non-Time-Critical Removal Action: A removal action conducted when the lead agency determines that there is a planning period of at least six months before on-site activities must be initiated.

Notice of Availability: A formal notice announcing the issuance and public availability of a document (e.g., proposed plan) or documents (e.g., the administrative record file or updates thereto). A Notice of Availability is also issued when the information repositories are established. The notice may also announce commencement of a public comment period.

Proposed Plan: A document summarizing the cleanup alternatives analyzed in the feasibility study that also describes the lead agency's preferred alternative. This document is made available for public review and comment.

Public Comment Period: A period during which the public can formally review and comment on various documents and proposed response actions.

Removal Action: A type of CERCLA response action with a streamlined planning process. A removal action is conducted to address all or a part of a release or threatened release of hazardous substances when the release requires an expedited, time-critical response, or when the release is of limited size and complexity such that streamlined response planning is appropriate. There are two types of removal actions – time-critical and non-time-critical; sometimes emergency response actions (undertaken by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency) are referred to as removal actions. The term refers both to the entire removal response action, as well as just the cleanup phase of such an action.

Response Action: The most general CERCLA term used to describe any action taken to respond to a release or threatened release of hazardous substances to protect the public health or welfare or the environment. The term includes all phases of the response, from investigation through monitoring and even enforcement activities. There are generally three types of CERCLA response actions that may be undertaken by NPS as the lead agency: time-critical removal actions, non-time-critical removal actions, and remedial actions. The response action at Ladder Creek Settling Tank Site is a time critical removal action; the response action at Diablo Dry Dock is a non-time critical removal action; and there is both a time critical removal action and a non-time-critical removal action at Newhalem Penstock.



Responsiveness Summary: Document summarizing the significant comments received during a public comment period and documenting the lead agency's responses to the comments.

Site: There are three Sites included in this CIP: Newhalem Penstock, Ladder Creek Settling Tank, and Diablo Dry Dock, which together comprise three areas contaminated or potentially contaminated by a release or threatened release of hazardous substances. See section 1.1 for maps of these three Sites.

Time-Critical Removal Action: A removal action conducted when the lead agency determines that there is not a planning period of at least six months before on-site activities must be initiated.



APPENDIX B: ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD FILE AND INFORMATION REPOSITORY DETAILS

The administrative record files for all three Sites are maintained at 2 locations, which may be reviewed at the following information repositories during the hours indicated:

Location	
Location Name:	North Cascades National Park Service Complex Headquarters
Address:	810 State Route 20, Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284
Days and Hours:	Monday-Friday, 8:00-4:30
For file review appointments, contact:	
Name:	Travis Kraft
Title:	Project Manager
Organization:	North Cascades National Park Service Complex
Phone:	360-854-7264
Email:	Travis_Kraft@nps.gov
Days and Hours:	Monday-Friday, 8:00-4:30

Location	
Location Name:	North Cascades National Park Service Complex Marblemount Ranger Station
Address:	7280 Ranger Station Rd., Marblemount, WA 98267
Days and Hours:	Monday-Friday, 8:00-4:30
For file review appointments, contact:	
Name:	Rob Burrows
Title:	Environmental Protection Specialist
Organization:	North Cascades National Park Service Complex
Phone:	360-854-7313
Email:	Rob_Burrows@nps.gov
Days and Hours:	Monday-Friday, 8:00-4:30



APPENDIX C: COMMUNITY FACT SHEETS AND COMMUNITY UPDATES

Newhalem Penstock Site



Newhalem Penstock Removal Action Project Update: October 2017

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Seattle City Light is addressing contamination known to exist along the penstock at City Light's Newhalem Creek Hydroelectric Project under a CERCLA Non-Time Critical Removal Action. The contamination is suspected to be from historical penstock painting activities. A project completed in summer 2017 removed a significant volume of contaminated soil during the replacement of 52 penstock support saddles with new, cast-in-place concrete saddles. That soil removal was completed as a Time Critical Removal Action.

PROJECT LOCATION

The Newhalem Creek Hydroelectric Project Penstock and Power House are located just south of the Skagit River, across the river from the town of Newhalem, WA. The Penstock system runs downhill, south to north, in a forest clearing approximately 600 feet south of the river. The 30-inch-diameter penstock is 1,122 feet long, approximately 904 feet of which are above ground and 218 feet are located within a bedrock tunnel. The project is within the Ross Lake National Recreation Area, which is part of the North Cascades National Park Complex.

