

**THURSDAY**, November 16th at 6:00pm-8:00pm  
Bayview Opera House

**Dr. Sumchai- Background:**

- Transfer of Parcel E-2; Parcel E2 is the most contaminated, the shipyard south district next to E2 is planned to be developed for housing and recreation. The plan went through in 2010. Drums of waste in E2 shoreline wall  
The whole parcel E is a landfill- Radiological contamination  
Shipyard was exposed to ships exposed to radioactivity- there's a need to look at the cumulative impacts
- Cleanup solutions at parcel E-2: Keeping elements from burning, in the , build wetlands and rebuild the shoreline
- Preferred plan: strong belief that parcel e-2 is not safe for human use, not for any type of use.

Parcel E-2 was on fire in August. 80+ degrees . The Navy says it burned for 6 hours until it was extinguished, but it smoldered for days, people saw flames and smoke for days that were colorful. That landfills produce gases, such as methane which is flammable and explosive, they are greenhouse gases.

- The health effects: Navy has said there were no harmful effects from the landfill environment, , benzene: volatile compounds.
- Q&A:

*Recommendation:* Monitoring of landfills CO<sub>2</sub> is elevated near landfills. The landfill generates dangerous levels of greenhouse gases. 2 ft of soil cover does not stop it from generating methane gas.

- Document from record of decision for parcel E-2. Health assessment: cancer risk, exposure to a substance that puts you at risk for cancer: radium 226 exposure, the likelihood of getting cancer is high.
- Hazardous risk at parcel e-2: hazard risk is 20.
  - For the Panhandle area: hazard index is 8
  - For Eastern adjacent area where redevelopment plan allows people to live there, the hazard index is 100.

*Question?* Why is it still allowed to live there?

*Answer:* They will no longer accept parcels for transfers until it is remediated. There is an agreement that parcels will be turned over over time. In 2018, they want to transfer an area and continue transferring of e-2 the year after. With enough political voice, the transfer of these parcels can be stopped. Adopt a position that parcel e-2 is not suitable for transfer.  
Historical documents: if a property is parcel class 1: used for radiation, it's the worst. The entire parcel e and e-2 are parcel 1 radiation contaminated classified property companies.

Under federal superfund law: precautionary act- what we say matters in regards to how property is being used. Poses the risk of human health and safety.

No further action on the shipyard was ever taken by the navy to remediate this site.

*Question:* UCSC- background level, 1 x-ray a month.

*Answer:* cumulative impacts, combustion legacies, moving with other contaminants in a landfill. We need to adopt a more protective stance. Transferring a toxic landfill for redevelopment – don't accept it..

*Question:* What is the Navy's research on methane?

Methane results excluding passive vents and Wells, regulatory does not apply in landfills, 44% ballou in air there is (methane elevated in wáter) living near explosive levels of methane. Exceeds allowable limits.

In 1985- it was no longer allowed to even be used. Determined that all of parcel E and D should not be touched. High levels of asbestos.

A: people's interests, key economic interests. Changing the redevelopment plan.

Cesium 137- high in the soil, brought clean coil and ambient soil id

*Question:* how do we forcé the navy to talk to us and deal with these emissions?

*Answer:* We are not given enough information on the entire landfill, they need to expand landfill monitoring system. Navy doesn't see ghgs as a particular problem. Let them know there is no functional healthy use for that property to be transferred for any development purpose.

Q: Is tap drinking water safe?

A: The groundwater in aquifer A has cyanide and ammonium, we don't want it to drink or flow in the sf bay.

*Comments from leotis:* we need to organize and work with our experts that our on our side.

### **California air resources board- Verónica Eady:**

Bill 617(air quality legislation): It changes our focus from looking at regulated sources of pollution -not just industies- but people that live near these sources. The bill requires the creation of a community level, community led air monitoring network. Community residents figure out where the monitors should go based on people's experiences. These air monitoring networks supplement larger ambient air monitors that measure regional air quality (250 monitors). Local communities don't have community-based air monitoring- these are community reduction emisión programs.

Straight to creating a plan to reduce emissions. The first part of the bill (collaborating with air) bill requires collaboration with residents. Air districts, resources board, and community work together tracking progress over the years.