PROJECT PHASES

- 1) Remove contaminated soil from most saddle locations during replacement of all 52 historical wooden penstock support saddles [Time Critical Removal Action].
- 2) Characterize penstock site; Prepare Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) including response action alternatives; Select response [Non-Time Critical Removal Action].
- 3) Complete response.

ACTIVITIES COMPLETED SINCE LAST UPDATE

Phase 1 was completed on September 25, 2017.

ACTIVITIES PLANNED

The National Park Service is preparing an EE/CA approval (*authorization?*) memorandum. Once the memo is received, City light and its consultants will proceed with Phase 2. Phase 2 is expected to require up to one year to complete, depending on timing of and seasonal access to the site, etc.

IMPACT TO PARK VISITORS

The nearby Trail of the Cedars is open to the public.

PUBLIC SAFETY

There are no anticipated impacts to public safety on the Trail of the Cedars or other trails in the vicinity of the project.



INFORMATION CONTACT:

Tom Meyer, Seattle City Light Project Manager
(206) 386-9168 or
Tom.Meyer@seattle.gov

Elly Boerke, National Park Service
(509) 699-2080, ext 13 or
Elly_Boerke@nps.gov



Ladder Creek Settling Tank Site



Ladder Creek Tank Removal Action Project Update: October 2017

PROJECT OVERVIEW

City Light is removing burned debris and impacted soil from the area immediately surrounding the Ladder Creek Settling Tank outside Newhalem, WA under a CERCLA Time Critical Removal Action. During the 2015 Goodell Wildfire, the tank's protective building burned, and a debris field of charred remains was left surrounding the tank. Due to contamination risks to nearby Ladder Creek posed by the debris and residual metals and PAH contamination in soil, the debris and impacted surface soil surrounding the tank is being removed. The tank interior is also being cleaned to remove impacts from airborne fallout during the fire.

PROJECT LOCATION

The Ladder Creek Tank Site is approximately 1/4 mile from the Gorge Powerhouse and across the Skagit River from Newhalem. The site is approximately 300 feet in elevation above the Powerhouse. The project is within the Ross Lake National Recreation Area, which is part of the North Cascades National Park Complex.

PROJECT PHASES

- 1) Clean and remove debris from settling tank interior.
- 2) Remove debris and impacted surface soil surrounding the tank, and stage materials in bulk bags.
- 3) Fly bulk bags of debris and soil to Newhalem via helicopter and haul to disposal site.
- 4) Restore site to pre-Removal Action conditions.



ACTIVITIES COMPLETED SINCE LAST UPDATE

Phase 1 was completed on September 1, 2017.

ACTIVITIES PLANNED

City Light and its contractors are making plans to complete Phases 2-4 starting in spring 2018. Phase 2 is expected to require up to two weeks, and Phase 3 and 4 are expected to require up to 2 weeks.

IMPACT TO PARK VISITORS

There is no direct public access to the tank. Access is limited to a rugged hiking trail originating at a footbridge over Ladder Creek behind the Gorge Powerhouse. Public access to the trail is blocked by a locked gate on the bridge.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Access to the tank site is restricted. There are no anticipated impacts to public safety associated with planned work.

INFORMATION CONTACT:

Tom Meyer, Seattle City Light Project Manager
(206) 386-9168 or
Tom.Meyer@seattle.gov

Elly Boerke, National Park Service
(360) 854-7328 or
Elly_Boerke@nps.gov



APPENDIX D: COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE

Site-Related Questions

1. Are you familiar with the environmental issues and investigation activities taking place at the Newhalem Penstock, Ladder Creek Settling Tank and/or Diablo Dry Dock Sites?
2. If so, what do you know about the Site(s) and when and how did you first become aware of the issue(s)?
3. What are your current concerns about the Sites and any past or proposed cleanup activities at the Site(s)? What about other members of your organization?

Community Involvement Questions

4. Would you and your organization like to be involved in future activities? If so, how would you like to be involved?
5. What would enable you to feel fully engaged in the cleanup of the Site? How can we support each other in making this happen?
6. What kind of information about the Site investigation and cleanup activities do you want or need?
7. How can we best provide you, your organization, or the community with this information? Newsletters? Community Meetings? Community updates? Internet? News media? Public notices? Other?
8. If a particular news source is desired: which forms of news media do you, your organization, or community reference and trust most?
9. If community meetings are desired: do you or your group members have a preference for meeting locations and times?
10. If public postings or notices are desired: where are the best places to post signs or notices about activities and events?
11. How often do you want to get information about what is going on at the Site? (Weekly? Monthly? Quarterly? Only when something significant happens?)
12. Are you interested in being on the Interested Parties Mailing List to receive information updates on environmental cleanup activities at the Site? If so, can we confirm your address (and email address)?
13. Can you suggest other individuals or groups that should be contacted for additional information or added to the Interested Parties Mailing List?