Improvement in public health and transparency (they want democratization of data-currently the data is not on the internet).

AB 617 enforces that. Key pieces: 1. Noct. 1 2018; CAR is required to make a list of priorities that should be involved. This is hard because each community is unique and go into prioritization. By next year, there will be a list of communities where there will be reduction programs to reduce pollutants. Once we lay our state led strategy, with the monitoring plan, it gets passed to the air districts where they put to ether air monitoring networks by the end of summer 2019.

This legislation came with 300 million dollars to implement, 250 million will go to air districts to incentivize prioritization of communities -disadvantaged communities. 50 million dollars go in the bay area to reduce diesel emissions. 5 million dollars to the emissions program. 5 million dollars to hire scientists to interpret data, and make community meetings like this one. It might be used for buying air monitoring equipment.

They have kicked off an air monitoring program where they are doing community meetings around oil and gas extraction in the San Joaquin valley and southern California. Getting monitoring systems in cars.

Programs at air district level

Backbone: Community engagement, with the implementation of this law- community meetings and public workshops are going on around the state. Need more community people not just industry people from municipal planning organizations, important to talk to residents across california. Statewide strategy for how this community is supposed to work. Grant program will be administered.

- Oct. 1, 2018- community meetings, concept papers, talking to residents.

How do you define your community workshops? What are the issues?

*Questions:* relationships between car and regional management district. In the past there has been a strong diesel position, when regional district plans funding, their programs always wind up supporting large trucking companies and railroads. When CAR does this process of the community engagement, how do you know where money will go first? Small business should be first to receive, people in the community, then look for ways to reduce emissions elsewhere.

*Answer:* There is a person in charge of small businesses, and because this is an ongoing problem, they're working on supporting them instead of driving them out.

*Questions:* There has been many people that replace the businesses, we would like to see funding going to preserving historical and cultural relevant places.

*Answer:* strong interest in supporting small businesses. They're currently developing new guidelines and here can make sure they're not driving small businesses out.

*Question:* In the past, legislation has been passed but with no money, they give us black professionals and ask to work a miracle, "what are you looking at when you say monitoring? Institutions have air measurements, (say meteorological conditions) what are we looking for?

*Answer:* The implementation of the law CAR created a new sector, people that work on the technical aspects of monitoring. The Chief of env. Justice at air resources board hired 6 people worked on env. Justice, getting people and money to the right places. Such as environmental education and supporting the fostering of youth. This law gives us a lot of ways to implement env. education and incorporating a curriculum to local schools. So far there is air monitoring in 10 schools in the imperial valley. Env. Curriculum: kids monitor the air quality and put up a flag based on air quality. Teachers work with schools to not let students out when they flag shows that the wáter is not clean enough to be in. Communities can participate in a programs like that.

This effort aims to localize pollutants like particulate matter and other toxic air contaminants that are difficult to simple for, the quality of technology is going to get better faster. Weely on air district to know where to monitor and how to engage in the process.

*Question:*Cap and trade- stronger ghg standard, it they are adopted. What will CAR do to make sure this happens?

*Answer:* We are in the process under AB32, required to put out a strategy for how they will implement AB32. Legislation passed, and we are completing plan to include pathway to being 40% before 1990 levels. Scoping plans lays out tools beyond cap and trade. People coming up will see AB138 will require more offsets for projects benefiting local communities. Cap and trade structure focuses on benefitting californians.

- Offsets and disadvantaged communities- felt EJ people felt that cap and trade created more co-pollutants in their communities like particulate matter. A Companion bill looks to ratchet down.

*Question:* How are you planning on seeing the community and involving them in this process? Are there any partners? What's the process of taking people into consideration? How can the community be engaged and what is the possibility of accountability? Accountability process for the community.

*Answer:* Calenvrioscreen. Communities around school districts: they know they have to think about people as well as place, we do perform bureaucratically, but we think outside the box, and I'm planning on talking to farm-wokrer communities and to continue this discussion and reflect that in the process.

- Selection process: calenvrioscreen, hire academics, air districts to talk about communities they work with, semi-self selection process so communities can come forward and tell us if they want to be included to offset bureaucracy.

If there are other communities of people, that not set in Stone