APPENDIX E: CONTACT INFORMATION

The NPS will update contact information as necessary.

Site-Specific Contacts

For information about Site cleanup activities, please contact:

Park Contact, Site Spokesperson	
Name:	Travis Kraft
Title:	Project Manager
Organization:	National Park Service, North Cascades National Park Service Complex
Address:	810 State Route 20, Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284
Phone:	360-854-7264
Email:	Travis_Kraft@nps.gov

NPS Region Contact	
Name:	Stephen Mitchell
Title:	Engineer
Organization:	National Park Service, Pacific West Region
Address:	333 Bush Street Suite 500 San Francisco, CA 94104
Phone:	415-623-2286
Email:	Steve_Mitchell@nps.gov

Elected Official Contacts

Federal Elected Officials

	Senator	Senator
Name:	Maria Cantwell	Patty Murray
Title:	Washington State Senator	Washington State Senator
Address:	2930 Wetmore Avenue, Suite 9B Everett, WA 98201	2930 Wetmore Avenue, Ste. 9D Everett, Washington 98201
Phone:	(425) 303-0114	(425) 259-6515
Website:	https://www.cantwell.senate.gov/	https://www.murray.senate.gov/public/

House Representative	
Name:	Suzan Delbene
Title:	Washington State First District Representative
Address:	204 W. Montgomery Street, Mount Vernon, WA 98273
Phone:	(360) 416-7879
Website:	https://delbene.house.gov



Washington State Elected Officials

	Governor	State Senator
Name:	Jay Inslee	Doug Ericksen
Title:	Governor	Senator
Address:	PO Box 40002, Olympia, WA 98504-0002	P.O. Box 40442, Olympia, WA 98504
Phone:	360-902-4111	(360) 786-7682
Website:	http://www.governor.wa.gov	http://dougerricksen.src.wastateleg.org/

	State House Representative	State House Representative
Name:	Luanne Van Werven	Vincent Buys
Title:	District 42 Representative	District 42 Representative
Address:	419 John L. O'Brien Building, P.O. Box 40600, Olympia, WA 98504-0600	465 John L. O'Brien Building, P.O. Box 40600, Olympia, WA 98504-0600
Phone:	(360) 786-7980	(360) 786-7854
Website:	http://luannevanwerven.housepublicans.wa.gov/	http://vincentbuys.housepublicans.wa.gov/

Federal Agencies

	EPA Region 10	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Address:	1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900 Seattle, WA 98101	510 Desmond Dr. SE, Suite 102, Lacey, Washington 98503
Phone:	206-553-1200	360-753-4325

	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Address:	P.O. Box 3755 Seattle, WA 98124-3755	7600 Sand Point Way N.E., Bldg. 1, Seattle, WA 98115
Phone:	360-734-3156	206-526-4744

Washington State Agencies

	Washington State Department of Natural Resources – Northwest Regional Office	State of Washington Department of Ecology - Northwest Regional Office
Address:	919 N Township Street Sedro Woolley, WA 98284	3190 160th Ave. Bellevue, WA 98008-5452
Phone:	360-856-3500	425-649-7000



	Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation	Washington State Department of Transportation
Address:	P.O. Box 48343, Olympia, WA 98504-8343	PO Box 47358, Olympia, WA, 98504-7358
Phone:	360-586-3065	360-705-7850

Local Agencies

	Seattle City Light	Whatcom County - Environmental Health Department
Address:	700 5th Avenue, Suite 3200, P.O. Box 34023, Seattle, WA 98124-4023	509 Girard Street, Bellingham, WA 98225
Phone:	206-386-9168	360-676-6724

Indian Nations or Tribes

	Upper Skagit Indian Tribe	Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe
Address:	25944 Community Plaza Way Sedro-Woolley, WA 98184-9739	5318 Chief Brown Lane, Darrington, WA 98241
Phone:	360-854-7090	360-436-0131

	Swinomish Indian Tribal Community
Address:	11430 Moorage Way, La Conner, WA 98257
Phone:	360-466-3163

Local School District and Schools

	Concrete School District
Address:	45389 Airport Way, Concrete, WA 98237
Phone:	360-853-8141

Community Organizations and Environmental Groups

	North Cascades Conservation Council	North Cascades Institute
Address:	P.O. Box 95980 Seattle, WA 98145-2980	810 State Route 20, Sedro-Woolley, WA 98284
Phone:	N/A	(360) 854-2599
Website:	ncinfo@northcascades.org	https://ncascades.org/



Neighboring Properties

	Seattle City Light
Address:	700 5th Avenue, Suite 3200, P.O. Box 34023, Seattle, WA 98124-4023
Phone:	206-386-9168

Media

Newspapers

	Skagit Valley Herald	Concrete Herald
Title:	Newspaper Editor	Publisher and Editor
Link:	http://www.goskagit.com/	http://www.concrete-herald.com/
Contact Name:	Colette Weeks	Jason Miller
Contact Address:	P.O. Box 578 Mount Vernon, WA 98273-5624	P.O. Box 682, Concrete, WA 98237
Contact Phone:	360-424-3251	360-853-8213
Contact Email:	cweeks@skagitpublishing.com	editor@concrete-herald.com

Radio Stations

	KSVU 90.1 FM
Link:	http://www.ksvu.org/ksvu.org/Home.html
Contact Name:	Erma Baude
Contact Address:	7838 S Superior Ave, Concrete, WA 98237
Contact Phone:	360-853-8588
Contact Email:	ermabaude@frontier.com



APPENDIX F: NCP COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT REQUIREMENTS

The NCP specifies the following community involvement requirements for the time critical removal actions at the Newhalem Penstock and Ladder Creek Settle Tank Sites and the non-time critical removal actions at Newhalem Penstock and Diablo Dry Dock Sites:

Removal Actions

Time-Critical Removal Action

Required When	Requirement	Citation– 40 C.F.R.
	Designate a Site spokesperson.	§ 300.415(n)(1)
If <u>less than</u> a six-month planning period and <u>more than</u> 120 days of on-site removal activities	When the Action Memorandum is signed, establish two information repositories (one at a central location and one at or near the Site), and establish an administrative record file and place in the information repositories.	§ 300.415(n)(3)(iii); § 300.800(a); § 300.805(a)
	Within 60 days of the start of on-site removal activities, publish notice of availability of the information repository and the administrative record file in a major local newspaper of general circulation.	§ 300.415(n)(2)(ii); § 300.820(b)(1)
	As appropriate, provide a public comment period of at least 30 days from the time the administrative record file is made available.	§ 300.415(n)(3)(iii); § 300.820(b)(2)
	After the close of the public comment period, prepare a written response to significant comments received during the public comment period; consider and respond to significant comments submitted before the public comment period, as appropriate; place any such responses into the administrative record file.	§ 300.415(n)(3)(iii); § 300.820(b)(2)
	Within 120 days of the start of on-site removal activities, conduct community interviews.	§ 300.415(n)(3)(i)
	Within 120 days of the start of on-site removal activities, prepare a Community Involvement Plan.	§ 300.415(n)(3)(ii)



Non-Time-Critical Removal Action

Required When	Requirement	Citation– 40 C.F.R.
	Designate a Site spokesperson.	§ 300.415(n)(1)
No later than when the Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis Approval Memorandum is signed	Establish two information repositories (one at a central location and one at or near the Site), and establish an administrative record file and place in the information repositories.	§ 300.415(n)(4)(i); § 300.800(a); § 300.805(a)
	Publish notice of availability of the information repositories and the administrative record file in a major local newspaper of general circulation.	§ 300.415(n)(4)(i); § 300.820(a)(1)
Prior to completion of the Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis	Conduct community interviews.	§ 300.415(n)(4)(i)
	Prepare and issue a Community Involvement Plan.	§ 300.415(n)(4)(i)
Upon completion of Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis and publication of the Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis Report	Publish notice of availability and brief description of the Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis Report in a major local newspaper of general circulation.	§ 300.415(n)(4)(ii); § 300.820(a)(1)
	Provide a public comment period of at least 30 days for submission of written and oral comments. Upon timely request during the public comment period, extend the public comment period by a minimum of 15 additional days.	§ 300.415(n)(4)(iii); § 300.820(a)(2)
	After the close of the public comment period, prepare a written response to significant comments received during the public comment period; consider and respond to significant comments submitted before the public comment period, as appropriate; place any such responses into the administrative record file.	§ 300.415(n)(4)(iv); § 300.820(a)(2)